



PSCC Agenda

Community Justice & Rehabilitation Services
2699 Roosevelt Blvd., Eugene, OR
and

PUBLIC and PRESENTERS' MEETING LINK

Meeting Link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81913678017?pwd=eGdWR2tJVWpvajZ4dFRvR2d5Uml3QT09>

Phone: +1 253 215 8782 Meeting ID: 819 1367 8017 Passcode: 477074

PSCC OFFICERS

CHAIR, PATTY PERLOW
District Attorney

VICE CHAIR, PAUL SOLOMON
Reentry Services Representative

VOTING MEMBERS

RYAN CENIGA
County Commissioner

TBD
Citizen Member

DONOVAN DUMIRE
Community Corrections Manager

TBD
Citizen Member

STAR FELTY
Health & Human Services
Youth Services Division Manager

PAULINE GICHOHI
Health & Human Services
Community Mental Health Director

CLIFTON HARROLD
Sheriff

TBD
Citizen Member

JAY MCALPIN
Circuit Court Presiding Judge

BROOK REINHARD
Public Defender

ERIN REYNOLDS
Florence City Manager

ANDREW SHEARER
Chief, Springfield Police
Department

CHRIS SKINNER
Chief, Eugene Police Department

SARAH STEWART
Victim Services Representative

LUCY VINIS
Eugene Mayor

JOCELYN WARREN
Health & Human Services
Public Health Manager (Health)

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

JASON JONES
Oregon Youth Authority Supervisor

STEVE MOKROHISKY
County Administrator

JIM ANDREWS
Oregon State Police
Representative

Thursday, September 21, 2023
3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------|
| I. | Call to Order/Welcome/Introductions – Patty Perlow | 5 min. |
| II. | Public Comment | 5 min. |
| III. | Minutes May 18, 2023 Minutes (<i>Action</i>) – Patty Perlow | 5 min. |
| IV. | Intra-System Communication – All | 15 min. |
| V. | Committee Reports | |
| | A. Juvenile Committee – Star Feltz | 5 min. |
| | B. Behavioral Health & Criminal Justice Workgroup | 0 min. |
| | 1. Behavioral Health Summit - Pauline Gichohi | |
| | C. Reentry Task Force – Paul Solomon | 0 min. |
| | D. Workplan Workgroup – Patty Perlow | 0 min. |
| | G. Budget Committee – Patty Perlow & Paul Solomon | 35 min. |
| VI. | Justice Reinvestment Grants (<i>action</i>) | 10 min. |
| VII. | Community Corrections Plan and Budget (<i>action</i>) | 10 min. |
| VIII. | PSCC Retreat – Obliv Stroyman and Mo Young | 35 min. |
| IX. | Grant Update – Denise Walters | 0 min. |
| X. | Adjourn – Patty Perlow | |

The 2023 PSSC Meeting Dates are:

January 19, March 16, May 18, September 21, and November 16
3:00-5:00 pm



Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC)
September 21, 2023
Agenda Item Summaries

V.G. Budget Committee Report on Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment Proposed Budgets

The Public Safety Coordinating Council Budget Committee was chaired by Judge Vogt and met six (6) times from June through August 2023 to develop budget proposals for Community Corrections Act Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment funds. The amount of funding available is roughly 30% below that of the cost to sustain 2021-23 levels of service. As such members of the Budget Committee will have a work session with the Board of County Commissioners on September 20, 2023 to discuss impacts to the public safety system and possibilities on the horizon to address the identified issues.

The Memo provided to the Board of County Commissioners is attached for your information. Members of the Budget Committee will walk through this information with the full PSCC at the September 21st meeting.

VI. Justice Reinvestment Grants - ACTION ITEM

As discussed above, the Budget Committee has developed proposed budgets for both the Justice Reinvestment Formula fund as well as the Competitive Grant. The Budget Committee is bringing the proposed budgets forward for consideration by the full PSCC. The full PSCC will then take action to make a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners. The proposed Justice Reinvestment budgets are attached.

SAMPLE MOTION: I move the PSCC recommends the Board of County Commissioners approves both the proposed budget for the Justice Reinvestment Formula funds and for the Justice Reinvestment Competitive Grant.

At its March 16, 2023 meeting the PSCC delegated the development and submission of the Justice Reinvestment grant applications to the PSCC Workplan Workgroup. The application process was twofold; 1) a preliminary application describing needs, issues, performance and program due May 25th; and 2) a final application including the budget, narrative for use of evaluation funds, competitive grant application, and applications from victim services providers due September 13, 2023. The evaluation, competitive grant application and victim services application narratives are included for your information.

VII. 2023-2025 Community Correction Plan and Grant-in-Aid Budget ACTION ITEM

Lane County Community Justice and Rehabilitation Services is required to develop a plan to meet local priorities and needs and demonstrate how Grant-in-Aid funding will be used to address them. As discussed under agenda item V, the PSCC Budget Committee has developed a

proposed budget for the use of Grant-in-Aid funds (attached). Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment funds are braided together to create the best possible system with available funds.

The 2023-25 CCA Plan is a draft at the time of packet production. Staff are still working to update any funding from sources other than Grant-in-Aid or Justice Reinvestment and the anticipated number of people served. Otherwise, the draft Plan represents the programming to be delivered for 2023-25.

The CCA Plan must be developed and recommended by the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council and reviewed and approved by the County Commissioners. As with the proposed Justice Reinvestment budgets, the PSCC is also to make a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners regarding the Grant-in-Aid budget.

SAMPLE MOTION: I move the PSCC recommends the Board of County Commissioners approves the proposed Grant-in-Aid budget and the 2023-25 Community Corrections Plan.

VIII. Equity Education

Mo Young and Oblio Stroyman will share about the PSCC retreat held September 14.

Public Safety Coordinating Council Minutes

May 18, 2023 - 3:00 p.m.
Community Justice & Rehabilitation Services
2699 Roosevelt Boulevard, Eugene, Oregon
In-person and Virtual Meeting via Zoom

May 18, 2023
4:30 p.m.

PRESENT: Patty Perlow, Chair; Paul Solomon, Vice Chair; Donovan Dumire, Star Felty, Pauline Gichohi, Chief Deputy Carl Wilkerson (for Sheriff Clifton Harrold), Presiding Judge Jay McAlpin, Brook Reinhard, Erin Reynolds, Chief Andrew Shearer, Sarah Steward, Mayor Lucy Vinis, Jocelyn Warren, voting members; Greg Rikhoff (for Steve Mokrohisky), non-voting members; Denise Walters, LCOG staff; Miles Mabray, Center for Dialogue and Resolution; Liz Rambo, Oregon Circuit Court; Mo Young, equity consultant Oblio Stroyman, equity consultant Relatable Community; Kelly Barlow, Lynn Smith, Community Justice and Rehabilitation Services.

ABSENT: Ryan Ceniga, Chief Chris Skinner, Jason Jones, Jim Andrews

I. Call to Order/Welcome/Introductions

Ms. Perlow called the meeting to order and those present introduced themselves. A quorum was established.

II. Public Comment

There was no one wishing to speak.

III. Minutes March 18, 2023

MOTION: Mr. Dumire, seconded by Chief Shearer, moved to approve the March 18, 2023, meeting minutes. The motion passed unanimously, 11:0.

IV. Intra-System Communication

Ms. Warren said the role of Public Health after COVID-19 was now about prevention. Nurse home visiting programs were evidence-based programs to interrupt trajectories that would otherwise lead to poor health outcomes, but also positive parenting and birth outcomes. On the horizon was a universally offered home visiting program called Family Connect that was mandated by the state. The program was being launched throughout the state and she would provide an update at the next meeting.

Chief Deputy Wilkerson thanked the community for passage of the levy by almost 80 percent.

Judge McAlpin reported that the Circuit Court was working on several initiatives requested by the Chief Justice, including updating supplemental local rules with the intent of providing greater flexibility for attorneys on the criminal side. The court was also asked to review any backlog caused by COVID-19, although Lane County did not have one; the focus was on moving the backlog of homicides and Measure 11 cases through the system.

Chief Shearer said Springfield was involved in its accreditation process and he hoped to complete it by the end of 2023. He explained the Oregon Accreditation Alliance process

reviewed all of a police department's policies and procedures to determine if it met the standards to become an accredited agency. The state had mandated that all agencies in Oregon had to be accredited by 2026.

Mr. Rikhoff said Lane County would hold a Budget Committee meeting that evening with a public hearing, deliberation and approval of the budget on the agenda. He congratulated all those who worked on passage of the levy. He commended Sheriff Harrold for demystifying the adults in custody at the jail. He asked if the Sheriff or Chief Deputy could report at the next meeting on who was in custody so the community could better understand how the jail functioned and how critical the service continued to be.

Chief Deputy Wilkerson said current there were currently 15 in custody for murder, 67 in custody for Measure 11s and another 62 for violent felonies.

Ms. Steward reported that Kids FIRST was in the process of hiring a medical provider as the current director was retiring. A pediatrician was on staff and a nurse practitioner position was opening. Instead of offering medical exams to all children, that would need to be triaged until the agency was fully staff. She said there would be no sexual assault evidence collection until the new pediatrician completed training; those would need to occur at the hospital. She said 11 team members would participate in child sexual abuse prevention training, with some receiving Spanish-speaking training. She would provide updated statistics at the next meeting.

Mr. Dumire said Parole and Probation was doing great work, particularly in its mental health unit. There were 3.5 officers and a supervisor who were combating mental illness in order to address criminality. Staff had built the capacity to effectively case plan and fast track services for the justice-involved population that was underserved. One strategy was to meet people where they were, mentally and physically in the community, through partnerships with community organizations. The agency was also engaging in a statewide effort to assure people were assessed accurately. Currently every county was responsible for developing its contact standards and there currently was an initiative to standardize those across the state.

Mr. Reinhard reported there was more stability in the Public Defender's office staffing. Most recruiting was of newly lawyers and it would take some time for them to be able to move to more difficult cases such as murders. Training investments helped to reduce turnover. More legislative stability was needed and he hoped that legislation would pass during the current legislative session.

Mayor Vinis announced that the City of Eugene's parks levy had passed with good support from the community. The levy also included some public safety funding. The City was in its budget process and one issue being discussed was reconfiguration of its alternative response system, such as moving CAHOOTS under the umbrella of the fire department instead of police. She was pleased with a partnership with Lane County to address issues in the downtown area, including mental health outreach and support.

Ms. Felty thanked the Sheriff's Department and the community for their efforts to pass the levy, which represented 35 percent of Youth Services budget. The division was doing considerable hiring in order to be fully staffed. She said the community supervision section was improving its assessment function to identify cases that were appropriate for diversion. A security control update in the detention section was about to commence and would be a 10 month process. The division was also implementing a database in Phoenix in order to better track program metrics. The Alternative Education Center was wrapping up for the year with an event to let youth

celebrate their success. The division had completed an update of its mission, vision and values and would launch the update next week, including developing a new logo. The process of developing a formal response to the racial and ethnic disparities report would begin soon and part of that would involve a subcommittee to guide that work. She invited recommendations for persons to sit on the subcommittee.

Ms. Reynolds said the Rhododendron Festival was under way and was well attended. She thanked the law enforcement agencies and partner agencies for their assistance during the festival. There had been some serious robberies in Florence that lead to involvement with the Sheriff's Office and was pleased with the collaboration. She appreciated passage of the jail levy that would assist municipal jails. She also appreciated participating in the Equity Education work being done by Oblio Stroyman.

Ms. Gichohi said the Community Mental Health Division was stabilizing its workforce and expanding access as positions were filled. There were nine positions for which the division was currently recruiting. A majority of current work was with systems to assure compliance with state regulations and staff was engaged with stakeholders involved in mobile crisis work to be able to meet people where they were. There were some mobile crisis response services in place, but not enough to serve the entire county.

Ms. Perlow indicated the District Attorney's office had limited its no file list somewhat and caseloads were moving through the system. The office would be filing on crimes that were impactful in the community; misdemeanor filings would remain small until more staff was on board. She said the office was recruiting for a prosecutor for domestic violence cases.

Ms. Perlow said the Equity Education agenda item would be taken up next.

VI. Equity Education

Oblio Stroyman thanked PSCC members who had participated in equity education activities to date. The purpose was to address some segments of the community that might not be at the table and create a culture within the PSCC in which all members felt included and wanted to participate and connect with one another.

Mo Young asked PSCC members to form smaller groups, each of which should include one person who had previously attended an equity education session, then discuss what stood out for them and what questions remained and report back to the group.

The meeting reconvened and members offered their observations.

Mr. Dumire said one topic was how differently people saw different words and while it seemed everyone was speaking the same language, they were not even close. An example was a common understanding of the word "accountability."

Oblio Stroyman agreed that what accountability meant among the organizations represented around the table, in the broader community and among marginalized populations was very important and likely quite different. That had an impact when people and organizations were trying to work together. There were a number of new PSCC members and the group's current mission, vision and values did not have their input. Life and society were speeding up and it was easy to miss each other. They

encouraged PSCC to slow things down in order to become more cohesive before it invited more people to the table.

Mayor Vinis commented that she thought of the PSCC in a bureaucratic way and it was obligatory for members to attend meeting. During her equity education session she recognized the value in developing working relationships with other members.

Chief Shearer said his group discussed the goal of relationship building and determining a common sense of the PSCC's mission.

Oblio Stroyman asked members to be mindful of who was actively participating meetings and ask themselves what they could do to make someone else at the table feel more included. Members should also ask themselves what someone else had done to make them feel more included.

Ms. Reynolds noted that the day chosen for equity education sessions was difficult for Ms. Felty to attend, but she would personally follow-up with her after a session to assure she was included.

Ms. Felty felt her group found many commonalities during its conversation despite their differences.

Oblio Stroyman announced that the next equity education session would be held June 14 from 10:00 a.m. to noon at the LCOG offices. They asked members to put a standing second Wednesday session on their calendars for the rest of the year. A retreat was scheduled for September 14 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Yachats Inn.

Mo Young listed the following words that were generated during sessions to date: safety, prevention, re-entry, priorities, dangerousness, intervention, plan, system, community, success, resource allocation, coordination, justice involved, trauma-informed, equity, public safety, community corrections, and jail. Participants indicated that those were words in which they were interested in finding a common understanding.

V. Committee Reports

A. Budget Committee

Mr. Solomon stated the Budget Committee had not yet met, but a series of meetings was scheduled to begin at the end of June. A positive revenue forecast was issued yesterday and the legislature would now begin making final decisions. That could provide some opportunities around community correction funding. He said the state had identified \$246 million for community corrections, a \$30 million reduction over the last biennium. He noted there were also fewer people under supervision. He said the reduction was driven in large part by Measure 110 because prosecutions and convictions of people for drug crimes were no longer occurring. Post-prison supervision was also decreasing. Given the positive revenue projection, the Oregon Community Corrections Directors Association was advocating for bridge funding to avoid dramatic cuts. On the justice reinvestment front funding would remain relatively stable. At recent hearing the \$4 million requested

for the restorative justice grant program implemented last year was stripped from the Criminal Justice Commission's budget. That was disheartening for many people and there were efforts under way to get that funding restored.

Mr. Dumire explained the funding formulas and how allocations were calculated for high and low risk clients on a capitated basis. Lane County lost funding because its population differed from other counties.

Mr. Solomon pointed out that one of the PSCC's statutory obligations was to make funding recommendations on Lane County's share of those resources, which amounted to approximately \$35-40 million per biennium.

B. Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice Workgroup

1. Behavioral Health Summit

A report would be provided at the next meeting.

C. Juvenile Committee

There was no report.

E. Reentry Task Force

Mr. Solomon provided an update on the Coleman project. The City of Eugene had allocated \$750,000 from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund for the project and multiple funding applications had been submitted to the state.

F. Workplan Workgroup

Ms. Perlow said the workgroup was undertaking the creation of a 10-year public safety plan. What currently existed was only an outline of gaps. With the recent passage of the levy the Board of County Commissioners would be asked to establish a task force or committee to study the entire system and make recommendations on how gaps could be filled and the system better resources. She invited PSCC members interested in participating to come to workgroup meetings.

1. Justice Reinvestment Program Grant Application

Ms. Walters said the funds for justice reinvestment had to move towards two goals: reducing prison utilization and reducing recidivism, while holding offenders accountable in the community and improving public safety. A description of programs that would likely be funded, along with evidence-based practices and other components, had to be submitted and once allocations were finalized a budget for those programs would need to be submitted in September 2023. Programs to be funded included:

- supervisions on justice involved women's initiative
- re-entry (housing, peer support, cognitive behavioral therapy, etc.)
- pre-trial services
- crisis management
- 10 percent of funds to be allocated to victims and survivors support
- PSCC staffing

VII. Grant Update

Ms. Walters briefly reviewed the PSCC Grant Update Report provided in the agenda packet.

VIII. Adjourn

Ms. Perlow adjourned the meeting at 4:43 p.m.

(Recorded by Lynn Taylor)



AGENDA COVER MEMO

Memorandum Date: September 13, 2023

Work Session Date: September 20, 2023

TO: Board of County Commissioners

DEPARTMENT: Community Justice & Rehabilitation Services

PRESENTED BY: District Attorney Patty Perlow - Public Safety Coordinating Council Chair; Sponsors Executive Director Paul Solomon – Public Safety Coordinating Council Vice-Chair; Chief Deputy Carl Wilkerson – Lane County Sheriff’s Office; Donovan Dumire – Community Justice and Rehabilitation Services Program Manager; Greg Rikhoff – Assistant County Administrator

AGENDA ITEM TITLE: Community Corrections Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment Program (JRP) Funding Shortfall

I. MOTION

NA

II. AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

The PSCC Budget Committee met five (5) times to develop budget recommendations for 2023-25 Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment funds. State funding levels have resulted in a worst-case budget scenario with an approximately \$9.4 million shortfall forcing across the system reductions in level of service to catastrophic levels.

III. BACKGROUND/IMPLICATIONS OF ACTION

A. Board Action and Other History

The Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) is a statutorily required advisory council to the Board of County Commissioners. In this role, the PSCC recommends budgets and associated amendments for Community Corrections

Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment Grant Program funds to the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) for adoption.

At its October 18, 2022 meeting the Board heard a presentation from PSSC on funding source purposes, methodology, and 2023-25 funding landscape concerns that could result in a significant funding shortfall. Actual 2023-25 funding falls short and is exacerbated by high inflationary costs, new contact statewide contact standards and severity of risk and needs among those served.

B. Policy Issues

Community Corrections Act/ Grant-in-Aid Funding

Senate Bill 1145, enacted by the 1995 Legislative Assembly, and its follow-up bill, House Bill 3489 enacted during the 1996 Special Legislative Session, created a new relationship between the State of Oregon and counties in the area of community corrections. Under the measures, counties could and would assume responsibility for supervision of felons (ORS 423.478) on parole, on probation, on post-prison supervision, sentenced to 12 months or less incarceration, or sanctioned by a court or the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision to 12 months or less for violating a condition of parole or post-prison supervision.

Grant-in-Aid funds were provided by Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) to counties to:

1. support appropriate sentencing alternatives and improve local services;
2. promote local management of community corrections;
3. promote use of effective correctional assessments, interventions, and case management practices; and
4. provide supervision, intermediate sanctioning programs and treatment, and rehabilitation programs.

Grant-in-Aid is the largest funding source at \$22.1 million for 2023-25. Funding is allocated as a percent share to counties based on a formula considering the cost per day to serve the number of people on supervision as documented by three point in time snapshots. The fund allocation methodology is flawed. The current funding methodology:

- can have the effect of incentivizing programs to keep people on supervision longer;
- does not account for the risk and need levels of those on supervision and as such positions counties as winner or losers across the state;
- Is subject to volatility/spikes and dips in the system (COVID-19, for example);
- Is not agile and is at odds with how County budgets work;
- Ties the funding to dated counts/unable to keep up with real time needs; and
- Funding levels remain significantly below findings of the Cost Study done (every two years) which looks at the actual costs of providing supervision aligned to best practices and evidence based programming.

The Oregon Legislature has never funded the Community Corrections Act Grant-in-Aid at a level reflected in the Cost Studies. Adverse impacts from this continuous underfunding are compounded by a reduction in Lane County's 2023-25 funding share allocation. Several factors including but not limited to; funding methodology, Lane County Courts being closed longer than those of other counties during COVID-19 because Lane County was robust with its case reporting efforts, and staffing crisis in the District Attorney's Office impacted Lane County's allocation. Additionally, inflation has exponentially increased the cost of services meaning allocated funds fall even shorter of meeting needs.

While Lane County Courts have resumed full capacity and the Board of County Commissioners supported the District Attorney's Office in attracting and retaining staff, both of which may increase Lane County's percentage share in 2025-2027, **the reality for 2023-25 is a shortfall of approximately \$9.4 million (\$9,167,300 Grant-in-Aid, \$254,980 Justice Reinvestment) in order to sustain current levels of service.**

Justice Reinvestment

From 2000 to 2010, Oregon's incarceration rate doubled at a rate three times the national average, increasing the state's biennial corrections budget by 40 percent, to more than \$1.6 billion. In response to this rapid growth, the bipartisan interagency Commission on Public Safety was convened to analyze state corrections and sentencing policies. The commission's recommendations became the foundation for House Bill (HB) 3194, known as the Justice Reinvestment Act, which the Oregon Legislature passed in 2013 and renewed in 2023. Justice Reinvestment is Oregon's proactive approach to spending resources more effectively by controlling prison growth and investing the avoided operational prison costs in the state's local public safety systems.

Lane County has been a consistent innovator in the Justice Reinvestment model. Reentry supports and programming, 416 Downward Departure program, Pretrial Services, long-term supporting housing – The Way Home, and consistent application of randomized control trials have gained statewide and even national attention. Peers from across the State have reached out to learn more about programming and to request site visits. Despite these successes, Lane County faces tougher competition for funds as there is often emphasis on encouraging new programs at the expense of sustaining programs of early adopters and innovators. As with Grant-in-Aid, the Legislature underfunds the Justice Reinvestment Program.

The purpose of the Justice Reinvestment Program (JRP) is to provide funding for counties to plan, implement, and expand initiatives that establish a process to assess individuals and provide a continuum of community-based sanctions, services, and programs designed to reduce recidivism and state prison usage, while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable.

In order to be considered for JRP funding, applicants must:

- Establish a process to assess populations served;
- Serve individuals charged with or 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; and
- Work towards imbedding equity throughout the county's criminal justice system.

Justice Reinvestment Program Goals and Priorities:

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

Justice Reinvestment funding has two components; 1) a formula fund which uses the same percentage share methodology as Grant-in-Aid, and 2) a competitive grant strictly for the personnel and training costs of downward departure programs. 10% of each component must be allocated to Victim Services providers in this case: Kids FIRST, Hope and Safety Alliance, Sexual Assault Support Services, and Siuslaw Outreach Services. Thus, Justice Reinvestment funding reductions also impact these community based services.

Justice Reinvestment is a much smaller pot of money than Grant-in-Aid. Lane County's 2023-25 share stands at approximately \$4 million. As a result the 2023-25 Justice Reinvestment formula allocation is \$254,979 short of sustaining 2021-23 levels of service.

Ballot Measure (BM) 110

Ballot Measure 110, as currently structure and implemented, reduced the volume of drug cases being prosecuted which has contributed to fewer initial cases coming into the criminal justice system. Often by the time someone now enters the criminal justice system, the depth of substance use disorder is severe and presents additional and/or more complex needs and risks requiring support. Current implementing Rules and structure fail to acknowledge Public Safety includes substantial levels of treatment. Public Safety providers are not eligible for funding associated with Measure 110 that would allow meaningful and successful treatment. For example, Sponsors which provides several treatment modalities was not eligible to participate in Behavioral Health Resource Networks (BHRNs)– the entities eligible for funding. The public safety system is doing the treatment work but not receiving any of the associated funding.

Senate Bill 1510 (2021)

Senate Bill 1510 requires Parole and Probation officers to increase their number of contacts with supervisees. This requirement combined with the funding shortfall adversely impacts quality of services. While adopted in 2021, Administrative Rules were

not released until this year at the same time we are facing a fiscal cliff.

The degree of shortfall creates significant risks. In attempting to create budgets which balance system hydraulics with available funding under the purview of the PSCC, there is risk that:

- the Department of Corrections may reject the resultant Community Corrections Act Plan;
- Lane County will miss out on Community Corrections Act retention funds available from the State via Grant-in-Aid, which could be estimated at approximately \$500,000;
- Justice Reinvestment Program eligibility is threatened by reductions to short-term transitional leave programming;
- the Justice Reinvestment competitive grant proposal is unsuccessful and would increase the funding gap by approximately \$1.5 million; and
- the ability to successfully compete for federal funds is reduced as programs are too far from evidence based or promising practices and/or are unable to provide sufficient matching funds, thus contributing to a spiral of funding loss.

C. Board Goals

2022-2024 LANE COUNTY STRATEGIC PLAN

Vision: Lane County is the best county in which all can live, work, and play.

Mission: We responsibly manage available resources to deliver vital, community-centered services with passion, drive and focus.

Core Behaviors: Passion to serve Driven to connect Focused on solutions
Purpose to Improve Lives

Strategic Lenses: Stewardship of Resources, Equity, Collective Impact

Values: Integrity Excellence Equity and Respect

The GIA and JRP programming address the following components of the Lane County Strategic Plan 2022-2024:

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: SAFE, HEALTHY COUNTY

Strategic Goal: Develop an equitable and integrated approach to health, behavioral health, public safety and homelessness so that all residents are safe, healthy, housed, and health outcomes are improved.		
Objectives	Draft Performance Measures	Impacts from Inadequate Funding
<p>A. Focus on people at the intersection of behavioral health, homelessness, and public safety to provide crisis/stabilization support and treatment.</p> <p>2) Continue to engage with community partners to share resources, problem solve and build support for next steps.</p>	<p><X% homelessness recidivism</p> <p>X% reduction in first time homeless</p> <p>Number of deputies per 1,000 population</p> <p>Response Time for Calls of Service for Assaults and Domestic Violence Calls</p>	<p>Even fewer people at the intersection of behavioral health, homelessness, and public safety will be served appropriately and are likely to experience increased victimization themselves.</p> <p>Disparity has higher potential for growth for communities experiencing disparity in service (period) and inhibits culturally responsive services.</p>
<p>B. Invest in public safety for improved service delivery.</p>	<p>Adult reconviction rates by race and ethnicity trended over time (set baseline and then set performance target for rates of reduction)</p>	<p>2023-25 funding from the State dismantles supervision and reentry programming provided by Community Justice and Rehabilitation Services (CJRS), Lane County Sheriff's Office, and community Reentry Service Providers.</p> <p>CJRS will see a 22% reduction (2) in support staff and 37.5% reduction (15) in Officers which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – eliminate our ability to provide bilingual services – decimate our ability to provide specialized mental health, domestic violence, sex offender and justice involved women specializations – result in caseloads ranging from 80-120 where evidence-based practices require

Strategic Goal: Develop an equitable and integrated approach to health, behavioral health, public safety and homelessness so that all residents are safe, healthy, housed, and health outcomes are improved.		
Objectives	Draft Performance Measures	Impacts from Inadequate Funding
		<p>caseloads of 40-50 depending on client type/specialization</p> <p>LCSO will see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 14 jail bed reduction – 6.5 FTE Deputy Sheriff reduction – loss of one (1) Records Supervisor – Reduced Electronic Monitoring capacity for Reentry Lane (short term transitional leave program for adults in custody with State Department of Corrections) <p>Reentry will see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3 housing slots for sex offenders reduced – 250 fewer adults (in and out of custody) receive Motivational Enhancement Therapy and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy – 1,000 fewer monthly bus passes – 250 fewer people receiving emergency funds to pay for Oregon Identification – Mentoring Program loses .5 FTE administrator and .5 FTE Peer Mentor – Reentry Lane over 50% fewer served,

Strategic Goal: Develop an equitable and integrated approach to health, behavioral health, public safety and homelessness so that all residents are safe, healthy, housed, and health outcomes are improved.		
Objectives	Draft Performance Measures	Impacts from Inadequate Funding
		<p>loss of 1.5 FTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Permanent Supportive Housing loss of 0.5 FTE Mental Health Therapist and 0.5 FTE Housing Navigator – Transitional Housing loss of approximately 25 beds and 3.5 FTE <p>Adult recidivism (including reconviction) is likely to increase with little or adverse change to rates by race, ethnicity, and/or gender.</p>
1) Accomplish phase two of the Lane County Community Public Safety Repair Plan.		2023-25 budgets reduce Lane County to below Phase 1 – Keeping What We have
2) Actively pursue a renewal of the 5-Year Public Safety Levy which ends May 2023.		Public Safety Levy passed. Now other funding shortfalls have impacted the ability to sustain capacity.
3) Advocate at the state and federal level for sustained funding for our critical public safety services		Needs to continue and be elevated.
C. Invest in our juvenile justice programs and adult supervision services...to allow employees to thrive and provide excellent community service.		CJRS cuts and resultant caseloads will likely cause additional staff to leave given caseloads, reduced opportunities for growth, and risks to personal health and safety.
2) Understand and work to address the racial disparities in both the adult and juvenile justice		In times of such stress as the system is experiencing both regression and innovation can occur. While a minimal (and insufficient) budget

Strategic Goal: Develop an equitable and integrated approach to health, behavioral health, public safety and homelessness so that all residents are safe, healthy, housed, and health outcomes are improved.		
Objectives	Draft Performance Measures	Impacts from Inadequate Funding
systems.		for continued equity work is proposed in the draft budget, the rate at which such disparities can be understood and addressed will significantly slow.
D. Reduce the length of time people experience homelessness by adopting best practices and strategies		Funding reductions impact housing availability and access for those reentering the community from incarceration thus increasing rate and duration of being unhoused.
E. Focus on health promotion by providing equitable access to primary, behavioral, and dental health care and comprehensive, evidence-based prevention strategies across the life span.		Access to primary, behavioral, dental care and evidence-based prevention strategies reduced for those involved in the criminal system and potentially for their victims.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: OUR PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH

Strategic Goal: Invest in our employees who are the backbone of our organization and invest in our systems and organizational health so that employees can thrive and residents can experience a more effective government.		
Objectives	Draft Performance Measures	Impacts from Inadequate Funding
A. Implement opportunities to improve employee well-being and promote a positive workplace culture with purpose and potential.	Preventative care visits (of Lane County employees/family) per 1000/norm (Cotiviti's Commercial Normative Database) visits per 1,000	Employee well-being and positive workplace culture are adversely affected by the funding shortfall as articulated under Priority 3 above.
2) Develop strategies to improve	Diversity of Lane	Slows diversification of workforce. The talent pipeline has not grown sufficiently or early enough so that a diverse array of people are in positions with seniority. Inadequate funding adds unsustainable workload,

Strategic Goal: Invest in our employees who are the backbone of our organization and invest in our systems and organizational health so that employees can thrive and residents can experience a more effective government.		
Objectives	Draft Performance Measures	Impacts from Inadequate Funding
employee well-being, addressing workload capacity and the mental, physical, and financial components of wellness.	County's workforce as compared to population demographics	weakens bench depth (backup if sick), and prevents evidence-based programming causing substantial adverse impact to the well-being of employees and their families.
E. Assess our needs, resources and deficiencies in order to fulfill the goals outlined in the Strategic Plan and then review and prioritize regularly.	<p>Employee Engagement (as measured by Gallup Q12 or another engagement survey), year-over-year</p> <p>Employee retention rate (establish baseline and set target for X percent increase)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bond rating • X% increase in revenue 	Without additional funding workforce diversification will slow, morale will be low affecting employee engagement and retention.
1) Identify needs through the annual budget development process and prioritize resources accordingly.		TBD

D. Financial and/or Resource Considerations

The following table shows the actual costs to sustain 2021-23 levels of service compared to 2023-25 available funds. The Justice Reinvestment Competitive grant is a gamble because there is no guarantee the application will be successful; thus the table below includes both scenarios.

Actual Costs for 21-23 Levels of Service Compared to Available Funds

	Actual Cost	Available Funds	Gap
Grant-in-Aid	\$31,299,850	\$22,132,550	-29.3%
Justice Reinvestment Formula	\$4,250,313	\$3,995,334	-6%
Justice Reinvestment Competitive	\$1,525,120	\$1,525,120	0%
TOTAL (if Competitive grant successful)	\$37,075,283	\$23,657,670	-26.5% (-\$9,422,279)
TOTAL (if Competitive grant NOT successful)	\$37,075,283	\$26,127,884	-29.53% (-\$10,947,399)

FUNDING GAPS IN THE TABLE ABOVE HAVE THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS ON RESOURCES:

Lane County Sheriff's Office

- 14 jail bed reduction
- 6.5 FTE Deputy Sheriff reduction
- loss of one (1) Records Supervisor
- Reduced Electronic Monitoring capacity for Reentry Lane (short term transitional leave program for adults in custody with State Department of Corrections)
- If the Justice Reinvestment Competitive Grant proposal is unsuccessful there would be even fewer beds and services staffed.

Lane County already has fewer jail beds than typical for a county of its size. After a successful renewal of the jail levy, a reduction in available staffed jail beds will be difficult for the public to understand. Such reductions result in staffing not aligned with best practices. Reentry Lane has high success rates for adults in custody under the Department of Corrections short term transitional leave program. Reduced capacity for Reentry Lane could result in increased recidivism as well as jeopardize eligibility for Justice Reinvestment Funds.

Community Justice and Rehabilitation Services (Adult Parole and Probation)

The proposed cuts illustrated within the Budget Committee's recommendation will be catastrophic to Adult Parole/ Probation. With a reduction of \$5,396,203.65 to the division's personnel budget, the division is expected to lose 17 (42.5%) out of its 40 Officer positions and 2 (22%) out of its 9 total support staff.

With a known fiscal cliff stemming from COVID, BM110 and a lack of DA resources, and despite the division's desperate need, the division prepared for the fiscal crises by holding one (1) office assistant and four (4) officer positions vacant. In addition to the loss of these five vacancies, the proposed cuts will result in the termination of four current offers of employment, eight (8) currently filled officer positions, and one (1) currently filled supervisor position. These identified impacts will eliminate the ability to provide bilingual services and decimate the ability to provide specialized mental health, domestic violence, sex offender and justice involved women specialized services. In comparison to most Counties, Parole/ Probation Division runs extremely lean in operational personnel. To highlight this point, note that current officer caseloads for Lane County officers average over 55 cases per officer while the two state-run counties, Linn and Douglas, have caseload averages of 42 and 35 respectively.

Compounding the impact, these cuts occur at a time when the County faces a significant increase in contact standards. The standards were established through SB 1510 (2021) with Administrative Rules developed in 2023 and require a tripling of monthly contacts. In addition, Lane County, second only to Multnomah County, leads the state in high risk supervision cases. Lane County has witnessed a change in practice leading to increased prosecution resulting in additional workloads for officers. With estimated caseloads ranging from 80 to 120, Parole and Probation will not be able to provide evidence based practices. Officers will not be able to perform essential duties nor improve the quality of life in Lane County. The County can expect increased trauma to the community. The County will be exposed to significant liability due to a failure to supervise.

Reentry

Over the past 20 years investments have helped build a system, operated by Sponsors, Inc., that is widely viewed as a national model for prisoner reentry. These services are an integral component of Lane County's public safety system. Sponsors works in partnership with Lane County Parole and Probation, the Lane County Sheriff's Office, and system partners to provide high-quality, evidence-based services based on research and best practices.

These proposed reductions will impact a range of critical services, including:

Supervised Housing for Men with Sex Offense Convictions

- Currently serving 16 high-risk homeless sex offenders annually

Impact: Loss of 3 beds

Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

- Last year we served 778 people providing groups at the Lane County Jail and Sponsors.

CBT groups if delivered with fidelity to the treatment model can reduce recidivism by as much as 50%. Sponsors recently received very high scores in its Corrections

Program Checklist evaluation by the State and County.

Impact: Loss of 8 groups per week, potentially serving 250 fewer individuals per year.

Crisis Funding

- Crisis funds are used to help indigent and low-income individuals on supervision pay for ID, bus passes, work clothing, rent assistance, and more.

Impact: \$20,000 reduction will result in 1,000 fewer monthly bus passes issued and 250 fewer people receiving emergency funds to pay for Oregon Identification.

Mentoring

- Mentoring addresses multiple criminogenic risk factors. Sponsors has matched over 1,200 people on active supervision (PPS or Probation) with volunteer mentors since the program started. Mentoring leverages thousands of hours of volunteer labor.

Impact: Loss of 0.5 FTE Administrative Assistant and 0.5 FTE Peer Mentor.

RLAN- Reentry Lane County

- This program is jointly provided by Sponsors and LCSO. RLAN serves individuals who are released 60 days prior to their projected release date from the Oregon Department of Correction. Participants receive an array of support services, including SUDS treatment, CBT, Mentoring, Mental Health Counseling, and Intensive Case Management.

This program has been highly successful at reducing the need for state prison beds and improving outcomes for high-risk individuals on post-prison supervision.

Impact: Funding will be reduced by over 50% resulting in half as many individuals being served over the course of the biennium. Loss of 1.5 FTE.

Permanent Supportive Housing

- Sponsors currently provides Permanent Supportive Housing to 54 individuals at the Oaks at 14th. Funding provides critical support for supervision and staffing. Since the program's inception we have housed 195 homeless, high risk individuals released from state custody. After 4.5 years, a third party evaluation revealed that 91% remained stably housed and only 8.9% have recidivated resulting in an over 60% reduction in recidivism.

Impact: Loss of 0.5 FTE MH Therapist and 0.5 Housing Navigator

Transitional Housing

- These contracts provide critical housing services that are staffed 24/7 to our some of our communities highest risk, highest need populations that release from state prison, the Lane County Jail and are referred by P&P. Services include intensive case management, regular drug testing, housing navigation, and supports designed to improve reentry outcomes.

Impact: the loss of approximately 25 beds of transitional housing that would serve 300 homeless, high risk individuals over the course of the biennium and the reduction of 3.5 FTE.

These reductions will take the form of layoffs and reductions in staffing which will have rippling impacts on the employees who are let go, their families and colleagues, and the participants they serve. As a nonprofit, Sponsors has low overhead and administrative costs. The only place that the organization can achieve the savings required by these proposed reductions, is in staffing costs.

Finally, the stripping down of these services will have a detrimental impact on the lives of the people releasing from jail and prison and community safety. Over the years, independent, third-party evaluations of Sponsors' programs have built a body of empirical evidence that illustrates how these interventions profoundly reduce recidivism, reduce homelessness, and improve a range of outcomes for individuals who are at the highest risk of re-engaging in criminal activity in our community. It is imperative that we find a way to mitigate the dismantling of our public safety system.

Other Services

In addition to the staffing and service reductions discussed above the following related services are also reduced: outpatient alcohol and drug treatment, mediation/restorative justice, Public Safety Coordinating Council data analysis and staffing, and equity education and facilitation. Reduced staffing also impacts coordination with Victim Services as this requires frequent and timely communications.

Moving Forward - Potential Resource Considerations

1. 1115 Medicaid Waiver for Housing could come online as early as 2024
2. Medicaid Waiver for health care needs for pre-trial defendants
3. Reforms to BM110 could positively impact supervised population
4. Healthy DA's office prosecuting cases
5. Possibility of Emergency Board funding to address county shortfalls
6. 2024 Session additional community corrections funding opportunity

E. Health Implications

The health, welfare, and safety of those involved in the criminal system, their victims, Lane County employees, and the community are at risk from the catastrophic funding shortfall in the short, medium, and long term.

F. Analysis

1. 2023-25 Community-Corrections Act Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment Program funding is insufficient to provide for the basic health, safety, and welfare of adults involved in the criminal justice system, crime victims, Lane County employees, and community.
2. Community Corrections Act and Justice Reinvestment Program funding levels are for the 2023-25 biennium. The second year of the biennium is more expensive than the first year. Approximately \$4.6 million is needed for Community Corrections Act and Justice Reinvestment programming and services for fiscal year 2024.
3. Diversification of funding streams available to support Public Safety is needed.
4. Aggressive pursuit of Legislative changes in the short session and full session are needed. The Association of Oregon Counties Public Safety Steering Committee has identified issues similar to those shared in this discussion.

G. Alternatives/Options

NA

IV. RECOMMENDATION

NA

V. TIMING/IMPLEMENTATION

The Justice Reinvestment Program grant application was submitted September 13, the proposed formula and competitive budgets along with the Community Corrections Plan and Grant-in-Aid budget will come before the Board in October.

VI. FOLLOW-UP

In addition to any direction provided by the Board, the Public Safety Coordinating Council will continue its process to recommend the budgets and programming for Community Corrections Act Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment Program funding.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Actual Cost for 2021-23 Levels of Service Compared to Available Funds Line Item Table

Total State Pot \$ 252,366,590.00 \$45,823,939.00 \$ 8,086,577.00					
		Recipient	Grant -in -Aid 23-25 Proposed Budget	JRP Formula 23-25 Proposed Budget	JRP Competitive 23-25 Proposal ~18.89%
Lane County Share			\$22,132,549.94	\$3,995,334.00	\$1,525,120.19
Community-Based Custodial Alternatives					
1	Electronic Monitoring Program	LCSO	\$221,467.00		
2	New LCSO EMP (pre-trial)	LCSO		\$316,382.00	
3	Electronic Monitoring Program	P&P	\$30,608.90		
Community Service and Work Crew					
4	Community Service	LCSO	\$107,250.00		
5	Sheriff's Work Crew (25% of Work Crew Budget)	LCSO	\$479,150.00		
Custodial/Sanction Beds					
6	Jail (65 beds)	LCSO	\$5,974,832.16		
Sex Offender Services					
7	Sex Offender Treatment	CFD, Ctr for Family De	\$210,000.00		
8	Supervised Housing for Male Sex Offenders	Sponsors	\$74,467.00		
Substance Abuse & Mental Health					
9	Outpatient A&D Treatment/Endeavor	Emergence	\$140,000.00		
Supervision					
10	Community Supervision	P&P	\$12,341,320.72		
11	Justice Involved Women's Initiative	P&P	\$479,708.61	\$1,019,380.80	
12	1.0 FTE Mental Health PO	P&P	\$314,583.61		
Transition Services					
13	CBT/MET/Incentives/Gender Specific	Sponsors	\$16,755.00	\$241,359.00	
14	Crisis Funds	Sponsors	\$60,000.00		
15	Mentoring Program	Sponsors		\$228,586.50	
16	Peer Mentoring/Incentives	Sponsors		\$158,137.50	
17	Permanent Supportive Housing - The Oaks	Sponsors	\$220,289.55		
18	Reentry Services/Transitional Housing	Sponsors	\$1,226,524.19	\$1,078,745.11	
DOC Reentry Grant (RLAN)					
19	RLAN	LCSO	\$35,593.20		
20	RLAN Housing and Support Services	Sponsors	\$200,000.00		
21	JRI Oregon - 416				
22	416 Program Supervision	P&P - .5 Supervisor Y1 and .5 Y2			\$198,206.41
23	416 Program Probation Officer	P&P - 1.0 PO Y1 & 1.0 PO Y2			\$314,583.61
24	416 Corrections Technician	P&P 1FTE			\$216,427.37
25	416 Jail Personnel	LCSO			\$657,255.50
Other Programs					
26	Batterer Intervention Program	Emergence		\$200,000.00	
27	Community Prosecution Mediation Services	CDR		\$28,200.00	
	PSCC				
28	PSCC Staffing - LC share Mutual Support IGA	LCOG		\$36,332.00	
29	PSCC Systems Analyst, Admin.	LCOG		\$129,659.75	
30	Equity Training & Facilitation	Stroyman & Young		\$39,158.34	
	Victim Services 10% \$399,533				
32	Victim Services	Kids' FIRST		\$119,859.90	\$41,594.19
33	Victim Services	SASS		\$119,859.90	\$41,594.19
34	Victim Services	Hope & Safety/Womenspace		\$119,859.90	\$41,594.19
35	Victim Services	SOS		\$39,953.30	\$13,864.73
	Evaluation 3%				
37	Permanent Supportive Housing, The Way Home RC	Sponsors		\$119,860.00	
	Total Expenditures		\$22,132,549.94	\$3,995,334.00	\$1,525,120.19

Evaluation 3% Plan

County: Lane

Overview

What is the primary research question the proposed project will seek to answer?

We hypothesize that participants in the Permanent Supportive Housing “intervention” condition will have superior short and long-term outcomes on *housing* and *recidivism* compared to participants in a services as usual “control” condition.

We will test this hypothesis by evaluating the effects of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) on housing, criminal justice, and associated outcomes in the context of a observational “natural experiment” study conducted across a 3-year period with recently released prisoners in Lane County, Oregon. PSH is being provided through a collaboration of two non-profit organizations, Sponsors, Inc., a transitional housing program for men and women leaving prison or jail, and Homes for Good Housing Agency, a “hub” for connecting low-income residents to affordable, low-income housing and services in Lane County. Both organizations are partnering with Lane County Parole & Probation leadership and staff who will be providing onsite and community services to all participants. The project is part of a larger “pay for success” effort funded by an award with the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development that is being conducted in collaboration with the U.S. Dept. of Justice and the non-profit advisory firm Third Sector Capital Partners. A mixed methods approach to evaluation is being employed, including quantitative and qualitative components. The primary outcomes of interest are housing status and recidivism. Housing status is being assessed through self-report, Sponsors and Homes for Goods official records, and Lane County Parole & Probation and Homeless Management Information System official records. Recidivism will be assessed through Oregon Department of Corrections official records. Other outcomes, as well as potential mediators and covariates, are being assessed through a variety of means, including self-report and official records obtained from state agencies or their contractors.

Housing Outcome. Each individual’s housing status will be measured in four ways: (1) for all participants, via self-report during each of the 12 assessments [the primary measure of housing status]; (2) for all participants, via Lane County’s Homeless Management Information System; (3) for all participants, via Lane County Parole and Probation Office official records; and (4) for Intervention condition participants, via official records from Sponsors and Homes for Good during the period of time they reside in Permanent Supportive Housing. Housing tenancy will be validated by Sponsors, Homes for Good, a lease, and/or sub-agreement.

Recidivism Outcome. Each individual’s recidivism status will be measured through Oregon Department of Corrections official records. In accordance with the state of Oregon’s definition of recidivism, the primary definition of recidivism for the study will be incarceration for a new

felony conviction, but other definitions of recidivism will also be calculated, such as police arrest and conviction for any offense.

What, if any, are the secondary research questions the proposed project will seek to answer?

There are a variety of second questions that will be investigated. Primary among these is to examine the following hypothesis: participants in the PSH condition will have significantly better employment and health care outcomes than participants in the control condition. Further, if significant effects are found for the PSH condition, potential mediators of effects will be examined in exploratory analyses. Of particular interest is whether positive support (e.g., intervention participation) is increased by the PSH condition, which in turn is related to positive outcomes.

Outcomes. The secondary outcomes of interest include appropriate health care utilization (e.g., primary care and emergency room visits) and employment. Each of these outcomes will be measured through self-report and official records. Records on healthcare utilization will be collected from Trillium. Records on employment will be collected from the Oregon state employment agency. Data on a variety of other outcomes will be collected to better inform future service delivery and policy decisions, in addition to contributing to the national evidence base on Housing First Permanent Supportive Housing.

Mediators. Data will be collected on a variety of potential mediators of any effects of PSH. The primary mediator will be participation in the various interventions that serve to provide “support” in the PSH condition. Intervention participation will be measured through official records from Sponsors and Homes for Good. Other potential mediators are the affect and behavior of participants. These will be assessed through self-report, including perceived stress, perceived social support, substance use and abuse, affiliation with deviant peers, affiliation with family members, and criminal activities.

Covariates. Data will be collected on a variety of covariates that may account for observed differences between the two conditions and will need to be controlled for in outcome analyses. These will be measured through official records and self-report during the study eligibility determination conducted by Sponsors. Risk level at intake will be measured through official records from the Oregon Department of Corrections. If such are not available, Sponsors will determine the risk level of an individual using the same methods employed by the Oregon Department of Corrections. Criminal justice history will be measured through official records from the Oregon Department of Corrections. Mental health history will be measured by self-report. Contact with family history will be measured by self-report. Demographic variables such as age, gender, race, and ethnicity will be measured by self-report.

Qualitative Data. Open-ended interviews will be conducted that focus on (1) the PSH program for participants in the intervention condition and for program staff and related personnel, and (2) outcomes for intervention and control condition participants. Questions will focus on identifying what impacts the program is having, and why, and whether there are program

components that need to be modified to produce better outcomes. Interviews will be audiotaped and transcribed.

Please provide a brief review of the existing social scientific research related to the proposed project.

Maintaining safe and stable housing is a key part of success after release from prison. A model that has been found to have some success in improving outcomes in populations that overlap with criminal justice populations is known as “permanent supportive housing” (Rog et al., 2014; Bassuk, DeCandia, Tsertsvadze, & Richard, 2014). Typically, this model utilizes a “Housing First” approach in which permanent housing is provided without prerequisites or conditions and alongside supportive services, such as case management, drug and alcohol abuse interventions and supports, mental health services and supports, and other needed interventions for a given individual. Few studies have been conducted on the use of this model with men and women involved with criminal justice (e.g., Clifasefi, Malone, & Collins, 2013), let alone during reentry after release from prison (e.g., Fontaine, 2013), a time when supports are crucial. Research during this time of transition is sorely needed.

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Please describe how this project will benefit the State of Oregon as well as the field of criminal justice more broadly.

According to the Oregon Department of Corrections, homelessness among the releasing prison populations has hovered around 50% in recent years. In 2015, for example, 623 individuals were released from Oregon state prisons to return to Lane County, and 308 of these men and women resided at Sponsors. All individuals admitted to Sponsors are indigent, assessment as moderate to very high risk to reoffend on the LS/CMI, and at the time of release, had no other supports to assist them in securing housing. They would have been homeless upon release. Further, DOC data shows that almost 25% of those returning to Lane County from prison are at the severe, or highest, need for mental health services. Lack of housing -- compounded with issues such as mental health problems and substance abuse -- is a key part of the foundation for a return to crime after release. Finding a way to stop the cycle of prison to crime to prison is key to reducing the high costs of victimization and subsequent incarceration. The problems in Oregon in this regard mirror those in other US states. This project will contribute knowledge

that will be helpful in addressing the problem of homelessness and recidivism for men and women on post-prison supervision.

Please describe your dissemination plan for the results of this project.

The team will write and submit manuscripts for peer review and publication. A range of publications will be targeted that reach different key audiences, including research journals such as *Criminology*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *The Prison Journal*, *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, *Journal of Family Psychology*, and *Prevention Science*, and professional periodicals such as *Corrections Today*. Posters and talks about the results of the study will be presented at professional conferences during the final years of the project. Other talks will be given on the study as opportunities arise.

How will other Oregon criminal justice stakeholders be able to replicate your program in their jurisdictions?

The PSH condition is replicable in other Oregon jurisdictions. The key components that comprise the condition are all available in other jurisdictions, and these components, and the processes used to bring these components together, will be documented and information about such will be disseminated as a part of the project.

Research Design and Methodology

Describe the study population and expected sample size estimates.

Participants. The study will include approximately 250 men and women recently released from prison, with the idea of recruiting as many participants as possible. Eligibility criteria include (a) released to Lane County from the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) or Federal Bureau of Prisons within the last 6 months, (b) housing need, as identified by the CAT-R Housing Prioritization Screen (see Exhibit C), (c) assessed as “medium” to “very high risk” using one of the several validated risk assessment tools in use by the Oregon Department of Corrections (e.g., Women’s Risk/Needs Assessment; Level of Service/Case Management Inventory), and (d) 6 to 12 months minimum time remaining on active post-prison supervision term, based on risk assessment score. Exclusionary criteria include (a) conviction for the production or manufacturing of methamphetamine on the premises of federally assisted housing, (b) income exceeding thresholds determined by HUD based on Area Median Income, family, size and housing type, and (c) criminal behaviors that pose a high public safety risk (e.g., egregious sex offenses).

Power. Using G*Power, we conducted power analyses for program effects on recidivism, an unevenly distributed dichotomous outcome (i.e., one can either recidivate or not; most people will not recidivate in the study assessment window, based on historical data). Such variables are useful for study planning, as they typically yield lower power, thus ensuring more conservative sample size planning (larger Ns). Setting two-tailed alpha to .05 and the unconditional recidivism rate to .26, power is .80 to detect larger effects with odds ratios $\leq .37$ favoring the

intervention group. By comparison, the threshold for an effect size representing a “practically significant effect” for social science data is ORs $\leq .50$. Thus, even in the relatively power-challenged circumstance of recidivism, the study is adequately powered to detect meaningful effects.

Please describe the control group; if a random control trial is not possible, please explain how the proposed research will employ a quasi-experimental design.

Experimental Conditions. Participants who stay in the community will be assigned to intervention (PSH at one of 3 facility types) versus control (“services as usual”) groups, at an approximate 1:1 ratio, by factors not controlled by the investigative team, following the logic of a *natural experiment*. The primary group assignment mechanism is PSH availability, which we expect will largely be governed by relatively random forces (e.g., the ebbs and flows of the number of individuals released from custody, relative to housing supply). However, we acknowledge the possibility of non-random factors that affect group assignment as well (e.g., relation of participant characteristics to the PSH facility-specific eligibility criteria), which will address via statistical control if necessary.

Intervention Condition. Individuals are placed through efforts by Sponsors and Homes for Good into one of four PSH facility types, based on availability and facility-specific eligibility criteria, namely: (1) “The Oaks” apartment complex, a collaboration between Sponsors and Homes for Good, (2) Homes for Good public housing, (3) scattered-site Sponsors housing, or (4) scattered-site private market units subsidized by Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers. Individuals who qualify for more than one available PSH housing facilities will be randomly assigned to one of them. The Oaks is a 53-unit apartment complex in Eugene. The 47 Homes for Good public housing and Section 8 apartments are dispersed throughout the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area. All PSH facilities utilize a “Housing First” model by providing permanent housing without prerequisites or conditions alongside supportive services. Services provided include individualized case management (including transitions coaching through 1-on-1 sessions), housing search assistance, motivational interviewing, drug and alcohol screening and recovery support, employment and education services, mental health services, mentoring, civil legal clinic support, financial literacy coaching, and basic needs provisions. Services are provided in coordination with standard Lane County Parole & Probation supervision services (e.g., case planning, office/field/home skill building visits, repeated assessment for level of service). Referrals will be offered for services to qualified community organizations when additional support is required (e.g., intensive mental health treatment, domestic violence treatment, banking assistance, and food purchasing and preparation support).

Control Condition. Individuals who are not placed into one of the three PSH facility types by 6 months after release from prison (or by the time their housing voucher expires; whichever occurs later) receive “services as usual”. Examples include, but are not limited to, other supportive housing opportunities not connected to the collaborative partners for this study (e.g., substance-free housing), living alone in -- or with others and sharing the rent for -- a rental

apartment or home, living with others in their apartment or home and not sharing costs, or homelessness.

Design Justification. A natural experiment design was chosen after a series of discussions with partners that took place over a period of several months. While a randomized control trial (RCT) would allow for superior causal inference and was certainly preferred from the beginning of these discussions, this design was ultimately eliminated from consideration due to an ethical concern. In an RCT, available PSH apartments might sit vacant awaiting occupancy during a period in which needy, qualifying individuals are assigned to a no-PSH control group. Given the vulnerability of the study population and the likelihood of a substantial positive impact of PSH on their lives, the benefit-harm ratio was tipped against an RCT. Alternative research designs such as quasi-experimental comparison group designs (e.g., a comparison group recruited from another Oregon county), seem unlikely to produce equivalent comparison groups. A comparison group design using historical official records data is not viable for a number of reasons, most notably the small planned size of the intervention condition group and the potential problems with the large sample statistical approaches (e.g., propensity scoring) that would be used to create comparison groups as well as the lack of reliable and valid official records data on housing status. On the other hand, a natural experiment seems possible. Key factors include the following: (1) there are a limited number of housing slots available; (2) once these slots are filled, it is very difficult to predict when they will become available again; and (3) once a new participant enters the study, they will be eligible for a housing slot for only 6-months after their release from prison; the only exception to this is if they have an active housing voucher, and when this expires, they will then be assigned to Control. One outcome of the context created by these factors is that who ends up in PSH, and who does not, may approximate random assignment.

What statistical methodology(ies) will be used to analyze your data?

All analyses will be based on the intent to treat principle: each individual referred to a condition will be included in all analyses, irrespective of intervention or assessment engagement (e.g., study drop-out). Cases with missing data will be included in the models via multiple imputation or full information maximum likelihood estimation techniques. The analyses, to be conducted using Mplus software, will involve a blend of several regression models that are matched to the characteristics of the data. To illustrate, (a) survival models (Cox regression) will be used to test intervention effects on recidivism (e.g., time to rearrest), (b) Poisson regression models will be used to test intervention effects on the number of emergency room visits, and (c) ordinary regression models will be used to test intervention effects on such continuously distributed variables as problem drinking and social support. We anticipate several nonnormally distributed variables, which will be handled with some variant of robust estimation (e.g., robust maximum likelihood; bias corrected bootstrapping). Nesting of participants within housing sites will be accounted for in adjustments to the standard errors of statistical tests via a sandwich estimator. Mediated intervention effects (e.g., PSH reducing recidivism via an intermediate reduction of

problem drinking) will be modeled via the product of coefficients method with asymmetrical bootstrapped confidence intervals.

Covariates. In an ideal natural experiment, intervention group membership is determined by a pseudo-random mechanism that produces equivalent groups. We are hopeful that our study will satisfy this criterion, since we expect that group assignment will be primarily determined by PSH availability. We expect PSH availability to be determined by the pseudo-random ebbs and flows of the number of qualifying individuals relative to housing supply. However, given the lack of experimenter control over group assignment, we will (a) test for pre-intervention group non-equivalence, and (b) when evaluating intervention effects, statistically control for any pre-intervention variables that differ between the groups.

Additional Analyses. Additional analyses will be conducted for the purposes of understanding potential program effects, developing recommendations for potential program modifications, and reporting outcomes relevant to the “pay for success” aspect of the larger project of which the proposed study is a part.

Dose-Response. Within the PSH condition, there will be much natural variability in “dosage,” the degree to which individuals utilize the many supportive services offered to them. This variability will be in part a function of staff influence (e.g., drug and alcohol screening and recovery support for people with perceived need) and also the availability, willingness and motivation of individuals to engage in PSH services. Due to such “selection” effects, dose-response analyses do not yield compelling tests of causation (e.g., effects of PSH dose). However, descriptively, they may still be of interest to various stakeholders. Accordingly, we will conduct exploratory analyses of the relation of each study outcome to service utilization (operationalized in total and in relation to specific service types), within the PSH condition.

Qualitative Analyses. Transcripts for each set of interviews will be analyzed using content analysis. First, a topical coding/indexing scheme will be developed to identify the text pertaining to particular topics and NVivo 10.0 used to construct and organize sections of text that capture the central concepts of interest. Second, a more detailed coding scheme will be developed by two researchers to capture the content, themes, or sentiment of responses within topics. We will identify specific themes (i.e., content codes) within central concepts and individually code all text pertaining to a specific topic to illustrate the themes characteristic of that topic. We will interpret and summarize themes, patterns, and subgroup comparisons.

If the project involves the collection of primary data, please describe the IRB process you will use and the expected IRB timeline for this project.

Data will be collected through interviews with participants as well as from existing administrative data. The project has been reviewed and approved by two IRBs -- the primary (and a local) IRB, from the Oregon Research Institute (ORI) in Eugene, OR, and the secondary (and institution where both co-PIs were when the study began) IRB, from New York University

(NYU) in New York, New York. Data collection is already in progress. ORI and The University of Texas at Austin IRBs have a signed agreement recognizing ORI as primary.

Project deliverables and Expected Completion Dates

IRB Approval Letter	TWH-LC already approved by IRB, Oregon Research Institute, and IRB from New York University
Quarterly updates on research progress and recruitment	TWH-LC. Study recruitment and enrollment will occur throughout the study, and then interview follow-up for 3 years for each participant in terms of housing, and as long as possible with official records in terms of recidivism. Final reports and manuscripts will be written during the final year of the project. Annual reporting, timely reporting of any adverse events, and annual review of protocols and progress will be required by the IRB throughout the tenure of the study.
A written report of study results	TWH-LC. The research team will create an annual progress report to share with HUD/DOJ, funder(s), the Oregon Department of Corrections, Oregon Housing and Community Services, and the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, in addition to any other relevant federal, state, or local stakeholders interested in the study for the purposes of learning, scaling, and/or replicating through policy-making or special initiatives.

If using subcontracted research, provide a plan for the overall management of the project.

Overall project management for the study is provided by The Way Home – Lane County Evaluation Team consisting of representatives of Third Sector Capital Partners, Sponsors, Inc., Parole & Probation, and Homes for Good. The Team contracts with an experienced research team whose members come from The University of Texas at Austin, New York University, and the University of Oregon.

Research Staffing Plan. The Co-Principal Investigators of the project are Dr. J. Mark Eddy (Professor, Texas Center for Equity Promotion, College of Education, The University of Texas at Austin; based in Austin; when this project began, Dr. Eddy as at New York University) and Dr. Michael Lorber (Director of Developmental Research, Family Translational Research Group [FTRG], College of Dentistry, New York University; based in Chicago). The co-investigator for the

project is Dr. Jean Kjellstrand (Associate Professor, College of Education, University of Oregon). The study will be managed by co-principal investigators Dr.'s Eddy and Lorber. Dr. Eddy will be in charge of the quantitative data collection team in Eugene. He will also be part of the qualitative team, which will be organized and supervised by the consultant, Dr. Kjellstrand, and include graduate students from her university. Dr. Eddy will be in-person team representative in local meetings with Sponsors, Homes for Good, Lane County Parole & Probation, and Third Sector in Eugene; Dr. Lorber will attend these meetings via Google Hangouts. Dr. Lorber will be in charge of data management and data analysis. Part-time research assistants will be hired to conduct assessments as appropriate in each year.

Co-PI Management Plan. The proposed co-principal investigators have a positive and productive history of working together. As discussed above, the workload on the study will be split into data collection and data management/analysis, and each will supervise one of these areas. The co-principal investigators will meet once a week to discuss progress and make decisions together to ensure that timelines are met. In addition, they will meet regularly with Sponsors, Homes for Good, Lane County Parole & Probation, and Third Sector staff members to ensure the success of the study. At any point, in case Dr. Eddy and Dr. Lorber are unable to agree together on an appropriate course of action on the study, they will engage the assistance of the two co-directors of FTRG, Dr. Amy Slep and Dr. Rick Heyman, for assistance in resolving the disagreement.

If cooperating with another county (or counties) to increase sample size, specify how fidelity to the program between (or among) counties will be monitored and maintained.

NA

2023-2025 Justice Reinvestment Program:

Competitive Grant Application Lane County 416

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Downward Departure Program Target Population:

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

Gender Identity

[select all that apply]

☒ Men

☒ Women

☒ Non-binary Individuals

☒ All Other

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

[select all that apply]

☒ Black or African

☒ American Asian or

☒ Pacific Islander

☒ Latino/a/e or Hispanic

☒ Native American or Alaska

☒ Native Middle Eastern or

☒ North African

☒ All Other Communities

[select all that apply]

☒ LGBTQIA+

☒ All Other Communities

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Risk Level

☒ High

☐ Medium

☐ Low

Which crime types does this downward departure program target?

[select all that apply]

☐ Driving Offenses (generally ORS chapters 811, 813)

☒ Property Offenses (generally ORS chapters 164, 165)

☒ Drug Offenses (generally ORS chapters 471, 475)

☐ Other (please indicate ORS #s)

OPTIONAL: If you'd like to provide additional context, please do so here:

As a standard, candidates for the program are automatically excluded if they have committed a sexual offense, domestic violence, a felony person crime (except Robbery 3 with minimal forced **used**), or crime involving vulnerable victims and/or a violation of trust. The District Attorney also may exclude a candidate for having an excessive arrest cycle (30 or above), a pattern of failing to appear for court appearances, a significant amount of other crimes associated with the targeted offense, strong objection by victim(s), a pattern of poor performance on current/prior supervision, or other factors or crimes posing concerns for community safety.

Residency Requirements

[select one]

☐ No residency requirements exist for this program

☒ **Must be a county resident**

☐ Must be a resident of the county or nearby county

☐ Must be a resident of Oregon

☐ Other

[text box]

Criminal History

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Are there any criminal history factors which would result in automatic exclusion from the program?

YES

If yes, please list the criminal history factors which would result in an automatic exclusion from the program.

If they have a prior sexual offense conviction, domestic violence convictions in the past 10 years, a felony person crime within the last 10 years (except Robbery 3 with minimal forced used), or prior convictions for crimes involving vulnerable victims and/or a violation of trust.

In considering our prison utilization and our ability to collaboratively resolve criminogenic needs with clientele in the community, we have made exceptions and have expanded upon the identified exclusionary criteria. As it relates to criminal history, beyond property, driving and drug related offenses we have considered and accepted the following crime types: Interfering with police ORS 162.247, contempt of court , coercion ORS 163.275, escape from custody ORS 162.145, weapons ORS 166.270, assault ORS 163.160, robbery ORS 164.395 and other offenses.

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If any, please specify what other conditions or criteria influence sentencing decisions that are not addressed in the above sections.

Individuals with serious mental health barriers, exhibiting active psychosis, would be limited in program engagement. Assessment and informed sentencing rests at the foundation of the SB416 program. Unfortunately, our risk, need and responsivity assessments are not valid with individuals in active psychosis.

Downward Departure Program Design

Briefly describe your downward departure program.

The Lane County District Attorney's Office acts as the gatekeeper in considering high and medium risk candidates for our SB416 Program. Candidates are referred to probation services where validated risk, need and responsivity assessments are conducted, criminal history summarized and an informational report generated back to the DA. If a candidate is approved into the program, as a participant the individual is given the benefit of probation in lieu of prison. While on probation, the program holds clients accountable to engage in intensive community supervision and case management in adherence to Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS). Adhering to cognitive and behavioral interventions, services are prioritized based on identified drivers in behavior which typically include substance abuse treatment and mentoring services and direct access to employment services, housing, education, and transportation.

Core Principles Include:

1. A collaborative approach to promote accountability and rehabilitation
2. Use of evidence-based decision making and programming
3. Establishing clear expectations and building trust among stakeholders
4. Frequent communication and collaboration

Describe how the requested key personnel position(s) and/or training(s) are important to your downward departure program and their purpose therein.

The requested personnel and services granted for the SB416 program have proven vital in Lane County's ability to reduce prison usage, reduce recidivism and improve the overall quality of life for many. A Randomized Control Trial was conducted on our downward departure program proving its effectiveness in Lane County. Results concluded that new crimes and revocations were fewer for SB416 participants. These results are a direct credit to the resources afforded through the CJC and the Justice Reinvestment Program. The future success, ongoing ability to continue and expansion of this program will be largely based on this funding. The favorable outcomes demonstrated by our 416 Program has acted as a model influencing many general supervision practices.

Which assessments will be used to inform downward departure sentencing?

[select all that apply and answer the questions for each assessment utilized]

X PSC/ Proxy

- *How* is this assessment used to inform downward departure sentencing? The PSC and or Proxy is a static assessment used as an initial triaging tool to evaluate the

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need for a specialized risk and need assessment such as the WRNA or LS/CMI.

- When is this assessment completed? In considering a downward departure probation sentence in leu of prison, this assessment is completed in combination with our specialized assessments at presentencing.
- Who receives the results of the assessment? The information contained from this and other assessments is used to generate a report for the District Attorney's Office. This report is used to make informed sentencing decisions within the Courts.

X LS/CMI

- *How* is this assessment used to inform downward departure sentencing? The LS/CMI is used with our male clientele to generate a stable risk score and identifies a list of criminogenic needs to be considered.
- When is this assessment completed? In considering a downward departure probation sentence in leu of prison, this assessment is completed at pre-sentencing.
- Who receives the results of the assessment? The information contained from this and other sources is used to generate a report for the District Attorney's Office. This report is used to make informed sentencing decisions within the Courts. If accepted into the 416 Program, the officer in collaboration with the participant prioritizes criminogenic needs based on identified drivers in behavior and quickly formulates a case plan to strategically address needs and reduce risk.

X WRNA

- *How* is this assessment used to inform downward departure sentencing? The WRNA is used with our female clientele to generate a stable risk score and identifies a list of criminogenic needs to be considered.
- When is this assessment completed? In considering a downward departure probation sentence in leu of prison, this assessment is completed at pre-sentencing.
- Who receives the results of the assessment? The information contained from this and other sources is used to generate a report for the District Attorney's Office. This report is used to make informed sentencing decisions within the Courts. If accepted into the 416 Program, the officer in collaboration with the participant prioritizes criminogenic needs based on identified drivers in behavior and quickly formulates a case plan to strategically address needs and reduce risk.

X URICA

- *How* is this assessment used to inform downward departure sentencing? The

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URICA is used with our clientele to gauge motivation and assess treatment readiness.

- When is this assessment completed? In considering a downward departure probation sentence in lieu of prison, this assessment may be completed at pre-sentencing.
- Who receives the results of the assessment? The information contained from this and other sources may be used in part to generate a report for the District Attorney's Office. This report is used to make informed sentencing decisions within the Courts. If accepted into the 416 Program, the officer in collaboration with the participant prioritizes responsivity factors and quickly formulates a case plan to strategically address motivation a barrier.

X TCUDS

- *How* is this assessment used to inform downward departure sentencing? The TCUDS is used with our clientele to establish a degree of chemical dependency.
- When is this assessment completed? In considering a downward departure probation sentence in lieu of prison, this assessment may be completed at pre-sentencing.
- Who receives the results of the assessment? The information contained from this and other sources may be used in part to generate a report for the District Attorney's Office. This report is used to make informed sentencing decisions within the Courts. If accepted into the 416 Program, the officer in collaboration with the participant prioritizes criminogenic needs based on identified drivers in behavior and quickly formulates a case plan to strategically address needs and reduce risk.

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Referral Process

If a defendant meets all eligibility requirements to participate in the downward departure program, who is the decision maker at each step in the process? For example, the following steps may exist in your process where a decision maker should be identified: candidate identification, assessment, follow-up specialized assessment, sentencing recommendation, sentencing.

Prior to program enrollment, a 416 candidate is thoroughly assessed by the DA's Office and Parole and Probation (P&P). The DA's Office identifies candidates who satisfy the inclusion criteria while not meeting any exclusion criteria. Once the DA's Office determines a Justice Involved Individual is eligible, a referral is sent to P&P for a series of risk, need, and responsivity assessments to determine if they are appropriate for the program. Assessments include: PSC, LS/CMI, WRNA, URICA, and TCUDS V (drug screen). The totality of these assessments determines whether the candidate proceeds in the 416 program. If a candidate is approved by both the DA's Office and P&P, and with guidance of legal counsel, they are allowed to participate in the program via an agreed-upon guilty plea to a downward departure sentence to probation in lieu of prison.

Through this process, the 416 Team seeks to divert a specific group of Justice Involved Individuals from prison into a highly structured, community-based program. The DA's Office sends victims a notification letter detailing the program, advising of Justice Involved Individual's eligibility, provides Victim Services contact information, and seeks any strong objection from the victim(s) for consideration.

Supervision

What is the caseload ratio for probation officers to clients in this downward departure program? If this caseload ratio is different from standard supervision in your county, please note how. The ratio of an active supervision caseload of no more than 55 cases. When the program started in 2017, the caseload ratio contrasted with general supervision which ranged from 80 to 120 high and very high risk cases per probation officer. Today, this is contrasted with general supervision caseloads which range from 65 to 75 cases per officer.

What is the process when a client violates a condition of their supervision? If this process is different from standard supervision in your county, please note how.

Different from general supervision cases, the Lane County Jail has devoted 10 jail beds to the 416 Program to ensure beds are available for sanctions. Sanctions are designed to be short, swift, certain and individualized with the focus on behavior modification. Participants sanctioned to Jail also can be placed in an Adult Corrections alternative program including community service, work crew, electronic monitoring, education program, and workforce readiness. The goal of the program continues to make better use of alternative programs and become less dependent on the use of jail as a sanction.

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Structured sanctions are available for every 416 downward departure participant, unless they fail to engage in the program completely. Those defendants who are offered the program and reject it are not offered structured sanctions in most cases to provide an additional incentive to participate in the program. Different from general supervision cases, program success depends upon regular communication between the 416 team members (Probation, District Attorney, Treatment and Mentor) to determine when structured sanctions are no longer an appropriate response.

Probation violations by 416 Offenders are sanctioned swiftly following the sanctions grid. For example, 3-5 days in custody might be recommended for repeated substance use. Different from general supervision cases, the 416 PO relies on administrative warrants rather than bench warrants to address minor violations. General supervision sanctions typically use an increased frequency of PO contact and writing essays to the Courts. The 416 PO implements the sanction and notifies the 416 DA in a weekly report.

New law violations by 416 participants are reported to the 416 DA immediately. The 416 PO provides input and a recommendation to the 416 DA, typically via email or a phone call. This input includes information about the client's progress in treatment and in resolving criminogenic risk factors. The recommendation is supported by available evidence for potential improvement and commitment of the 416 participant. Typically, recommendation to revoke is based on: severity of the crime, repeating the same crimes as prior to 416, exhausting available "custody units", engaging in low severity crime even after many sanctions, client's extreme lack of accountable and despite intervention maintaining a pre-contemplative stage of change in motivation and a complete failure to adhere to case planning strategies aimed to reduce risk factors. The decision to revoke is ultimately decided by the 416 DA.

Service Capacity

Competitive Grant Funding may not be used to support wraparound services or sanctions for program participants, such as treatment, housing, or peer mentors. Applicants are strongly encouraged to use their Formula Grant Justice Reinvestment Program funding to build appropriate local service and sanction capacity.

Does your county have the capacity to provide the appropriate levels of service listed below to downward departure clients?

Substance Use Treatment

YES

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If no, briefly describe why you do not presently have the capacity to adequately provide Substance Use Treatment and what steps you will be taking to increase that capacity:

NA

Housing

YES - Sponsors

If no, briefly describe briefly describe why you do not presently have the capacity to adequately provide Housing and what steps you will be taking to increase that capacity:

Peer Mentors

YES

If no, briefly describe briefly describe why you do not presently have the capacity to adequately provide Peer Mentors and what steps you will be taking to increase that capacity:

NA

Mental Health Treatment

YES

If no, briefly describe briefly describe why you do not presently have the capacity to adequately provide Mental Health Treatment and what steps you will be taking to increase that capacity:

NA

Other: Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Cognitive and Behavioral Therapy (UCCI), DBT, Victim Advocacy Services, Beyond Trauma Program for Justice Involved Women, Beyond Anger Program for Justice Involved Women, Employment Services and etc..

Local Sanctions

Describe your county's capacity to provide the appropriate level of local sanctions necessary to serve the downward departure clients. For example, you could address the availability of jail beds, community service options, monitoring equipment, etc.

Different from general supervision cases, the Lane County Jail has devoted 10 jail beds to the 416 Program to ensure beds are available for sanctions. Sanctions are designed to be short, swift, certain and individualized with the focus on behavior modification. Participants sanctioned to Jail also can be placed in an Adult Corrections alternative program including community service, work crew, electronic monitoring, education program, and workforce readiness. The goal of the program continues to make better use

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of alternative programs and become less dependent on the use of jail as a sanction.

Are structured sanctions used for every downward departure?

YES

If structured sanctions are not used for every downward departure, specify what the conditions are in which a structured sanction would not be used. (optional)

N/A

Revocations

Describe the process for revoking program participants.

After working through the sanction grid a recommendation to revoke is typically based on: severity of crime, repeating the same crimes as prior to 416, the “custody units” for an Individual have been exhausted, engaging in low severity crime even after many sanctions, Individual lying/blaming or not being accountable, and Individual motivation and active efforts to reduce risk factors. The decision to revoke is ultimately decided by the 416 DA.

Downward Departure Program Impact

You are encouraged to use the following resources when projecting the number of prison intakes given program implementation:

- *The [Justice Reinvestment Program Prison Usage Dashboard](#) looking specifically at the Number of Prison Intakes chart in the bottom right corner of the dashboard.*

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- Consult the Justice Reinvestment Program Sentencing Dashboard and look at the intakes broken down by crime type and time (first sentence v. revocation).

If you received 2021-23 Competitive (Supplemental) Grant funding, refer to last biennium's application. Did you meet your goal for anticipated decreases?

YES – Our goal was an average of 113 intake count for initial property crime sentence for the biennium. Our actual average count was 108.

If no, please explain what contributed to that outcome.

[text box]

NOTES: Anticipated Goal: decrease prison intake for first property crime to 113 (25% reduction) over the 2021-23 biennium. Actual Progress: decreased prison intake for first property crime from 171 to 105 a 38.5% change.

Please project the number of intakes for the following categories for the 2023-25 biennium given program implementation:

- First sentence for Property Crimes: 418
- Revocation for Property Crimes: 99
- First sentence for Drug Crimes: 259
- Revocation for Drug Crimes: 123
- First sentence for Driving Crimes: 89
- Revocation for Driving Crimes: 11
- First sentence for Other Crimes: NA
- Revocation for Other Crimes: NA

Describe how the above projections were determined for first sentences, revocations, or both.

Targets are based on assuming the current Ballot Measure 110 implementation is unchanged. Should any implementation change, we would revise our targets. Targets were set based on a five year average for each type of intake and then multiplied by two to identify targets for the 2023-25 biennium. A five year average was applied to provide some stability to numbers given the dramatic landscape changes over the past several years (for example, COVID-19, Ballot Measure 110, Public Defender crisis, and substantial fluctuations in staffing levels and high numbers of early career attorneys in Lane County's District Attorney's Office). Additionally, underfunding of the Grant-in-Aid program may bring significant cuts to our Parole and Probation staffing and programming with particular impact to specialized case loads (mental health, domestic violence, justice involved women, and bilingual/bicultural services), which could impact revocation targets.

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Victims Services

Victims Services Funding

Please indicate which nonprofit community-based victim services providers to receive the 10% of any award of Competitive Grant funding. Indicate the name of the provider(s) and a percentage of the Victims Services portion of the Competitive Grant award that will be distributed to them.

For example, a county could designate two victim service providers and award the funds equally. If that were to occur, each organization would receive 50% of the award.

Victims Services Providers

<i>Provider</i>	<i>% Share</i>
Kids FIRST	30%
Hope & Safety Alliance	30%
Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS)	30%
Siuslaw Outreach Services	10%

Application: Lane County

Denise Walters - DWalters@lcog.org
Justice Reinvestment Program 23-25

Summary

ID: 0000000022

Last submitted: Sep 13 2023 09:28 AM (PDT)

Victim Services Application

Completed - Sep 13 2023

Victim Services Application

At least 10% of Justice Reinvestment grant funds must be allocated to community-based nonprofit victim services providers. Each victim services provider must complete a separate Victim Services Application (narrative and budget).

Victim Services Provider #1 Contact

Name:	Julie Weismann
Title:	Executive Director
Organization:	Hope and Safety Alliance
Email:	julie@hopesafetyalliance.org
Phone:	541-485-8232

Description of Provider

What type of victim services provider are you primarily?

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DVSA)

Please select all of the following that apply to your organization.

Responses Selected:

Your organization is a community-based nonprofit that serves victims of crime

Your program receives Department of Human Services (DHS) or Department of Justice (DOJ) funding (including Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) or Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding)

Your organization is a qualified victim services provider or you employ advocates with privilege under ORS 40.264

Description of Proposed Services

Please describe what services will be provided to victims of crime with this funding and what measures you will use to track services provided.

Word limit: 400

Domestic violence is a pervasive issue that affects individuals and communities across Lane County. Statewide and national data indicate that:

- 39.8% of Oregon women and 36.2% of Oregon men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.
- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men in the United States have experienced some form of physical violence by an intimate partner.

Marginalized individuals face additional challenges when seeking help, such as language barriers, fear of deportation, or discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

Low income and unemployment are known risk factors for domestic violence. High unemployment, job losses, and few new remote employment opportunities further isolate non-English speaking survivors or those without transportation in rural areas.

Domestic violence often intersects with other social issues, such as homelessness and poverty. Lane County has faced its share of economic challenges, which can exacerbate the cycle of abuse. Competition for safe, affordable rental housing is extremely high. There was an inadequate supply of affordable housing before the pandemic. With increased job loss and unemployment, the demand for affordable housing has increased. Homeless shelters and social services have been impacted by the pandemic, with fewer safe havens to flee to due to physical distancing. Fewer in-person supportive services as employees are required to work remotely. Survivors are often faced with the impossible choice of homelessness as the only option to flee an abusive partner, with little hope for support in any way.

The lack of safe and stable childcare, especially in rural communities, has forced survivors to stay home. This creates a vicious cycle as they slide further into economic instability, unable to seek employment.

The disparity in access to services for rural and minority populations has increased. Services designed to support victims are no longer easily accessible with service sites closing.

Hope & Safety Alliance provides a wide range of services to address the needs of survivors in a trauma informed care model including emergency shelter, housing & support services, safety planning, and transportation. These services are available in English & Spanish with translation services available for many other languages. The shelter is fully accessible.

Hope & Safety Alliance tracks demographic and statistical data in an Osnum database within the parameters of maintaining confidentiality that is critical to the safety of survivors using our services.

The Community-Based Victim Services Advisory Panel will use the follow questions to evaluate whether the proposed services funds will positively impact victims, based on criteria outlined in [OAR 213-060-0060 \(6\)](#).

How will the proposed services address the need for services in the community that target marginalized, underserved populations?

Word limit: 350

The profound effect of COVID on our community cannot be emphasized enough. Even three years after the implementation of shelter-in-place orders, numerous service providers still have restricted office hours, with their staff working remotely. This situation has left survivors grappling with the enduring consequences of prolonged social isolation, job losses resulting from COVID and ongoing financial stress.

Homeless shelters in Lane County have fallen short in addressing the needs of domestic violence survivors. Existing facilities fail to provide segregated spaces, thereby creating a deterrent for survivors to come forward and seek assistance.

The 2020 Consolidated Plan for Eugene and Springfield emphasized the growth of the Latino population, which has increased by 26.4% between 2000 and 2017. Approximately 21% of the combined population of Eugene and Springfield consists of Latino and minority groups. The strategic approach outlined in the 5-year plan underscores several crucial points:

- The shortage of accessible year-round emergency shelter beds, particularly for individuals who are homeless and domestic violence survivors.
- The potential exacerbation of domestic violence due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The necessity for enhanced housing and supportive services for domestic violence survivors.

Over 50% of the Hope & Safety Alliance team consists of BIPOC members, with 45% of our staff being bilingual and bicultural, and a third identifying as part of the LGBTQIA2S+ community. We actively engage with BIPOC and LGBTQIA organizations and, as necessary, supply dedicated contact personnel. We also participate in community events in underserved areas, particularly in the rural regions of Lane County. Furthermore, we distribute printed materials featuring inclusive language and imagery to various organizations, businesses, and outreach initiatives.

The Language Line provides access for survivors in multiple other languages. Hope & Safety Alliance provides safe, emergency shelter specifically designed to address the needs of survivors and manages multiple funding sources to assist with housing. Our certified advocates are well trained in trauma informed responses that are culturally sensitive to the unique needs of survivors.

How will the proposed services address access barriers, such as, but not limited to: language, literacy, disability, cultural practices, and transportation issues?

Word limit: 350

Hope & Safety Alliance is committed to ensuring access to our services for all survivors and addressing the barriers that can limit such access. A number of strategies have been employed to continuously improve access that include:

1. Organizational name change to Hope & Safety Alliance- evolved out of feedback from the community and individual survivors that felt the name Womenspace did not apply to them, and they weren't welcome.
2. A web chat platform- implemented to improve safety and increase accessibility for survivors who are deaf or hard of hearing.
3. Committed to continuous learning – checking our language, terminology, researching if we are doing it right, and affirming if what we were doing is still correct. Taking every training that becomes available and contracting when needed.
4. Language Access Plan- The purpose of this access plan is to take reasonable steps to ensure survivors with limited English proficiency, or who are deaf or hard of hearing, are provided meaningful access to our programs and services.
5. Accessibility adjustment and language conversion software has been added to our website for increased readability for all.
6. Programs & Equity Director staff position- This position is responsible for monitoring the needs of marginalized populations and how they interface with the organization.
7. Diverse and Inclusive Workforce: Our organization is committed to recruiting, hiring, and sustaining a diverse and inclusive workforce. More than half of the staff identify as BIPOC, 45% of the staff are bilingual and bicultural and a third identify as LGBTQIA2S+. and 25% of the staff have lived experience.
8. Authentic Community Engagement: Our organization is dedicated to authentically engaging communities in a strengths-based, people-centered, culturally relevant, and anti-racist manner. We have just begun a campaign of "listening sessions" with different community partners and constituents with the inquiry of "how can we do better?"

Will the proposed services increase capacity for geographic areas where services are difficult to access, limited, or non-existent?

Yes

Are the proposed services trauma-informed?

Yes

Do you use Osnum for your existing data collection requirements?

Yes

Are you a culturally specific organization as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?

""Culturally specific organization' means an organization, or a program within an organization, that serves a particular cultural community, that is primarily staffed and led by members of that community and that demonstrates self-advocacy, positive cultural identity and intimate knowledge of the lived experience of the community, including but not limited to: (A) The impact of structural and individual racism or discrimination on the community; (B) Specific disparities in access to services and resources experienced by the community; and (C) Community strengths, cultural practices, beliefs and traditions."

No

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?

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

No

Budget Sheet for Victim Services Provider #1

Please download the Budget Projection Sheet ([click here](#)), and then upload your Victim Services Budget Projection Sheet here for Victim Services Provider #1.

[HSA_Budget_Sheet 2023-2025.xlsx](#)

Filename: HSA_Budget_Sheet 2023-2025.xlsx **Size:** 31.9 kB

Would you like to add another victim services provider?

Yes

Victim Services Provider #2 Contact

Name:	Martina Shabram
Title:	Executive Director
Organization:	Sexual Assault Services Support
Email:	director@sass-lane.org
Phone:	541-484-9791

Description of Provider

What type of victim services provider are you primarily?

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DVSA)

Please select all of the following that apply to your organization.

Responses Selected:

Your organization is a community-based nonprofit that serves victims of crime

Your program receives Department of Human Services (DHS) or Department of Justice (DOJ) funding (including Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) or Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding)

Your organization is a qualified victim services provider or you employ advocates with privilege under ORS 40.264

Description of Proposed Services

Please describe what services will be provided to victims of crime with this funding and what measures you will use to track services provided.

Word limit: 400

SASS provides trauma-informed, survivor-centered, and culturally/linguistically relevant interventions and services to survivors of sexual violence, as well as their families, friends, partners, and the broader community in Lane County and beyond. All of SASS's services are free, available to people of all genders, accessible in any language, and confidential. Survivors access services in a variety of ways. Through the 24/7 Crisis and Support Line, survivors receive supportive listening, crisis management, safety planning, referrals to other services, and more. Unlike many hotlines, SASS's Crisis and Support Line does not have time limits or require proof of eligibility, so survivors receive as much individualized care as they need. SASS provides 24/7 emergency medical advocacy in local emergency departments as a person receives medical and/or forensic care in the acute aftermath of sexual violence. SASS's legal advocacy includes supporting police reports (in our offices or elsewhere), facilitating applications for protective orders, and referrals to legal representation. The Resiliency Skills program offers transitional housing funding and financial literacy resources. The Support Group and Education program runs psychoeducational and support groups for survivors and leads trainings for professionals. The Latinx Connections programs offers outreach specifically to the Latine community, including Spanish-language workshops and support groups.

SASS tracks the success of our services through participant feedback surveys, which were updated in 2023 using Plain Language accessibility principles for increased readability. Surveys are offered to all participants and are available in both online and printed versions.

As the only sexual assault specific agency in Lane County, and one of only two such agencies statewide, SASS takes an active leadership role at both the state and local levels in developing and promoting trauma-informed, survivor-centered services. We offer the 40-hour core advocacy training required to become a certified privileged advocate. SASS Advocates are highly trained in the neurophysiology of trauma and are accustomed to working with survivors who may exhibit behaviors that seem difficult or counterintuitive. SASS understands the effects of systemic oppression upon survivors, particularly survivors made most vulnerable by marginalization due to their race, language ability, gender, sexuality, class, etc. Because of this, SASS Advocates can help support both survivors and survivor-facing professionals to navigate services more effectively and with a reduction in institutional betrayal trauma. This understanding of the role and impact trauma is woven throughout SASS's practices including advocacy interventions and services, practices and protocols, materials, trainings, and on-going staff development and support.

The Community-Based Victim Services Advisory Panel will use the follow questions to evaluate whether the proposed services funds will positively impact victims, based on criteria outlined in [OAR 213-060-0060 \(6\)](#).

How will the proposed services address the need for services in the community that target marginalized, underserved populations?

Word limit: 350

While people of all backgrounds and identities can and do experience sexual violence, people from marginalized and historically underserved communities are disproportionately likely to be victimized because perpetrators are able to exploit the vulnerabilities that oppression causes. As the most under-reported crime nationwide, the scope of sexual violence is hard to capture in statistics. However, research has shown that experiencing marginalization increases the likelihood that a person will experience violence. Survivors of sexual violence face many barriers in accessing services and, for survivors from marginalized and underserved communities, these barriers are compounded by differences in language, culture, ability, socioeconomics, and the rigidity of systems built by, for, and around the dominant culture. Because of the disproportionate need amongst marginalized populations, SASS works specifically to break down barriers for communities of color, Latinx, LGBTQIA+, youth, disabled, and unhoused survivors. Looking at fiscal year 2022-23 statistics, only 34% of participants disclosed their racial identity, but of those, 21% are African American, 15% were Latine, and roughly 9% were Asian American, Indigenous, or mixed race. Of total contacts, 17% were LGBTQIA+ people, 11% were houseless, 18% were under the age of 24, 9% were currently incarcerated, and 26% reported experiencing a cognitive, physical, or mental health-related disability. To address these unique needs, SASS offers support groups and workshops specifically for LGBTQIA+ survivors, for example, and have revised all publicly-facing materials to ensure accessibility through Plain Language principles.

How will the proposed services address access barriers, such as, but not limited to: language, literacy, disability, cultural practices, and transportation issues?

Word limit: 350

To increase capacity in areas where services are difficult to access, SASS uses a variety of strategies including: community outreach, service provider training, and direct survivor support including providing cell phones, laptops, wifi hot spots, and bus passes. SASS continues to work to expand the ways that survivors can access services. In the next biennium, planned service expansion includes:

- Virtual programming: many people are unable to participate in in-person programs because of lack of transportation or scheduling challenges related to school, work, and/or child/eldercare, so virtual programs decrease barriers. Since 2020, SASS has offered virtual programs including groups specifically for Spanish-speakers and LGBTQIA+ survivors. To increase accessibility, all materials have been revised using Plain Language principles. Participants can also access virtual services (such as tele-health, virtual court hearings, virtual consultation with attorneys, etc.) from the confidentiality and safety of our offices.
- Spanish-language programs: For over two decades, SASS Advocates have provided culturally/linguistically appropriate advocacy, support groups, and (through partnership with Centro Latino Americano) counseling services to Latinx survivors. In the next two years, we plan for dedicated Spanish-language crisis-line hours (in addition to 24/7 tele-interpretation) and will be offering Core Advocacy training in Spanish.
- Crisis text and chat line (CTCL): this particularly benefits rural and youth populations. A 2021 study in the Journal of Rural Health indicated that message-based supports “overcome many of the barriers that rural areas face in seeking mental health treatment.” Rural communities in LC are in high need. In 2023, reporting from OPB showed that the suicide rate in LC is 65% higher than the national average, and suicide rates in LC’s rural communities are two times higher than the county’s overall average. Likewise, throughout Oregon, the availability of mental health services for youth falls short of meeting the need. According to 2019 research from The Trevor Project, over 75% of queer youth surveyed said they would reach out to text-based support when in crisis, more than double those who would reach out by phone, with rates even higher amongst trans and gender diverse youth.

Will the proposed services increase capacity for geographic areas where services are difficult to access, limited, or non-existent?

Yes

Are the proposed services trauma-informed?

Yes

Do you use Osnum for your existing data collection requirements?

No

If no, identify what data, including, but not limited to, demographic information of victims served will be collected.

Word limit: 200

SASS collects deidentified data through a trauma-informed processes. Advocates are trained to listen for demographic information, such as age, gender, location, ability, etc. Additionally, we document types of victimization and information about services request and accessed. We collect this through a secure portal and store all data on our secure servers.

Are you a culturally specific organization as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?

"'Culturally specific organization' means an organization, or a program within an organization, that serves a particular cultural community, that is primarily staffed and led by members of that community and that demonstrates self-advocacy, positive cultural identity and intimate knowledge of the lived experience of the community, including but not limited to: (A) The impact of structural and individual racism or discrimination on the community; (B) Specific disparities in access to services and resources experienced by the community; and (C) Community strengths, cultural practices, beliefs and traditions."

No

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?

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

Yes

If yes, briefly describe below.

Word limit: 200

Since our founding, SASS has been committed to meeting the needs of diverse communities. The Latina Advocate program was one of SASS's first fully-funded staff positions. For 30+ years, we've built programming for survivors who are BIPOC, queer and trans, rural, unhoused, disabled, systems-involved and/or incarcerated, impoverished, and more. We do this with the leadership of a diverse team: of full-time staff, over half are Latine, 1/3 are immigrants whose heritage language is not English, over 50% are LGBTQIA+, and over 60% are disabled or neurodivergent. We employ religious minorities, veterans, and people from all economic backgrounds. All of SASS's leadership team belong to one or more of these categories and over half are non-white. The liberatory policies we have enacted include: yearly salary surveys to ensure thriving wages, removing minimum educational requirements from job requirements, offering pay differentials for multilingual staff, and more.

Budget Sheet for Victim Services Provider #2

Please download the Budget Projection Sheet ([click here](#)), and then upload your Victim Services Budget Projection Sheet here for Victim Services Provider #2.

[SASS Budget Sheet.xlsx](#)

Filename: SASS_Budget_Sheet.xlsx **Size:** 34.1 kB

Would you like to add another victim services provider?

Yes

Victim Services Provider #3 Contact

Name:	Sarah Stewart
Title:	Executive Director
Organization:	Kids FIRST
Email:	sarah@kidsfirstcenter.net
Phone:	541-682-3938

Description of Provider

What type of victim services provider are you primarily?

Children's Advocacy Centers (CAC)

Please select all of the following that apply to your organization.

Responses Selected:

Your organization is a community-based nonprofit that serves victims of crime

Your program receives Department of Human Services (DHS) or Department of Justice (DOJ) funding (including Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) or Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding)

Your organization is a qualified victim services provider or you employ advocates with privilege under ORS 40.264

Description of Proposed Services

Please describe what services will be provided to victims of crime with this funding and what measures you will use to track services provided.

Word limit: 400

Kids FIRST provides intervention and advocacy for Lane County children who have been victims of, or witnesses to, crime. Without Kids FIRST, child victims may have to go to up to six different places to talk about what happened to them—police stations, child welfare offices, emergency rooms, courthouses etc. At Kids FIRST, we bring professionals to the child in one, child-focused place. Kids FIRST reduces the trauma that child victims of abuse and their families experience during the investigation and criminal justice processes. Our thorough child abuse intervention and assessment services are provided to children at no cost to their families, ensuring that lack of funds or insurance will never be a barrier to receiving necessary healing services.

We will be using JRGP funds to support medical program FTE. The funded physician will work with our medical team to examine and assess the physical health and well-being of up to 300 abused children each year. They diagnose and treat injuries, reassure children that their bodies are okay, and refer to follow up services, including our in-house therapy program, as appropriate. These services are critical to reducing the trauma children in these situations experience, as without them children would likely be seen in the emergency room. Child abuse specific services also However, for a nonprofit, employing medical professionals is a costly endeavor and can be difficult to sustain. JRGP funds would help us grow and sustain these necessary services, ensuring access for all Lane County children in need.

Kids FIRST tracks medical services in both an Electronic Health Record and a client service database.

The Community-Based Victim Services Advisory Panel will use the follow questions to evaluate whether the proposed services funds will positively impact victims, based on criteria outlined in [OAR 213-060-0060 \(6\)](#).

How will the proposed services address the need for services in the community that target marginalized, underserved populations?

Word limit: 350

Because Kids FIRST only takes referrals from DHS Child Welfare, Law Enforcement, and sometimes hospitals/medical providers, we don't specifically seek out underserved populations and invite them to receive services. Instead, we work to train our community partners on the comprehensive services that we provide, how the CAC model is best for children and families, and how the work that we do here can help them build stronger cases. That education, training and outreach is ongoing. Additionally, culturally specific training and outreach—as well as the intentional increase in bilingual/bicultural staffing—has allowed us to connect with other agencies and community members who can share information on Kids FIRST with their clients and colleagues. This increases referrals. Providing training and outreach to mental health providers and school personnel in the community has increased the number of inquiries that we receive, too.

How will the proposed services address access barriers, such as, but not limited to: language, literacy, disability, cultural practices, and transportation issues?

Word limit: 350

Kids FIRST advocates work with children and families to identify and overcome barriers to service provision, such as transportation or the need for an interpreter. Once barriers or cultural considerations are identified, the advocate works with the team to ensure they are addressed. Kids FIRST provides transportation to the Center from all over Lane County, including rural areas.

We also ensure that interpreters are available, and that other accommodations are made when needed—for example, in cases of disability or literacy barriers. Kids FIRST advocates, outreach programming, as well as the barrier-reducing services detailed above, are funded outside of JRGP funds.

Will the proposed services increase capacity for geographic areas where services are difficult to access, limited, or non-existent?

Yes

Are the proposed services trauma-informed?

Yes

Do you use Osinium for your existing data collection requirements?

No

If no, identify what data, including, but not limited to, demographic information of victims served will be collected.

Word limit: 200

As an accredited member of National Children's Alliance we collect and track victim service information in a database called NCAtrak. This database tracks information specific to the needs of CACs including but not limited to: race/ethnicity, number of new children served, gender identity, age, types of victimizations, VOCA special classifications, referrals to outside services, and direct services offered in the various stages of victim advocacy, medical evaluations, forensic interviews, etc. This database also allows for the tracking of a case through the criminal/prosecution system, links to offenders and previous cases, among other data to help in the coordination of child abuse interventions and multi-disciplinary team coordination.

Are you a culturally specific organization as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?

"'Culturally specific organization' means an organization, or a program within an organization, that serves a particular cultural community, that is primarily staffed and led by members of that community and that demonstrates self-advocacy, positive cultural identity and intimate knowledge of the lived experience of the community, including but not limited to: (A) The impact of structural and individual racism or discrimination on the community; (B) Specific disparities in access to services and resources experienced by the community; and (C) Community strengths, cultural practices, beliefs and traditions."

No

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?

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

No

Budget Sheet for Victim Services Provider #3

Please download the Budget Projection Sheet ([click here](#)), and then upload your Victim Services Budget Projection Sheet here for Victim Services Provider #3.

[KF_Budget_Sheet.xlsx](#)

Filename: KF_Budget_Sheet.xlsx **Size:** 32.1 kB

Would you like to add another victim services provider?

Yes

Victim Services Provider #4 Contact

Name:	Bob Teter
Title:	Executive Director
Organization:	Siuslaw Outreach Services
Email:	exec@florencesos.org
Phone:	541-205-9011

Description of Provider

What type of victim services provider are you primarily?

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DVSA)

Please select all of the following that apply to your organization.

Responses Selected:

Your organization is a community-based nonprofit that serves victims of crime

Your program receives Department of Human Services (DHS) or Department of Justice (DOJ) funding (including Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) or Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding)

Your organization is a qualified victim services provider or you employ advocates with privilege under ORS 40.264

Description of Proposed Services

Please describe what services will be provided to victims of crime with this funding and what measures you will use to track services provided.

Word limit: 400

This part of the agency provides advocacy services for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, human and sex trafficking, elder abuse and stalking. This department is staffed by 1 full-time advocate, 2 part time advocates, 12 crisis line volunteers and supported by an Executive Director, Volunteer Coordinator, Administrative Assistant and bookkeeper. All professional staff members have received 40 hours of initial training and are certified by the state as DV/SA advocates. Each staff members receives an additional 120-130 hours to receive agency certification. Each staff member also must participate in 20-30 hours of training each year. In addition, we work closely with an attorney from Oregon Law Center Legal Aid 1-2 times per month to support legal advocacy for victims. We also provide a weekly women's empowerment group, systems advocacy, community outreach and education through a variety of organizations.

The Community-Based Victim Services Advisory Panel will use the follow questions to evaluate whether the proposed services funds will positively impact victims, based on criteria outlined in [OAR 213-060-0060 \(6\)](#).

How will the proposed services address the need for services in the community that target marginalized, underserved populations?

Word limit: 350

Our service area includes all of western Lane County, the majority of which is rural. This area has a high level of seniors, disabled, and low-income residents, which is consistent with a tourism-oriented economy. Over 70% of students in our public schools qualify for reduced cost or free meals. These factors generally tend to exacerbate the rates of domestic/sexual violence and the more isolated communities also exhibit greater hesitancy by victims to seek out services for a variety of reasons. Although our service area is about 90% white, almost 15% of the victims we serve are from marginalized populations. We have ongoing efforts to improve access to persons who do not speak English, are illiterate, have a disability, have transportation challenges, or who experience challenges related to cultural practices. We have worked with a Spanish-speaking Legal Aid attorney who helped with outreach to the Hispanic/Latin@ community. Our organization brochure and many of our forms are in Spanish. We have signage with house rules at our safe house in Spanish. We have a staff member has basic Spanish speaking skills. We have a transgender volunteer who helped with outreach to the LGBTQBTQI community. We have access to translation services for Spanish, Chinese and American Sign Language. We recently recruited a volunteer to translate Tongala and Filipino to serve a growing Pacific Islander population in our area. Our low-income service programs help with outreach to seniors, disabled, and economically struggling families and these sometimes result in disclosure of victimization.

We renewed a close working relationship with our local tribal advocates. We are doing joint training and awareness campaigns. We are also working more closely with veteran groups to spread awareness and to respond more appropriately to their needs and challenges.

How will the proposed services address access barriers, such as, but not limited to: language, literacy, disability, cultural practices, and transportation issues?

Word limit: 350

Our advocates have reported a cultural challenge within the Hispanic/Latin@ community due to a relatively common reluctance to report being victimized. This is seen as evidence of distrust in authority figures such as the police or government, and our advocates work very hard to establish trust. The Circuit Court and many related services are located a 60 mile journey away, across the coast range. Many of the victims we serve have limited transportation available, and in extreme cases we will provide transportation and/or accompany a victim to court. It also makes it somewhat more difficult to process protective orders. Last year we purchased a mini-van for the sole purpose of transporting victims to legal appointments or medical appointments.

We have added a text option to our crisis line. This was added, not only because the younger generations seem to be more comfortable with that form of communication, but so the hearing impaired would have that option.

Our agency has been creative in meeting the transportation needs of survivors. We have a vehicle that is dedicated to transporting clients to appointments if they do not have safe reliable transportation themselves. In addition to fuel vouchers and train or plane tickets, we also work with a local mechanic to help repair survivors vehicles in order to safely relocate them.

Will the proposed services increase capacity for geographic areas where services are difficult to access, limited, or non-existent?

Yes

Are the proposed services trauma-informed?

Yes

Do you use Osnium for your existing data collection requirements?

Yes

Are you a culturally specific organization as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?

"'Culturally specific organization' means an organization, or a program within an organization, that serves a particular cultural community, that is primarily staffed and led by members of that community and that demonstrates self-advocacy, positive cultural identity and intimate knowledge of the lived experience of the community, including but not limited to: (A) The impact of structural and individual racism or discrimination on the community; (B) Specific disparities in access to services and resources experienced by the community; and (C) Community strengths, cultural practices, beliefs and traditions."

No

Does this program provide culturally responsive services as defined in SB 1510 (2022)?

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

Yes

If yes, briefly describe below.

Word limit: 200

We work with several ethnic, religious groups to provided survivors access to programs and resources and personal connection with those groups. We have the ability to adapt our safe house to respond to the cultural and religious needs of survivors residing there.

We have a program review committee made up of a diverse group of community leaders and former clients that analyze and evaluate how well services meet the needs of clients and provide culturally responsive services.

Budget Sheet for Victim Services Provider #4

Please download the Budget Projection Sheet ([click here](#)), and then upload your Victim Services Budget Projection Sheet here for Victim Services Provider #4.

[FINAL_Lane County_SOS_Budget_Sheet 23-25.xlsx](#)

Filename: FINAL_Lane County_SOS_Budget_Sheet 23-25.xlsx **Size:** 32.4 kB

Would you like to add another victim services provider?

No

Total State Pot \$ 252,366,590.00 \$45,823,939.00 \$ 8,086,577.00					
		Recipient	Grant -in -Aid 23-25 Proposed Budget	JRP Formula 23-25 Proposed Budget	JRP Competitive 23-25 Proposal ~18.89%
Lane County Share			\$22,132,549.94	\$3,995,334.00	\$1,525,120.19
Community-Based Custodial Alternatives					
1	Electronic Monitoring Program	LCSO	\$221,467.00		
2	New LCSO EMP (pre-trial)	LCSO		\$316,382.00	
3	Electronic Monitoring Program	P&P	\$30,608.90		
Community Service and Work Crew					
4	Community Service	LCSO	\$107,250.00		
5	Sheriff's Work Crew (25% of Work Crew Budget)	LCSO	\$479,150.00		
Custodial/Sanction Beds					
6	Jail (65 beds)	LCSO	\$5,974,832.16		
Sex Offender Services					
7	Sex Offender Treatment	CFD, Ctr for Family De	\$210,000.00		
8	Supervised Housing for Male Sex Offenders	Sponsors	\$74,467.00		
Substance Abuse & Mental Health					
9	Outpatient A&D Treatment/Endeavor	Emergence	\$140,000.00		
Supervision					
10	Community Supervision	P&P	\$12,341,320.72		
11	Justice Involved Women's Initiative	P&P	\$479,708.61	\$1,019,380.80	
12	1.0 FTE Mental Health PO	P&P	\$314,583.61		
Transition Services					
13	CBT/MET/Incentives/Gender Specific	Sponsors	\$16,755.00	\$241,359.00	
14	Crisis Funds	Sponsors	\$60,000.00		
15	Mentoring Program	Sponsors		\$228,586.50	
16	Peer Mentoring/Incentives	Sponsors		\$158,137.50	
17	Permanent Supportive Housing - The Oaks	Sponsors	\$220,289.55		
18	Reentry Services/Transitional Housing	Sponsors	\$1,226,524.19	\$1,078,745.11	
DOC Reentry Grant (RLAN)					
19	RLAN	LCSO	\$35,593.20		
20	RLAN Housing and Support Services	Sponsors	\$200,000.00		
21	JRI Oregon - 416				
22	416 Program Supervision	P&P - .5 Supervisor Y1 and .5 Y2			\$198,206.41
23	416 Program Probation Officer	P&P - 1.0 PO Y1 & 1.0 PO Y2			\$314,583.61
24	416 Corrections Technician	P&P 1FTE			\$216,427.37
25	416 Jail Personnel	LCSO			\$657,255.50
Other Programs					
26	Batterer Intervention Program	Emergence		\$200,000.00	
27	Community Prosecution Mediation Services	CDR		\$28,200.00	
	PSCC				
28	PSCC Staffing - LC share Mutual Support IGA	LCOG		\$36,332.00	
29	PSCC Systems Analyst, Admin.	LCOG		\$129,659.75	
30	Equity Training & Facilitation	Stroyman & Young		\$39,158.34	
	Victim Services 10% \$399,533				
32	Victim Services	Kids' FIRST		\$119,859.90	\$41,594.19
33	Victim Services	SASS		\$119,859.90	\$41,594.19
34	Victim Services	Hope & Safety/Womenspace		\$119,859.90	\$41,594.19
35	Victim Services	SOS		\$39,953.30	\$13,864.73
	Evaluation 3%				
37	Permanent Supportive Housing, The Way Home RC	Sponsors		\$119,860.00	
	Total Expenditures		\$22,132,549.94	\$3,995,334.00	\$1,525,120.19

DRAFT

2023-25 Community Corrections Act Plan

The following document is a draft with funding numbers for sources other than Grant-in-Aid and Justice Reinvestment grants and number of people served to be updated along with minor changes to the program descriptions.

Lane County
2023-2025 Community Corrections Biennial Plan

Department of Corrections 3723 Fairview Industrial Drive SE Salem, Oregon 97310	<i>For Office Use Only</i> <i>Date Received:</i>																						
Address: Lane County Administration, 125 E. 8 th Ave. Eugene, OR 97401 Phone: 541-682-4203 Fax: 541-682-4616																							
Community Corrections Director/Manager: Donovan Dumire Address: Community Justice and Rehabilitation Services, 2699 Roosevelt Blvd. Eugene, OR 97402 Phone: 541-682-3171 Fax: Email: Donovan.dumire@lanecountyor.gov																							
Sheriff: Clifton Harrold Address: 125 E. 8 th Ave. Eugene, OR 97401 Phone: 541-682-4450 Fax: 541-682-2722 Email: Clifton.harrold@lanecountyor.gov																							
Jail Manager: Captain Clint Riley Address: Lane County Sheriff's Office, Adult Corrections Division, 101 W. 5 th Ave. Eugene, OR 97401 Phone: 541-682-2242 Fax: 541-682-2128 Email: Clint.riley@lanecountyor.gov																							
Supervisory Authority: Steve Mokrohisky, County Administrator Address: 125 E. 8 th Ave. Eugene, OR 97401 Phone: 541-682-4450 Fax: 541-682-2722 Email: Steve.mokrohisky@lanecountyor.gov Supervisory Authority: Clifton Harrold Address: 125 E. 8 th Ave. Eugene, OR 97401 Phone: 541-682-4450 Fax: 541-682-2722 Email: Clifton.harrold@lanecountyor.gov																							
LPSCC Contact: Denise Walters, Principal Planner Address: 859 Willamette Street, Suite 500 Eugene, OR 97401 Phone: 541-682-4341 Fax: 541-682-4099 Email: dwalters@lcog.org																							
<div style="text-align: center;"><u>Biennial Budget</u></div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">State Grant-in-Aid Fund:</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">\$22,132,549.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOC M57 Supplemental Fund:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>\$1,422,042.91</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CJC Treatment Court Grant:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>County General Fund:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supervision Fees:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP):</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fees:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other State or Federal Grant:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Total:</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></td> </tr> </table>		State Grant-in-Aid Fund:	\$22,132,549.94	DOC M57 Supplemental Fund:	<u> </u>	CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant:	<u>\$1,422,042.91</u>	CJC Treatment Court Grant:	<u> </u>	County General Fund:	<u> </u>	Supervision Fees:	<u> </u>	Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP):	<u> </u>	Other Fees:	<u> </u>	Other State or Federal Grant:	<u> </u>	Other:	<u> </u>	<u>Total:</u>	<u> </u>
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Other Fees:	<u> </u>																						
Other State or Federal Grant:	<u> </u>																						
Other:	<u> </u>																						
<u>Total:</u>	<u> </u>																						

Program Name:	LCSS Electronic Surveillance Program
Program Description:	<p>The Electronic Surveillance Program is an incarceration alternative that utilizes electronic transmitting and receiving devices to continuously monitor the assigned location of an offender. Person-to-person contacts are also made by a Deputy Sheriff on a scheduled and random basis.</p> <p>The Electronic Surveillance Program functions out of the Defender and Offender Management Center (DOMC). The program has bracelet capacity for up to 120 offenders at any given time.</p> <p>The Electronic Surveillance Program will provide monitors to Parole and Probation allowing Probation Officers to sanction their clients to the program. The CCA dollars in this program will cover the \$14.00 per day cost of the program. This will remove the cost barrier to the client for being placed on the program.</p> <p>The original CCA ask was for \$61,320.00 to provide on average 6 monitors a month. Based upon what was allocated, this program will average 5.64 monitors per month.</p>
Program Category:	Community-Based Custodial Alternatives
Program Objectives:	To enforce Court and P&P orders as evidenced by the percentage of program participants successfully completing the program.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Outputs: Number of new program participants; number of successful completions.</p> <p>Outcomes: Percent of program participants employed; participating in training/educational activities. Tools: Monthly program reports.</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 5.64

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☒ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☐ High
☒ Medium
☒ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Funding Sources

- ☒ State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$221,467.00
☐ DOC M57 Supplemental Fund
☐ CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant
☐ CJC Treatment Court Grant
☐ County General Fund
☐ Supervision Fees

☐ Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)

☐ Other Fees (revenue)

☐ Other State or Federal Grant

Other: Please Identify

☐☐☐

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Community Service
Program Description:	<p>The Community Service Program serves the Circuit Courts, the District Attorney and Parole & Probation. The DA uses this program for diversion, and P&P uses it as a sanction alternative. Multiple work sites are approved for offender placement. The Community Service Program provides the opportunity for all offenders, including those on Parole or Probation, with the opportunity to serve their sentence/sanction by working for non-profit organizations or government agencies in lieu of occupying a jail bed.</p> <p>The original CCA ask was for \$98,000 to serve a monthly average of 9 individuals. Based upon what was allocated, the Community Service program will average 8.45 individuals served per month.</p>
Program Category:	Community Service and Work Crew
Program Objectives:	<p>To enforce Circuit Court, and P&P sanction orders.</p> <p>To provide reparation to the community through community service hours performed.</p>
Method(s) of Evaluation:	From monthly program reports we will assess percentage of program participants successfully completing the program, number of offenders in compliance with supervisory orders, number of successful completions, percentage of participant providing community service hours.

Monthly Average to be Served: 8.45

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☒ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☐ High
☒ Medium
☒ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Funding Sources

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund | \$107,250.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DOC M57 Supplemental Fund | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CJC Treatment Court Grant | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees (revenue) | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other State or Federal Grant | _____ |

Other: Please Identify

☐☐☐

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Sheriff's Work Crew
Program Description:	<p>The Sheriff's Work Crew Program serves the Circuit Courts, the District Attorney and Parole & Probation; the DA uses this program for diversion and P&P uses it as a sanction alternative.</p> <p>Participants are given the opportunity to create a work schedule that accommodates their individual situations so they are able to maintain their current job status.</p> <p>Multiple work sites have been approved for this program and include invasive species abatement, litter collection along county roads, landscaping on county owned properties and homeless camp clean-up.</p> <p>The original CCA ask was for \$450,000 to serve a monthly average of 25 individuals. Based upon what was allocated, the Sheriff's Work Crew program will average 23.5 individuals served per month.</p>
Program Category:	Community Service and Work Crew
Program Objectives:	<p>To enforce Court and P&P sanction orders as evidenced by the percentage of program participants successfully completing the program.</p> <p>To provide reparation to the community through community service hours performed</p>
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Outputs: Number of offenders in compliance with supervisory orders; number of successful completions. Outcomes: Percent of program participants providing community service hours; percent of successful completions of program.</p> <p>Tools: Monthly program reports</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 23.5

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☒ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☐ High
☒ Medium
☒ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$479,150.00
<input type="checkbox"/> DOC M57 Supplemental Fund	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Treatment Court Grant	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees (revenue)	_____

☐ Other State or Federal Grant

Other: Please Identify

☐☐☐

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Jail
Program Description:	<p>The Lane County Adult Corrections facility is a secure jail which houses a diverse complement of Adults in Custody (AIC) in a variety of housing configurations (dormitories and single cells) and classifications (minimum, medium and maximum). Because of the necessity to release due to overcrowding, the jail uses a validated risk assessment on arrestees/AICs to retain custody of the highest risk offenders. Offenders are evaluated for alternative program placement and participate in work, education and treatment programming. The jail incorporates a variety of public and private partnerships to provide services to offenders inside the jail and to aid in the transition of released offenders who have continuing needs. The jail houses Adults in Custody on Parole and Probation sanctions; AICs booked in for new crimes while under Parole and Probation Supervision, and felony offenders sentenced to less than one year imprisonment.</p> <p>The original CCA ask was for \$7,487,610 to provide 65 beds for CCA eligible Adults in Custody. Based upon what was allocated, at least 59.79 jail beds (monthly average) are available to CCA eligible Adults in Custody.</p>
Program Category:	Custodial/Sanction Beds
Program Objectives:	<p>To enforce State, Court, and local supervisory authority orders as evidenced by keeping designated offenders securely incarcerated while maintaining the safety of the public, the jail staff, and the Adults in Custody.</p> <p>To provide rehabilitative and transitional opportunities to offenders as resources allow</p>
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Outputs: Number of offenders incarcerated; number of disciplinary actions; number of incarcerated offenders who participated in education, treatment programs or peer support for drug/alcohol abuse/addiction recovery. Number of rehabilitation programs offered to offenders in jail.</p> <p>Outcomes: Average daily population; percent of incarcerated offenders receiving disciplinary action(s); number of GED tests taken; number of GED's awarded.</p> <p>Tools: Monthly Reports.</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 59.79

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☒ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☒ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)
Wellpath	Mental and substance abuse	\$

Funding Sources

- ☒ State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$5,974,832.16.00
☐ DOC M57 Supplemental Fund _____
☐ CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant _____
☐ CJC Treatment Court Grant _____

<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees (revenue)	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other State or Federal Grant	<hr/>
Other: Please Identify	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Sex Offender Treatment Services
Program Description:	Provide comprehensive sexual offense-specific evaluations (to include actuarial risk assessment and referral for additional testing on a case-by-case basis); a psychoeducational group for clients entering treatment; intensive cognitive-behavioral treatment services with an emphasis on skill modeling, building, rehearsal and feedback to include group, individual, and family sessions; sexual history and specific issue polygraphs; case coordination with P&P and other agencies as appropriate.
Program Category:	Behavioral Health Tx Services - Sex Offender Tx
Program Objectives:	<p>To assist clients in making lasting behavioral change by addressing dynamic risk factors; to enhance community safety through the reduction of recidivism.</p> <p>The County and treatment provider will work in close collaboration to effectively address risk, needs and responsivity in accordance with an established treatment plan. This will be done in accordance to the supervisory authority orders.</p> <p>To reduce criminal behavior.</p> <p>No more victims.</p>
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>1. County may perform program observation and program participant interviews. When reviewed, County will provide CPC based feedback and coaching to improve services.</p> <p>2. As available, the County will incorporate the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) process. Following the initial CPC, the County will work with this program to implement the recommended CPC changes. Following the initial program assessment, this program will be expected to meet a minimal score of satisfactory on the CPC.</p> <p>3. The County will utilize recidivism to gauge program success.</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 86

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☐ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☐ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)
Center for Family Development	Sex Offender	GIA \$210,000

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$210,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> DOC M57 Supplemental Fund	
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant	
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Treatment Court Grant	
<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)	\$41,119.84

☐ Other Fees (revenue)

☐ Other State or Federal Grant

Other: Please Identify

☐

☐

☐

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Sponsors Supervised Sex Offender Housing
Program Description:	Provide long-term housing and support for medium and high risk, male sex offenders. Monitor compliance with supervision conditions. Identify and screen applicants who struggle to find appropriate housing in the community because of their criminal history (sex offense conviction) and/or risk that they present to community safety. Work with clients in conjunction with Lane County Parole and Probation to identify appropriate housing upon program completion.
Program Category:	Transition Services
Program Objectives:	<p>To reduce criminal behavior through close monitoring and use of cognitive behavioral interventions with high-risk sex offenders.</p> <p>To assist offenders to achieve self-sufficiency and desist from criminal behavior by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - acquiring full-time employment and/or schooling or public benefits (SSI/SSDI, etc.) - maintaining abstinence from drugs and alcohol - acquiring stable, sustainable housing upon completion of sex offender housing program - maintaining compliance with conditions of release.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Outputs: Number of offenders with no new felony convictions during three year period, number of program participants, number of successful program completions defined by acquiring stable housing and obtaining employment and/or schooling.</p> <p>Outcomes: Percent of referred offenders who will successfully terminate from the program with stable income and housing upon leaving.</p> <p>Tools: Transitional Housing Program Report</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 10

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☐ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☐ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☐ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Funding Sources

- ☒ State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$74,467.00
☐ DOC M57 Supplemental Fund
☐ CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant
☐ CJC Treatment Court Grant
☐ County General Fund
☐ Supervision Fees
☐ Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)

☐ Other Fees (revenue)

☐ Other State or Federal Grant

Other: Please Identify

☐

☐

☐

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment
Program Description:	The program has recently incorporated the University of Cincinnati's Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) curriculum designed for individuals that are moderate to high need in the area of substance abuse and well suited for criminal justice populations. The curriculum has been incorporated into our program. As the name of the curriculum suggests, this intervention relies on a cognitive behavioral approach to teach participants strategies for avoiding substance abuse. The program places heavy emphasis on skill building activities to assist with cognitive, social, emotional, and coping skill development. Such cognitive behavioral strategies have routinely demonstrated high treatment effects, including when used with our correctional population. Program facilitators have been trained by UCCI staff. The components of the curriculum include pretreatment as needed, Motivational Enhancement, Cognitive Restructuring, Emotional Regulation, Social Skills, Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention.
Program Category:	Behavioral Health Tx Services - CBT
Program Objectives:	To reduce criminal behavior through reduced use of alcohol and other drugs. To enforce Court orders through judicial supervision of offenders in the Lane County Drug Court. To assist offenders to change through addiction disorder and criminality treatment.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	1. County may perform program observation and program participant interviews. When reviewed, County will provide feedback and make suggestions to improve services. 2. As available, the County will incorporate the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) process. Following the initial CPC, the County will work with this program to implement the recommended CPC changes. Following the initial program assessment, this program will be expected to meet a minimal score of satisfactory on the CPC. 3. The County will utilize recidivism to gauge graduate success. 4. Monthly participant data reporting.

Monthly Average to be Served: 30

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☐ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☐ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)
Emergence	Outpatient Substance Abuse	\$140,000

Funding Sources

- ☒ State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$140,000.00
☐ DOC M57 Supplemental Fund _____
☐ CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant _____
☐ CJC Treatment Court Grant _____

<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees (revenue)	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other State or Federal Grant	<hr/>
Other: Please Identify	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Lane County Community Supervision
Program Description:	<p>The mission of Lane County Parole and Probation is to improve the quality of life in Lane County by effectively responding to risk, need and promoting positive change.</p> <p>The Program has embraced a balanced approach involving both Evidence Based Practices (EBP) and Community Policing as its guiding philosophies to deliver supervision services to our client population. Key EBP components of this Program are the use of validated risk, need, and responsivity (barriers) assessments, identifying/prioritizing top criminogenic risk factors, developing a professional alliance with those we are charged to supervise, motivational interviewing, developing/utilizing an individualized case plan with our clientele, contributing to dosage in utilizing regular cognitive behavioral interventions/ skill building exercises, use of pre-treatment programming to ensure readiness, regular use of incentives, utilizing swift individual sanctions to reduce risk/ needs and over the last year have placed a strong emphasis on program evaluation and coaching to Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) standards.</p> <p>As of September 2021, the Program supervises 2212 Felony Cases, 146 Misdemeanor Cases and 19 Cases classified as other. Our client population totals 2,377. Per the validated assessments performed by the Officers, we have identified 1,214 high risk cases, 671 medium risk cases, 462 low risk cases and 30 cases that are new and pending assessment. The program has identified very high, high and medium risk clientele as the target population. This population totals 1885. Fully staffed, the program offers 40 Officers. We prioritize our services to the highest risk. One Officer and one Correction Technician currently oversee our low to low-moderate risk population.</p> <p>The Program recognizes that no two individuals are the same. In working with individuals, Officers are trained to utilize a variety of validated assessments to identify the specific risk, needs and barriers of our client population. These assessments include PSC, Proxy, LS/CMI, LSIR-SV, WRNA, Stable, Static, ODARA, URICA, PHQ-9, TCUDS and P-SCAN. From these assessments, Officers generate individualized and prescriptive case plans aimed to reduce barriers, risk and needs.</p> <p>Contributing to dosage, in collaboration with the client, the majority of the Officers time is spent building skills that support prosocial behavior. The Programs basic approach to teaching skills include: (1) defining the skills to be learned; (2) modeling the skill for the client; (3) rehearsing (or role playing) the skill; (4) practicing the skill in increasingly difficult situations; and (5) providing constructive feedback. To assist Officers and clients in skill building process, Officers utilize cognitive behavioral interventions to address the primary criminogenic drivers. Officers utilize Carey Guides, Carey BITs, Courage to Change Journals, SAFE (Domestic Violence Specific), Starting Over (Sex Offender Specific), Beyond Trauma (Women Specific), Beyond Anger (Women Specific), Pathways to Change (Women Specific) and access to a full time post conviction victim advocate to unpack and work through trauma.</p> <p>To further meet the specialized needs of the Program's client population, the Program has developed specialized caseloads to include sex offense, domestic violence, very high to high risk/need, medium risk/need, low risk/need, treatment court (drug, veteran and mental health), 416 (downward departure cases), justice involved women, mental health, transition services (Alternative Incarceration Program) and those involved in our pay for success housing initiative with an emphasis on achieving identified benchmarks for dosage, duration, intensity and anchoring prosocial community support. In addition to specialized assignments, the program offers new client orientation, pre-sentence investigations/ sentence recommendations, Board of Parole hearings and field investigations.</p> <p>The Program's field supervision caseloads are divided and organized into geographic regions within the county to increase client accessibility, facilitate community partnerships, officer familiarity with the community and to aid in effective community policing efforts. Several Officers are "outstationed" in metro and rural agencies, including Eugene Police Department (EPD) substations, Springfield, Junction City, Creswell, Florence Justice Center, Sponsors Transitional Housing and the Housing Authority. These outstationed assignments have increased collaboration with other agencies which include law enforcement and social service agencies.</p>

Program Category:	Supervision
Program Objectives:	The Programs objective is to improve the quality of life in Lane County. Above all, the Program will utilize evidence based strategies to promote community safety and uphold the orders of both the Courts and Board of Parole. The Program shall provide swift, certain and individualized responses to both violations of supervision conditions and prosocial behaviors demonstrated during the course of supervision. Through a balanced approach of accountability and rehabilitation, the Program strives to achieve lasting community safety and recognize clientele as individuals. Working with individuals, the Program will assess and prioritize risk, needs and barriers. The Program will work collaboratively with clientele to develop a strength based plan that aims to navigate pro-social change and reduce risk. The Program will work in tandem with our community partners in striving to achieve the evidence based dosage benchmarks required to promote optimal change in the lives of those we work with. In the process, with a full time post-conviction victim advocate the Program will strive to restore those impacted by crime and trauma.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Performance Evaluation- Review and build upon the core competencies that have been identified in accordance with the Program's brand.</p> <p>Continuous Quality Improvement- Program Supervisors perform random case reviews, office/ field observations and administer the professional alliance inventory.</p> <p>Caseload Sizes- Assess workload. The Program is striving to develop high risk male caseloads that operate at 65:1 and high risk female caseloads at 55:1. We recognize that this workload is still too high for the level of intervention we hope to achieve.</p> <p>Assessments- Mandated participation in the statewide inter-rater reliability assessment exercises. Program Leadership regularly assesses the number of current and overdue PSC, LS/CMI and other Specialized Assessments.</p> <p>Case Planning- Program Supervisors are including standardized officer goals to improve case planning within our Performance Evaluation Process.</p> <p>Recidivism Outcomes: Number/percent of supervised clientele with no new felony convictions during a three year period.</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 2,377

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☒ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☒ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$12,655,904.33
<input type="checkbox"/> DOC M57 Supplemental Fund	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CJC Treatment Court Grant	\$0.00

<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees (revenue)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other State or Federal Grant	\$0.00
Other: Please Identify	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SVDO	\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Reentry Services and Transitional Housing
Program Description:	<p>Sponsors provides (drug and alcohol free) transitional housing and wraparound support services to homeless, indigent men and women with criminal histories on active supervision in Lane County. Programs are located in 24 hour-a-day staffed buildings and provide support achieving self-sufficiency. Sponsors fosters family re-unification, allowing women with children to live together. Clients move from homelessness and indigence to self-sufficiency in a short period of time while accessing services designed to decrease future criminal behavior. Case managers provide in-house 1:1 counseling in life skills and adjustment to daily life, and they utilize evidence-based risk/needs assessments to make referrals to appropriate cognitive behavioral programs. Sponsors provides clothing, food, bedding, towels, and basic hygiene items; and case managers assist clients in obtaining, as needed, identification, food stamps, health and dental care, and SSI/SSDI benefits. Sponsors requires all able-bodied clients to find full time work or be enrolled full time in school, and its Reentry Resource Center provides support to seek and obtain employment. On meeting this requirement, clients are granted a second month in the program. Once employed, clients are required to put a minimum of 50% of their earnings on account with Sponsors so that they are financially positioned to acquire long term, stable housing upon program completion. Upon successful completion of the program, participants have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met all release conditions established by the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision. • Remained clean and sober, as evidenced by regular drug and alcohol screens.. • Secured employment, enrolled in school, or qualified for public benefits (SSI, SSDI). • Secured affordable, permanent housing
Program Category:	Transition Services
Program Objectives:	<p>To reduce criminal behavior, increase self-efficacy among those at highest risk to reoffend, and improve public safety by providing for basic needs and delivering evidence-based cognitive behavioral interventions.</p> <p>Program participants will have accomplished the following upon successful completion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met all release conditions established by the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision. • Remained clean and sober, as evidenced by twice weekly drug and alcohol screens.. • Secured employment, enrolled in school, or qualified for public benefits (SSI, SSDI). • Secured affordable, permanent housing
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Outputs: Number of offenders with no new felony convictions during three year period, number of program participants, number of successful program completions defined by acquiring stable housing and obtaining employment and/or schooling.</p> <p>Outcomes: Percent of referred offenders who obtain stable housing, develop economic self-sufficiency, and maintain abstinence from drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>Tools: Quarterly Client Census & Data Report</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 50

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☐ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☐ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Program Name:	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Motivational Enhancement Therapy
Program Description:	<p>In Lane County, we have adopted three cognitive behavioral curricula.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) 2. Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) 3. Moving On <p>Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) helps individuals overcome their ambivalence or resistance to behavior change. MET focuses on increasing intrinsic motivation by raising awareness of a problem, adjusting any self-defeating thoughts regarding the problem, and increasing confidence in one's ability to change.</p> <p>Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) addresses beliefs and reasoning. It is a systematic, step-by-step group counseling treatment approach for treatment-resistant clients. The program is designed to address the ways clients think and make judgments about what is right and wrong.</p> <p>Moving On is a gender-responsive program that provides opportunities for women to mobilize and enhance existing strengths, and to access personal and community resources. This is achieved by: a) treating women with respect and dignity, b) providing an environment that is supportive, empathic, accepting, collaborative, and challenging, c) assisting women to build a healthy and mutually supportive network, d) introduce an array of personal strategies, including decision-making, problem-solving, assertiveness skills, emotional regulation, and, e) assist women with the challenges of reintegration.</p>
Program Category:	Behavioral Health Tx Services - CBT
Program Objectives:	<p>The program objectives are primarily twofold. First, to address motivation as a responsivity factor and second, as a means to acquire evidence-based dosage in the area of antisocial attitudes and orientations.</p> <p>At time of Intake, motivation is assessed via the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA). Those who assess as pre-contemplative or contemplative are referred to MET. Those who assess as being in the preparation, action or maintenance stage are referred to appropriate CBT programming per their identified risk/needs profile and in accordance with their case plan.</p> <p>Our embraced programming aims to achieve the following:</p> <p>Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Express empathy: Therapists create a supportive environment in order to help an individual feel accepted and respected, and they engage in reflective listening rather than direct confrontation. 2. Develop discrepancy: In MET, the therapist directs attention toward the discrepancy between an individual's desired state of being and that individual's actual state of being. 3. Avoid argumentation: A therapist will avoid attacking an individual or an individual's behavior, as this is thought to result in defensiveness and resistance. Other, gentler methods are used to raise awareness of any problems, and any statements regarding a need for change should come from the individual, not the therapist. 4. Roll with resistance: Instead of directly confronting any resistance on the part of the individual, the therapist tries to defuse it, often through reflective listening or by simply going along with what an individual is saying. 5. Support self-efficacy <p>Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confront beliefs, attitudes and behaviors 2. Assess current relationships 3. Reinforce positive behavior and habits 4. Positive identity formation

	5. Enhance self-concept 6. Decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance 7. Develop of higher stages of moral reasoning Moving On 1. Treat women with respect and dignity. 2. Provide an environment that is supportive, empathic, accepting, collaborative, and challenging 3. Assist women to build a healthy and mutually supportive network. 4. Introduce an array of personal strategies, including decision-making, problem-solving, assertiveness skills and emotional regulation. 5. Assist women with the challenges of reintegration.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	1. The Sponsors Deputy Director observes all CBT groups quarterly to ensure fidelity to the respective models. This evaluation includes a 40-item checklist to ensure the strictest adherence. 2. County may perform program observation and program participant interviews. When reviewed, County will provide feedback and make suggestions to improve services. 3. As available, the County will incorporate the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) process. Following the initial CPC, the County will work with this program to implement the recommended CPC changes. Following the initial program assessment, this program will be expected to meet a minimal score of satisfactory on the CPC. 4. The County will utilize recidivism data to analyze graduate success. 5. Monthly participant data reporting.

Monthly Average to be Served: 78

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☐ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☐ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)
Sponsors	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, MET	GIA \$16,755, JRGP-\$241,359

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$16,755.00
<input type="checkbox"/> DOC M57 Supplemental Fund	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant	\$241,359.00
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Treatment Court Grant	

<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees (revenue)	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other State or Federal Grant	<hr/>
Other: Please Identify	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Defendant Offender Management Center Pretrial Services - OJD
Program Description:	<p>The Defendant Offender Management Center (DOMC) is a collaborative partnership between the Lane County Sheriff and the Pretrial Services department of the Lane County Circuit Court (Oregon Judicial Department).</p> <p>The pretrial services staff interview every person booked into Lane County Adult Corrections of whom 2,028 (26%) annually are on supervised parole and/or probation. Each year, pretrial services staff release 420 inmates whose arrest was due to a probation violation in a current case.</p> <p>Of those 420 annual probation violation releases, pretrial services actively monitors an average daily population of 15 probation violation releasees, resulting in 5275 annual person/days of monitoring services for inmates who have violated probation. The DOMC assigns active monitoring for releasees based on risk. Those released may receive electronic monitoring, walk-in, call-in, victim contact restrictions, and other conditions designed to reduce recidivism and ensure community safety. Monitoring individuals released pending case disposition (in this case pending probation violation disposition) is a nationally accepted best practice and is one of 7 key evidence-based elements for pretrial service organizations. Release Monitoring is part of a complete public safety continuum, providing a smooth transition to the subsequent supervising authority.</p> <p>Target population: During 2021-2023 Pretrial services will interview 4,056 inmates who are on supervised probation, release 840 inmates on probation and/or parole violation cases and monitor an average daily population of 15 post-sentence (probation violation) individuals for 730 days.</p> <p>Monthly Average to be Served Breakdown:</p> <p>35 Releases for P&P detainees with conditions based on risk.</p> <p>15 ADP – monitoring release of inmates who are released on probation violation.</p> <p>Interview of inmates on supervised probation: 169</p>
Program Category:	Other Programs and Services
Program Objectives:	<p>To reduce criminal behavior through:</p> <p>Providing improved local services for persons charged with criminal offenses (including probation and/or parole violation) with the goal of reducing the occurrence of repeat criminal offenses and failure to appear which increase system costs and delay.</p> <p>Assessment, placement, release and monitoring of Parole & Probation detainees to efficiently and effectively utilize Lane County criminal justice system resources.</p>
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Outputs: Number of assessments completed for individuals on supervised probation. Number of releases for P&P detainees. ADP of monitoring services for detainee releases.</p> <p>Outcomes: Percent of individuals for whom the Risk Assessment Program was completed.</p> <p>Tool: Risk Assessment Program (RAP).</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 219

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☐ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☒ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☒ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund?
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	Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	(ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Funding Sources

- ☐ State Grant-In-Aid Fund _____
- ☐ DOC M57 Supplemental Fund _____
- ☐ CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant _____
- ☐ CJC Treatment Court Grant _____
- ☐ County General Fund _____
- ☐ Supervision Fees _____
- ☐ Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP) _____
- ☐ Other Fees (revenue) _____
- ☐ Other State or Federal Grant _____
- Other: Please Identify
- ☒ State DOJ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Re-entry Lane (RLAN)
Program Description:	<p>Re-entry Lane (RLAN) is an alternative custody program which requires DOC sentenced Adults in Custody to seek and secure employment or education opportunities as a condition of program participation. Adults in Custody make payments toward restitution, court costs, and program housing costs, and they participate in treatment programs at Sponsors and in the community, consistent with their needs.</p> <p>RLAN eligible Adults in Custody will have the ability to attend GED course instruction and receive a 60 day transition period in a structured environment through the Sheriff's Office's Electronic Surveillance Program (ESP) while at Sponsors.</p> <p>RLAN works with Sponsors to address specific criminogenic needs including pre-release reach-ins, case planning, moral recognition therapy, education, employment services, intensive case management, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health treatment, transitional housing, mentoring and transportation.</p> <p>The CCA dollars in this program will cover the \$14.00 per day cost of the ESP program.</p> <p>The original CCA ask was for \$61,320.00 to serve an average of 6 individuals per month. Based upon what was allocated, the RLAN program will average 5.64 individuals served per month.</p>
Program Category:	Other Programs and Services
Program Objectives:	<p>To enforce Department Of Correction (DOC) orders as evidenced by the number of program participants successfully completing the program.</p> <p>To assist offenders to change as indicated by rates of employment, participation in training, treatment or educational activities.</p> <p>To provide reparation to victims.</p>
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Outputs: Number of offenders in compliance with supervisory orders (accountability checks); number of successful completions (of components – employment, training/education, treatment); amount of restitution paid.</p> <p>Outcomes: Percent of successful program completions; Percent of program participants employed; Percent of participants in training/educational activities; Percent of program participants' restitution payments made.</p> <p>Tools: Monthly program reports.</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 5.64

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☐ Probation
☐ Parole/Post-Prison
☐ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☐ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☐ Female

Risk Level:

- ☐ High
☒ Medium
☒ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)
I		

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$35,593.20
<input type="checkbox"/> DOC M57 Supplemental Fund	
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant	
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Treatment Court Grant	
<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	
<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees (revenue)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other State or Federal Grant	
Other: Please Identify	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Rentry Lane (RLAN) Reentry Services and Transitional Housing - Sponsors
Program Description:	<p>This program is a partnership between Sponsors, Inc. and the Lane County Sheriff's Office to provide custodial reentry services at the Lane County Residential Reentry Center (RRC). This is a step-down model where offenders are placed at the RRC for the first 60 days and then transition to Sponsors on Post-Prison Supervision (PPS) or Short Term Transitional Leave (STTL). This pilot project will serve eligible DOC inmates for 60 days. Eligible inmates are screened by the DOC, Lane County Adult Corrections, and Sponsors to meet the following criteria: 1) Assessed as medium to high risk to reoffend (based on LS/CMI scores) ; 2) Scheduled to release to Lane County; 3) Identified as eligible for Sponsors men's or women's transitional programs (most will have already applied); 4) be within 60 days of release on PPS or STTL; and 5) have no identified housing upon release.</p> <p>While at the RRC program participants will engage in a range of services designed to reduce specific criminogenic risk factors. Programming includes Employment Services to assist participants to become employment ready; Cognitive Skill Building - programming includes MET, MRT, CBI-CC; Moving on; Parenting Inside-Out and Living in Balance; and Mentoring services that screen, identify, train, match, and case manage parolees with community volunteers who commit to mentoring for a minimum of six months.</p>
Program Category:	Transition Services
Program Objectives:	To reduce criminal behavior through targeted cognitive behavioral interventions and increase self-sufficiency. To successfully complete 60 day program and Short Term Transitional Leave (STTL).
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Outputs: Number of individuals with no new felony convictions during three year period; number of individuals who successfully complete 60 day program; number of individuals who successfully complete STTL</p> <p>Outcomes: Percentage of referred individuals who successfully transition to Sponsors and complete transitional housing program having obtained stable housing; economic self-sufficiency (employment/schooling/SSDI/SSI); and maintain sobriety (as evidenced by twice weekly drug screens).</p> <p>Tools: LCSO Reports; Quarterly Client Census & Data Report</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 5-7

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☐ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☐ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☐ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☐ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)
Sponsors	MET; MRT; CBI-CC	GIA \$200,000

Funding Sources

- ☒ State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$200,000.00
☐ DOC M57 Supplemental Fund
☐ CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant
☐ CJC Treatment Court Grant

Revised: 9/13/2023

<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Fees (revenue)	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other State or Federal Grant	<hr/>
Other: Please Identify	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/>

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Justice Involved Women: Anger, Violence, and Trauma
Program Description:	<p>This program contains the following strategies to address the criminogenic risk/ need factors specific to justice involved women:</p> <p>Specialized Personnel. This program has identified and developed three specialized and committed officers. These officers have received extensive training to ensure officer competence in providing effective dosage in gender responsive curricula to include a trauma-informed, strength based and cognitive modality. These trainings have involved national experts including Emily Salisbury, Stephany Covington and Ashley Bauman. In addition, this program contains a post conviction victim advocate who has been trained to unpack, explore, resolve and prevent trauma.</p> <p>Womens Risk Need Assessment (WRNA). We have incorporated the WRNA as our primary risk and needs assessment for women. This assessment has been identified as the backbone to our case management and planning strategies with assigned justice involved women.</p> <p>Beyond Anger & Violence (Stephanie Covington). This curriculum was incorporated to target a primary criminogenic need for women. This is a twenty-one session, research-based, and manualized curriculum for women who are struggling with the issue of anger and who are in community settings. Beyond Anger & Violence is the first manualized intervention for women that focuses on their anger, as well as the anger and violence they may have experienced from others. It utilizes a variety of evidence-based therapeutic strategies (i.e., psycho-education, role playing, mindfulness activities, cognitive behavioral restructuring and grounding skills for trauma triggers).</p> <p>Beyond Trauma (Stephanie Covington) This curriculum was incorporated to target a primary criminogenic need for women. This is a 12 session manualized curriculum that incorporates the insights of neuroscience with the latest understanding of trauma and PTSD. Each session has also been adapted for girls. Beyond Trauma is based on theory, research, and clinical experience. The evidence-based materials are designed for trauma treatment, although the connection between trauma and addiction in women's lives is a primary theme throughout. The three modules include background on and understanding of trauma; typical responses to trauma; and strategies for healing. Beyond Trauma teaches women what trauma is, its process, and its impact. The training includes interactive exercises that demonstrate techniques that counselors can use to help clients develop coping skills, as well as emotional wellness.</p> <p>Pathways to Change (Ashley Bauman). This curriculum was incorporated to assist staff in structuring conversations and interventions with justice involved women. This offers guided casework activities to address the needs identified on the Women's Risk Needs Assessment: antisocial attitudes, education, employment and finances, antisocial peers, anger/hostility, mental health, abuse/trauma, substance use, family, intimate relationships, parenting, and self-efficacy. This guide offers a series of 22 core worksheets which can be applied to any need area, 17 skills sets to address skill deficiencies, and 15 specialty worksheets with applications to particular need areas. The collaborative approach in these interventions empowers women to solve their own problems, fosters a team approach to case management, and equips women to succeed both inside and outside of the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Moving on (Marilyn Van Dieten). This curriculum was incorporated to address the many risk factors that can lead to a woman's criminal behavior. It provides women with alternatives to criminal activity through skill development, skill enhancement and skill maintenance in the areas of healthy relationships and stress management.</p> <p>Gender specific housing. In partnership with Sponsors, we have established extensive transitional housing resources for releasing justice involved women. Lane County has established housing that provides case management, identified treatment services and direct access to an onsite full-time specialized PO.</p> <p>Gender specific reporting center. In collaboration with Homes For Good (Housing Authority), separate and removed from our male population, Lane County Parole/ Probation opened a trauma informed reporting center for women. This therapeutic environment houses two full time officers, a victim advocate and a childcare provider/ daycare. The space provides</p>

	evidence based supervision services that include assessment, advocacy, case planning, skill building and graduated skill practice through small intervention groups.
Program Category:	Other Programs and Services
Program Objectives:	The objective of this program is to utilize evidence based strategies to identify the criminogenic risk factors that are specific to women, be competent in targeting accurate drivers in antisocial behavior and deploy effective strategies to reduce identified risk and need. The ultimate objective is to improve the quality of life and reduce recidivism.
Method(s) of Evaluation:	<p>Program Personnel Performance Evaluation- Review and build upon the core competencies that have been identified for this program and in accordance with Lane County's brand.</p> <p>Continuous Quality Improvement- Program Supervisors perform random case reviews, office/ field observations and administer the professional alliance inventory.</p> <p>Caseload Sizes- Assess workload. The Program is striving to develop high risk female caseloads of 55:1. We recognize that this workload is still too high for the level of intervention we hope to achieve.</p> <p>Assessments- Mandated participation in the statewide inter-rater reliability WRNA exercises. Program Leadership regularly assesses the number of current and overdue PSC and WRN Assessments.</p> <p>Case Planning- Program Supervisors are including standardized officer goals to improve case planning within our Performance Evaluation Process.</p> <p>Recidivism Outcomes: Number/percent of supervised clientele with no new felony convictions during a three year period.</p> <p>Where applicable, the County will incorporate provider coaching to CPC standards and where available the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) evaluation on identified treatment services.</p>

Monthly Average to be Served: 8 -12

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☒ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☐ Male
☒ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☐ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Funding Sources

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund	\$479,708.61
<input type="checkbox"/> DOC M57 Supplemental Fund	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant	\$101,938.80
<input type="checkbox"/> CJC Treatment Court Grant	
<input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund	
<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees	

☐ Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)

☐ Other Fees (revenue)

☐ Other State or Federal Grant

Other: Please Identify

☐☐☐

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Long Term Housing for People with Criminal Histories
Program Description:	The Oaks at 14th is a 54-unit low-income apartment complex developed through a joint project between Sponsors, Lane County Parole and Probation, and the Housing And Community Services Agency of Lane County (Housing Authority). The facility was designed to provide long-term housing for individuals on supervision on Lane County who struggle to find appropriate housing in the community. Priority access is provided to male veterans, seniors, sex offenders and people with disabilities. The facility includes a community building with offices for one Lane County Parole Officer, a gym, conference room, computer lab. Additionally, Sponsors provides individualized case management and other wraparound services for residents. The \$9.4 million capital project was fully funded through a combination of Low Income Housing Tax Credits, SDC waivers, private foundation grants, and \$100,000 in funding from the HB 3194 Justice Reinvestment Grant Program.
Program Category:	Transition Services
Program Objectives:	<p>To reduce homelessness and criminal behavior by providing structured long-term housing coupled with cognitive behavioral interventions.</p> <p>To assist residents to achieve long term stability and self-sufficiency while desisting from criminal behavior by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintaining abstinence from drugs and alcohol - engaging in program services while residing at "the Oaks" - acquiring long-term, permanent housing prior to completion of the term of supervision - maintaining compliance with the conditions of release
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Outputs: Number of offenders with no new felony convictions during three year period, number of program participants, number of successful program completions defined by acquiring stable housing

Monthly Average to be Served: 54

Type of Offender(s) Served:

- ☒ Probation
☒ Parole/Post-Prison
☒ Local Control

Crime Category:

- ☒ Felony
☐ Misdemeanor

Gender:

- ☒ Male
☐ Female

Risk Level:

- ☒ High
☒ Medium
☐ Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	What, if any, state dollars are budgeted to the program and how much to each fund? (ie., GIA-\$25,000; M57-\$5000)

Funding Sources

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Grant-In-Aid Fund | \$220,289.55 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DOC M57 Supplemental Fund | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CJC Treatment Court Grant | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County General Fund | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supervision Fees | _____ |

☐ Biennial Carryover (GIA, M57, FSAPP)

☐ Other Fees (revenue)

☐ Other State or Federal Grant

Other: Please Identify

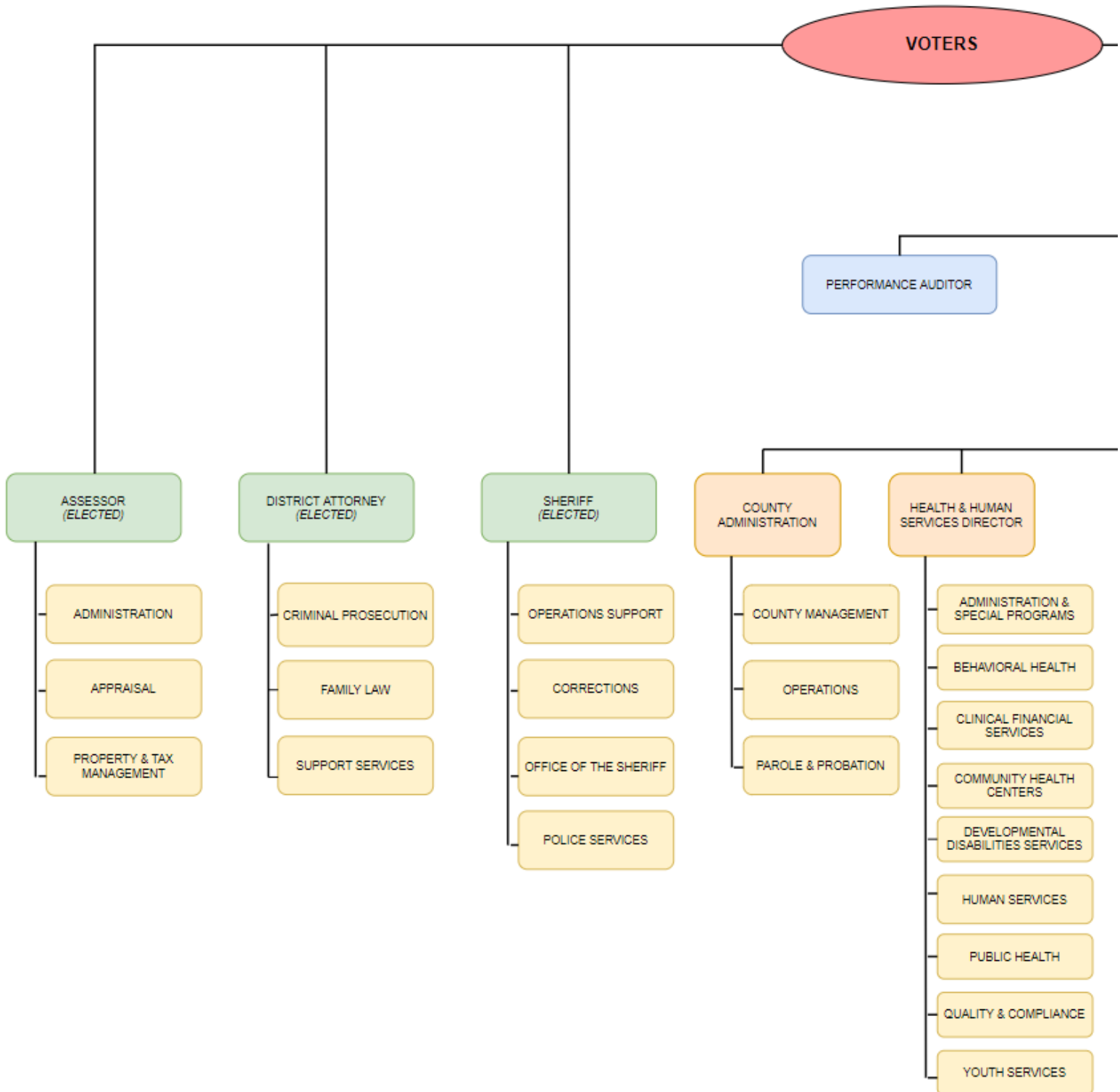
☐☐☐

Additional Comments:

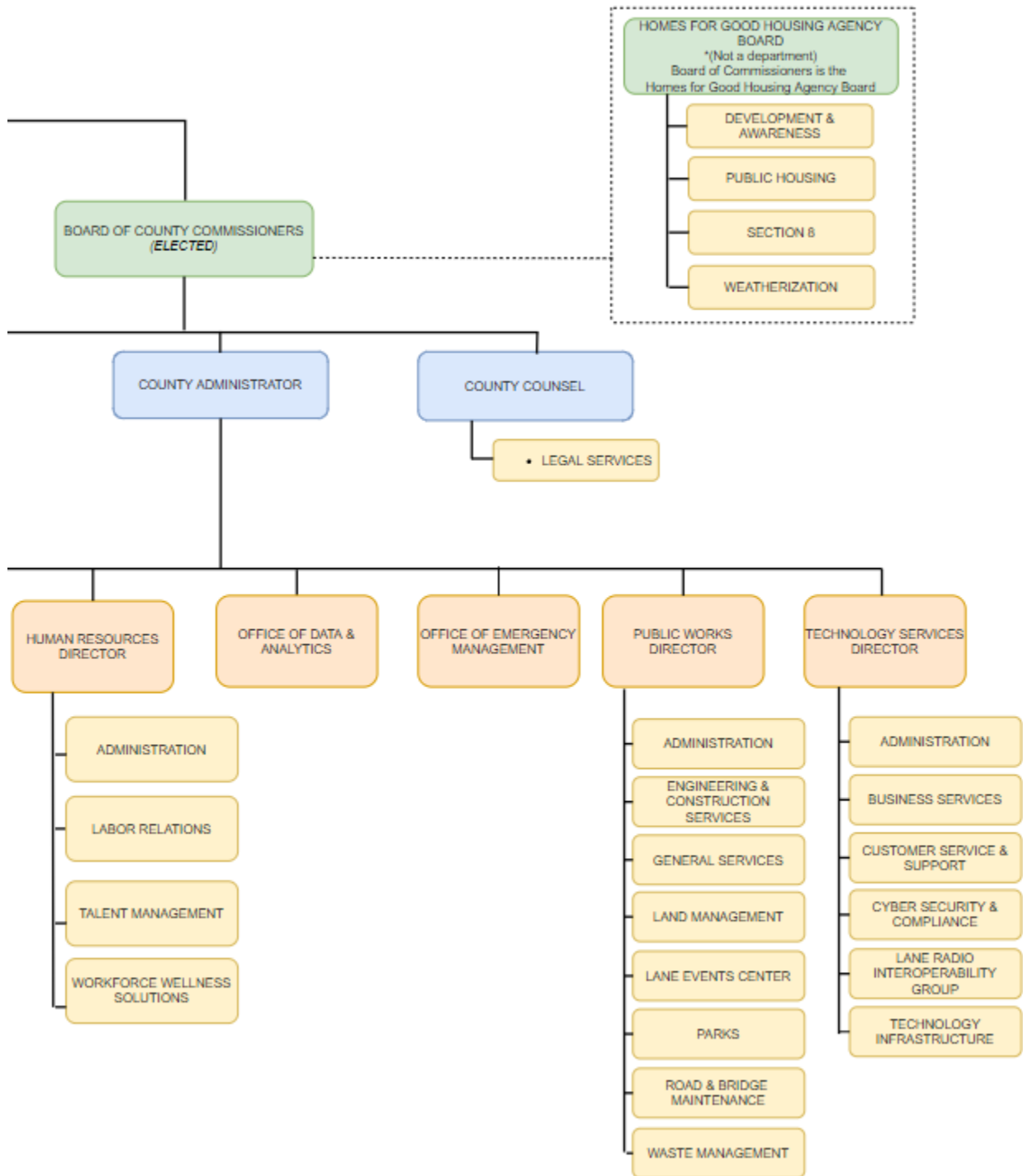
Lane County Community Supervision 2023-2025 Community Corrections Budget Summary

Program Name	Grant in Aid	Grant in Aid Supplemental	All Other Funds and Fees	Total
LCSC Electronic Surveillance Program	\$252,075.90			\$252,075.90
Community Service Program	\$107,250.00			\$107,250.00
Sheriff's Work Crew	\$479,150.00			\$479,150.00
Jail	\$5,974,832.16			\$5,974,832.16
Sex Offender Treatment Services	\$210,000.00			\$210,000.00
Supervised Sex Offender Housing	\$74,467.00			\$74,467.00
Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	\$140,000.00			\$140,000.00
Lane County Community Supervision	\$12,655,904.33			\$12,655,904.33
Reentry Services and Transitional Housing	\$1,286,524.19		\$1,078,745.11	\$2,365,269.30
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Motivation Enhancement Therapy	\$16,755.00		\$241,359.00	\$258,114.00
Defendant Offender Management Center Pretrial Services	\$0.00			\$0.00
Reentry Lane (RLAN)	\$35,593.20			\$35,593.20
RLAN Support Services and Transitional Housing	\$200,000.00			\$200,000.00
Justice Involved Women's Initiative	\$479,708.61		\$101,938.80	\$581,647.41
Long Term Housing for People with Criminal Histories	\$220,289.55			\$220,289.55
				\$0.00
				\$0.00
				\$0.00
				\$0.00
				\$0.00
				\$0.00
Total	\$22,132,549.94		\$1,422,042.91	\$23,554,592.85

Overview



Overview





PSCC OFFICERS

CHAIR, PATTY PERLOW
District Attorney

VICE CHAIR, PAUL SOLOMON
Reentry Services Representative

VOTING MEMBERS

RYAN CENIGA
County Commissioner

TBD
Citizen Member

DONOVAN DUMIRE
Community Corrections Manager

TBD
Citizen Member

STAR FELTY
Health & Human Services
Youth Services Division Manager

PAULINE GICHOHI
Health & Human Services
Community Mental Health Director

CLIFTON HARROLD
Sheriff

TBD
Citizen Member

JAY MCALPIN
Circuit Court Presiding Judge

BROOK REINHARD
Public Defender

ERIN REYNOLDS
Florence City Manager

ANDREW SHEARER
Chief, Springfield Police
Department

CHRIS SKINNER
Chief, Eugene Police Department

SARAH STEWART
Victim Services Representative

LUCY VINIS
Eugene Mayor

JOCELYN WARREN
Health & Human Services
Public Health Manager (Health)

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

JASON JONES
Oregon Youth Authority Supervisor

STEVE MOKROHISKY
County Administrator

JIM ANDREWS
Oregon State Police
Representative

September 13, 2023

Pat Farr, Chair
Lane County Board of Commissioners
125 E. 8th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97401

Dear Commissioner Farr:

Oregon Revised Statutes 423.475 to 423.565, adopted in 1995, mandates development of a local public safety coordinating council to develop and recommend to the Board of County Commissioners a comprehensive plan which provides for coordination of community-wide services involving treatment, education, employment, and intervention strategies aimed at crime prevention. Oregon Administrative Rule 291-031-0240 states that the plan shall be reviewed and approved by the local public safety coordinating council prior to being submitted to the Department of Corrections. Oregon Department of Corrections 2023-2025 County Community Corrections Biennial Plan Instructions state, "The plan must be developed and recommended by the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council and reviewed and approved by the County Commissioners".

To meet these requirements, on September 21, 2023, the Lane County Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) reviewed Lane County's Community Corrections Plan for 2023-2025 developed by the PSCC Budget Committee and adopted a motion to forward the Plan to the Board of County Commissioners with a recommendation for adoption and submission to the Oregon Department of Corrections for funding.

Sincerely,

District Attorney Patricia W. Perlow,
PSCC Chair