



FY17: Briefing on Jail Bed Contingency Funds

September 20, 2016

Abbey Stamp,
Executive Director
Local Public Safety
Coordinating Council

- Today's briefing will:
 - Answer questions detailed in Commissioner McKeel's FY17 Budget Note,
 - Present information and data pertaining to possible closure of dorm 4 (59 beds), and
 - Provide opportunity for comment and discussion on jail use

Work-to-date // Jail Use

Policy	Possible Jail impact	Timeline
Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact: DA Rod Underhill • Reduction of bookings and possible long-term reduction of bed day use for chronic offenders 	Goal: Launch 1/1/17
Additional nurse/provider in booking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact: Abbey Stamp • Impact TBD • Occasional diversion to medical facility • Possible earlier release to services/treatment with additional case management 	Goal: Launch 12/1/16
Aid & Assist (A&A) process improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact: Judge Ed Jones • Impact TBD • Judge Jones launched A&A docket to better manage process • Court and Corrections Health working to hire evaluators to do A&A evaluations in jail, rather than at the state hospital 	TBD
Decrease average length for jail sanction stay for technical violations to 3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact: Scott Taylor • Decrease of +/-80 beds per day. 	Launched 8/1/16

Work-to-date // Jail Use

Policy	Possible Jail impact	Timeline
Change pretrial policy hold practice to decrease length of stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact: Judge Nan Waller• Impact TBD• Focus on alternate assessment and release process for DV offenders, including victim advocacy• Funds will be needed for victim advocacy, new risk tool, release alternatives, and supervision costs.	Goal: Winter, 2017
Move some sentenced misdemeanants from bench probation to supervision with DCJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact: Scott Taylor• Impact TBD (possibly 80-100 beds/day at any given time)• Some misdemeanants who are on bench probation and revoked spend significant amounts of time in jail, and could be better managed by DCJ	TBD
Interfering with Public Transportation (IPT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact: DA Rod Underhill• DA Underhill exploring alternate policy options for this misdemeanor that may decrease jail use	TBD
System Efficiencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact: Abbey Stamp• Impact TBD• Judge Eric Bloch, Lane Borg, and others are identifying criminal justice processing inefficiencies that will decrease jail use	Winter, 2016

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

Jail Bed Capacity Discussion
September 20, 2016



Multnomah County Sheriff's Office - Michael Reese, Sheriff

Reference Page

Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population: Dorm 4 Closed, Capacity 1251

Average Daily Population: Dorm 4, 5 Closed, Capacity 1192

Average Daily Population: Close Street (Pretrial Release)

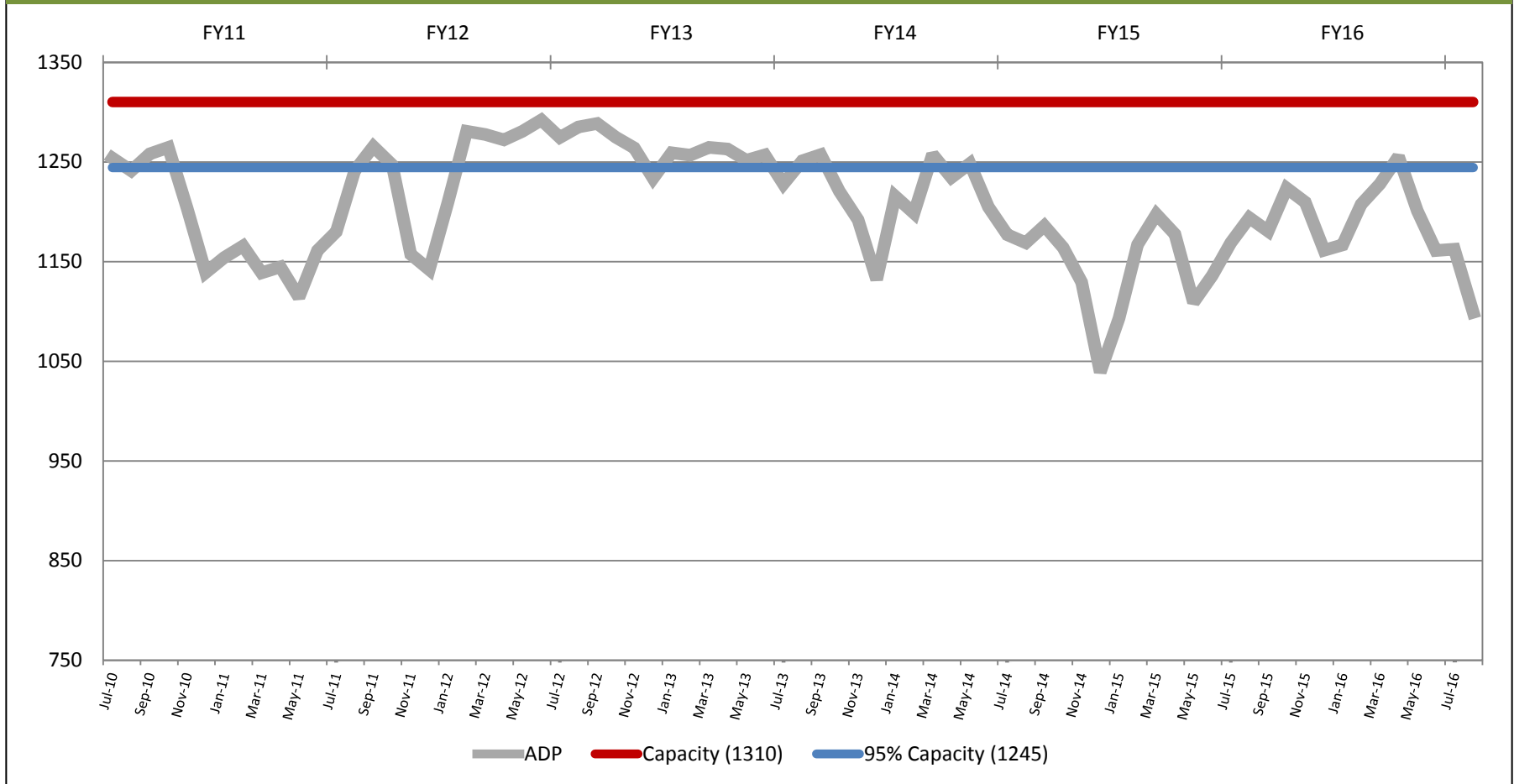
Part I Crime Rates: Multnomah County and national

Average Length of Stay

Recidivism Rates: Multnomah County and statewide

Reasons for Release

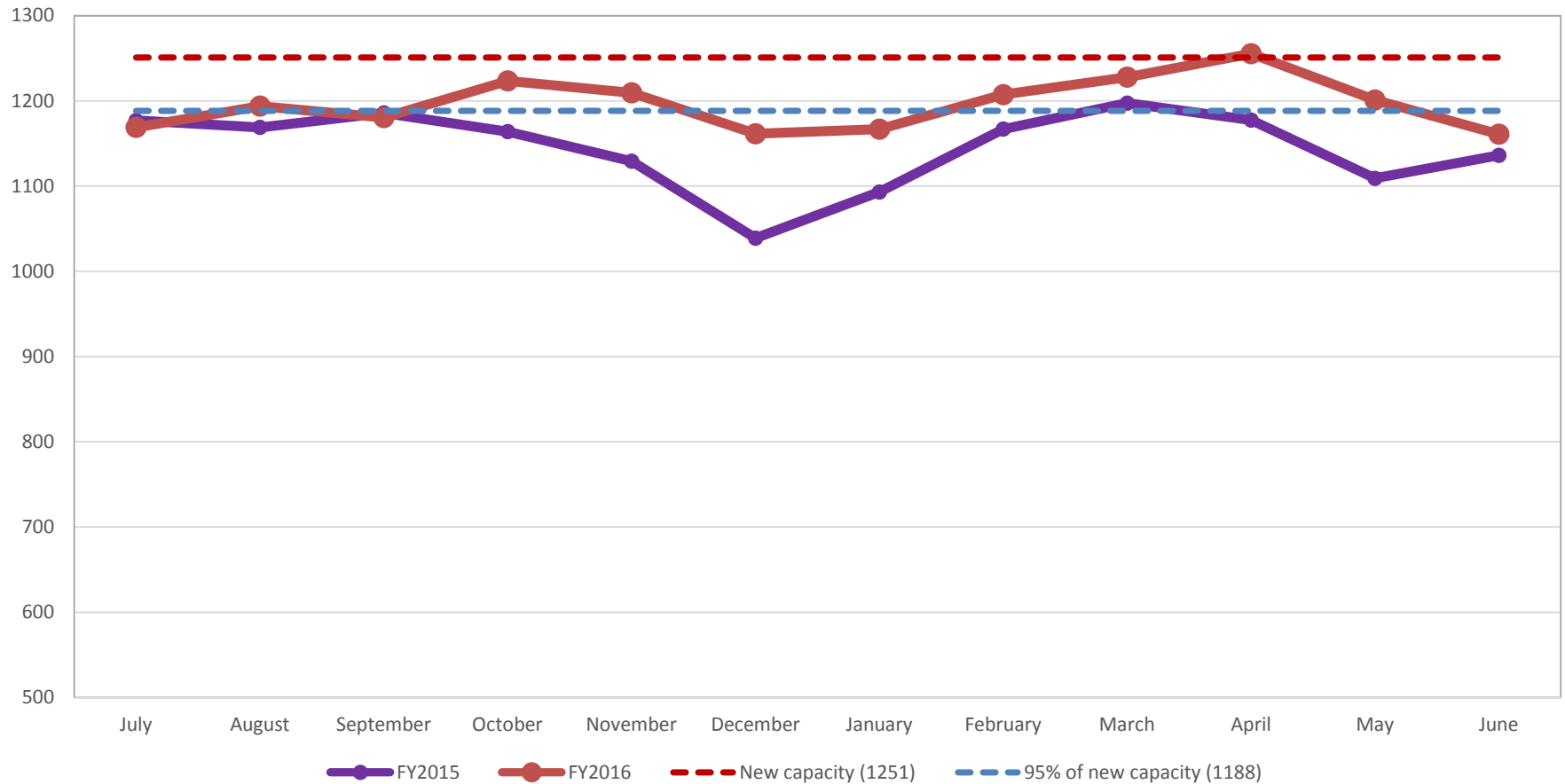
Monthly Average Daily Population



Although the average daily population exceeded 95% in March 2014, May 2014, and April 2016, there has not been a forced release since November 18, 2013.

Average Daily Population: Dorm 4 Closed

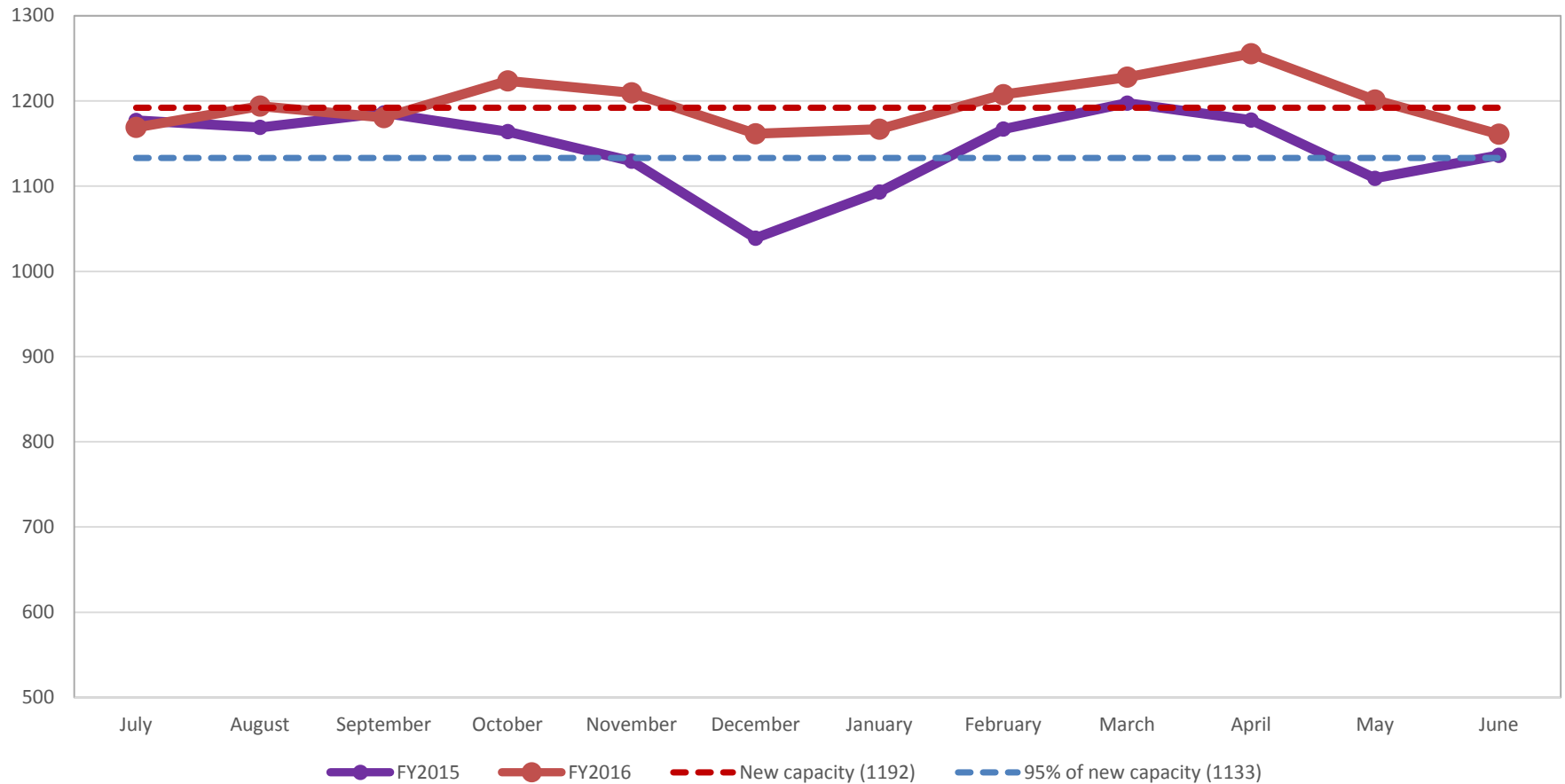
(New Capacity: 1251)



The new capacity of 1251 is indicated in red. 95% of the new capacity is indicated in blue.

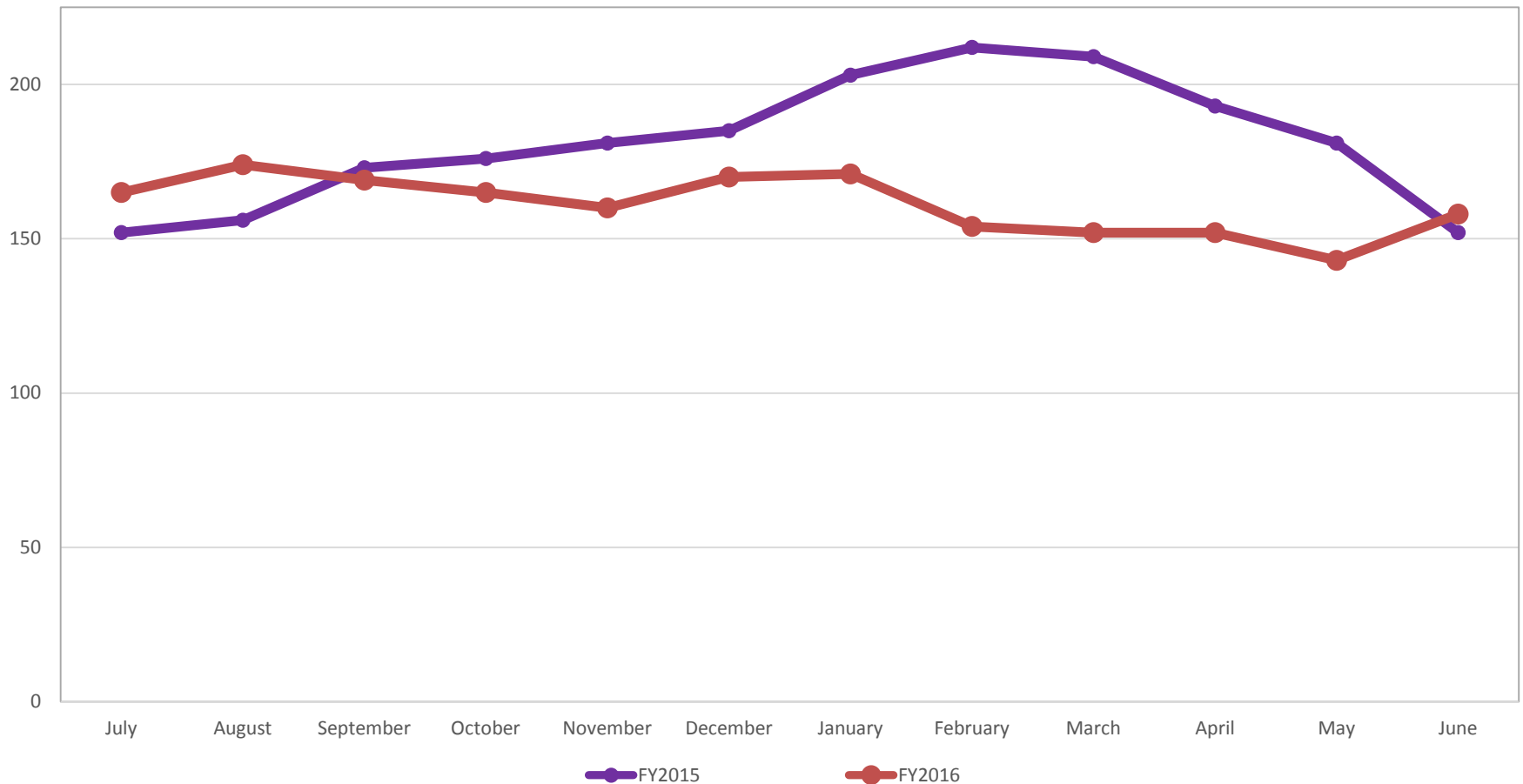
Average Daily Population: Dorms 4 and 5 Closed

(New Capacity: 1192)



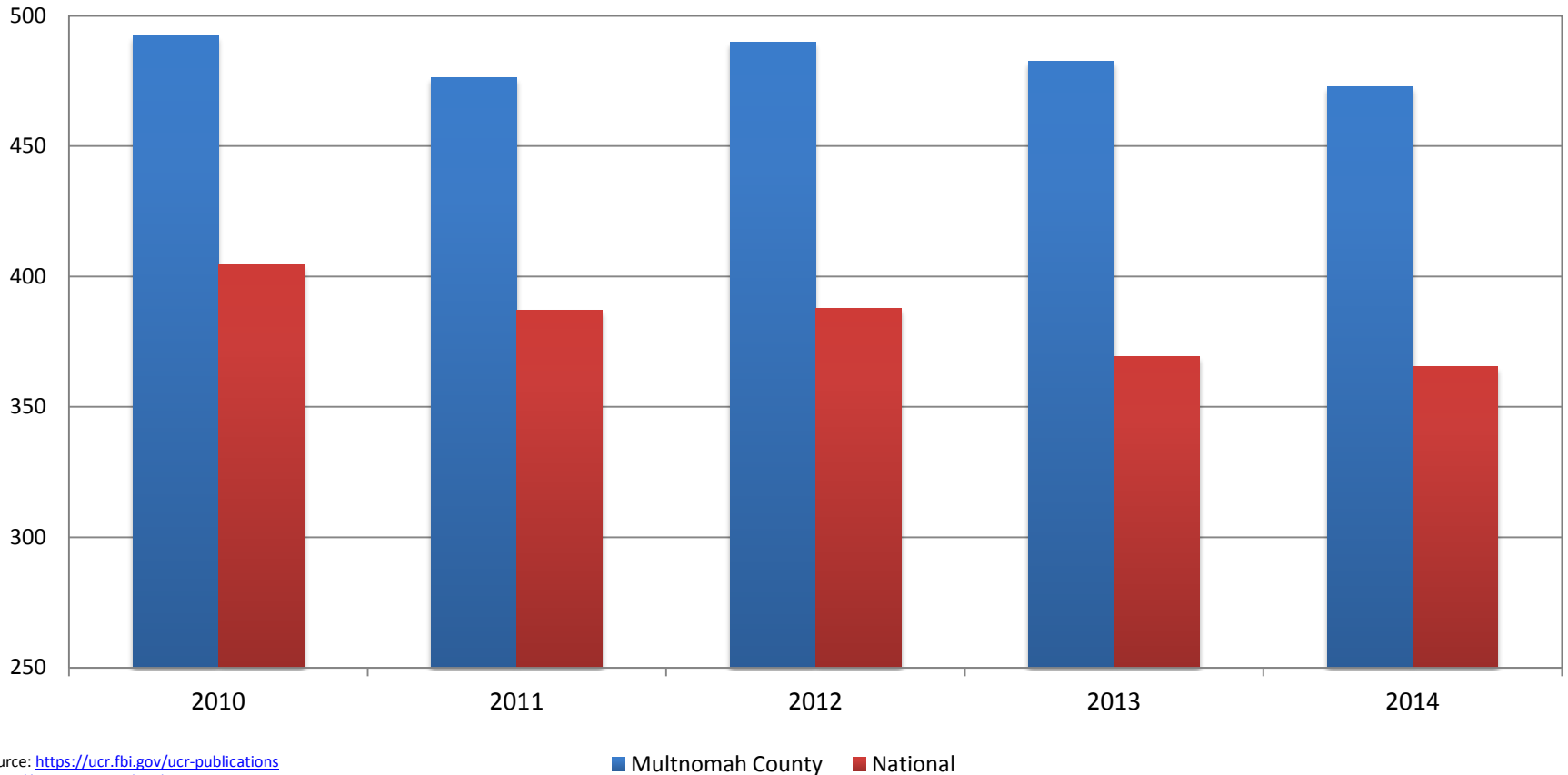
The new capacity of 1192 is indicated in red. 95% of the new capacity is indicated in blue.

Average Daily Population Served by Close Street



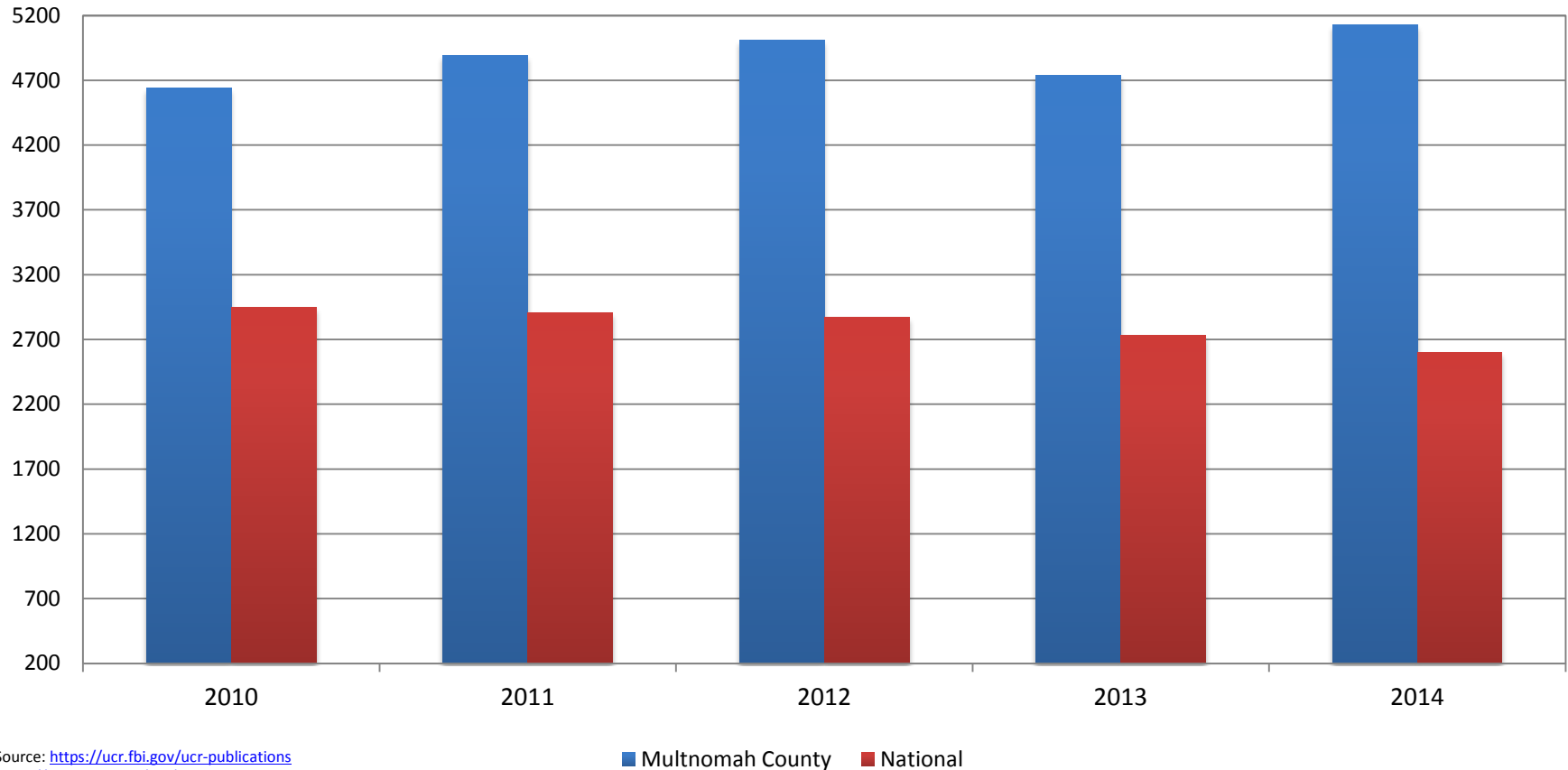
Close Street Supervision is the Sheriff's Office pre-trial release program. The average daily population of Close Street Supervision was 181 in FY15. In FY16, the average daily population was 161.

Part 1 Crimes: PERSON Crimes per 100,000 Population



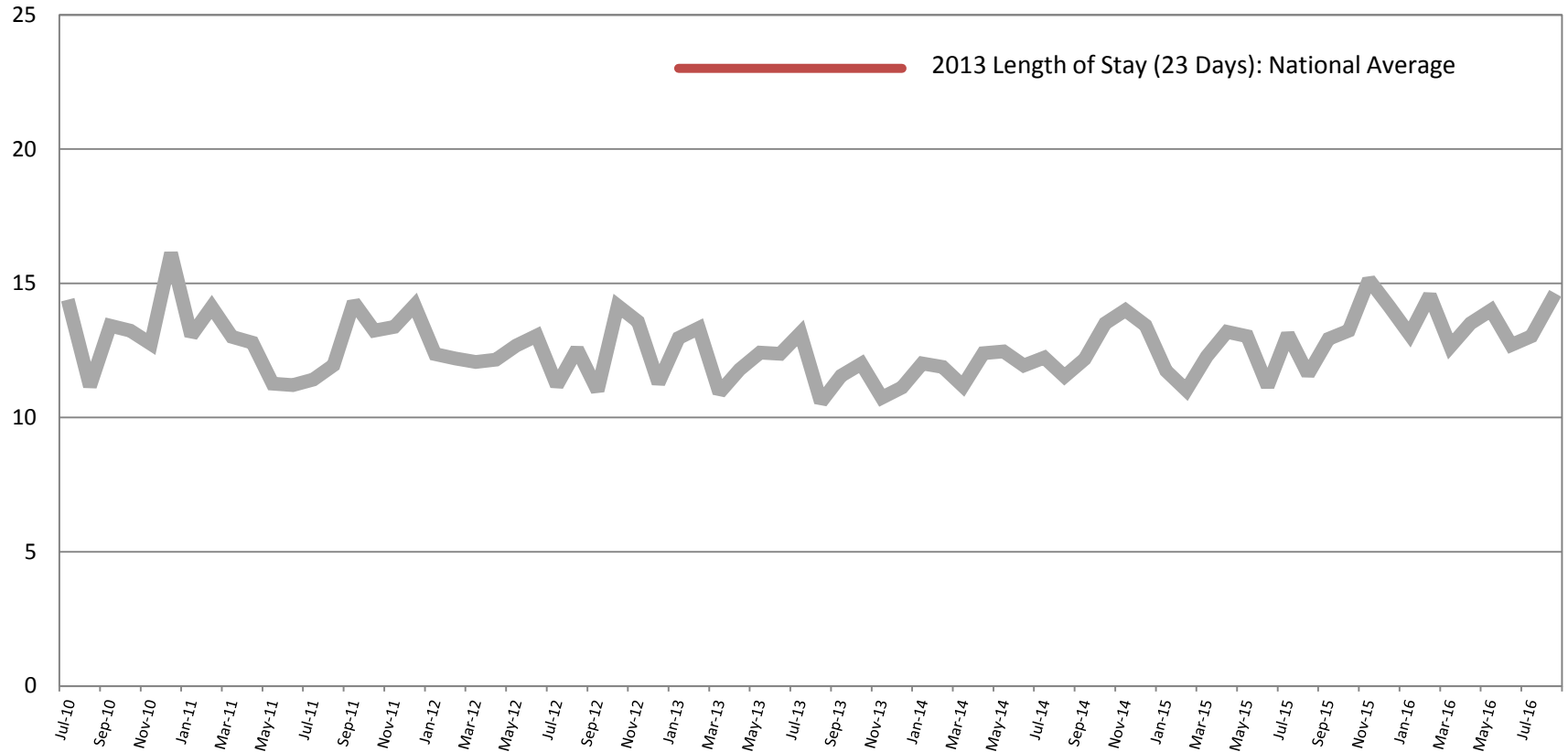
Multnomah County has consistently had more Part I PERSON Crimes per 100,000 residential population than the national average. Over the past five years, Multnomah County averaged 26% more person crimes than the national average.

Part 1 Crimes: PROPERTY Crimes per 100,000 Population



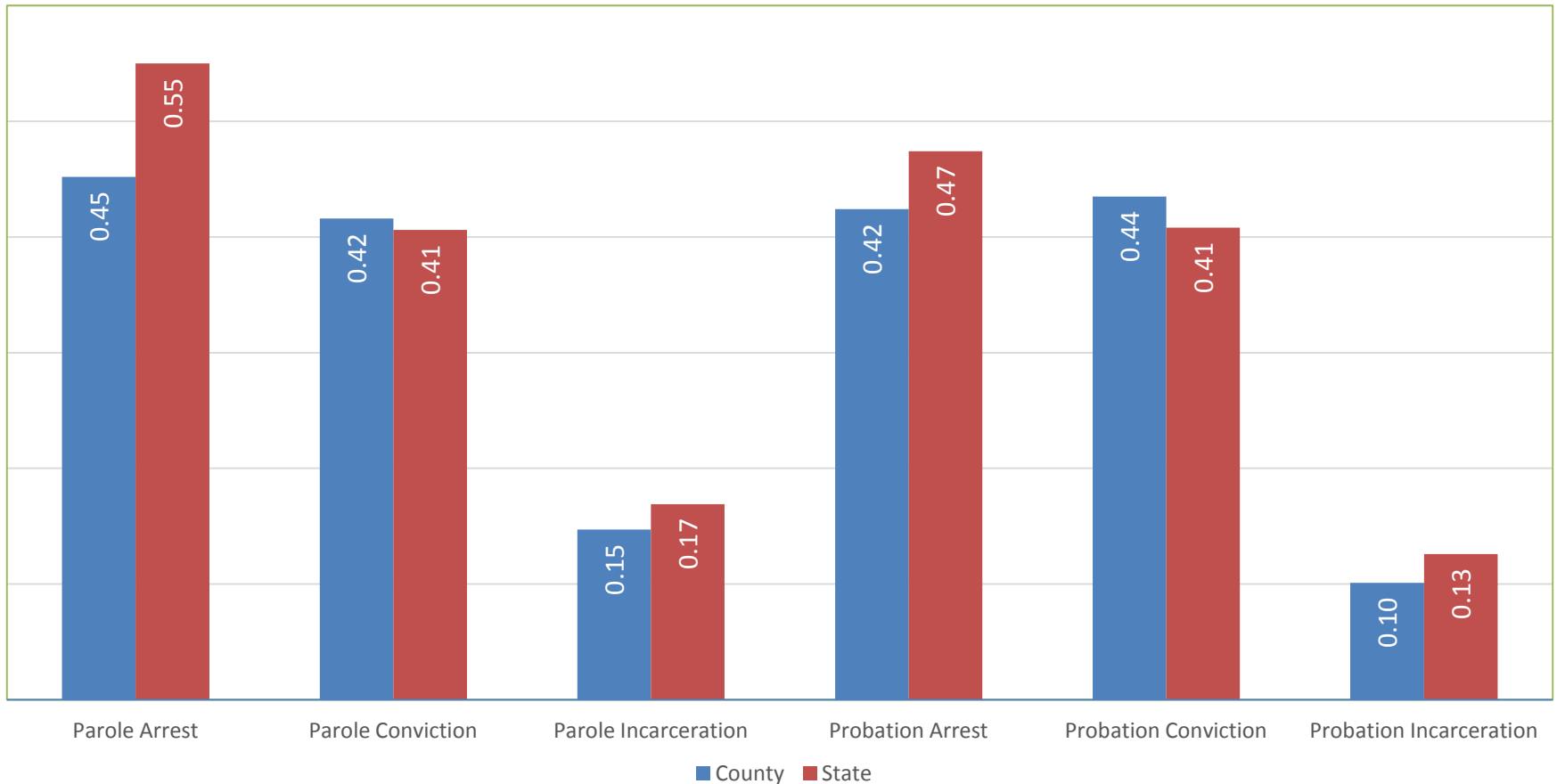
Multnomah County has consistently had more Part I PROPERTY Crimes per 100,000 residential population than the national average (by 74%).

Average Length of Stay (days)



From July 2010 to the August 2016, the average length of stay for the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office was 13 days. The 2013 national average length of stay for local jails was 23 days (from *Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999-2013*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

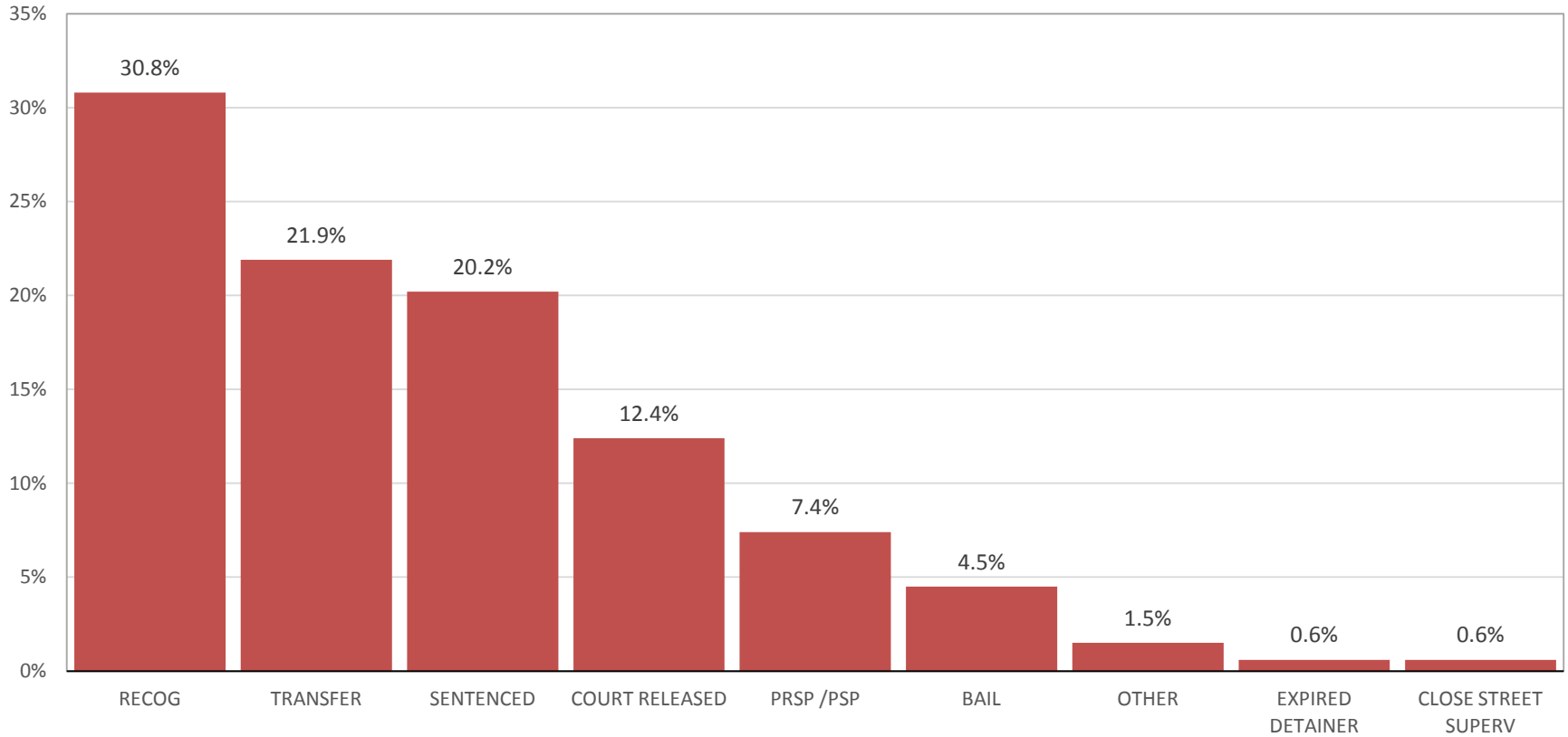
Three Year Recidivism Rates: Multnomah County vs State



Source: <https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/data/Pages/recidivism.aspx>

Multnomah County's recidivism rates are comparable to the State rates as a whole.

Reasons for Release from Jail: July 2015 to June 2016



Released on Own Recognizance (Recog) comprises over 30% of permanent releases from jail.



FY17: Briefing on Jail Bed Contingency Funds

Department of Community Justice

Presenter: Scott Taylor, Director
September 20, 2016



Progress Update Between May FY17 Board Briefing and Today's Briefing

May Briefing 2016

- Number of DCJ jail sanctions per month: **398**
- Average length of stay per jail sanction: **10.1 days**
- Average number of jail beds used by DCJ per day for structured sanction: **143**

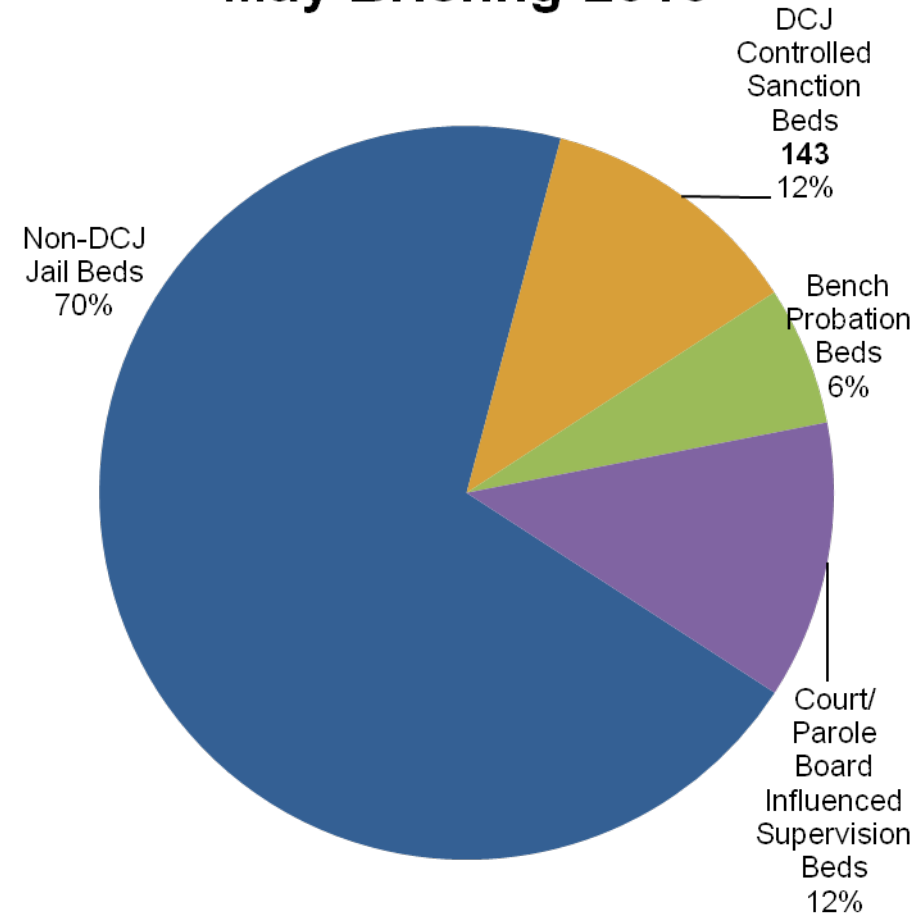
September Briefing 2016

- Number of DCJ jail sanctions per month: **340**
- Average length of stay per jail sanction: **6.8 days**
- Average number of jail beds used by DCJ per day for structured sanction: **83**

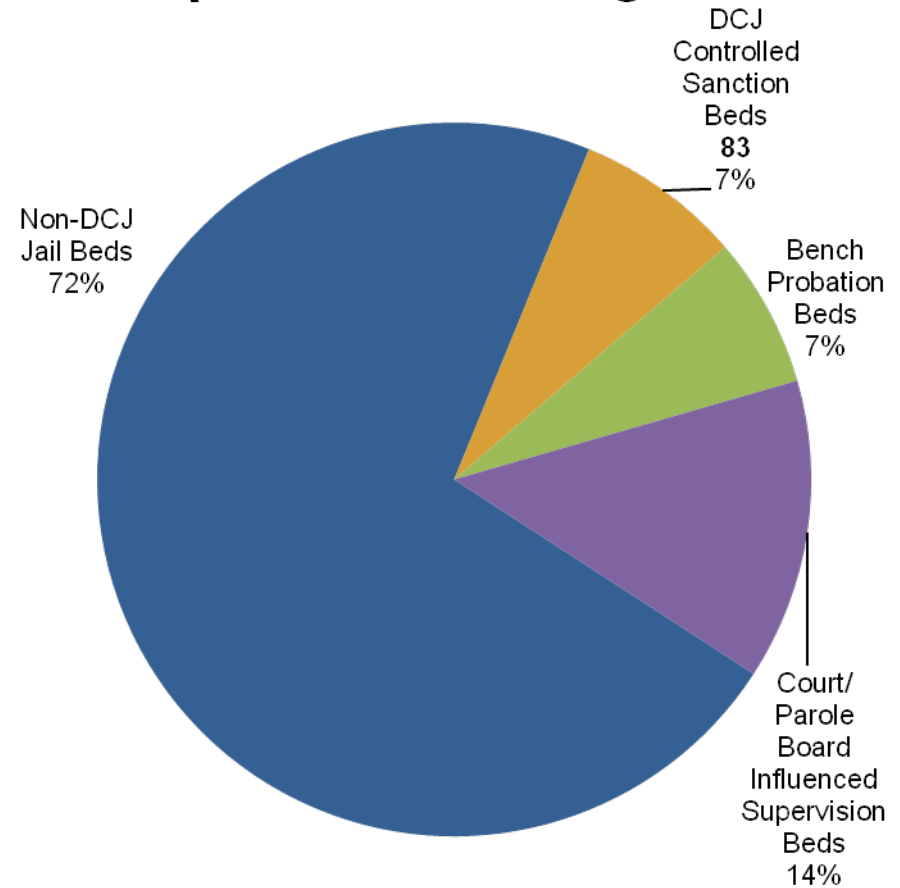


Total Multnomah County Jail Bed Use

May Briefing 2016

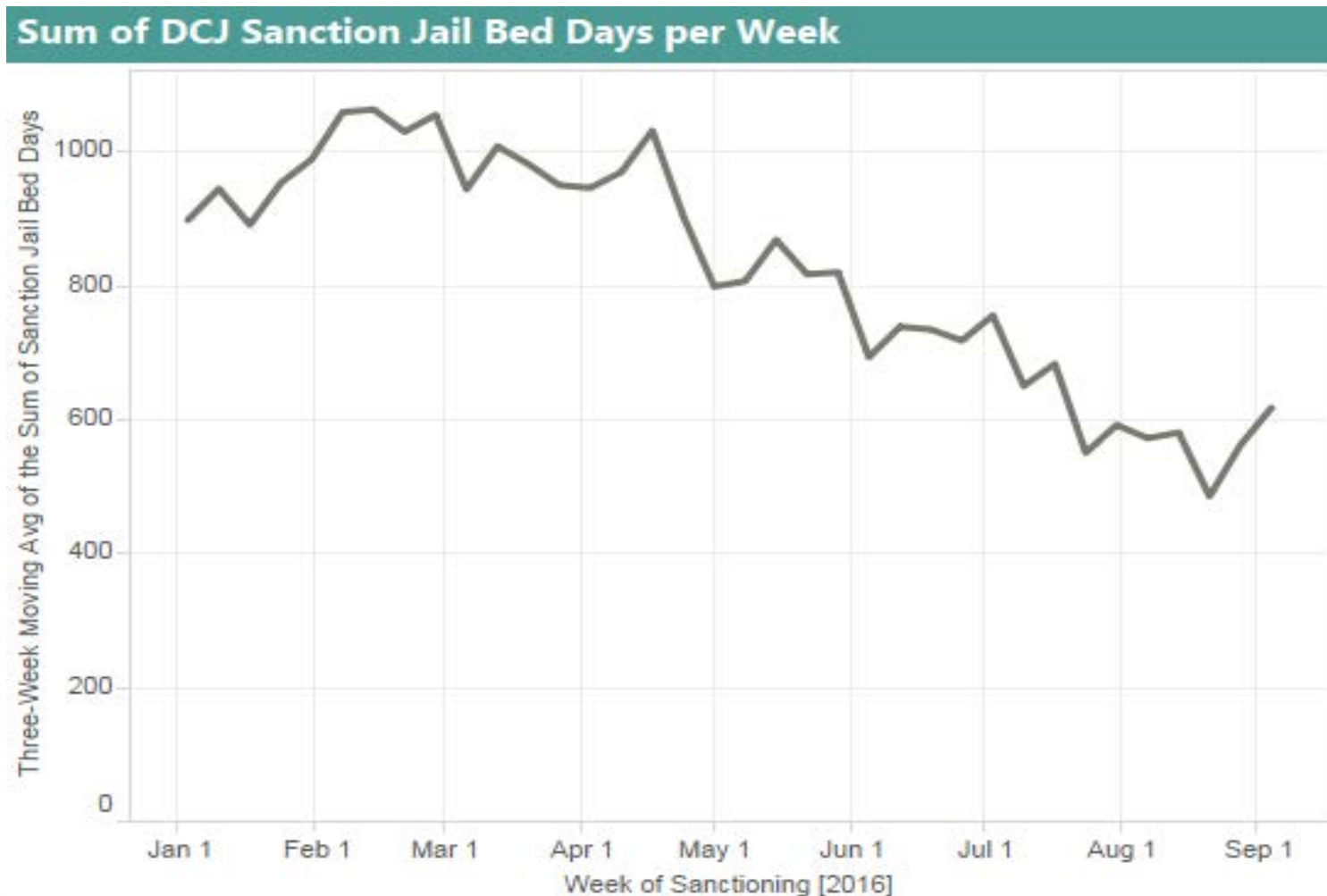


September Briefing 2016





Since the May briefing, there has been a 40% reduction in DCJ sanction related jail bed usage





Goals of Effective Sanctioning:

- *More effective use of sanctioning authority*
- *Focus on key components of offender behavior modification*
- *Maintain accountability by responses that are swift and certain*





Effective Sanctioning Targets

- Technical violations where DCJ imposes a sanction
 - Use of alcohol
 - Fail to report
 - Failure to participate in treatment
 - Positive Drug Test



Next Steps // DCJ Initiatives with Public Safety Partners

- Effective Sanctioning Phase 2: Expanding alternatives other than jail use
- Changing judicial hold policies and other procedures within the Recog Unit
- Reducing jail use of misdemeanor bench probationers
- Continue dialogue with Public Safety partners

