

# 2025-2029 STRATEGIC PLAN

STATE OF OREGON  
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL  
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

**Oregon Criminal Justice Commission**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is a federal formula grant that is the leading federal source of criminal justice system funding to state and local jurisdictions. The total amount of funding for the JAG Program is determined annually by the United States Congress, and administered by the United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. States, territories, units of local government, and tribes are eligible to receive JAG funding to support specific program areas.

The Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) is the State Administering Agency for Oregon's JAG Program, manages JAG funds, and develops the comprehensive statewide plan to guide the JAG Program's funding priorities. This plan covers January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2029.

The CJC recommends two funding priorities and four goals for Oregon's 2025-2029 Strategic Plan.

Oregon's funding priorities are (1) Address substance use disorders and mental health needs for justice-involved individuals; and (2) Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed decisions and evidence-informed practices.

The goals identified to meet those funding priorities include:

- Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed (-driven) decisions and evidence-informed (-based) practices regarding community supervision and incarceration.
- Reduce recidivism by facilitating the successful reintegration of individuals into the community.
- Measure effectiveness of programs, services, and policies through sound, relevant, research.
- Examine criminal justice policies to ensure they embody fairness, consistency, proportionality, and opportunity.

Oregon's JAG Program recipients are determined through a competitive solicitation process and the distribution of funding depends on the applications received. Additional grant requests can be made with approval of the CJC Commission and align with the Governor's priorities. The CJC prioritizes evidence-informed approaches to meet emerging needs with a human-centered approach.

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## ACRONYMS LIST

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BHD	Behavioral Health Deflection
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
CJC	Oregon Criminal Justice Commission
DOC	Oregon Department of Corrections
DOJ	United States Department of Justice
HB	House Bill
JAG	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant
LEDs	Law Enforcement Data Systems
OJD	Oregon Judicial Department
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OSP	Oregon State Police
PCS	Possession of a Controlled Substance
SAA	State Administering Agency
SAC	Statistical Analysis Center
SMI	Serious Mental Illness
TFPS	Oregon Task Force on Public Safety

## A. INTRODUCTION

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The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, Assistance Listing#16.738, developed this 2025-2029 Strategic Plan, herein after referred to as “Plan”, with feedback from its Commission members representing system stakeholders across the State, as required by 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a)(6).

The primary responsibility of the CJC is to develop and maintain a state criminal justice policy and a comprehensive, long-range plan for a coordinated state criminal justice system by serving as a centralized and impartial forum for statewide public safety policy development, as required by Oregon Revised Statutes 137.656.

The implementation of this Plan applies to all subgrant projects awarded by Oregon’s JAG Program during the five-year Plan period (2025 – 2029). As federal JAG awards are awarded annually and span four years, multiple JAG awards and subgrant projects are impacted by this Plan. The State operates on a biennial fiscal year and subgrant projects are awarded to adhere to the timelines and appropriations included in the Legislatively Adopted Budget.

Oregon’s Plan has two priorities for this plan period:

- Address substance use disorders and mental health needs for justice-involved individuals.
- Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed decisions and evidence-informed practices.

## B. EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

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### Authorizing Statute

The United States Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers the JAG Program as the primary federal source of criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions<sup>1</sup>.

### Program Purpose Areas

The JAG Program funds state and local initiatives, technical assistance, training, personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual/consultant support, criminal justice information systems. As identified in 34 U.S.C. § 10152(a)(1), funds may be used to support program areas for:

- Law enforcement.
- Prosecution and courts.

- Prevention and education.
- Corrections and community corrections.
- Drug treatment.
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement.
- Crime victim and witness assistance (other than compensation).
- Mental health and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.
- State crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including mental health, drug, and veterans' courts, and extreme risk protection order programs.

The JAG Program areas provide state and local government with flexibility in identifying programs for funding. Oregon's JAG Program is primarily used to fund emerging needs that would otherwise not have the capital or resource to proceed.

## Calculation of State Awards

The calculation of JAG awards involves a formula that considers a state's share of the national population and violent crime statistics, with a minimum allocation guaranteed to each state. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) calculates an initial allocation for each state based on a formula that considers the state's share of the U.S. population, using the most recent population figures published by the U.S. Census Bureau, and the share of the average number of violent crimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the three most recent years for which data are available. Under current law, each state is guaranteed to receive no less than 0.25% of the appropriated JAG Program funds.

After each state's allocation is determined, 40% of the JAG Program funds are directly awarded to units of local government in the state as determined by the funding formula. The balance of funds not awarded directly to units of local government, is administered by the SAA.

## Variable Pass-Through

State JAG Program funds must include the "pass-through" of a predetermined percentage of funds to units of local government. Oregon's JAG Program satisfies this requirement by awarding subgrants to county government agencies.

State agencies and other non-government entities may be funded by Oregon's JAG Program using the excess of the JAG funds determined by the Variable Pass-Through (VPT) requirement. In 2024, Oregon's JAG Program VPT requirement was 56.2%.

## Strategic Plan Requirement

Under 34 U.S.C § 10153(a)(6), state JAG recipients are required to develop a comprehensive statewide strategic plan designed in consultation with representatives of all segments of the criminal justice system, where possible. The plan must include a description of how the state will

allocate funding within the program purpose areas. Also included must be a description of the process used to gather evidence-informed data and how that data is used to make funding decisions. The plan must go on to describe the barriers at the state and local level for accessing data and implementing evidence-informed approaches to preventing and reducing crime and recidivism.

The Plan must be updated every five years. Annually, progress reports that address changing environments or circumstances, necessary funding adjustments, ongoing assessments of need, discuss accomplishments of goals identified in the plan, and reflection on how the plan influenced funding decisions in the previous year must be included with each JAG application.

## C. JAG PROGRAM IN THE STATE OF OREGON

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### Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

The primary responsibility of the CJC is to develop and maintain Oregon's criminal justice policy and comprehensive, long-range plan for a coordinated criminal justice system that encompasses public safety, crime reduction and prevention, and accountability, treatment and rehabilitation for individuals involved.

In 2009, CJC became the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the BJA grants. The SAA is an executive branch agency designated to accept, plan, and distribute federal criminal justice funds. As the SAA, the CJC is dedicated to supporting projects that improve legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems. To do this, the CJC will: (1) encourage the implementation of evidence-informed subgrant projects; (2) develop a process that is driven by data and outcomes to inform success; and (3) fund projects that address emerging needs that route individuals in the criminal justice system to the appropriate intervention. Moreover, the CJC administers state funded grant programs including the Justice Reinvestment, Behavioral Health Deflection, Treatment Court, IMPACTS, and Restorative Justice Grant Program(s). Oregon's JAG Program funds are used to augment state funding and offer additional resources for human-centered services and emerging needs.

The CJC also serves as Oregon's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). As the Oregon SAC, the CJC is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting public safety and criminal justice related statistics to federal, state, and local levels of government, as well as facilitating the sharing of state-level information nationally. The Oregon SAC receives support both in the form of state funds as well as grants from the BJS. Given the dual sources of funding, the SAC engages in research designed to inform federal BJS efforts and analyses, while also fulfilling several statutory responsibilities mandated by the Oregon Legislature. The research and reports fulfill the BJA requirement for evidence-informed data collection, analysis, and evaluation and is used to inform Oregon's JAG Program funding considerations.

## Solicitation and Subgrant Award Process

The CJC plans to award JAG Program funds through a competitive solicitation process and Commission approved projects. Solicitations are released after the CJC has been awarded JAG funds. The solicitations incorporate the priorities, goals, and objectives described in the Plan.

Applications for JAG funding undergo a thorough review process.

- CJC Staff Review
- The CJC staff consider solicitation requirements to ensure that each submitted application meets the technical requirements of the Program. Upon completion of the review, they prepare a summary for presentation to the appropriate Grant Review Committee.
- Grant Review Committee
- The CJC's Grant Review Committee(s) include participants from different disciplines in the criminal justice system, as well as other areas of local and state government and community partners. Everyone brings their own expertise and perspective, which is important in considering award recommendations for JAG Programs.
- CJC Commission
- The CJC Commission consists of nine members, seven of whom are voting members appointed by the Governor. The remaining two members are nonvoting members appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Members consider the recommendations made by the CJC Grant Review Committee and make funding decisions.

## D. STRATEGIC PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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In 2013, the Oregon Legislative Assembly passed Justice Reinvestment legislation as Oregon's proactive approach to controlling prison growth and investing in local criminal justice systems with the avoided operational costs of prison growth. House Bill (HB) 3194<sup>2</sup> shifted the CJC's focus as a sentencing commission, to the implementation of criminal justice reform efforts. Additionally, HB 2238<sup>3</sup> established the Oregon Task Force on Public Safety (TFPS) to examine initiatives and policy improvements in detail to assist with planning and policy development.

### Statewide Goals

Aligned with this plan, the CJC Commission and the TFPS adopted statewide goals that will continue in this Plan. The CJC's goals aim to:

- Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed (-driven) decisions and evidence-informed (-based) practices regarding community supervision and incarceration.
- Reduce recidivism by facilitating the successful reintegration of individuals into the community.



- Measure effectiveness of programs, services, and policies through sound, relevant, research.
- Examine criminal justice policies to ensure they embody fairness, consistency, proportionality, and opportunity.

## Guiding Principles

This Plan recognizes that the criminal justice system contains interconnected agencies and has an impact on other statewide systems, which directly affects justice-involved individuals with unique needs. As such, the CJC considered these guiding principles when developing the Plan:

### *Emerging Need*

- The Strategic Plan encourages the planning and development of innovative evidence-informed strategies to serve individual need(s).

### *Responsive*

- The Strategic Plan retains flexibility to respond to emergent or emerging criminal justice issues, trends, and areas of need in Oregon’s adaptive landscape with the decriminalization and recent recriminalization of certain drugs.

### *Legitimacy*

- The Strategic Plan is clear on the goals of JAG funding.

To be responsive to an iterative process, the CJC may amend funding priorities of this Plan through the process of filing an annual report and is committed to following these Guiding Principles when updates are made.

## E. DATA COLLECTION

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Oregon’s public safety agencies, through the leadership of the CJC, follow a structured and evidence-based process for gathering data and using that data to inform funding decisions—particularly through the administration of the JAG Program. Here’s a summary of the process:

### **1. Strategic Planning Grounded in Evidence**

Oregon’s 2025–2029 JAG Strategic Plan emphasizes two primary funding priorities:

- Addressing substance use disorders and mental health needs for justice-involved individuals
- Improving criminal justice decision-making through data-informed and evidence-based practices

These priorities reflect a commitment to using evidence to shape both policy and funding.

## **2. Role of the CJC**

The CJC functions as the SAA for JAG funds and as Oregon's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). It is responsible for:

- Collecting and analyzing public safety and criminal justice data
- Developing the statewide strategic plan
- Conducting research and program evaluations
- Maintaining data dashboards for transparency and decision-making

This dual role ensures that the state's policy development and funding are rooted in empirical data and ongoing analysis.

## **3. Data Collection and Program Evaluation**

The CJC gathers data from various agencies including the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC), Oregon Judicial Department (OJD), and Oregon State Police (OSP). These data include:

- Arrest and conviction records
- Incarceration metrics
- Recidivism tracking
- Program implementation and outcomes

The CJC also requires subgrantees to incorporate data and evaluation plans into their funding applications, which allows for measurable outcomes and feedback loops.

## **4. Competitive Solicitation and Review Process**

Funding through the JAG program is distributed through a competitive solicitation process:

- Applications are reviewed by CJC staff for technical compliance.
- A Grant Review Committee composed of cross-disciplinary experts assesses the merit and alignment with strategic priorities.
- The CJC Commission, which includes gubernatorial appointees, makes final funding decisions based on this data-driven review process.

## **5. Use of Interactive Dashboards and Public Data**

To enhance transparency and access, the CJC maintains interactive dashboards that visualize:

- Prison and jail populations
- Supervision trends

- Program funding outcomes
- Crime and recidivism rates

This helps policymakers and the public monitor performance and adapt quickly to emerging issues.

## 6. Guiding Principles

The evidence-gathering and decision-making processes are anchored in key principles:

- Responsiveness to emerging criminal justice issues
- Human-centered approaches over one-size-fits-all solutions
- Commitment to fairness and legitimacy in criminal justice practices

## 7. Continuous Monitoring and Plan Adjustment

Annually, the CJC submits progress reports that:

- Reflect changing environments and emerging needs
- Assess accomplishments of strategic goals
- Influence upcoming funding decisions

This ensures that the process remains dynamic, responsive, and evidence-based.

Oregon's public safety funding process is built on a foundation of data collection, multi-agency collaboration, rigorous program evaluation, and stakeholder-driven decision-making. By embedding evidence-informed practices in both planning and implementation, Oregon aims to promote a more equitable, efficient, and effective criminal justice system.

# F. BARRIERS TO ACCESSING DATA AND IMPLEMENTING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

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Despite Oregon's commitment to evidence-informed criminal justice reform, significant barriers remain at both the state and local levels that hinder access to data and limit the effective implementation of evidence-based strategies for preventing and reducing crime and recidivism.

### *Fragmented and Inconsistent Data Infrastructure*

Oregon's public safety data systems remain decentralized, with critical information housed in siloed databases across DOC, OJD, OSP, and various local agencies. This fragmentation results in inconsistent data definitions, collection methodologies, and reporting standards across jurisdictions. For example, current recidivism tracking relies heavily on fingerprint-based arrests,

but not all misdemeanors are fingerprinted. This leads to underreporting and incomplete data sets, which limits the state’s ability to accurately assess program outcomes and population trends.

#### *Capacity Constraints in Local Jurisdictions*

Many local and community-based organizations—especially those operating in rural or underserved areas—lack the staffing, technical infrastructure, or financial resources to consistently collect, analyze, and use performance data. These limitations make it difficult for local programs to incorporate evidence-based models or conduct formal program evaluations without external support. Furthermore, existing state and local funding streams are often fully allocated to maintain baseline operations, leaving little room for piloting innovative approaches unless additional federal support, such as JAG funds, is available.

#### *Evaluation Gaps and Limited Technical Assistance*

While Oregon’s Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) emphasizes evidence-informed practices, the capacity to embed evaluation frameworks within funded programs remains uneven. Smaller agencies and non-profits, in particular, face challenges in developing logic models, measurable objectives, and data collection strategies that meet state standards. This results in a lack of robust outcome data and inhibits broader replication of successful programs. The need for technical assistance and capacity building is ongoing.

#### *Policy and System Adaptability Challenges*

Oregon’s criminal justice environment is evolving rapidly, exemplified by recent legislation such as HB 4002 (2024), which recriminalized possession of certain controlled substances. These changes underscore the difficulty of adapting programs and data systems to emerging policy shifts. Many state and local entities struggle to realign their practices or measure new outcomes in a timely manner, particularly when their data infrastructure or funding models are inflexible.

#### *Cross-System Coordination and Communication Barriers*

A recurring challenge is the limited ability of different components of the criminal justice system—law enforcement, courts, corrections, behavioral health, and community organizations—to share data or coordinate efforts. Privacy concerns, incompatible IT platforms, and bureaucratic fragmentation all contribute to reduced collaboration, which in turn undermines the implementation of integrated, multi-agency evidence-based approaches.

#### *Equity and Accessibility Limitations*

Disparities in data access and program reach are particularly acute in rural communities and among marginalized populations. These groups often face compounded challenges: less access to technology, fewer resources to engage in data-driven programming, and historical underrepresentation in policy-making processes. These inequities create blind spots in the data and limit the effectiveness of statewide crime prevention and recidivism reduction strategies.

## Strategic Response

The CJC, as both Oregon’s SAA and SAC, is addressing these barriers through a multi-pronged approach:

- Providing public dashboards and interactive data tools for transparency.
- Requiring subgrantees to include evaluation plans and measurable outcomes.
- Offering direct technical assistance to build local capacity.
- Aligning JAG funding with identified gaps and emerging needs.

These strategies aim to bridge the gap between aspiration and implementation—ensuring that evidence-based practices are not only promoted but realistically achievable across diverse communities in Oregon.

## G. OREGON’S ADAPTIVE LANDSCAPE

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As stated in the CJC’s Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program Best Practices Report<sup>4</sup>, HB 4002 (2024)<sup>5</sup> enacted drug enforcement misdemeanor provisions for possession of small amounts of controlled substances (effective September 1, 2024) that were previously decriminalized in the Oregon Drug Addiction Treatment and Recovery Act (effective February 1, 2020).<sup>6</sup> Under HB 4002 (2024), unlawful possession of user amounts of a controlled substance (PCS) is considered a drug enforcement misdemeanor and is punishable by incarceration for up to 180 days in jail or 18 months of supervised probation.

Alongside these changes, HB 4002 (2024) created the Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection (BHD) Program to provide state-funded grants for deflection programs that assist individuals whose behavioral health conditions, including substance use disorder, lead to interactions with law enforcement, incarceration, conviction, and other engagement with the criminal justice system.

These statewide policy changes have highlighted a need to address emerging issues and barriers that may not have been contemplated during the development and implementation of programs. By focusing on community-based services that address the underlying issues of those who are justice-involved, JAG Programs support expanded access to resources that allow individuals to remain in their communities and receive services. While local programs are focused on connecting individuals to positive, prosocial relationships through education, housing, support, employment, treatment, and other resources, it is difficult to address emerging needs through evidence-informed innovative practices with state and local funds because those dollars are required for existing services.

By using data to understand the needs of the justice-involved population and identify areas for improvement, JAG funding allows Oregon’s JAG Programs to promote a criminal justice system

that is receptive and flexible, innovative and responsive, in addressing the current and future needs of the criminal justice system.

## H. PRIORITIES

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### Priorities for 2025-2029

Oregon's JAG priorities in this 2025-2029 Strategic Plan are focused in these areas:

- Law enforcement.
- Prosecution and courts.
- Corrections and community corrections.
- Drug treatment.
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement.
- Mental health and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.
- State crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including mental health, drug, and veterans' courts, and extreme risk protection order programs.

#### PRIORITY 1: Address substance use disorders and mental health needs for justice-involved individuals.

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Oregon has made significant investments to help justice-involved individuals where the root cause of their criminal activity is caused by substance use disorder, mental health, or co-occurring disorders. Focused on a human-centered approach, Oregon strives to meet justice-involved individuals "where they are" through meaningful engagement, rather than promote a "one size fits all" philosophy. JAG Programs are expected to use this individualized approach to develop treatment plans and identify services.

**Program Considerations:** Innovative and emerging programs based on evidence-informed solutions, programs with a diversion or deflection focus, programs that consider multiple dimensions of need and co-occurring disorders, trauma-informed services, programs in rural areas of the state, programs with a target population for justice-involved persons with individualized services.

**JAG Priority Areas:** Law enforcement; Corrections and community corrections; Drug treatment; Mental health and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams; and State crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives, including mental health, drug, and veterans' courts, and extreme risk protection order programs.

**BJA Areas of Emphasis:** Advancing justice system reform efforts; Crime and violence reduction strategies.

## PRIORITY 2: Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed decisions and evidence-informed practices.

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Oregon's policymakers presume program data will be displayed in a manner that can guide policy decisions. Data must be communicated clearly, and research findings must be accessible and meaningful to state and local policymakers. The CJC has created data dashboards to graphically display measurements such as prison populations, jail and community supervision populations, prison use, crime and recidivism rates, and program funding.<sup>7</sup>

Efforts are ongoing to continue to provide interactive data as a framework for identifying emerging issues. The CJC collaborates regularly with state and local programs to collect data, evaluate programs and services, and facilitate two-way communication across collaborating entities for improvement.

**Program Considerations:** Develop a research and program evaluation agenda that prioritizes JAG Programs, and the priorities outlined in this Strategic Plan, and assist in program development and implementation efforts by offering measurable outcomes for JAG Programs.

**JAG Priority Areas:** Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement.

**BJA Areas of Emphasis:** Advancing justice system reform efforts; Crime and violence reduction strategies; and Community-based violence intervention approaches.

## I. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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### GOAL 1: Improve criminal justice decision making

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The goal to **improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed decisions and evidence-informed practices regarding community supervision and incarceration** is grounded substantially in data-collection, research and analysis. However, change will only occur when the research and analysis is shared. Effective grant administration for JAG Programs allows the data to be collected, analyzed, and offers an opportunity for the CJC to collaborate with subgrantees on improvements.

#### *Objectives*

1. Produce research, analysis, studies, reports, and publications on Oregon's crime and criminal justice statistics.
2. Coordinate, monitor, and report on the efficacy and effectiveness of criminal justice programs and facilitate feedback to subgrantees.
3. Build knowledge about evidence-informed programs by conducting research and evaluation, gathering data, and disseminating results for more effective program administration locally and statewide.

4. Develop, implement, and maintain processes and procedures that afford relevant, reliable, measurable data for Oregon’s criminal justice system.

**Oregon JAG Priorities:** Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed decisions and evidence-informed practices.

## GOAL 2: Reduce recidivism

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To **reduce recidivism<sup>8</sup> by facilitating the successful reintegration of offenders into the community**, the CJC looks to prioritize new and innovative programs targeted toward identifiable public safety challenges and barriers by applying evidence-informed solutions aimed at reducing recidivism.

To calculate recidivism rates, the CJC combines data provided by the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC), Oregon Judicial Department (OJD), and Oregon State Police (OSP).<sup>9</sup> Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS) data from OSP permits the CJC to count arrests for which the individual was fingerprinted. Fingerprinting is required in arrests for felony crimes and for misdemeanor drug and sex crimes. Although fingerprinting occurs for other misdemeanor crimes, it is not required, and these arrests may be omitted from the CJC’s recidivism measure. In reported arrest counts, the CJC does not account for multiple arrests. Circuit court data from the OJD allows the CJC to track misdemeanor and felony convictions. In reported conviction counts, the CJC does not account for multiple convictions. Oregon DOC data permits the CJC to track incarceration for individuals within these cohorts. As with arrests and convictions, multiple incarcerations are not accounted for in the CJC’s recidivism measure.

### *Objectives*

1. Provide information on evidence-informed criminal justice programs.
2. Administer state and federal grant programs to support innovative evidence-informed solutions to address human-centered response.
3. Measure and monitor the progress and implementation of new and existing policies and programs.
4. Offer direct technical assistance to state and local programs.

**Oregon JAG Priorities:** Address substance use disorders and mental health needs for adults with criminal legal involvement; Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed decisions and evidence-informed practices.

## GOAL 3: Measure effectiveness of programs, services, and policies

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As the Oregon SAC, the CJC is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting public safety and criminal justice related statistics to federal, state, and local levels of government. Additionally, the CJC is responsive to legislative requests and statutory requirements as Oregon’s criminal justice



research agency to **measure the effectiveness of programs, services, and policies through sound, relevant, research.**

To do this, the CJC must have access to data-collection for measurable outputs to create comprehensive data sets with identified outcomes for state and local programs.

*Objectives*

1. Encourage subgrantees to incorporate evaluation into their program plan.
2. Require subgrantees to include data into their applications.
3. Facilitate the evaluation of JAG Programs.
4. Provide interactive data through public dashboards to identify emerging need.
5. Circulate the information across the criminal justice system to increase awareness and engage with the emerging need.

**Oregon JAG Priorities:** Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed decisions and evidence-informed practices.

**GOAL 4: Examine criminal justice policies to ensure they embody fairness, consistency, proportionality, and opportunity**

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Oregon prioritizes the **examination of criminal justice policies to ensure fairness, consistency, proportionality, and opportunity** with a focus on evidence-informed practices and programs through transparent decision-making and equitable resource allocation.

*Objectives*

1. Implement standardized practices and procedures to ensure consistent application of laws and policies statewide.
2. Develop clear, consistent, and transparent policies that are understood and applied equitably across the criminal justice system.
3. Prioritize diversion and deflection programs to provide opportunities for individuals to remain safely in their communities.
4. Fund emerging needs to promote human-centered response.
5. Focus on prevention through diversion and deflection programs that create an alternative option to incarceration and address the root causes of the crime.
6. Identify and address systemic inequalities that disproportionately affect marginalized groups.

**Oregon JAG Priorities:** Address substance use disorders and mental health needs for adults with criminal legal involvement; Improve criminal justice decision making to emphasize data-informed decisions and evidence-informed practices.

## J. STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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Criminal justice practices and policy should provide an equitable criminal justice system by strengthening the trust between the public and the system, promoting the fair distribution of rights, resources, and opportunities. The CJC will use this Plan to administer JAG funds. Grant solicitations will consider technical requirements that align with these priorities, goals, and objectives. Funding decisions will be consistent with this Plan’s Guiding Principles. Specific program funding decisions will be made in consideration of other funding streams received by the CJC to ensure that JAG funds are used to complement or leverage these dollars without supplanting

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<sup>1</sup> BJA published a fact sheet about the JAG Program in 2022. While some requirements and reporting have changed, the four-page fact sheet provides an overview and may be accessed at: [https://bja.ojp.gov/doc/archive\\_jag-fact-sheet-2-2022.pdf](https://bja.ojp.gov/doc/archive_jag-fact-sheet-2-2022.pdf) (last accessed April 8, 2025).

<sup>2</sup> House Bill 3194, 77th Oregon Legislative Assembly, 2013 Regular Session (2013).  
<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2013R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3194>

<sup>3</sup> House Bill 2238, 79th Oregon Legislative Assembly, 2017 Regular Session (2017).  
<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2017R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2238>

<sup>4</sup> *Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program Best Practices Report*. April 1, 2025. Accessed 4/8/25.  
<https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/2025%20BHD%20Best%20Practices%20Report.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> House Bill 4002, 82nd Oregon Legislative Assembly, 2024 Regular Session (2024). Accessed 4/8/25.  
<https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2024R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB4002/Enrolled>

<sup>6</sup> Drug Addiction Treatment and Recovery Act (Ballot Measure 110). Accessed 4/8/25.  
<https://sos.oregon.gov/admin/Documents/irr/2020/044text.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. *CJC Data Dashboards at State of Oregon*. Accessed 4/9/25.  
<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cjcdashboards/vizzes>

<sup>8</sup> For statistical evaluations, ORS 423.557 defines “recidivism” as the arrest, conviction or incarceration of a person who has previously been convicted of a crime, if the arrest, conviction or incarceration is for a new crime and occurs: (a) Three years or less after the date the person was convicted of the previous crime; **or** (b) Three years or less after the date the person was released from custody, if the person was incarcerated as a result of the conviction for the previous crime.

<sup>9</sup> CJC reports on recidivism semi-annually. This report and related publications can be found here:  
<https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/SAC/Pages/Publications.aspx?wp7111=se:%22recidivism%22>