

Oregon Criminal Justice  
Commission Ways and Means Reference Document  
2025-2027



Ken Sanchagrin  
Executive Director

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## **Agency Mission, Goals, and Historical Context**

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The organization that is now identified as the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) has gone through multiple names and iterations over the past 40 years. The CJC traces itself back to 1983, when the Oregon Prison Overcrowding Project (OPOP) was established to develop long range strategies for relieving overcrowding problems. Within two years the OPOP morphed into the Oregon Criminal Justice Council, which was created to study, evaluate, and make recommendations concerning (i) the functioning and coordination of the various parts of the criminal justice system; (ii) capacity and utilization of correctional facilities statewide; and (iii) methods of reducing the risk of future criminal conduct by offenders. A few years later in 1987, following national trends, the Oregon State Sentencing Guidelines Board was created, chaired by the Attorney General, to create and approve sentencing guidelines for the state by administrative rule. The Oregon Criminal Justice Council staffed this work and played a central role in the development of the guidelines. The Oregon Legislature adopted the proposed sentencing guidelines in HB 2250 (1989). Also that year, the Oregon Legislature passed a statewide civil forfeiture law in (HB 2282 (1989)), which created the Asset Forfeiture Oversight Committee to monitor the civil forfeiture process. In 1995, the Criminal Justice Council was allowed to sunset, so that it could be replaced by the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, a seven-member commission that would undertake the duties of the Oregon Criminal Justice Council and the State Sentencing Guidelines Board. Two years later, the work of the Asset Forfeiture Oversight Committee was also moved over the new Criminal Justice Commission. In 2005, the responsibilities of the CJC were expanded to including the provision of support to Local Public Safety Coordinating Councils, as well as to administer grants for specialty courts across the state. Finally, in 2013, the CJC was given the responsibility to administer Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative.

The mission of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission is “To improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.” To accomplish this mission, the purpose of the CJC is to “improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state and local criminal justice systems by providing a centralized and impartial forum for statewide policy development and planning” (ORS 137.656(1)).

The duties of the CJC are as follows:

1. To develop and maintain a state criminal justice policy and comprehensive long-range plan for a coordinated state criminal justice system that encompasses public safety, offender accountability, crime reduction and prevention, and offender treatment and rehabilitation (ORS 137.656(2)).
2. To conduct joint studies by agreement with other state agencies, boards or commissions on any matter within the jurisdiction of the commission (ORS 137.656(3)(a)).
3. To provide Oregon criminal justice analytical and statistical information to federal agencies and serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, analysis and dissemination of information on state and local sentencing practices (ORS 137.656(3)(b)).
4. To provide technical assistance and support to local public safety coordinating councils (ORS 137.656(3)(c)).

5. To receive grant applications to start or expand drug court programs as defined in ORS 3.450 (Drug court programs), to make rules to govern the grant process and to award grant funds according to the rules (ORS 137.656(3)(d)).
6. To prepare the racial and ethnic impact statements described in ORS 137.683 (Racial and ethnic impact statements for proposed legislation) and 137.685 (Racial and ethnic impact statements for state measures) (ORS 137.656(3)(e)).
7. To assess the extent to which each county is reducing racial and ethnic disparities in its correctional population (ORS 137.656(3)(f)).

### **Agency Programs, Services, and Organizational Structure**

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The CJC consists of three divisions: Programs, Operations, and Research.

The **Programs Division** is responsible for the administration, monitoring, and oversight of all state grant programs, which includes the Justice Reinvestment Initiative Grant Program, Specialty Courts Grant Program, Improving People’s Access to Community-based Treatment, Support and Services Program (IMPACTS), Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program (IMMEGP), Restorative Justice Grant Program, and other smaller grant programs. In addition, the Programs Division also oversees the management of legislatively mandated task forces and committees and well as other ad hoc committees. Examples of committee staffing include the Oregon Public Safety Task Force, which met most recently between 2018 and 2020, the Jail Healthcare Advisory Committee created by HB 3229 (2021), and the Justice Reinvestment Equity Committee created by HB 3064 (2019).

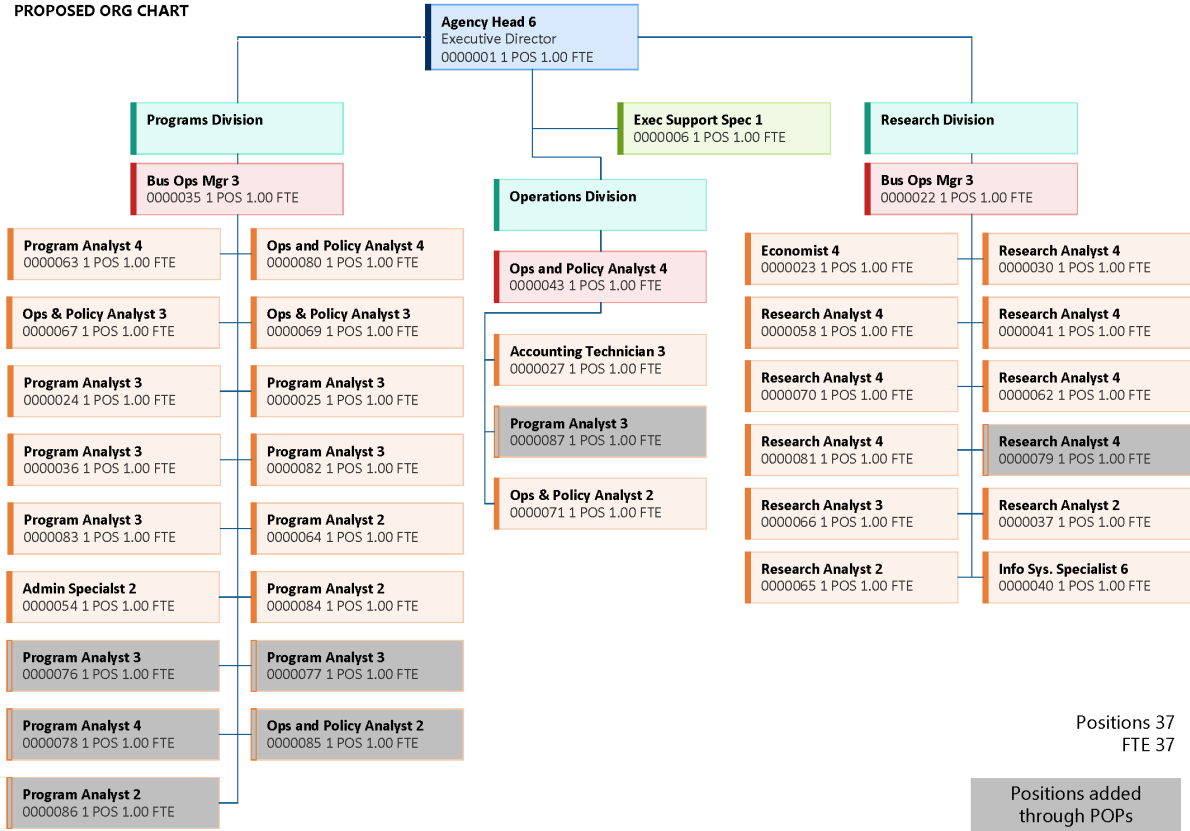
The **Operations Division** has two primary responsibilities. First, the Operations Division manages the submission, administration, monitoring and oversight, of all federal grants, which includes the standard, annual Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) as well as emergency assistance grants awarded under the Byrne JAG umbrella, the Prison Rape Elimination Act Grant, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act Grant, and the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant. Second, the Operations Division is responsible for agency internal operations.

The **Research Division** is responsible for research projects given to the CJC and initiated by it. Approximately half of the CJC research workload is driven by the Oregon Legislature, including the Oregon Statistical Transparency of Policing (STOP) Program, research conducted under the Justice Reinvestment Initiative program, and our bias crime data reporting. Other research is self-initiated, which includes CJC’s semi-annual recidivism reporting, conducting cost-benefit analyses, and conducting analyses for partner criminal justice agencies.

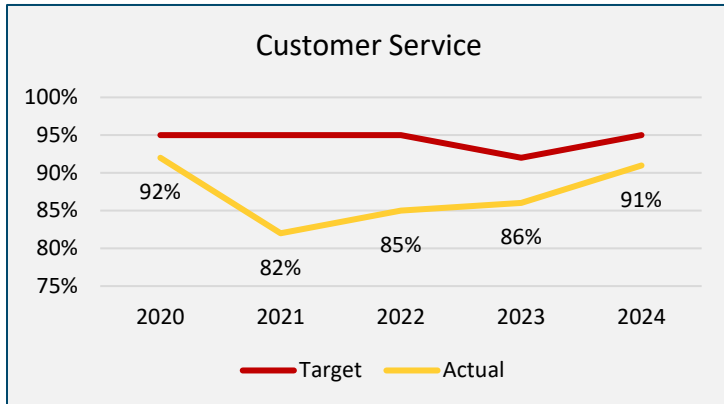
A current organizational chart is included on the following page:

# Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Ways and Means Reference Document - 2025

## OREGON CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION 2025-2027 PROPOSED ORG CHART



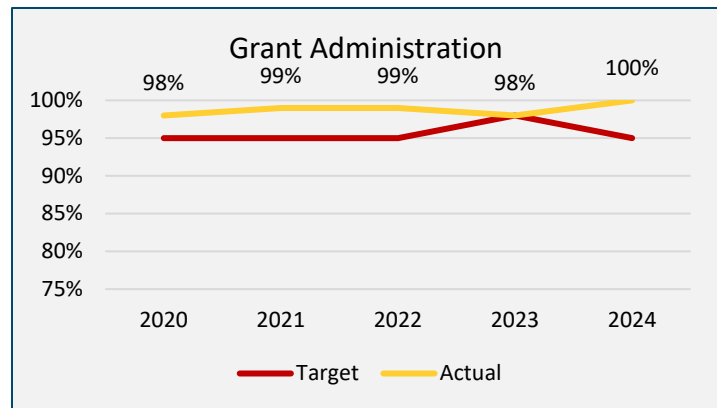
**Agency Performance Measures**



The CJC has two Key Performance Measures (KPMs). The first is related to customer service and is measured by the percentage of customers who rate their satisfaction with the agency as “good” or “excellent.” To assess this KPM, the CJC utilizes an annual survey and its results are measured against a target of 95%. The results of the last five surveys are contained in the figure to the left and demonstrate upward trend over the

last four years. CJC believes that this pattern can be attributed to two factors. First, in 2020 the individuals surveyed to obtain the KPM rating changed, as we expanded the potential pool of survey respondents significantly to include all individuals listed on our “interested parties” contact lists. Previously, the survey was sent to a small subset of those individuals, which was judged to be underinclusive of our customer base. The second factor is related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as the agency experienced a downward trend in this KPM during a period of significant transition, as we experienced significant staff turnover following the departure of our previous executive director and we transitioned from traditional in person work to remote work. CJC believes that the recent upward trend in this KPM can be explained by the stability that has been reached post pandemic with regards to staffing a service provision.

CJC’s second KPM is related to Grant Administration and is measured by the percentage of administered grant programs that meet or exceed 75% or more of the contractual grant requirements. To assess this KPM, the CJC examines its grantee’s reporting and other compliance information to ensure that grant requirements are being met. The target for this KPM is 95%. Over the past five years, the CJC has either met or exceeded its target.



## **Program Summaries**

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### **1. State Administering Agency**

In 2009, the CJC was designated by the Governor as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) grants. The CJC is directly awarded the federal grants and is responsible for the allocation of resources statewide. Further the CJC serves as the primary coordinating body for state public safety issue identification, system collaboration, policy development, and system planning and implementation. The responsibility requires the CJC to work closely with public safety associations including prosecution, defense, law enforcement, court systems, the Department of Corrections, and victim's services

### **2. Statistical Analysis Center**

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is closely linked to the planning and policy development and sentencing guidelines focus areas. In order to make informed decisions, policy-makers require updated criminal justice data. The SAC has worked to gain access to and analyze arrest, charge and conviction data in order to continue to inform state and local policy discussions. This data analysis has helped the SAC to develop a comprehensive cost-benefit model, a risk-assessment tool, and legislative fiscal and racial/ethnic impact estimates. Continued analysis of this data is crucial in making recommendations on what law changes have the greatest potential for managing limited fiscal resources while maintaining the effectiveness of Oregon's criminal justice system.

### **3. Justice Reinvestment Initiative Grant Program**

The Justice Reinvestment Grant Program provides funding for counties to plan, implement, and expand initiatives that establish a process to assess individuals charged with crimes and provide a continuum of community-based sanctions, services, and programs. Grantfunded initiatives must be designed to reduce recidivism and decrease the county's utilization of imprisonment in a Department of Corrections institution while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable. Grant-funded initiatives throughout Oregon include pretrial release programming, treatment services and supports, and reentry services such as peer mentoring, housing assistance, education, and job-seeking assistance. A county's Local Public Safety Coordinating Council, the county's board of commissioners, and the presiding judge of the local judicial district must support the initiative.

In addition to the core JRI Grant Program, Senate Bill 1510 (2022) created the Justice Reinvestment Equity Program to support subgrants and technical assistance to culturally specific organizations and culturally responsive service providers administered by the Northwest Health Foundation Fund.

### **4. Treatment Court Grant Program**

The Specialty Courts Grant Program supports the operations of Oregon's specialty courts. These courts operate under a model that provides an alternative to incarceration through court-directed supervision and mandated treatment to non-violent individuals with substance use or mental health issues underlying their criminal behavior. Specialty courts rely on consistent interactions between the

participant and judge and require collaboration among a multidisciplinary team made up of a judge, treatment providers, probation, district attorneys, and defense attorneys.

The CJC also maintains the Oregon Specialty Court Standards which describe consistent practices for specialty courts to follow in order to achieve intended outcomes such as decreased substance use, reduced recidivism, and enhanced public safety.

#### **5. Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program (IMMEGP)**

The Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program is to help local communities address the harmful impacts of large-scale illegal marijuana operations in Oregon, such as violent crime, labor trafficking, and environmental degradation. The program makes funds available to local government entities, such as sheriff's offices, city police departments, and prosecutor's offices, as well as to community-based organizations, to pay for things such as hiring new staff, attending specialized trainings, and offering supports and services to victims of crimes. The grant program prioritizes providing resources to under-resourced rural areas and assistance for people escaping dangerous working conditions, among others.

The primary intended outcomes for the program include uprooting large-scale, organized crime-based illegal marijuana activities and supporting trafficked workers suffering abuse at illegal grow sites. Additionally, through grant program data reporting and analysis, the CJC aims to improve the state's understanding of the nature, scope, and conditions of the illegal marijuana market in Oregon.

#### **6. Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program**

In 2024, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 4002, which recriminalized the possession of user amounts of controlled substances. As part of these changes, the Legislature created the Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program, which sought to provide individuals found to be in possession of user amounts of controlled substances with an alternative to traditional criminal justice system interventions in favor of a public health approach to treating substance use and abuse. The program is designed to be administered and implemented by Oregon's counties as well as our five federally recognized tribes. The BHD grant program was initially capitalized with \$20,708,200. In the first year of the program, 28 counties, representing 27 programs, applied for and were awarded program funds.

#### **7. Improving People's Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports and Services (IMPACTS) Grant Program**

The Improving People's Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports and Services (IMPACTS) Grant Program supports counties and tribal governments in developing stronger community-based supports and services available to specific groups of individuals (referred to as a "target population") identified as high utilizers of the criminal justice system, emergency services, and/or institutional placements. Outcomes for grant-funded programs include reducing the number of times an individual is involved with the criminal justice system (booked into jail, law enforcement contacts), visits an emergency department, or is admitted to the Oregon State Hospital.

## **8. Restorative Justice Grant Program**

The Restorative Justice Grant Program provides public and private entities with financial support to establish an alternative approach to Oregon’s traditional criminal and juvenile legal system processes. Collaboration between organizations in the community and agencies that are part of the criminal justice system, such as law enforcement, courts, district attorneys, and defense attorneys, is key in ensuring that the aims of the program are met. Grant-funded initiatives must focus on centering the experiences of those that have been harmed, along with encouraging those that caused the harm to take responsibility and repair the harm, with the purpose of identifying solutions that promote healing and mutual agreement.

The program serves individuals who have engaged in the “front end” of the criminal legal system, meaning before conviction for a crime or incarceration. The program prioritizes providing resources to initiatives that accept cases of person crime and historically underserved regions in Oregon, among others. Evaluations are intended to assess outcomes related to safety, satisfaction, and feelings about responsibility.

## **9. Innovative Grant Fund**

During the 2021 Regular Legislative Session, the Oregon Legislature passed HB 2049, which created the Innovative Grant Fund within the CJC. HB 2049 provides \$1 million in funding for programs that will do the following: (1) demonstrate strong potential to have positive impacts on public safety; (2) can produce measurable outcomes; (3) have the potential to benefit the entire state, either through immediate impact or through potential reproducibility after an initial pilot period; and (4) demonstrate coordination with local public safety coordinating councils.

## **10. Organized Retail Theft Grant Program**

In 2023, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill 900, which established the Organized Retail Theft Grant Program, which is designed to assist cities and counties with the costs incurred by local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to address organized retail theft. Initially capitalized with \$5M, the Commission awarded 18 grants in 2024, which thus far have supported 51 operations by grantees.

## **11. Jail MOUD Grant Program**

In 2024, House Bill 4002 created the Jail-based Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (JMOUD) Grant Program, which is designed to provide treatment and transition planning services within local correctional facilities. By administrative rule, this program awards funds via formula, which prioritizes funding for rural facilities. 21 local correctional facilities applied for and received grant funds under JMOUD.



## **12. Statistical Transparency of Policing Program**

In 2017, the Oregon Legislature passed HB 2355 to create the Statistical Transparency of Policing (STOP) program in Oregon, creating a new program designed to study the extent to which racial disparity exists within law enforcement statewide.<sup>4</sup> HB 2355 mandated that all Oregon law enforcement agencies collect data on traffic and pedestrian stops, excluding call for service. The data elements collected include the officer's perception of the race and gender of the person stopped, statutory reason for and disposition of the stop. The CJC is tasked to evaluate the results of collected law enforcement agency data for patterns or practices of profiling and report the results to the Governor, Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST), and committees for the Legislative Assembly related to the judiciary.

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature passed HB 5050, transferring the responsibilities of the Criminal Justice Policy Research Institute's Law Enforcement Contacts Policy & Data Review Committee from Portland State University to the Criminal Justice Commission, thereby consolidating both quantitative and qualitative data collection on traffic and pedestrian stops in one state agency.

## **13. Juvenile Justice Policy Commission**

In 2023, the Legislature passed House Bill 2320, which created the Oregon Juvenile Justice Policy Commission (JJPC). The JJPC is designed to strengthen public safety and improve youth outcomes in the juvenile justice system. Its primary duty is to analyze the state and local juvenile justice systems to provide recommendations for improvements in law, policy, practice, and appropriation to improve public safety, youth outcomes, and system disparities.

## **14. Sanctuary Promise Data Reporting**

In 2021 the Legislature passed House Bill 3265, which, in part, gave the CJC the responsibility to collect data from across the state regarding contacts/federal requests for information received by public bodies concerning immigration matters. The CJC must collect the following: (1) the date of the request, (2) the name of the public body receiving the request, (3) the name of the federal agency initiating the request, and (4) a summary of the request and the public body's response. Using that information, the CJC is required to maintain an online, publically accessible list of requests and to release an annual report with statewide reporting statistics.

## **15. Planning and Policy Development**

The CJC is charged with (1) conducting studies with other agencies and organization on matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission,(2) acting as a clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, and analysis of criminal justice data, (3) providing technical assistance and support to local public safety coordinating councils, (4) funding specialty courts throughout the state, and (5) preparing racial and ethnic impact statements for certain legislative initiatives. Planning and policy development is focused on providing data and outcome analyses for evidence-based practices to stakeholders. Evidence-based treatment, barrier removal, and program services promote effective community-based supervision resulting in reduced recidivism and increased public safety.

Through pretrial reform, the state is moving toward the use of a validate risk assessment tool to inform pretrial release decisions thereby increasing public safety while holding offenders accountable. In addition to overseeing Justice Reinvestment implementation, the Task Force was responsible with studying security release and the impact of fines and fees in Oregon to assist with recommendations of statewide pretrial reform. (HB 2238 §1(2)) Providing analysis to decision makers and increasing transparency are aspects of criminal justice reform that are broadly applicable to the Governor's identified relevant statewide goals.

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature passed HB 3289 instructing the Criminal Justice Commission to conduct a study on data, data collection practices, and data availability at local and regional correctional facilities in each county. Instructs CJC to study the manner, means, costs, and barriers to health care at local and regional correctional facilities across the state. Directs CJC to obtain and analyze the standards, policies, and procedures used by local and regional correctional facilities in order to determine whether they adequately protect the Constitutional rights of prisoners and follow national best practices.

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature also passed SB 962, directs certifying agencies to certify to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, within specified time, victim helpfulness in detecting, investigating, or prosecuting qualifying criminal activity in response to U nonimmigrant visa (U visa) requests. Creates rebuttable presumption of victim helpfulness. Directs agencies to create written procedures for processing certification requests. Specifies certification procedures. Directs certifying agencies to report annually to Criminal Justice Commission beginning June 1, 2020. Directs the Criminal Justice Commission to submit report to interim committees of Legislative Assembly related to judiciary. Sunsets reporting requirement on January 2, 2022.

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature passed SB 577. Section 9 of this bill, now codified in ORS 137.678, requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to review all data pertaining to bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents and to report the results annually on July 1. In 2021, the Oregon Legislature passed HB 2932. This measure directs the CJC to analyze data from the Nation Use-of-Force Data Collection operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and report annually to the Legislative Assembly on the analysis.

## **16. Sentencing Guidelines**

The CJC is responsible for administering Oregon's felony sentencing guidelines. The guidelines are administrative rules established to guide sentences imposed for felony crimes committed on or after November 1, 1989. Their development aims to achieve the specific goals of prioritizing prison space, enhancing truth in sentencing, providing sentence uniformity and maintaining a sentencing policy consistent with correctional capacity. Each interim, Commissioners adopt the rules to conform the guidelines to new policies and the activity of the legislature during the prior session.

## **17. Asset Forfeiture Oversight Advisory Committee**

The CJC collects information reported by state and local law enforcement agencies to compile the report for the Asset Forfeiture Oversight Advisory Committee (“AFOAC”). Criminal and Civil forfeitures in Oregon are governed by different statutes. ORS 131A.005 et seq authorizes civil forfeiture when a drug crime is committed. ORS 131.550 et seq authorizes criminal forfeiture for a variety of crimes. Statutory direction for the AFOAC, the CJC, and reporting requirements are found at ORS 131.600, ORS 131A.450, & ORS 131A.455.

### **Major Agency Changes, Budget Drivers, Risk, and IT Projects**

The CJC has not identified any major agency changes, budget drivers, or IT projects affecting the 2023-2025 budget. One potential risk identified by CJC, however, is related to potential legislative and regulatory changes to the federal grants CJC administers as the state SAA for public safety programs.

#### *Risks to Byrne JAG and Federal Grant Funding*

The CJC has been alerted to the possibility of cuts to the Byrne JAG grant program that could come via legislative action as Congress moves through its budget process in 2025. While nothing official has come from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, we are developing contingency plans should Byrne JAG be funded at levels lower than what we have seen historically.

In addition, the CJC is concerned about the agency and state’s ability to receive federal funds going forward. During the first term of Donald Trump’s presidency, the Bureau of Justice Assistance modified the terms and conditions that states must sign onto to be eligible to receive funds via Byrne JAG. One of these changes was related to immigration enforcement and centered on the inclusion of new terms and conditions related to state-federal cooperation on immigration related matters. These new terms and conditions were out of alignment with Oregon law governing State employees’ participation in federal immigration enforcement in ORS 180.805 and 181A.820-829. Due to this misalignment, the CJC was unable to agree to the terms and conditions required to receive these federal dollars.

Given that changes of this nature may be instituted again in 2025 following the release of the [Protecting the American People Against Invasion](#) Executive Order (please see section 17, specifically) as well as the guidance released by the Office of Management and Budget on 28 January 2025, the CJC has initiated a contingency planning process to determine how we can best act to mitigate the impacts of such a change.

### **Six Year Budget Retrospective**

#### ***2019-2021 Biennium***

*House Bill 2049* created the Innovative Grant Fund within the CJC and provided \$1 million in funding for programs that will do the following: (1) demonstrate strong potential to have positive

impacts on public safety; (2) can produce measurable outcomes; (3) have the potential to benefit the entire state, either through immediate impact or through potential reproducibility after an initial pilot period; and (4) demonstrate coordination with local public safety coordinating councils. The CJC is developing a grant program methodology and a process for evaluating the efficacy of programs receiving grant funds.

*Senate Bill 577* redefined bias crimes within Oregon while also establishing a new data collection and analysis regime. Section 9 of this bill, now codified in ORS 137.678, requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to review all data pertaining to bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents and to report the results annually on July 1. In 2021, the Oregon Legislature passed HB 2932. This measure directs the CJC to analyze data from the Nation Use-of-Force Data Collection operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and report annually to the Legislative Assembly on the analysis.

*Senate Bill 962* directed certifying agencies to certify to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, within specified time, victim helpfulness in detecting, investigating, or prosecuting qualifying criminal activity in response to U nonimmigrant visa (U visa) requests. It also directed certifying agencies to report annually to Criminal Justice Commission beginning June 1, 2020 while mandating the Criminal Justice Commission to submit report to interim committees of Legislative Assembly related to judiciary.

*Senate Bill 973* created the Improving People’s Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports and Services (IMPACTS) Grant Program. IMPACTS supports counties and tribal governments in developing stronger community-based supports and services available to specific groups of individuals (referred to as a “target population”) identified as high utilizers of the criminal justice system, emergency services, and/or institutional placements.

### ***2021-2023 Biennium***

*House Bill 2204* (2021) created the CJC’s Restorative Justice Grant Program, which provides public and private entities with financial support to establish an alternative approach to Oregon’s traditional criminal and juvenile legal system processes. Grant-funded initiatives must focus on centering the experiences of those that have been harmed, along with encouraging those that caused the harm to take responsibility and repair the harm, with the purpose of identifying solutions that promote healing and mutual agreement. The program serves individuals who have engaged in the “front end” of the criminal legal system, meaning before conviction for a crime or incarceration. The program prioritizes providing resources to initiatives that accept cases of person crime and historically underserved regions in Oregon, among others. Evaluations are intended to assess outcomes related to safety, satisfaction, and feelings about responsibility.

*House Bill 2932* (2021) required the CJC to partner with the Oregon State Police to publish data related to use-of-force by law enforcement officers within Oregon. The CJC is preparing to release its first report related to use-of-force near the end of the biennium.

*House Bill 3000* (2021) increased the amount of funding available for CJC's Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program from \$3 million to \$6 million.

*House Bill 3229* (2021) created the Jail Health Care Advisory Council, a 16-member body tasked with studying jail health care standards in Oregon and making recommendations to the Legislature about how the state can improve them. The Advisory Council also made recommendations about the formation of an independent body to review jail health care standards so that they are reviewed, revised, and maintained over time.

*House Bill 3265*, known as the Sanctuary Promise Act and passed during 2021, further strengthens Oregon's existing sanctuary laws, mandating that public bodies decline any request or communication from a federal agency that relates to immigration enforcement (other than a qualifying judicial subpoena) and to report such requests or communications to CJC. It also established a telephone hotline – operated by the Oregon Department of Justice – dedicated to assisting victims, witnesses, and other reporters of Sanctuary Promise violations. The CJC maintains a data dashboard of all reported violations and publishes a summary report for the Legislature annually.

*Senate Bill 893*, passed during special session in December of 2021, provided an additional \$20 million GF for the Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program to support both law enforcement response to the proliferation of illegal marijuana cultivation and distribution, as well as to support efforts to both reduce human trafficking and provide services to victims of human trafficking, labor trafficking, and wage theft.

*House Bill 4074*, passed during the 2022 regular session, provided an additional \$6 million GF for the Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program to support community-based organizations to provide services to victims of human trafficking, labor trafficking, and wage theft.

*Senate Bill 1510*, passed during the 2022 regular session, created the Justice Reinvestment Equity Program to support subgrants and technical assistance to culturally specific organizations and culturally responsive service providers administered by the Northwest Health Foundation Fund. The CJC has convened a stakeholder group composed of culturally diverse persons with expertise in culturally responsive evaluations, persons with expertise in criminal justice issues, and representatives of the subgrantees receiving funds, to evaluate the implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Equity Program and monitor the progress of sub-grants.

### ***2023-2025 Biennium***

*House Bill 2320*, passed during the 2023 regular session, created the Juvenile Justice Policy Commission (JJPC) within and under the Criminal Justice Commission. The JJPC is designed to strengthen public safety and improve youth outcomes in the juvenile justice system. Its primary duty is to analyze the state and local juvenile justice systems to provide recommendations for improvements in law, policy, practice, and appropriation to improve public safety, youth outcomes, and system disparities.

*Senate Bill 344*, passed during the 2023 regular session, extended the sunset for the Justice Reinvestment Program to 1 July 2033.

*House Bill 4001*, passed during the 2024 regular session, created the Oregon Task Force on Specialty Courts to (1) identify appropriate funding recommendations for these courts with an eye toward long-term funding stability, (2) determine the most appropriate administrative and funding balance between the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission and the Oregon Judicial Department, (3) determine whether Oregon’s treatment courts currently use the right eligibility metrics, and (4) identify the appropriate accountability mechanisms needed to ensure that courts are operating effectively. This Task Force met throughout the latter half of 2024 and provided a report to the Legislature in November 2024.

*House Bill 4002*, passed during the 2024 regular session, recriminalized the possession of user amounts of controlled substances. As part of these changes, the Legislature created the Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program, which sought to provide individuals found to be in possession of user amounts of controlled substances with an alternative to traditional criminal justice system interventions in favor of a public health approach to treating substance use and abuse. The program is designed to be administered and implemented by Oregon’s counties as well as our five federally recognized tribes. The BHD grant program was initially capitalized with \$20,708,200. In the first year of the program, 28 counties, representing 27 programs, applied for and were awarded program funds.

Additionally, House Bill 4002 also created the Jail-based Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (JMOUD) Grant Program, which is designed to provide treatment and transition planning services within local correctional facilities. By administrative rule, this program awards funds via formula, which prioritizes funding for rural facilities. 21 local correctional facilities applied for and received grant funds under JMOUD.

**Hyperlink to the Governor’s Recommended Budget**

Not available as of this time

**Governor’s Recommended Budget Summary**

<b>Budget</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>LF</b>	<b>OF</b>	<b>FF</b>	<b>Total</b>
2023-2025 LAB	\$139,468,384	\$603,177	\$61,348,502	\$13,375,225	\$214,795,288
2025-2027 CSL	\$83,929,850	\$628,510	\$10,430,222	\$14,458,203	\$109,446,785
2025-2027 GRB	\$154,337,177	\$628,510	\$65,421,869	\$15,086,681	\$235,474,237

*POP Package 100*

In 2023, the Legislature established the Juvenile Justice Policy Commission and the Oregon Retail Theft Grant. Three limited duration positions were provided to the agency to support this work. The agency seeks to make these positions permanent because the work is and will continue to be ongoing.

- Program Analyst 4 – 1.0 FTE (Juvenile Justice Policy Commission)

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- Research Analyst 4 – 1.0 FTE (Juvenile Justice Policy Commission)
- Program Analyst 3 – 1.0 FTE (Organized Retail Theft Grant)

### *POP Package 101*

CJC has two positions, currently unbudgeted, working on long-term, multi-biennia programs and projects that are necessary to continue agency operations:

- Operations and Programs Analyst 2 – 1.0 FTE (support for the Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant)
- Program Analyst 2 – 1.0 FTE (support for the Oregon Treatment Court Grant)

### *POP Package 102*

CJC manages approximately 20 grants from six federal grant sources, which requires extensive work on planning, quarterly reporting, subrecipient reporting, etc. for each grant. CJC received federal funds for two positions to oversee this work, which is required to maintain state access to federal funds. CJC requests position authority for these two Program Analyst 3 positions

### *POP Package 106*

The Restorative Justice Grant administered by CJC pursuant to ORS 137.679 does not have a dedicated, ongoing funding source. Without continued funding, newly established restorative justice programs will not be able to maintain their operations. Current funding for Restorative Justice is GF that will not extend beyond the end of the biennium. The CJC requests \$4M in GF for the support of these programs.

### *POP Package 550BH*

The Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Grant was created via House Bill 4002 during the 2024 Legislative Session. The OBHD program was capitalized with \$20,708,200 in GF via House Bill 5204, which has provided first year funding for 27 newly created deflection programs across the state. Without continued funding, these programs will not be able to maintain their operations into the 2025-2027 biennium. The CJC requests \$40M in GF for the support of these programs.

### *POP Package 551BH*

The Oregon Jail-Based Medication for Opioid Use Disorder Grant was created via House Bill 4002 during the 2024 Legislative Session. The JMOUD program was capitalized with \$10,000,000 in GF via House Bill 5204, which has provided first year funding for 21 local correctional facilities across the state. Without continued funding, these programs will not be able to maintain their operations into the 2025-2027 biennium as they work toward federal support via Medicaid waiver. CJC requests \$15,000,000 GF to support these programs.

### *POP Package 090: Analyst Adjustments*

The Justice Reinvestment Equity Program (JREP) was created by Senate Bill 1510 during the 2022 Legislative Session. CJC was required to distribute \$10M GF to the Northwest Health Foundation (NWHF) for it to provide subgrants and technical assistance to culturally specific organizations and culturally responsive service providers (SB 1510 § 14-15). The purpose of the program is to promote racial equity, reduce racial disparities, reduce recidivism and decrease the prison population while protecting public safety and holding individuals accountable (SB 1510 § 15(2)). The Governor's Budget includes an additional \$10,000,000 GF for the continued support of JREP and its subgrantees.

#### POP Package 092: Statewide AG Adjustment

The Governor's Budget reduces rates paid to the Attorney General by 7.47%.

#### POP Package 093: Statewide Adjustment DAS Charges

The Governor's Budget includes adjustments to State Government Service Charges and DAS price list charges/services.

### **Reduction Options**

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General Fund (10%: \$8,392,986; 5%: \$4,196,493)

- Reductions would focus on Justice Reinvestment and Treatment Court grants.

Other Fund (10%: \$1,043,022; 5%: 521,511)

- Reductions would focus on the Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant, as it is the only other fund source that could sustain reductions of this magnitude.

Federal Fund (10%: \$1,445,820; 5%: \$722,910)

- Reductions would be realized via the state Byrne JAG allowance; other federal grants would be too small to sustain necessary reductions.

Lottery Fund (10%: 62, 852; 5%: 31,426)

- Agency would be forced to reduce Treatment Court funds for Veteran Treatment Courts, as this is the sole source of lottery funds at the agency.

*For a detailed breakdown of these reduction options, please see Appendix A.*

### **Long-term Vacancy Summary**

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No long-term vacancies to report.

### **Secretary of State Audits**

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None

### **Impacts on Agency Operations Attributable to Budget or Management Changes**

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None

**Supervisory Span of Control Report**

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This report does not apply to agencies with fewer than 100 employees.

**Proposed IT Projects**

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None

**Proposed Capital Construction Projects**

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None

**Program Prioritization for 2025-2027**

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*Please see Appendix A*

**Other Fund, Lottery Fund and ARPA Ending Balance Forms**

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*Please see Appendix A*

Appendix A

**Program Prioritization for 2025-27**

Agency Name: CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION																					
2025-27 Biennium																			Agency Number: 21300		
Agency Wide Program																					
Program/Division Priorities for 2025-27 Biennium																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest priority first)	Agency Initials	Program or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	Identify Key Performance Measure(s)	Primary Purpose Program- Activity Code	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)	Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)	Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)	Legal Citation	Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)	Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL Included in Agency Request	
Agcy	Prgm/ Div																				
213	Policy	CJC	JR	Justice Reinvestment Formula	1,2	5	56,121,941					\$ 56,121,941	1	1.00	No	Yes	S				
213	Policy	CJC	IMPACT	Improving People's Access to Community-based Treatment, Support and Services	1,2	5	1,911,566	367,935				\$ 2,279,501	3	3.00	No	Yes	S				
213	Policy	CJC	BHD	Behavioral Health Deflection Grant	1,2	5	40,867,349	40,000,000				\$ 80,867,349	4	3.00	Yes	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	JMOUD	Jail-based Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Grant	1,2	5	15,573,135	15,000,000				\$ 30,573,135	2	2.00	Yes	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	SC	Specialty Court	1,2	5	16,545,348	628,510	615,387			\$ 17,789,245	1	1.00	No	Yes	S				
213	Policy	CJC	IMME	Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement	1,2	5		7,295,543				\$ 7,295,543	1	1.00	No	Yes	S				
213	Policy	CJC	RI	Restorative Justice	1,2	5	4,296,093					\$ 4,296,093	1	1.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	JREP	Justice Reinvestment Equity Program	1,2	5	11,021,241					\$ 11,021,241	3	3.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	JJPC	Juvenile Justice Policy Commission	1	5	601,449					\$ 601,449	2	2.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	ORTG	Organized Retail Theft Grant	1,2	5	287,805					\$ 287,805	1	1.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	Policy	Planning and Policy	1	5	2,997,425	538,154		534,406		\$ 4,067,985	2	7.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	SA	State Administering Agency	1	5	234,944			14,493,334		\$ 14,728,278	3	3.00	No	Yes	S				
213	Policy	CJC	SAC	Statistical Analysis Center	1	5	891,680			58,941		\$ 950,621	2	2.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	STOP	Statistical Transparency of Policing	1	5	2,327,717	1,500,000				\$ 3,827,717	4	4.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	Policy	Bias Crimes	1	5	398,323					\$ 398,323	1	1.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	LFD	Use of Force Data Collection	1	5	261,161					\$ 261,161	1	1.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	AFOAC	Asset Forfeiture Oversight	1	5	106,850					\$ 106,850	1	1.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	Policy	Sentencing Guidelines	1	5						\$ 0	0	0.00	No	No	S				
213	Policy	CJC	INNO	Innovative Grant	1,2	5						\$ 0	0	0.00	No	No	S				
							\$ 154,337,177	\$ 628,510	\$ 65,421,869	\$ -	\$ 15,086,681	\$ -	\$ 235,474,237	37.00	37.00						

**7. Primary Purpose Program/Activity Exists**

- 1 Civil Justice
- 2 Community Development
- 3 Consumer Protection
- 4 Administrative Function
- 5 Criminal Justice
- 6 Economic Development
- 7 Education & Skill Development
- 8 Emergency Services
- 9 Environmental Protection
- 10 Public Health
- 11 Recreation, Heritage, or Cultural
- 12 Social Support

**19. Legal Requirement Code**

- C Constitutional
- D Debt Service
- FM Federal - Mandatory
- FO Federal - Optional (once you choose to participate, certain requirements exist)
- S Statutory

**Criminal Justice Commission (CJC)**

**2025-27 Biennium**

**Detail of Reductions to 2025-27 Current Service Level Budget**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Priority (ranked most to least preferred)	Agency	SCR or Activity Initials	Program Unit/Activity Description	GF	LF	OF	NL-OF	FF	NL-FF	TOTAL FUNDS	Pos.	FTE	Used in Gov. Budget Yes / No	Impact of Reduction on Services and Outcomes	
Dept	Prgm/ Div														
1	21300	001-00	Justice Reinvestment	(4,196,493)						\$ (4,196,493)			N	The impact of this reduction would be to reduce the Justice Reinvestment Program. The reduction will impact counties statewide, reducing the number of criminal justice programs available and the level of services they receive.	
2	21300	001-00	Specialty Courts - Veteran Courts		(31,426)					\$ (31,426)			N	The impact of this reduction would be to reduce the Specialty Court Program. The reduction will impact counties statewide with Veteran mental health courts.	
3	21300	001-00	Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program			(521,511)				\$ (521,511)			N	The impact of this reduction would be to reduce the IMMEGP Program. The reduction will impact counties predominately in Southern Oregon.	
4	21300	001-00	Byrne-JAG					(722,910)		\$ (722,910)			N	The impact of this reduction would be to reduce the State's efforts to implement JAG funded projects. The reduction will impact programs funded by JAG.	
<b>First 5% Subtotal</b>				<b>(4,196,493)</b>	<b>(31,426)</b>	<b>(521,511)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(722,910)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ (5,472,340)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
										\$ -					
5	21300	001-00	Specialty Court Grant Program	(4,196,493)						\$ (4,196,493)			N	The impact of this reduction would be to reduce the Specialty Court Program capacity. The reduction will impact counties statewide with drug, mental health, and other specialty courts.	
6	21300	001-00	Specialty Courts - Veteran Courts		(31,426)					\$ (31,426)			N	The impact of this reduction would be to reduce the Specialty Court Program. The reduction will impact counties statewide with Veteran mental health courts.	
7	21300	001-00	Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program			(521,511)				\$ (521,511)			N	The impact of this reduction would be to reduce the IMMEGP Program. The reduction will impact counties predominately in Southern Oregon.	
8	21300	001-00	Byrne-JAG					(722,910)		\$ (722,910)			N	The impact of this reduction would be to reduce the State's efforts to implement JAG funded projects. The reduction will impact programs funded by JAG.	
<b>Second 5% Subtotal</b>				<b>(4,196,493)</b>	<b>(31,426)</b>	<b>(521,511)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(722,910)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ (5,472,340)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
										\$ -					
										\$ -					
										\$ -					
										\$ -					
										\$ -					
										\$ -					
										\$ -					
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>(8,392,986)</b>	<b>(62,852)</b>	<b>(1,043,022)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,445,820)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$ (10,944,680)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			

**Criminal Justice Commission (CJC)**  
**2025-27 Biennium**

**Long-term vacancies as of December 31, 2024**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Agency	SCR	DCR	Pos No	Position Class Comp	Position Title	Pos Type	GF Fund Split	LF Fund Split	OF Fund Split	FF Fund Split	FTE	2025-27 GF PS Total	2025-27 LF PS Total	2025-27 OF PS Total	2025-27 FF PS Total	2025-27 Total Bien PS BUDGET	Vacant Date	Position eliminated in GRB? Y/N	Reason for vacancy			
No long-term vacancies as of 12/31/24													-					-				
												-										
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<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	-	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					

**Criminal Justice Commission (CJC)**

2025-27 Biennium

Contact Person (Name & Phone #): Lyubov Salov, 971-900-9758

Gerardo Aviles-Leon, 503-302-8780

**Updated Other Funds Ending Balances for the 2023-25 and 2025-27 Biennia**

(a) Other Fund Type	(b) Program Area (SCR)	(c) Treasury Fund #/Name	(d) Category/Description	(e) Constitutional and/or statutory reference	(f) 2023-25 Ending Balance		(g) 2025-27 Ending Balance		(j) Comments
					In LAB	Revised	In CSL	Revised	
Limited	001-00-00-00000	01000 Other Funds Cash Account	Other/Asset Forfeitures / Fund 4150	ORS 131A.365 & 360 & Article XV section 10 of the Oregon Constitution	291,176	731,687	560,954	63,116	ORS 131A.360 which requires forfeiting agencies to remit 20% of the forfeiture proceeds to CJC for the support of specialty courts as defined in ORS 137.680. While the CJC has seen a reduction in the revenue of these funds over the past biennium. The CJC will continue to use these proceeds to support Specialty Court Grant Program in the 2025-2027 biennium.
Limited	001-00-00-00000	01122 Asset Forfeiture Oversight Account	Other/Asset Forfeitures / Fund 4252	ORS 131A.460 & 131.594 & 597	72,794	129,121	98,992	11,138	ORS 131A.360 which requires forfeiting agencies to remit 20% of the forfeiture proceeds to CJC for the support of specialty courts as defined in ORS 137.680. A portion of those proceeds are received to support the Asset Forfeiture record keeping and reporting requirements as well as staff the Asset Forfeiture Oversight Committee. This money will continue to support
Limited	001-00-00-00000	01826 IMMEGP	Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program / Fund 4350	Chapter 103, 2018 Laws, sections 13 & 15	(150,908)	2,641,979	970,451	1,347,040	IMMIEGP is given to the agency as a result of SB 1544 during the 2018 regular session. The program is to assist local law enforcement agencies in addressing unlawful marijuana cultivation or distribution operations. Revenue is received from the Oregon Marijuana Account (ORS 475B.759). CJC plans to spend this other fund in 2023-25 as well as 2025-27 to
Limited	001-00-00-00000	01966 IMPACTS	The Improving People's Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports and Services Program (IMPACTS) / Fund 4160	Chapter 563, 2019 Laws, sections 1 & 2	272,552	3,740,655	91,521	3,371,926	IMPACTS is given to the agency as a result of SB 973 during the 2019 regular session. The grant program is designed to address shortage of comprehensive community supports and services for individuals with mental health or substance use disorders. Due to delays in the execution of the original contracts, this grant has an off-cycle timeline. This amount will need to be
Limited	001-00-00-00000	02144 The Innovative Grant Fund	Grant Fund - Fund 4155	Chapter 609, 2021 Laws, sections 1 & 4	0	999,802	0	999,802	Innovative Grant Fund was given to the agency as a result of HB 2049 during the 2021 regular session. The grant program is designed to have a strong potential to have positive impacts on public safety, produce measurable outcomes, and have potential to benefit the entire state. CJC is still determining an appropriate project for the requirements of this bill, and will
Limited	001-00-00-00000	02422 OR Behavioral Health Deflection Program	BHD Grant Fund - Fund 4260	Chapter 70, 2024 Laws Sec 76-78	0	149,811	0	149,811	The Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Grant Program was established in HB 4002 (2024), provides support to county and tribal governments that operate deflection programs. These programs create a connection between law enforcement agencies and behavioral health entities to create community-based pathways to treatment, recovery support services,
Limited	001-00-00-00000	02423 Jail-Based Meds for Opioid Use Disorder	JMOUD Grant Fund - Fund 4261	Chapter 70, 2024 Laws, Sec 81-87	0	3,694,045	0	3,694,045	The Jail-Based Medication for Opioid Use Disorder Grant Program was established in HB 4002 (2024). This program provides grants to local jails to provide medication and substance use disorder treatment for people in the jail's custody, as well as transitional services for those about to be released from custody. The remaining balance resulted from
<b>Total</b>					<b>485,614</b>	<b>12,087,100</b>	<b>1,721,918</b>	<b>9,636,878</b>	



