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| Local Data | Identify point in pre-sentence process to conduct risk assessment | 80% low-risk offenders retained out of County Adult Parole | 5% increase in overall Oregon outcome measures and Yamhill County risk assessment data within 18 months | Increased community safety, as evidenced by: 20% reduction in jail incarceration of low-risk offenders within 18 months.
| Risk Assessment and Screening Tools | Use static and dynamic risk assessment tools to determine risk to reoffend | Revisit violence assessment and impact of release decision | 10% reduction of initial involvement of special needs individuals to the criminal justice system within 18 months.
| Policy Team-established relationship with | Implementation of specialty assessments for the Case Analysis Report | Re-entering community and for the jail during off hours | Reduced detention of low-risk pre-trial offenders by 10% within 18 months.
| Existing staff | Training for court staff, Deputy District Attorneys, defense on assessment tools | Assessment tools being used by court staff and District Attorney’s Office to screen low-risk offenders from Case Management programs | Reduced impairment of pre-trial misdemeanor by 10% over 18 months.
| Other agencies (e.g., ODE, Department of Corrections, Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Prison Supervision, Criminal Justice Courts) | Continue Havasu PROXY risk assessments in pre-trial population to provide baseline data as part of an automated booking system database | Top five criminal risk factors identified in 50% of high-risk medium-risk cases | Increased number of cases resolved by early disposition by 10% within 18 months.
| Existing evidence-based knowledge and local agency practices | Continue mental health, criminal risk, and violence assessment at jail booking | Realignment of correctional programming to address risk and need factors | Increased number of placements and successful completions of diversion by 5% over 18 months.
| Mental health, criminal risk, and substance abuse screening (Brief Jail Mental Health Screen, PROXY, TSI, Substance Abuse Screen) | Develop data system capability to conduct jail booking assessment results | 50% of staff will be trained on assessment tools | Reduced recidivism by low-risk offenders by 20% in evidence-based treatment services within 18 months.
| | Implement court appearance reminders system | Implementation of the Special Needs Task Board of Parole and Post-Policy Team established/ | 5% overall decrease in recidivism rates within 18 months.
| | Implement a “Hand in Hand” process for individuals initially detained at arraignment | | No increase in arrest rates relating to case management over the next 18 months.
| | Implement a pre-trial supervision program model | | 5% reduction in arrest rates during supervision over the next 18 months.
| | Change criteria/guidance for release officer and the jail during off hours | | 10% reduction of initial involvement of special needs offenders to the criminal justice system within 18 months.
| | Develop mechanisms to measure recidivism, accountability, pretrial interventions, and court appearance rates | | 10% fewer readmits of special needs population within 18 months.
| | Policy Team meetings on early disposition programs and opportunities for diversion | | Improved criminal justice and public health system responses and collaboration regarding special needs.
| | Review existing programs (community-based and jail resource inventory completed) | | Improved community corrections caseload size within 18 months.
| | Remote exchange of information across agencies | | Reduced total misconduct by 10% over 18 months.
| | Collect baseline data of current correctional clients and inmates’ programming needs | | Reduced total violence by 10% over 18 months.
| | Implement PROXY risk assessment at booking | | Increased number of cases resolved by early disposition by 10% within 18 months.
| | On-going assessment of whether services meet the Correctional Program Checklist standards | | Increased number of placements and successful completions of diversion by 5% over 18 months.
| | Policy Team meetings on early disposition programs and opportunities for diversion | | Reduced total violence by 10% over 18 months.
| | Conduct assessments on medium and high-risk jail inmates for services to facilitate reduced re-entry | | Increased number of placements and successful completions of diversion by 5% over 18 months.
| | Information sharing between key partners: community corrections, jail, and health and human services | | Reduced total misconduct by 10% over 18 months.
| | Create process to access client special needs services information 4 hours | | Reduced total misconduct by 10% over 18 months.
| | Contact training for justice professionals and Health and Human Services on services/resources for persons with special needs | | Increased number of cases resolved by early disposition by 10% within 18 months.
| | Create more alternatives to incarceration for special needs populations | | Increased number of placements and successful completions of diversion by 5% over 18 months.
| | Create process to access a 24-hour prescriber of psychiatric medications | | Reduced total misconduct by 10% over 18 months.
| | Develop a list of community housing resources for special needs populations | | Reduced total misconduct by 10% over 18 months.

**Assumptions:**
- The professional judgment of criminal justice system decision makers is enhanced when informed by evidence-based knowledge.
- Every interaction within the criminal justice system offers an opportunity to contribute to harm reduction.
- Systems achieve better outcomes when they operate collaboratively.

**Contextual Conditions:**
- Core values of the justice system.
- Local and state politics.
- Resources for services and treatment programs.
- Local economies.
- High level of community receptivity to new information.
- Poor state economic forecast.
- Local history of collaboration between agencies.
- State budget still pending.
- Average length of stay at local jail is limited.
- Pending legislation and grant opportunities for funding.

**Impact:**

- Reduced detention of low-risk pre-trial offenders by 10% within 18 months.

**Long-Term Outcomes:**

- 10% of medium/high-risk offenders have committed a crime, including violent crime.
- 80% of jail inmates with special needs are provided for treatment of special needs populations.
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- 10% fewer readmits of special needs population within 18 months.

**Operational Change:**

- Increased enrollment of medium/high-risk offenders by 20% in evidence-based treatment services within 18 months.
- Reduced total misconduct by 10% over 18 months.
- Reduced total violence by 10% over 18 months.
- Increased number of cases resolved by early disposition by 10% within 18 months.
- Increased number of placements and successful completions of diversion by 5% over 18 months.