Criminal Justice Public Safety Grant Program: Adjustments following HB3069

October 2026

Overview

HB 3069 was passed during the 2025 legislative session and aimed to enhance collaboration, ensure best practices and evaluate progress towards reduced involvement in the criminal justice system. This established the Criminal Justice Public Safety Grant Program that merges Justice Reinvestment, Treatment Court, Behavioral Health Deflection, and IMPACTS (Improving People's Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports, and Services) grants into a single grant application.

HB 3069 Implementation Implications

Implementing HB 3069 in conjunction with current changes to grant administration risks undermining the Justice Reinvestment Act (2013) by threatening local program viability, increasing administrative workloads, and exposing individuals to deeper system involvement, including costly prison sentences.

Administrative & Community:

Administrative Bottlenecks:
State policy shifts trigger local contracting rules, leaving local agencies limited lead time to adapt administrative processes.

Procurement Delays:
Mid-cycle state adjustments trigger mandatory local re-procurement and compliance workflows, postponing provider contracts and disbursements for up to 9 months.

Provider Insolvency:
Sudden state funding reductions and reimbursement gaps deplete provider reserves, making service continuity impossible for contracted organizations.

Direct Client Service Lapses:
These challenges can cause 3-to 9-month service blackouts for vulnerable populations, including lost housing placements.

Administrative Workload:
Counties must absorb heavier administrative workloads and rising local match obligations alongside state grant allocation reductions.

Financial:

Grant Cycle Changes Result in a 3-month Funding Gap:

- New Start/End Dates leave July 1 - Sept 30, 2027 unfunded for program and victim services
- Elimination of 6 month grant overlap disrupts existing contracts, budgets and can increase underspending without a closeout period
- Forces counties to plan for 27 v. 24 mo., spanning 3 fiscal yrs

Possible Solutions

- Gap or bridge funding
- Reinstate grant period overlap
- No penalty for underspending (if bridge funding not provided)

Most counties operate on mid-year fiscal budgets MultCo submitted 24 month budgets in good faith and has no means to cover the 3 month gap

15 % Hold Back Threatens Program Viability
The Multnomah County Justice Reinvestment Program is a highly collaborative sentencing and supervision model. Ongoing funding cuts jeopardize the services and personnel dedicated to meeting the state's JRP goals

- Potentially forces Multnomah County out of the JRP partnership with the state
- Will result in increased prison use if not fully funded
- A 27-29 JRP Current Service Level budget will also be impacted by increased local costs and constraints

Possible Solutions

- Eliminate hold back
- Evaluate program performance at 1 v. 2 years
- Increase available JRP funding

Financial Implications (continued):

M57 v. JRP funds

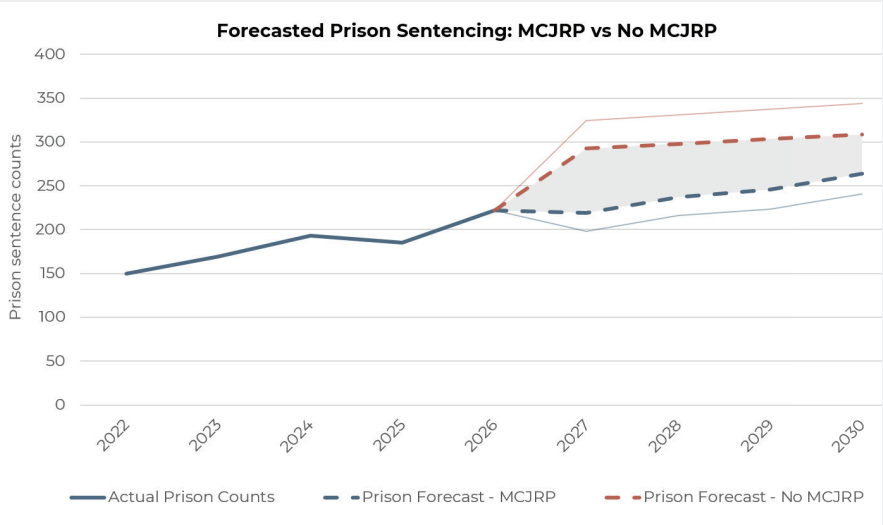
- Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) shared information on combining M57 funds with MCJRP funds, which have historically been allocated to community corrections for other high-risk caseloads. This would result in reductions elsewhere to supplement MCJRP funding.

Possible Solutions

- Continue to fund M57 and JRP independently

MCJRP Implications for the State:

Multnomah County is the largest utilizer of JRP grants in the state and diverts more people from prison than any other county, and represents a significant return on investment. Recent analysis demonstrates that between July 2024 and June 2026, **Multnomah County saved Oregon about $18,000,000** in deferred prison costs by diverting eligible participants from prison.[1]



- Multnomah contributes significantly to prison reduction, while sending a smaller percentage of its population to prison compared to other counties[2]
- Multnomah County expanded its JRP population through inclusion of person and firearm offenses in addition to property and drug crimes, further reducing prison use
- This broad umbrella of eligible charges creates a direct pathway into specialty courts

Statewide Financial & Prison Impact

Since January 1, 2023, Oregon Community Corrections metrics demonstrate substantial fiscal and operational savings across the state:

- **STTL Cost Savings:** Saved approximately $84,050,694.48 in Short-Term Transitory Leave costs.
- **Front-End Prison Days Diverted:** Diverted $273,711,806.00 in front-end prison days, based on the 2026 daily prison bed rate of $218.36.
- **Total Combined Savings:** Achieved a cumulative savings of $357,762,500.48.

Savings Category	Total Value ($)	Share of Total (%)	Proportional Distribution
Short-Term Transitory Leave (STTL)	$84,050,694.48	23.5%	
Front-End Prison Days Diverted	$273,711,806.00	76.5%	
Total Combined Savings	**$357,762,500.48**	**100%**	

[1]DOC estimates the average daily cost per inmate at $218.36. CJC provided Multnomah County with length of stay data to calculate cost savings.

[2]Relative to other counties, Multnomah made up only 12 percent of all prison intakes and 9 percent of all drug, property and driving intakes in 2025, despite making up about 19 percent of the entire state's population. JRP Prison Use; U.S. Census Bureau quickfacts: Multnomah County, Oregon; United States. (n.d.).

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Multnomah County