



# Multnomah County District Attorney's Office

## **MISSION**

To provide the citizens of Multnomah County with fair, timely, and cost-effective justice services.

# Evidence Based Sentencing

Work Group Members:

Chuck French, Senior Deputy District Attorney

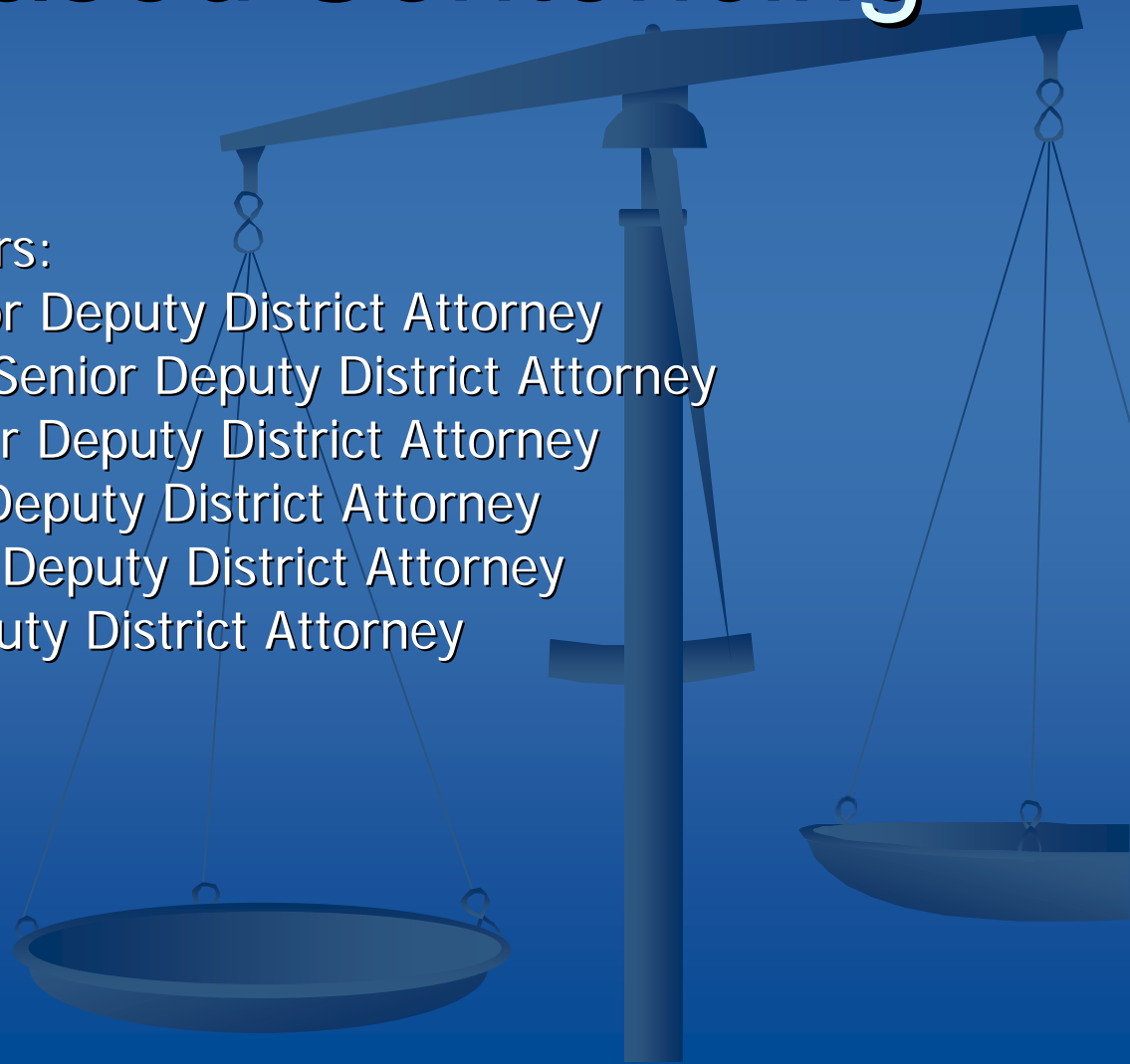
Amy Holmes Hehn, Senior Deputy District Attorney

Chuck Sparks, Senior Deputy District Attorney

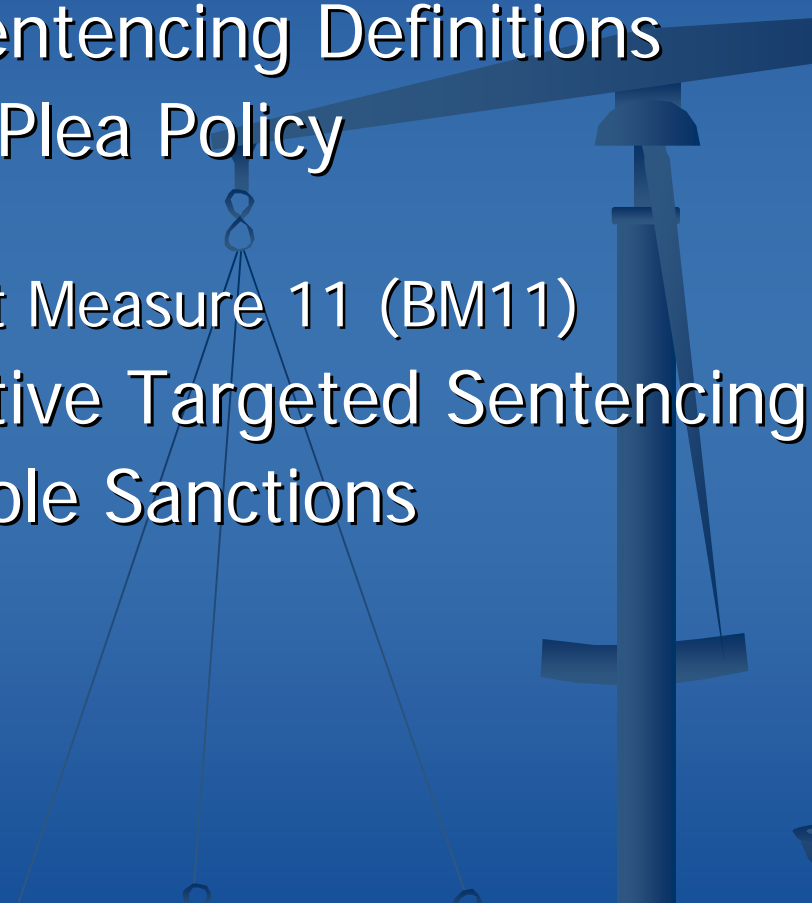
Jeff Howes, Senior Deputy District Attorney

Gary Meabe, Senior Deputy District Attorney

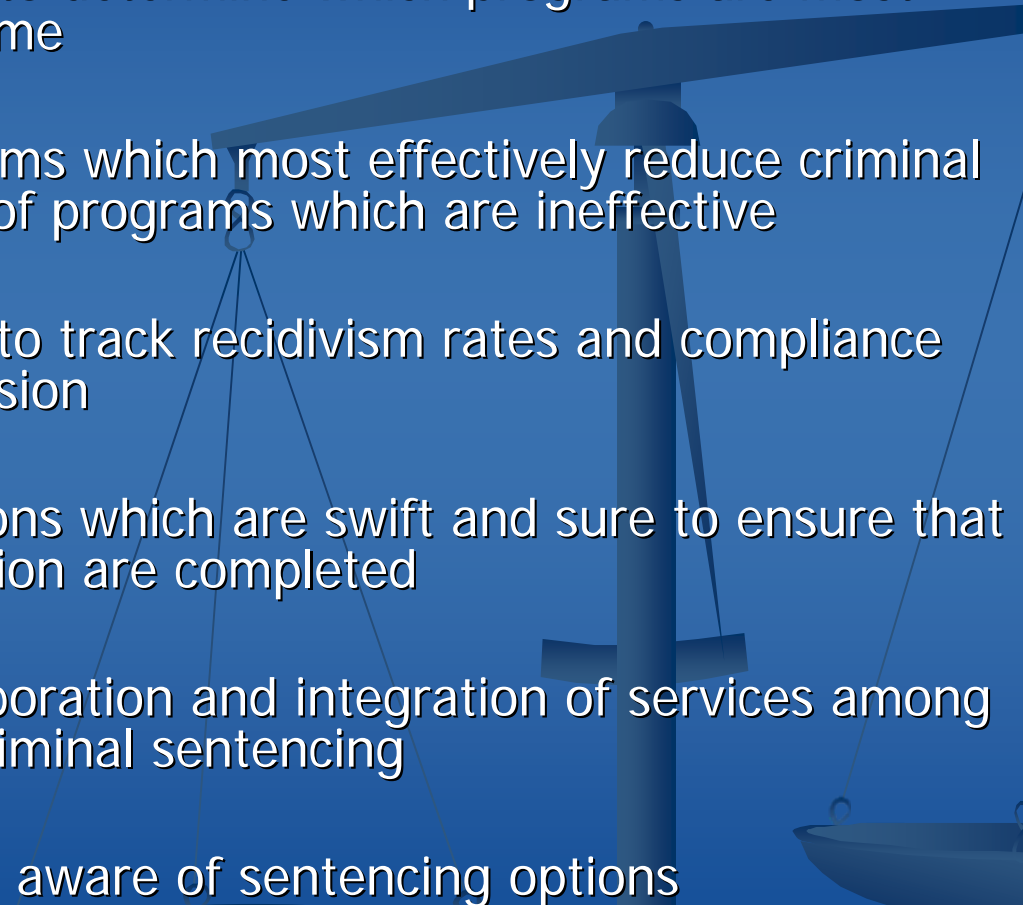
Elizabeth Kafel, Deputy District Attorney



# Introduction

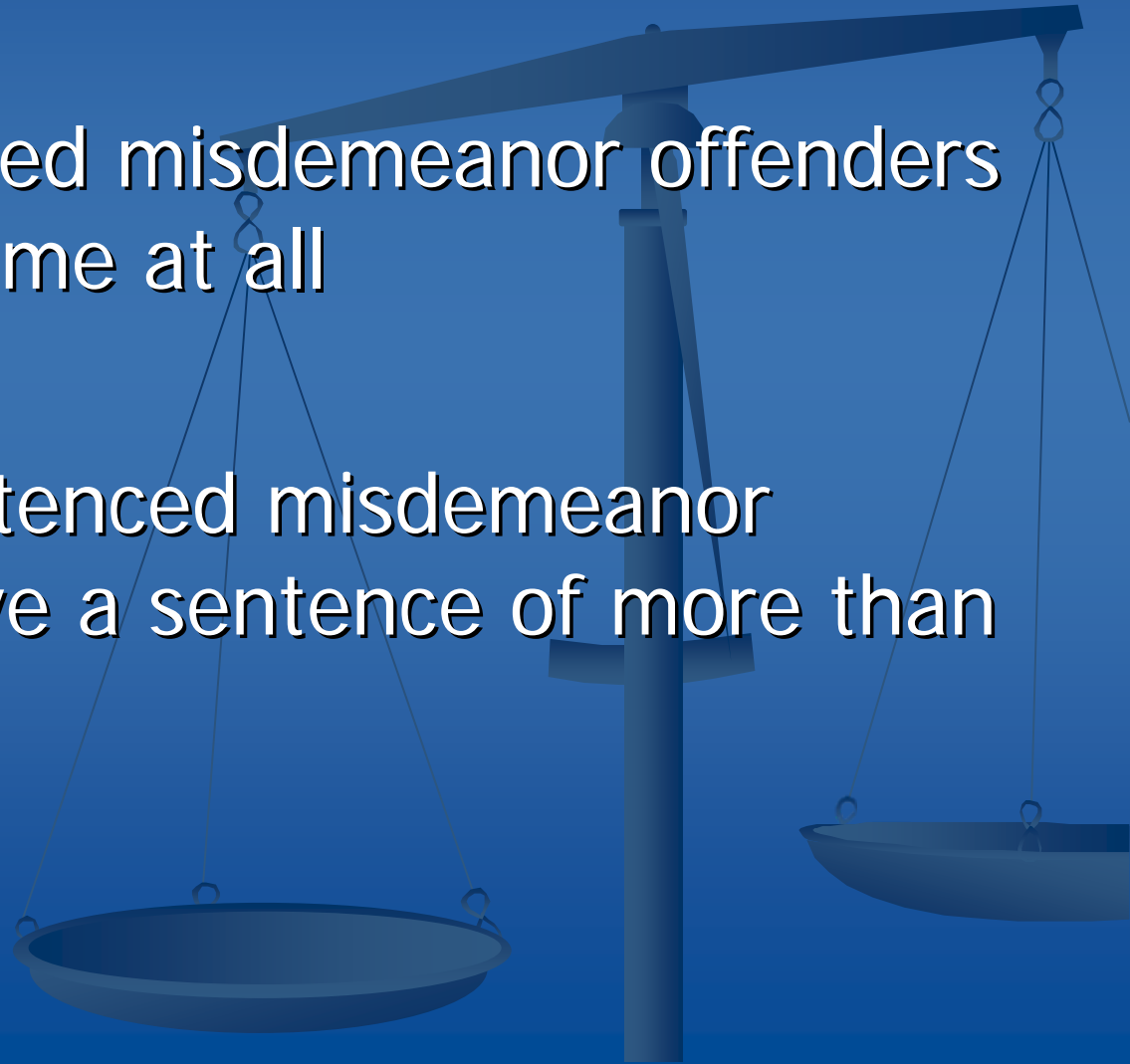
- Evidence Based Sentencing Definitions
  - Incarceration and Plea Policy
    - Misdemeanor
    - Felonies and Ballot Measure 11 (BM11)
  - Obstacles to Effective Targeted Sentencing
  - Probation and Parole Sanctions
  - Programs
    - Misdemeanor
    - Felony
  - Wrap up
- 

# Evidence Based Sentencing Definitions

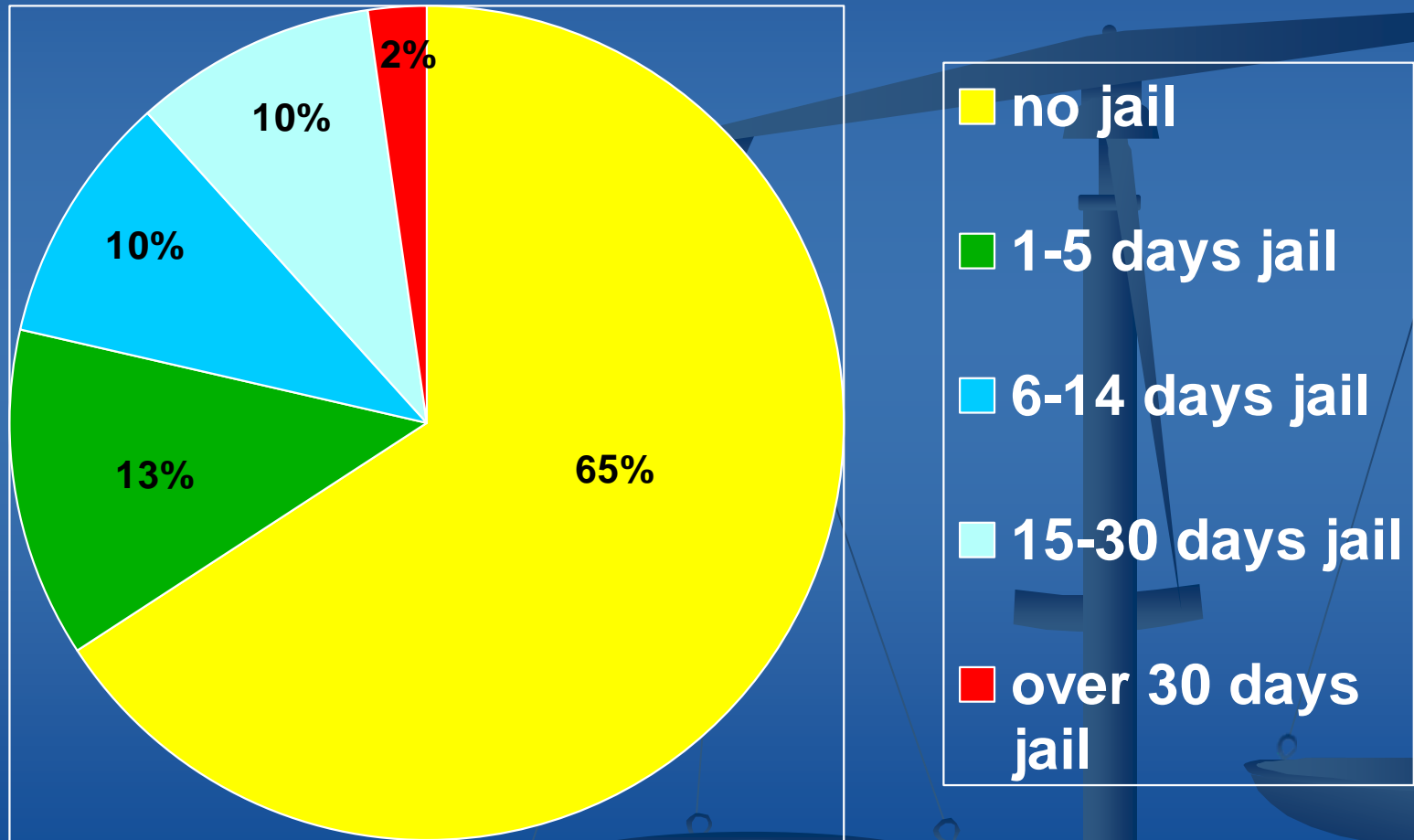
- Use of statistical analysis to determine which programs are most effective in preventing crime
  - Implementation of programs which most effectively reduce criminal behavior and elimination of programs which are ineffective
  - Use of statistical analysis to track recidivism rates and compliance with conditions of supervision
  - Use of progressive sanctions which are swift and sure to ensure that the conditions of supervision are completed
  - Encourage effective collaboration and integration of services among all agencies involved in criminal sentencing
  - Ensure that all parties are aware of sentencing options
- 

# Incarceration and Plea Policy- Misdemeanors

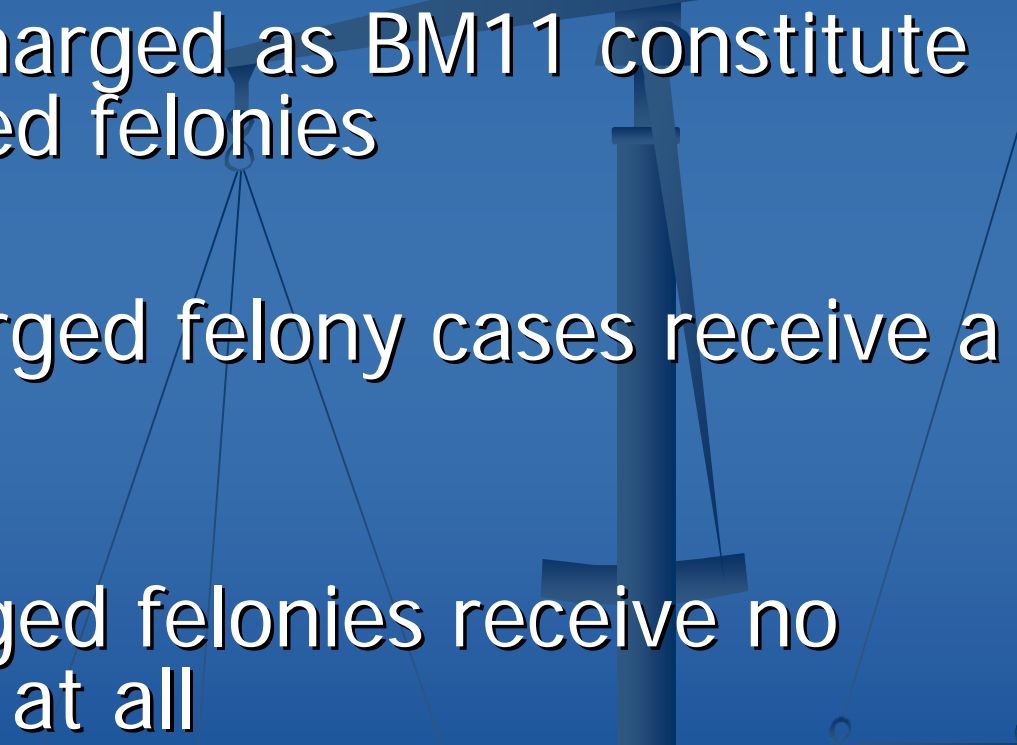
- 65% of sentenced misdemeanor offenders receive no jail time at all
- Only 2% of sentenced misdemeanor offenders receive a sentence of more than 30 days



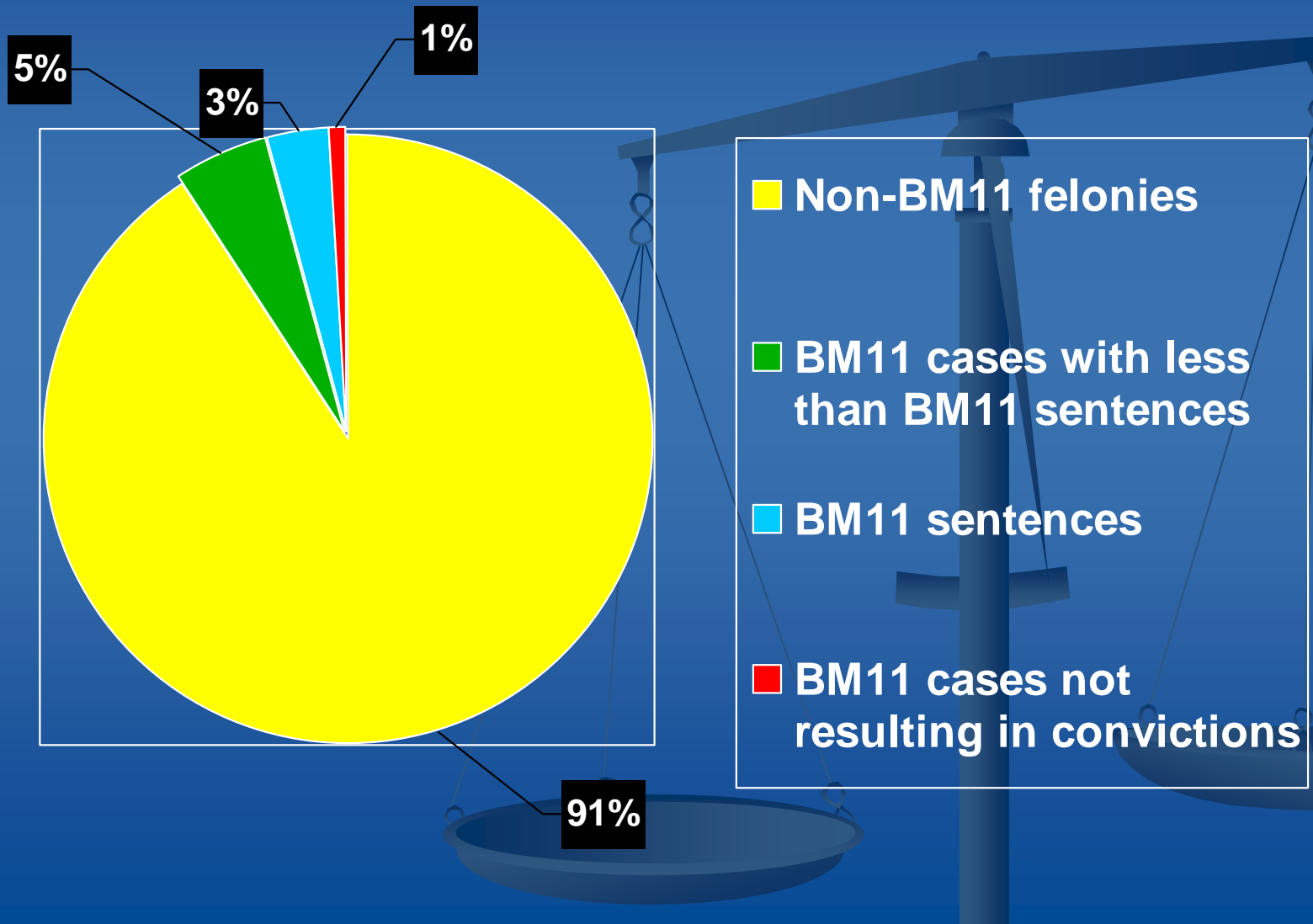
# Misdemeanor Sentences



# Incarceration and Plea Policy- Felonies and BM11

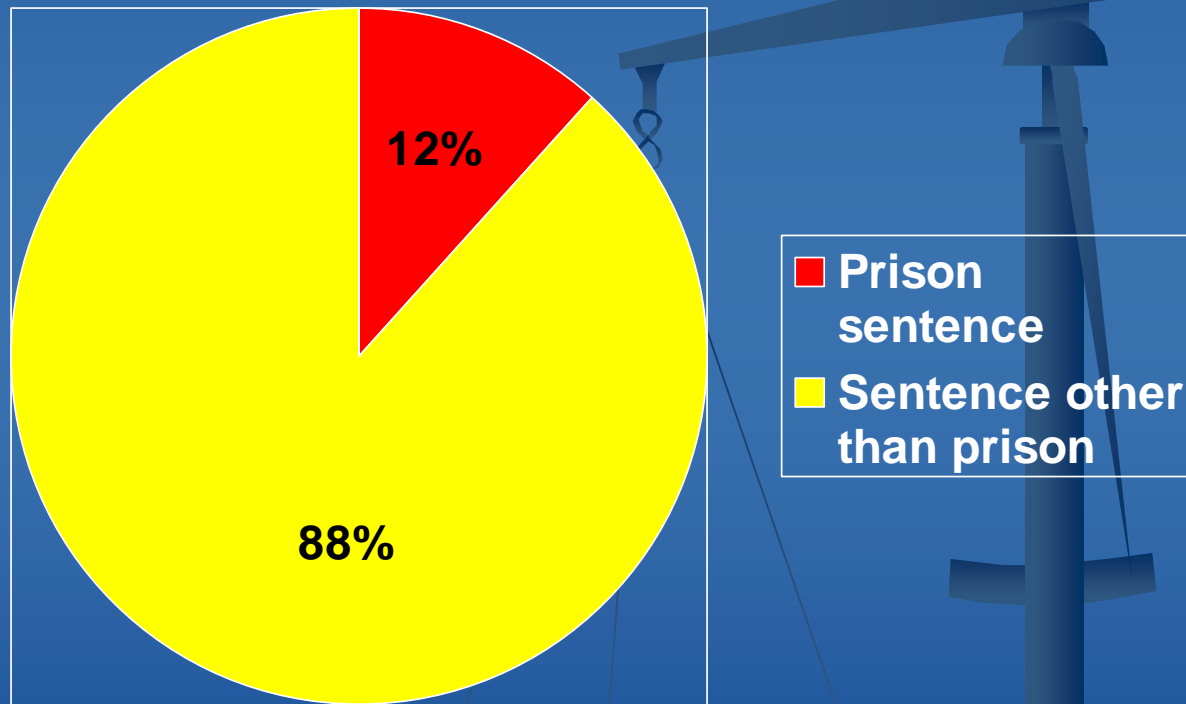
- Cases initially charged as BM11 constitute 9% of all charged felonies
  - Only 3% of charged felony cases receive a BM11 sentence
  - 88% of all charged felonies receive no prison sentence at all
- 

# BM11 Sentences



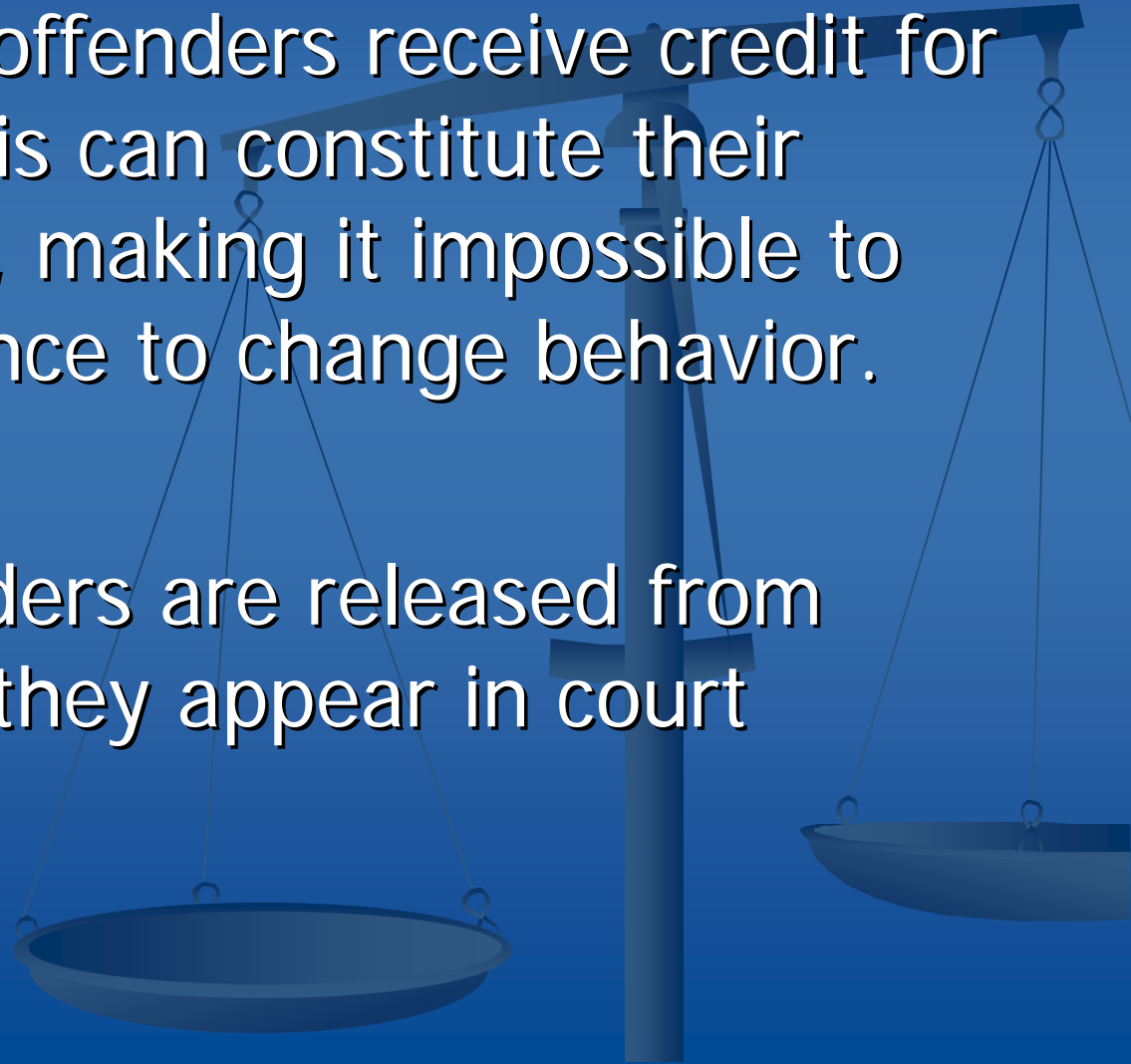


# Prison Sentences in All Felony Cases



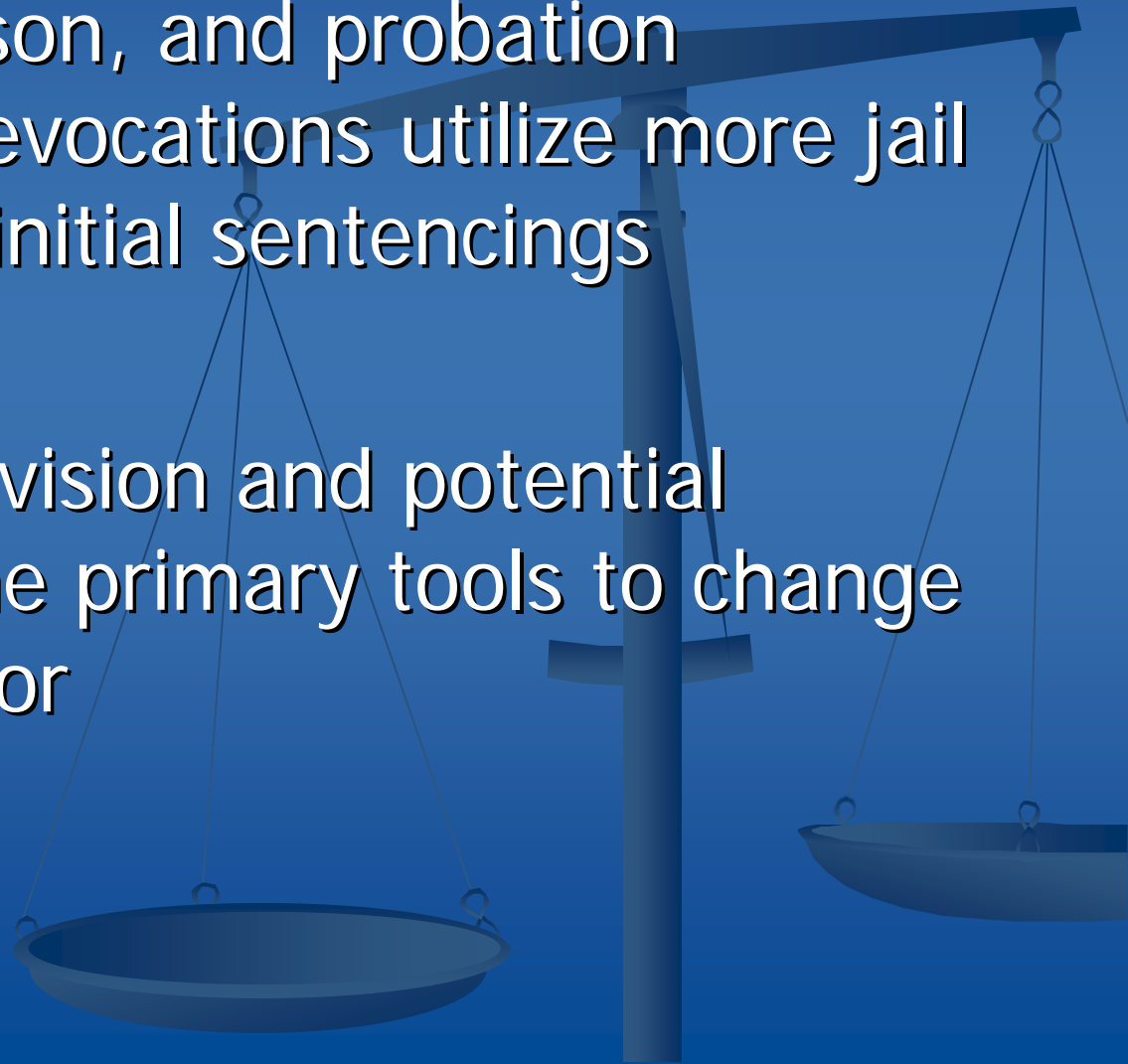
# Obstacles to Effective Targeted Sentencing

- Over half of all offenders receive credit for time served. This can constitute their entire sentence, making it impossible to fashion a sentence to change behavior.
- 69.5% of offenders are released from custody before they appear in court

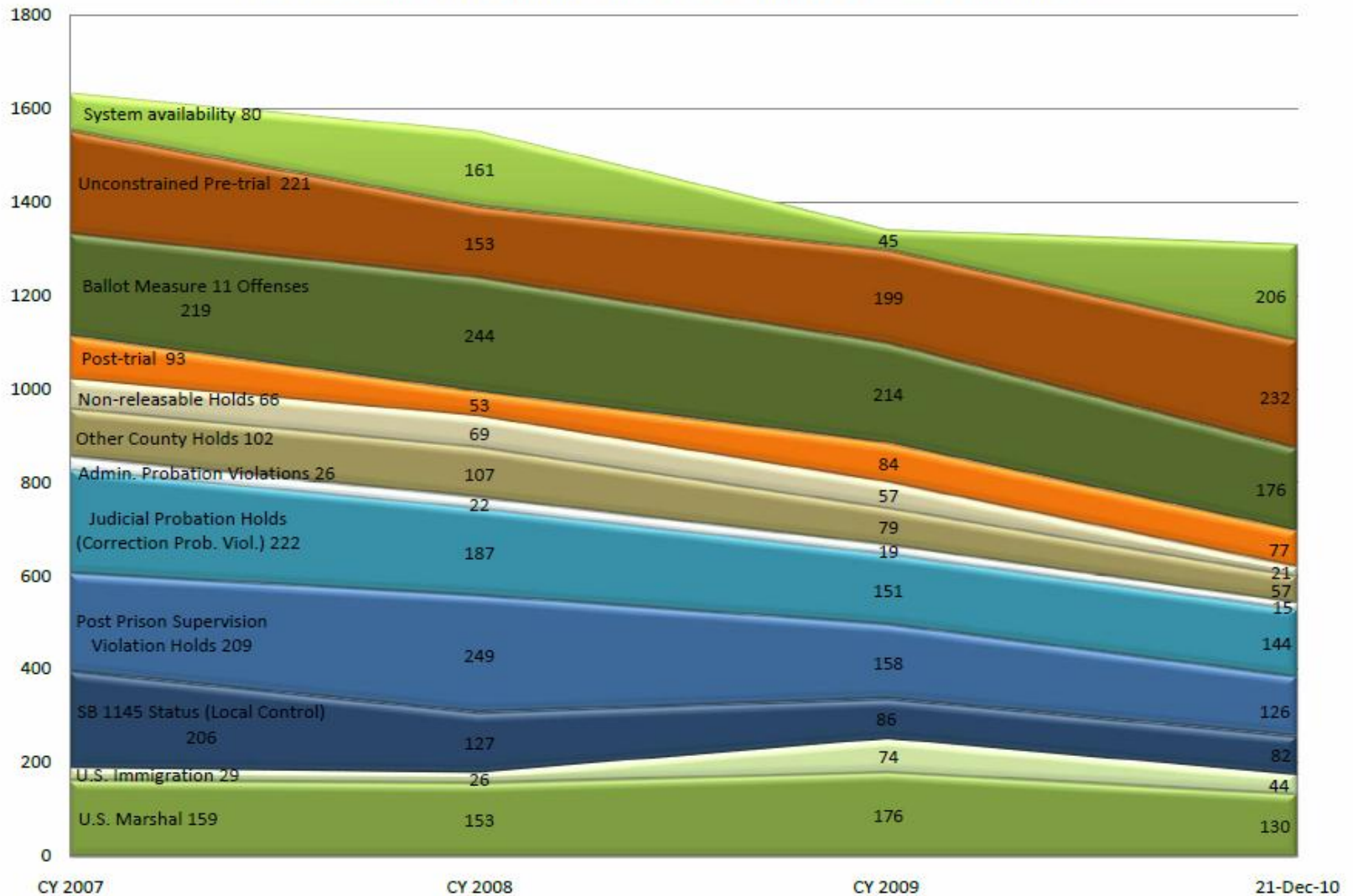


# Probation and Parole Sanctions

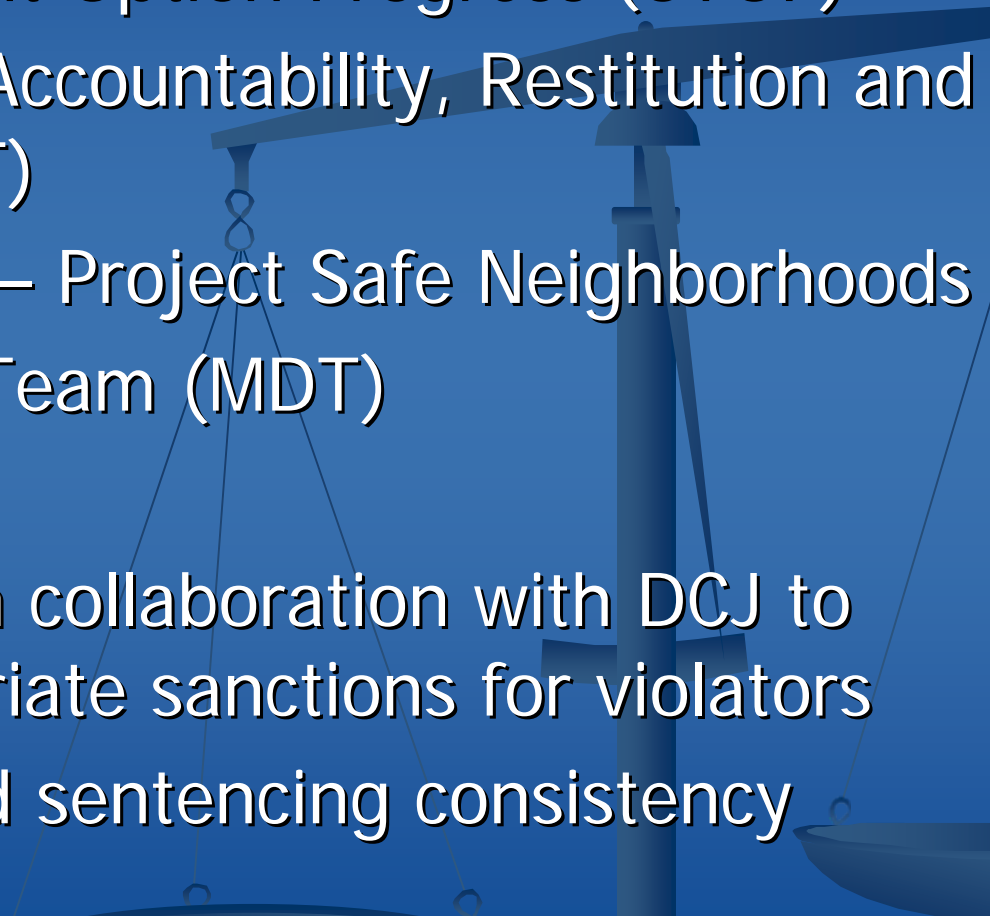
- Parole, post prison, and probation sanctions and revocations utilize more jail resources than initial sentencing
- Probation supervision and potential sanctions are the primary tools to change offender behavior



# Jail Bed Distribution by Major Types of Occupancy 2007 - December 2010



# Felony Programs

- Sanction Treatment Option Progress (STOP)
  - Success Through Accountability, Restitution and Treatment (START)
  - Gang Prosecution – Project Safe Neighborhoods
  - Multi Disciplinary Team (MDT)
  - Elder Abuse
  - Probation violation collaboration with DCJ to determine appropriate sanctions for violators
  - BM 11 staffing and sentencing consistency review
- 

# Misdemeanor Programs

- Community Court
- Mental Health Court
- Domestic Violence Deferred Sentencing
- Neighborhood Deputy DA Program
- Neighborhood Livability Crime Enforcement Program (NLCEP)
- Driving Under the Influence Programs (Diversion, Expedited Plea, DISP)



# Wrap Up

- Thank you
- Feedback or questions to:
  - Chuck French, [charles.french@mcda.us](mailto:charles.french@mcda.us)
  - Elizabeth Kafel at [elizabeth.kafel@mcda.us](mailto:elizabeth.kafel@mcda.us)

