



District Attorneys and their Deputies

2015-17 Budget Presentation

The Mission of the Oregon District Attorney is to uphold the United States Constitution and the Constitution and laws of the State of Oregon, to preserve the safety of the public, to protect the rights of crime victims, and to pursue justice for all citizens with skill, honor and integrity.



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CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Article VII, Section 17:

There shall be elected by districts...a sufficient number of prosecuting attorneys, who shall be the law officers of the State, and of the counties within their respective districts, and shall perform such duties pertaining to the administration of Law, and general police as the Legislative Assembly may direct.



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Values Statement

Justice, Public Safety and Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System require...

Holding offenders accountable through truth and transparency in sentencing and appropriate sanctions.

The protection of and advocacy for crime victims.

A balanced approach to criminal justice, including adequate incarceration, proven treatment programs, and crime reduction strategies.

Collaboration with community and public safety partners for a system-wide approach to public safety, and strong support for public safety infrastructure.



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Additional Duties

- Multi-Disciplinary Task Forces
- Child Abuse Response Teams
- Local Public Safety Coordinating Councils
- Re-Entry Program Management Teams
- Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils
- County Management Teams
- Alcohol and Drug Councils
- Various Governor's Task Forces
- Community: Senior Centers, Rotary, Chambers of Commerce, Bar Association committees



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Key Performance Measures

- Child Support Collections
- Services to Victims
- Customer Service
- Early Resolution and Specialty Courts



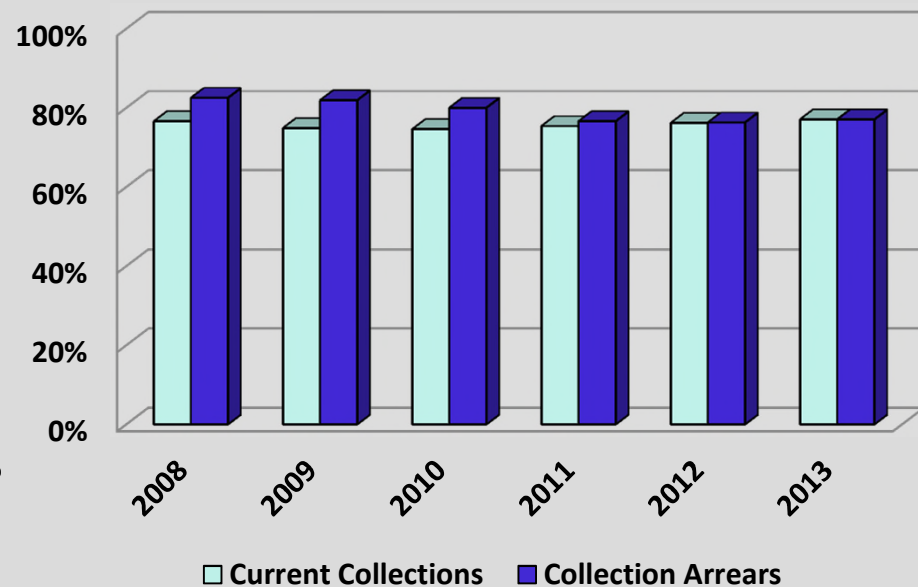
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Key Performance Measures

- 33 out of 36 (92%) counties administer early and special resolution programs, which create efficiencies and reduce costs. The remaining 3 counties maintain smaller dockets and have less need for such programs.
- Child Support Collections means help for children – clothing, food, and shelter.
- System savings through plea negotiations: approximately 96% of cases do not go to trial; over 70% of all convicted felons do not go to prison.

Child Support Collection by Fiscal Year





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County Responsibilities

- Administering Medical Examiner programs
- Child Support Enforcement
- Civil commitment hearings
- County Counsel
- County Ordinance Violations
- Habeas Petitions
- Juvenile dependency and delinquency hearings
- Post-conviction relief hearings
- Public Records Inquiries
- Serving as Juvenile Director



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County Supplements

- 10 District Attorneys do not receive a county supplement.
- About 1/3 have civil duties in addition to criminal duties.
- District Attorneys in the 5 largest counties manage offices the size of large law firms: from over 75 to over 200 staff members.



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Program Priorities

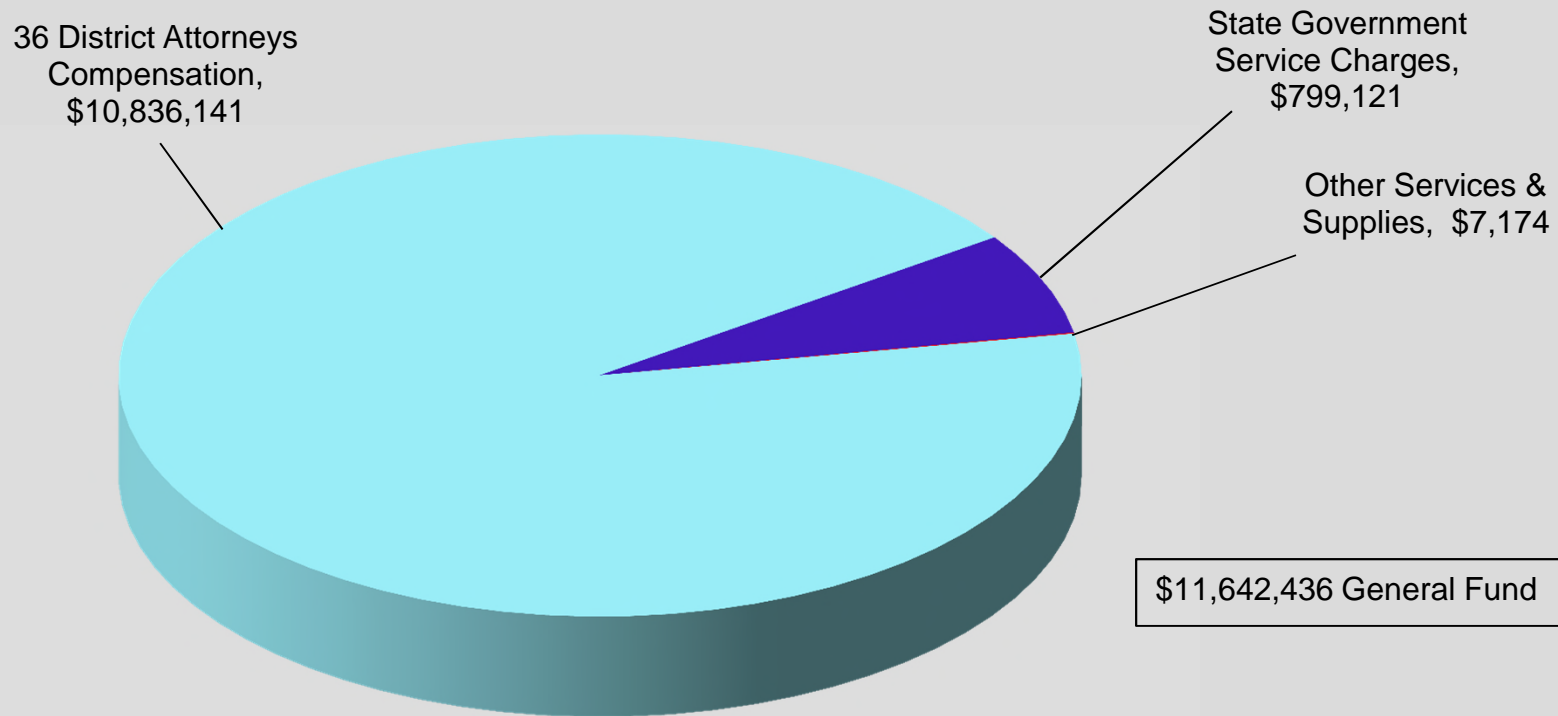
- Compensation
- State Government Service Charges
- Prosecutorial Assistance
and Publications



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Program Priorities

2015-17 Governor's Budget

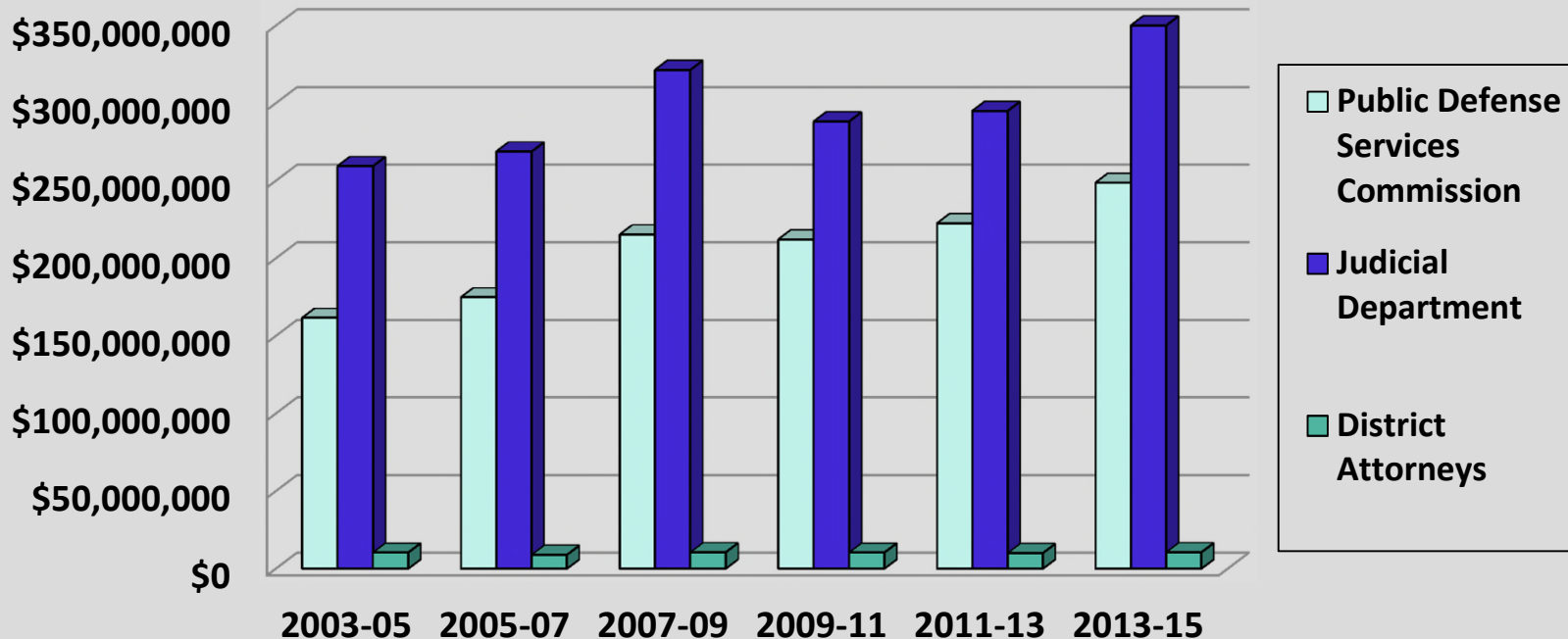




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Justice System Budgets





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Reduction Options

- The 2015-17 Governor's Budget for the District Attorneys and their Deputies contains Personal Services costs for District Attorneys and State Government Service Charges, both of which are regulated by statute.
- Any reduction in the budget would have to be taken out of the salaries and benefits of the District Attorneys. Each 5% reduction represents approximately \$582,122 in General Funds or 28 working days.



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The Association of Counties Public Safety Package for District Attorneys



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SHARED STATE-COUNTY SERVICES

SERVING THE CITIZENS OF OREGON

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	PUBLIC SAFETY	NATURAL RESOURCES & RECREATION	TRANSPORTATION, LAND USE & ECONOMIC DEV.	OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES
Child Protection	Appellate Court	State Parks	State Highways	Administrative Services
Housing	State Police	State Lands	State Fair	Assessment & Taxation
Mental Health Hospital	State Prison	Water Regulation	Land Use Planning & Coord.	PERS
Aging/Senior Services	Attorney General	Wildlife Regulation	Land Use Permitting	Employee/Labor Relations
Alcohol/Drug Treatment	Trial Courts	County Forest Trust Lands/ State Forest Management	Highway & Road System	Elections
Alcohol/Drug Prevention	District Attorney	Habitat Restoration	Senior & Disabled Transport.	Extension Service
Children & Families Svcs.	911/Emerg. Communications	Wildlife/Predator Control	Energy Development	Telecommunications
Dev. Disabled Services	Emergency Management	Federal Land Policy	Engineering	Administrative Services
Mental Health Services	Homeland Security	Noxious Weed Control	Building Permits & Inspection	Procurement
Oregon Health Plan Svcs.	Community Corrections	Watermaster	Economic Development	Recording Public Documents
Veterans Services	Court Security	County Forest Management	County Fair	County Library
Public Health Services	Juvenile Services	County Parks	Infrastructure Development	County Museums
Environmental Health	Marine Patrol	Vector Control	Surveying	County Service Districts
Housing Services	Drug Courts	Soil & Water Conservation	County Transportation	
Medical Examiner	County Law Library		System	
Emergency Planning and Response	Sheriff Patrol			
Solid Waste Management	Animal Control			
Recycling Programs	Justice Courts			
	Search and Rescue			
	County Jail			

Green = State-Provided Services Red = State/County-Shared Services Blue = County-Provided Services



Directly supports schools/education



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Historical State Support

- State paid for:
 - District Attorney salaries
 - A portion of Deputy District Attorney salaries
 - Witness fees
 - DAS assessment
- 1975: State covered 19% of total DA costs
- By 2000: State support had been reduced to 9% of total DA costs



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Attorney General Study

- 1997 Senate Bill 6
- 1999 AG's Report
 - Harm to public safety
 - Shift of financial burden
 - Recommended: Increase State support by \$20 million

Myers Urges Legislators to Increase Funding for District Attorneys

May 14, 1999

Attorney General Hardy Myers strongly urged legislators today to use part of the general fund growth projected by the May revenue forecast to fund District Attorneys.

"The people's prosecutors deserve more state assistance. Although Oregon has invested in prison beds and is considering an additional 100 new state police officers this session, no new funds have been provided for District Attorneys."

District Attorneys are state officers whose primary duty is the prosecution of those who violate state criminal laws. However, the state pays only 9% of the costs of District Attorney operations. County governments pay 80% of the costs, and the remainder comes from other sources, mostly federal grants.

In 1997, the legislature directed Myers to examine the issue of District Attorney funding. Earlier this year, Myers issued a report recommending the state eventually increase its share of District Attorney funding to a 50/50 split with county governments. The report recommended an initial \$20 million increase in state funds in 1999, which would bring the state share to just under one-third of the costs.

"Make no mistake about it, District Attorneys are struggling to keep up," said Association of Oregon Counties legal counsel Paul Snider, who advocates on this issue for Oregon's county governments. "They're often dealing with overwhelming caseloads, antiquated technology, and the inability to hold onto our best deputies because of the workload. It just doesn't make sense to bring on new police officers at the front of the system, to build prison beds at the back of the system, and to expect that the critical middle - District Attorney - will somehow be able to keep up without any help."



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Instead...

By 2003, the State paid for:

- 1. District Attorney salaries
- *[A portion of Deputy District Attorney salaries]*
- *[Witness fees]*
- 2. DAS assessment

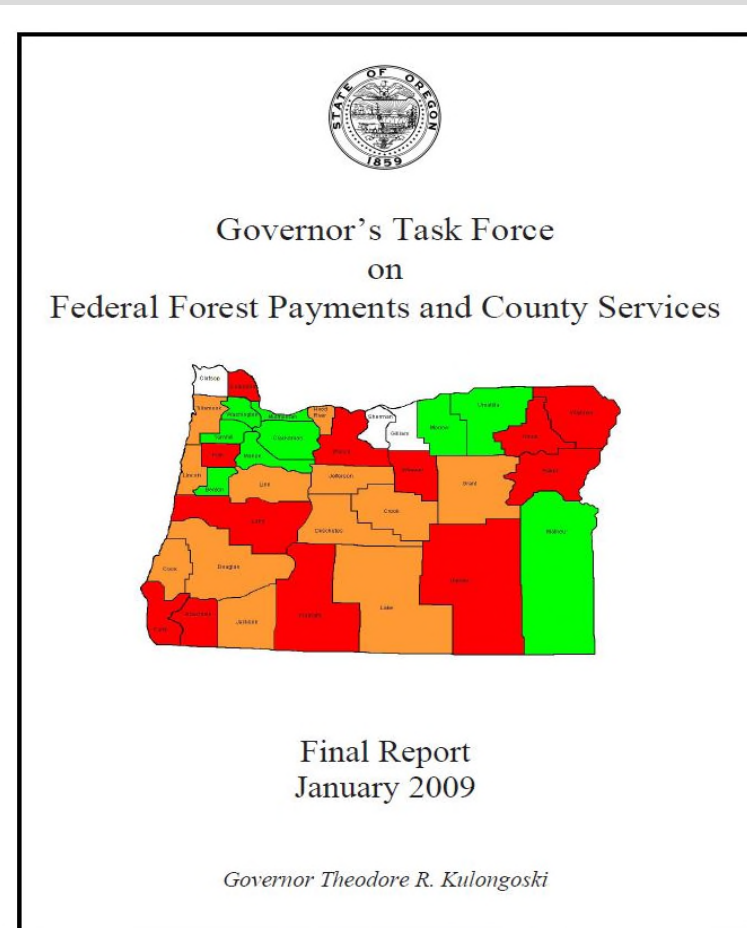


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Governor's Task Force Study

2009 Report

- Recommendation # 7:
Restore State support
for District Attorney
services





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2015-17 Budget Presentation

Efficiency Task Force Study

- Task Force on Effective and Cost-Efficient Service Provision
- 2010 Report:
 - Prioritized the GTF recommendations
 - Priority # 3: Restore State support for District Attorney services

Message from the Chair



The economic crisis facing Oregon and her 36 counties is not a simple matter of short term cash flow – the problem runs much deeper than that. The truth of the matter is that we have an economically unsustainable system of delivering services to Oregonians. While we may need to consider revenue restructuring, that is not the charge of this Task Force. This Task Force is charged with looking at government restructuring – and the timing couldn't be better.

Our system of delivering services is complex, and our bureaucracy is in the way. The natural tendency is for bureaucratic systems to become more complex and tangled over time, as good ideas are piled onto existing systems, wedged in here or tacked on there. It's our job to periodically take a step back, look at the whole picture and make adjustments to those systems so that they are working effectively and efficiently.

The state shares the responsibility of delivering services with counties. The state and counties also share a number of revenues. We find ourselves in a place where funding promises have not been realized, funding agreements have changed and shared revenue agreements are under constant pressure.

But the horizon is not all stormy. Technology, in particular, creates opportunities for transformation and efficiency. Our systems are built on a 20th century framework, but with modern technology, communications, geographic and other data, this framework should be re-built for the 21st century. We need to look at simplification, regionalization, consolidation and reorganization with an emphasis on saving money and improving services.

In addition to the legislative charge to the Task Force, I had two primary personal goals for this Task Force:

1. Come up with some practical, achievable ideas that could be implemented in the short- and medium-term, and
2. Establish new working relationships between state and county agencies that will lead to ongoing continuous improvements so that the efforts will continue beyond the lifetime of the Task Force.

I believe we have met these goals.

Many long hours have gone into the work of this Task Force and I want to thank everyone who participated. I look forward to turning our recommendations into reality and to our ongoing collaborations.

Representative Nancy Nathanson
Oregon House of Representatives
District 13



District Attorneys and their Deputies 2015-17 Budget Presentation

Restoring State Support

Proposal:

• Deputy District Attorneys	\$8,602,000
• Witness fees	\$930,000
• DA salary increases (pt. 2)	<u>\$468,000</u>
TOTAL:	\$10,000,000

Agency Management Report

KPMs For Reporting Year 2014

Finalize Date: 12/29/2014

Agency: DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND THEIR DEPUTIES

	Green = Target to -5%	Yellow = Target -6% to -15%	Red = Target > -15%	Pending	Exception Can not calculate status (zero entered for either Actual or Target)
Summary Stats:	50.00%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%

Detailed Report:

KPMs	Actual	Target	Status	Most Recent Year	Management Comments
1 - Child Support Collections - Percentage of current child support collected relative to total child support owed.	78	80	Green	2014	Results for the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 2014 will become available in November 2014.
2 - Services to Victims - Percentage of adult criminal cases where the named victim(s) are provided "prompt notice" of their rights as crime victims.	95	90	Green	2014	
3 - Customer Service – Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency’s customer service as “good” or “excellent”: overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.		85	Pending		No results are available or will become available for fiscal year 2014.
4 - Early and Special Resolution Programs - Percentage of District Attorney offices resolving cases through early and special resolution, number of cases resolved.	92	100	Yellow	2014	

Agency Management Report

KPMs For Reporting Year 2014

Finalize Date: 12/29/2014

This report provides high-level performance information which may not be sufficient to fully explain the complexities associated with some of the reported measurement results. Please reference the agency's most recent Annual Performance Progress Report to better understand a measure's intent, performance history, factors impacting performance and data gather and calculation methodology.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND THEIR DEPUTIES

Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR) for Fiscal Year (2013-2014)

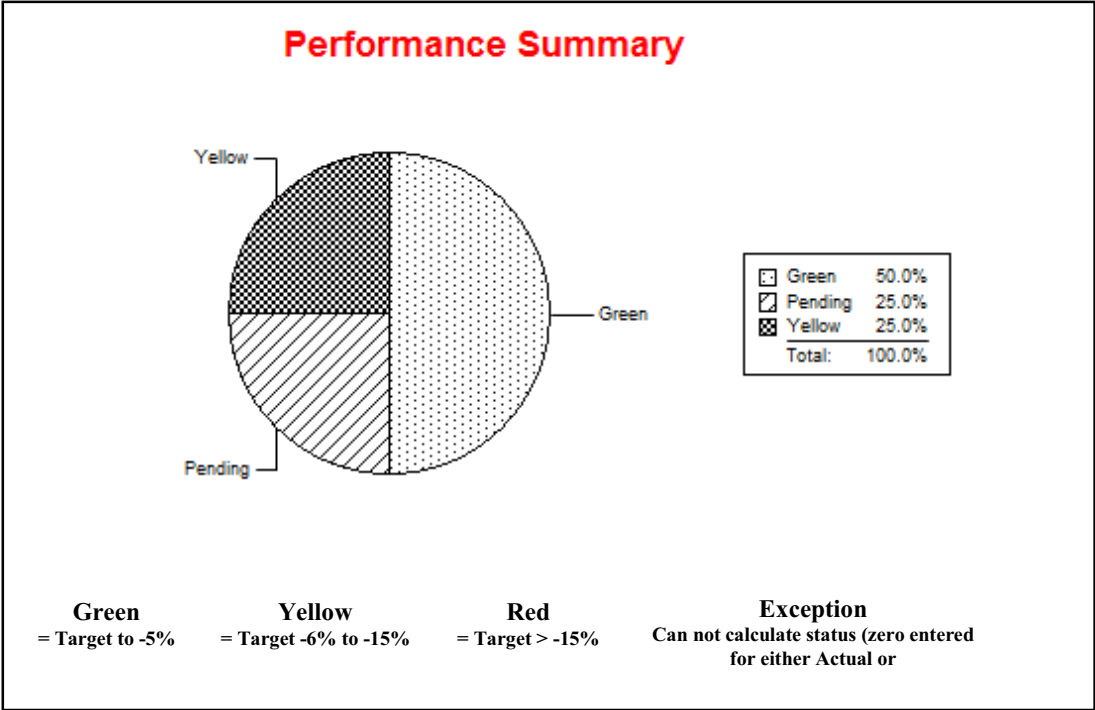
Original Submission Date: 2014

Finalize Date: 12/29/2014

2013-2014 KPM #	2013-2014 Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	Child Support Collections - Percentage of current child support collected relative to total child support owed.
2	Services to Victims - Percentage of adult criminal cases where the named victim(s) are provided “prompt notice” of their rights as crime victims.
3	Customer Service – Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency’s customer service as “good” or “excellent”: overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.
4	Early and Special Resolution Programs - Percentage of District Attorney offices resolving cases through early and special resolution, number of cases resolved.

New Delete	Proposed Key Performance Measures (KPM's) for Biennium 2015-2017
	Title: Rationale:

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND THEIR DEPUTIES	I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Agency Mission: The Mission of the Oregon District Attorney is to uphold the United States Constitution and the Constitution and laws of the State of Oregon, to preserve the safety of the public, to protect the rights of crime victims and to pursue justice for all citizens with skill, honor and	
Contact: Doug Harcleroad, Executive Director, ODAA	Contact Phone: 541-868-6994
Alternate:	Alternate Phone:



1. SCOPE OF REPORT

The report consists of four measures established by the Legislature. The first measure has to do with Child Support Collections, the second Services to Victims, the third Customer Service, and the fourth Early Disposition Programs and Specialty Courts.

2. THE OREGON CONTEXT

3. PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

For fiscal year 2014 the results are in for two measures as of July 25, 2014. Those measures are KPM # 2, having to do with Services to Victims, and KPM # 4, having to do with Early Disposition Programs and Specialty Courts. Because the results for KPM # 1 (Child Support Collections) are reported on a federal fiscal year basis, that data will not be available until November 2014. No results are once again available for the Customer Service measure. For the third straight year the results for KPM # 2 exceeded the target established by the Legislature. For KPM # 4, a few counties continue to not have either an Early Disposition Program or Specialty Courts. That is reasonable because these counties maintain dockets that are not as overloaded as other counties and are not in as much need for such programs to gain efficiencies.

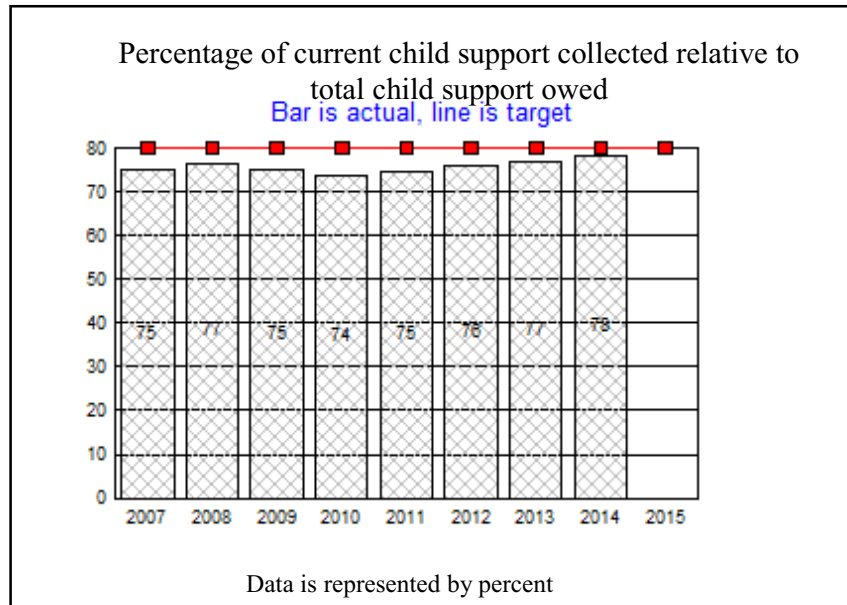
4. CHALLENGES

The biggest challenge to uniform and more easily-collected data remains a lack of modern, linked technology that allows for standardized forms and methods for data collection. This varies from county to county based upon county investment ability. Because the State does not provide any additional resources to the 36 offices, each office must rely on balancing of its budget to obtain the best technology available.

5. RESOURCES AND EFFICIENCY

Consistent use and application of specialty and early disposition courts keeps the number of people being referred to these courts very high. These courts provide great efficiencies to the justice system, shortening duration of cases, reducing failures to appear and overtime for police, and increasing speed of restitution to victims, while providing needed treatment services to prevent crime and victimization down the road. It is important to remember that the State provides funding only for the compensation of the 36 elected district attorneys and for the mandatory risk assessment.

KPM #1	Child Support Collections - Percentage of current child support collected relative to total child support owed.	2007
Goal	Improve effectiveness of efforts to increase child support distributed to households with children	
Oregon Context	Progress Board Benchmark #57 (Child Support Payments)	
Data Source	Child support collection data from each DA office involved in collecting child support	
Owner	Doug Harclerod, ODAA Executive Director, (541) 868-6994	



1. OUR STRATEGY

26 of 36 District Attorneys’ offices provide child collection services to their non-welfare customers. The remaining 10 counties* use the services of the Oregon Department of Justice, Division of Child Support (DCS). Oregon’s families depend upon this important court-ordered source of income to provide

for their children. It is vital that these court orders be upheld to both ensure the accountability of the financially-responsible parent and to protect their children and those who provide them with direct care.

*Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jefferson, Lake, Linn, Sherman, Wheeler

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The measurement was new in 2007-09 and the target was established at 80 % and has remained at that level.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

The results for the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 2014 were 78.2 %. This is slightly higher than the previous fiscal year. For federal fiscal years 2011-2013, the percentage of current child support collected relative to the total current child support owed averaged 76.2 %. The results achieved by the 26 District Attorneys' offices have been improving the past three federal fiscal years.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Given that the only other entity doing this work in Oregon, the Oregon Department of Justice Division of Child Support (DCS), has a different clientele, and because child support enforcement scenarios vary from county to county based on size and income levels, it is a difficult comparison to attempt. The types of cases for instance handled by the District Attorney offices are comprised of families that have not had to rely on state assistance (TANF) while the DCS offices handle cases that currently rely or formerly relied on state assistance. Because the District Attorneys are responsible for the non-welfare collections, their percentages will appear to be more effective than those of DCS whose clients have more financial difficulties.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Child support enforcement efforts are often tied to economic forces. During times for instance when the economy is struggling, collections may become more difficult. It is at these times, however, that financial pressures on the custodial parent for childcare are also at their highest.

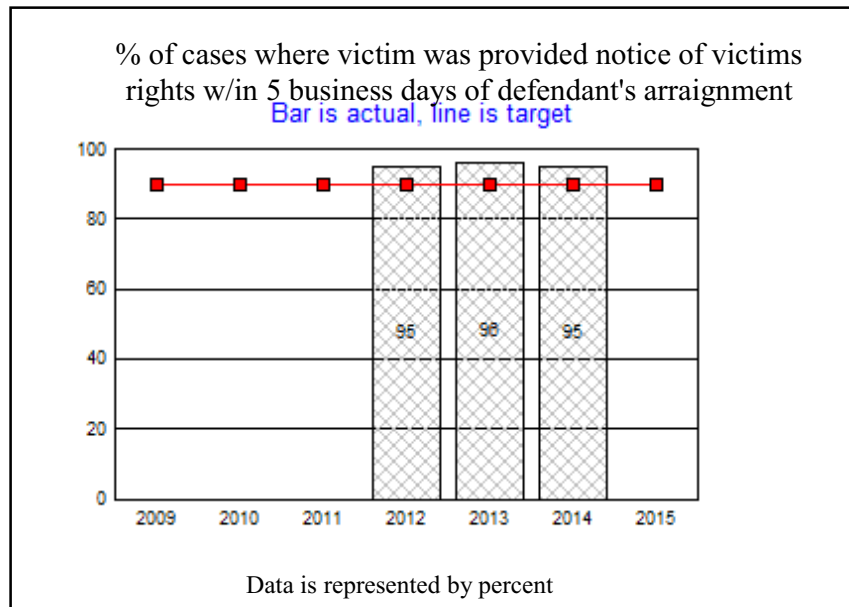
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Greater coordination, both in staff support and training and in technology, between DCS and the District Attorneys child support specialists is vital to the system to function at its highest level. This coordination is critical to best leverage for federal incentive match dollars and to reach the optimal court-ordered results for Oregon's families. The first steps have been taken in early 2011 to improve communication, coordination and structure. Initial results appear promising, at no additional cost to either the State or the counties. A centralized technology system for the 36 counties would assist in easing the ability to collect and maintain the data, however the District Attorneys are committed to continuing to provide this information to the Legislature and these services to Oregon's families. A restoration of prosecutorial assistance would ease the burden on the offices that are on the front line of these issues.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data is straightforward, using Current Collections. Collections must be received in the month they come due to have a positive result on this measure. The reporting cycle is the federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30).

KPM #2	Services to Victims - Percentage of adult criminal cases where the named victim(s) are provided “prompt notice” of their rights as crime victims.	2007
Goal	Prompt notice of statutory and constitutional rights to victims	
Oregon Context	ODAA Mission Statement	
Data Source	Local District Attorney Offices	
Owner	Doug Harclerod, ODAA Executive Director, (541) 868-6994	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Take the actions necessary to ensure that victims are provided notice of their rights within five business days of the defendant's first arraignment.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This performance measure quantifies the percentage of adult criminal cases where the named victim(s) are provided with “prompt notice” (meaning notice is provided within five business days of the defendant’s first arraignment) of their rights as crime victims, as codified in statute and as prescribed in the State Constitution. The target is 90 %.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Our performance for the state fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 was 94.6 % and exceeded the target level. Since the addition of the victims’ rights enforcement provisions in the Oregon Constitution in 2008, the District Attorneys have been changing their practices to ensure a better response rate for this measure. Of all the groups providing services to victims, only District Attorneys are responsible for the Constitutional rights of victims. District Attorneys’ offices have varying practices of delivering prompt notice, due to size and county resource capabilities. D.A. offices are experimenting with different ways and times to provide this notice. Many District Attorneys’ offices give victims of felonies the required information on Grand Jury day. Most counties rely on mailing notices to victims of misdemeanors within five days of arraignment, which aligns with the time period required by Grand Jury. Other smaller counties rely on phoning each victim or notifying the victims in person.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Approximately 2/3 of states have Constitutionally-guaranteed rights for crime victims, although not all have the enforcement provisions that Oregon has, and therefore quantifying differences from state to state is not possible. The District Attorneys are committed to protecting the rights of crime victims. To that end, in 2011, the Oregon District Attorneys Association adopted a four-point values statement which includes the tenet, “Justice and public safety require the protection of and advocacy for the Constitutional and statutory rights of victims.”

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

While the compliance rate for this measure is high, the number of victims notified is affected by factors that are common to all programs that provide services to a diverse population. First, victims may be difficult to locate because: 1. They don't want law enforcement contact because they are aligned with the suspect or are wanted themselves; 2. They are afraid for their safety; 3. There is incomplete contact information for the victims; and 4. Logistic and budgetary restrictions. Multnomah and Marion counties, for example, have automated systems which send rights letters out in the appropriate time period and those systems make tracking this measure much easier. Wasco County (and others) still call or write each victim individually. Depending on the size and available technology of each county office, the ability to track this information can either be simple or onerous. This lack of uniformity impacts the net results.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The District Attorneys and their victim assistance programs need to find a standardized method of notifying victims and for collecting the information required by this performance measure, including the total number of victims and whether or how they were contacted within the specified five days of arraignment. There are a number of software systems available but at this time, the expense of these programs is prohibitive for many counties. However, with the advent of the Oregon Judicial Department's eCourt system, there may be more affordable practical solutions available which will allow for much more complete and uniform data collection for this KPM.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Fiscal year 2014 data was collected via an on-line electronic survey that was emailed to the Office Managers of the District Attorney's offices. For counties that do not have Office Manager positions or an equivalent, the electronic survey was sent directly to the District Attorney. All 36 counties responded to the survey. Because the method of victim notification varies by county, the data has some variability even though it is measuring the same thing. For example, in some counties, victims such as Safeway, Fred Meyer and other large Corporate entities are not notified for each shoplifting case. The composite percentage of 95 % as illustrated in the bar chart for fiscal year 2014 is the average percentage for the 36 counties that responded with a percentage. Each county and their percentage is given equal weight.

KPM #3	Customer Service – Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency’s customer service as “good” or “excellent”: overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.	2007
Goal		
Oregon Context	ODAA Mission	
Data Source		
Owner	Doug Harclerod, ODAA Executive Director, (541) 868-6994	



1. OUR STRATEGY

The District Attorneys have chosen the term “customer service” over “customer satisfaction” because those we serve are victims, defendants, witnesses and our partners in the judicial and public safety systems. Rarely are victims or defendants “satisfied”. District Attorneys strive to ensure defendants receive fair administration of justice and sentences or sanctions that fit the crimes they commit, in accordance with the policies set by the Legislature, appropriate treatment for those with addiction, and diversion or alternative programs for those offenders who can most benefit from them. District Attorneys work to ensure victims

receive their statutory and Constitutional rights and appropriate restitution. They care for children in dependency cases and through child support enforcement. They work with their criminal justice partners to keep the court system moving efficiently. They work in partnership with their public safety partners to support public safety infrastructure and support policies that create safer communities. Quantifying these results is not easily achieved.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

New to all agencies in the 2009-11 biennium, the District Attorneys believe that their service levels have been high historically, and that progress has been made in this area. Again, determining a method to quantify service is difficult. In this case, it is more effective to provide evidence, rather than data, to support these assertions. In addition, as elected officials, the services provided to their communities have a very tangible performance measurement in the election cycle, every four years.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

District Attorneys work constantly to improve service to the criminal justice system by working with the defense bar, judges, treatment providers and the business community in specialty courts and diversion programs. For more detailed information, please see KPM # 4. District Attorneys provide services to a wide variety of citizens. More specifically, the district attorneys provide services to: the Oregon State Police, every county sheriff, all the City Police Agencies, Federal Law Enforcement, tribal law enforcement, and many campus security forces. The services range from providing trainings, legal and technical advice, to prosecution services. The District Attorneys also provide services to the judicial branch, the defense bar, victims and a wide variety of other legal entities. The best method of collecting and assessing the customer satisfaction would be a survey of all the consumers of our services. The primary issue preventing this from occurring is funding, more specifically, a lack of funding to provide this service to the 36 elected District Attorneys.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There is no other agency that provides the same services that the 36 independently elected District Attorneys provide.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Factors effecting customer service results are as varied as the cases that are prosecuted. Some domestic violence victims, for example, do not want their batterers to be prosecuted, as they are either fearful or have been led to believe that they somehow deserve the treatment they receive. Often, they are dissatisfied with prosecutors who choose to proceed over their objections, for their own safety and that of their children. In other cases, victims are not pleased with plea decisions. In those cases, results would appear unacceptably low. Conversely, defendants receiving diversion for first time DUII or

domestic violence arrests are often very satisfied with the service provided by District Attorneys. Additionally, different law enforcement agencies work together with different District Attorneys. Some of the large police agencies work closely with their District Attorney while some seek advice from other local counsel such as City Attorneys.

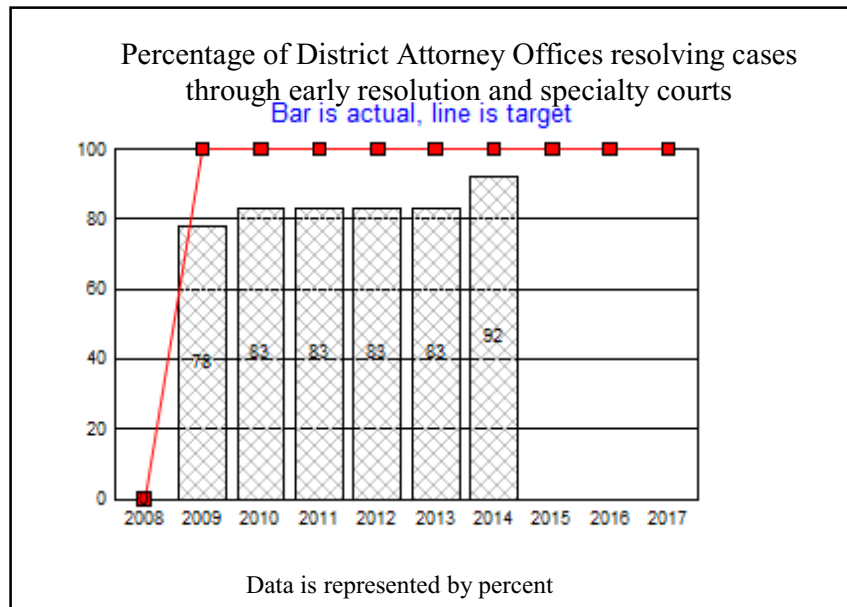
6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

District Attorneys will continue to seek to improve service to their constituents, their judicial system and public safety partners, defendants and victims through innovative programs, multidisciplinary task forces, and an increased ability to plan strategically. Should it become a priority for the legislature to obtain specific customer service information through funding of staff and materials to obtain such information, the District Attorneys would not oppose such a direction.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Again, anecdotal evidence, rather than hard data, is the measurement for this KPM. As noted above, there is no source of funding available to gather customer service information from those who utilize the services of the 36 District Attorneys.

KPM #4	Early and Special Resolution Programs - Percentage of District Attorney offices resolving cases through early and special resolution, number of cases resolved.	2007
Goal	Ensure prompt resolution of cases, protect public safety and increase efficiency of Criminal Justice System	
Oregon Context	Progress Board Benchmarks #62, #65, #66	
Data Source	Local District Attorney Offices	
Owner	Doug Harclerod, ODA Executive Director, (541) 868-6994	



1. OUR STRATEGY

Oregon’s court system, hampered by budgetary and space constraints, has been well-served by the partnership of District Attorneys, judges, the criminal defense bar, treatment providers and others through the advent and administration of early resolution and specialty courts. These courts create efficiencies by

reducing costs, increasing treatment services, and preventing downstream costs by helping to keep families together. In every county where adequate support services are available, so are specialty courts and early disposition programs. Our strategy is to enumerate the number of counties utilizing specialty courts and/or early disposition programs and the numbers and types of specialty courts in operation statewide. Early disposition programs are also known as early resolution programs.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target of 100 % corresponds to all 36 Oregon Counties having an Early Disposition Program and/or Specialty Courts.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

A review of thirty evaluations involving twenty-four drug courts, conducted by the National Drug Court Institute, found that these facilities keep felony offenders in treatment or other structured services at roughly double the retention rate of community drug programs. Drug courts provide closer supervision than other treatment programs and substantially reduce drug use and criminal behavior among participants. Incarceration of drug-using offenders costs county taxpayers appropriately \$ 21,000 per person per year, according to figures from Douglas County Corrections. In contrast the Drug Court treatment program costs approximately \$ 2,500 per offender. Recidivism rates are dramatically reduced through the Drug Court treatment program, thus resulting in lowering crime and building safer communities while saving tax dollars. Prior to the 2009-11 biennium, there were 68 early or special resolution programs/courts in 28 counties. As of June 30, 2014 the number of counties reporting they have an Early Disposition Program and/or Specialty Courts has grown to 33 counties. This translates to almost 92 % of the counties. 30 counties reported that they operate Specialty Courts while 14 counties reported they have an Early Disposition Program. Specialty courts include the following types: Family, Juvenile, Mental Health, DV, DUII, Drug, and Veteran's. Statewide, drug courts are the most prevalent type of specialty court with 24 counties reporting they have a drug court. Juvenile courts are the second most prevalent type of specialty court with 14 counties reporting they have such a court.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

State to state comparisons in alternative courts and early resolution programs is difficult, given the vast differences in appropriations, populations and available treatment programming.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The two main factors that affect a greater result in this performance measure are the lack of participation by one or more of the necessary justice system participants and the lack of financial and/or staff support to expand these courts. These are explained in greater detail below in the “What Needs to be Done” section.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

There needs to be continued support for the implementation of early resolution programs and alternative courts in counties that currently do not provide them. This can be accomplished by training and by financial support of existing and new programs. It would be a mistake to conclude no additional funding is needed for existing programs - often these programs are forced to limit participation due to modest funding levels. The fact that three counties do not have an Early Disposition Program or Specialty Court should not be viewed as an indication that the District Attorneys are not meeting their goals. These counties maintain dockets that are not as overloaded as other counties and are not in as much need for such programs to gain efficiencies.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

Oregon fiscal year

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND THEIR DEPUTIES		III. USING PERFORMANCE DATA
Agency Mission: The Mission of the Oregon District Attorney is to uphold the United States Constitution and the Constitution and laws of the State of Oregon, to preserve the safety of the public, to protect the rights of crime victims and to pursue justice for all citizens with skill, honor and integrity.		
Contact: Doug Harclerod, Executive Director, ODAA		Contact Phone: 541-868-6994
Alternate:		Alternate Phone:
The following questions indicate how performance measures and data are used for management and accountability purposes.		
1. INCLUSIVITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Staff : * Elected Officials: * Stakeholders: * Citizens: 	
2 MANAGING FOR RESULTS		
3 STAFF TRAINING		
4 COMMUNICATING RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Staff : * Elected Officials: * Stakeholders: * Citizens: 	

2015-17 Public Safety Subcommittee Ways and Means

- Actions to comply with HB 4131 - Not Applicable
- Results of Audits conducted by the Secretary of State - Not Applicable
- Changes to budget and/or management flexibility affecting agency operations - Not Applicable
- Proposed Technology and Capital Construction Projects - Not Applicable
- Position Reclassifications completed during the 2013-15 Biennium - February 2014 Session, HB 5201
- New hires made during the 2013-15 Biennium - Included
- Ending Balance Form - Not Applicable

2015-17 Public Safety Subcommittee Ways and Means

77th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY – 2014 Session
BUDGET REPORT AND MEASURE SUMMARY

MEASURE: HB 5201-A

JOINT COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Carrier – House: Rep. Buckley
Carrier – Senate: Sen. Devlin

Action: Do Pass as Amended and be Printed A-Engrossed

Vote: 21 – 5 – 0

House

Yeas: Barker, Buckley, Frederick, Huffman, Jenson, Komp, Nathanson, Read, Smith, Tomei, Williamson

Nays: Hanna, Freeman, McLane, Richardson

Exc:

Senate

Yeas: Bates, Devlin, Edwards, Girod, Hansell, Johnson, Monroe, Steiner Hayward, Thomsen, Winters

Nays: Whitsett

Exc:

Prepared By: Linda Ames and Laurie Byerly, Legislative Fiscal Office

Reviewed By: Daron Hill, Legislative Fiscal Office

Meeting Date: March 6, 2014

Agency

Various Agencies

Emergency Board

Biennium

2013-15

2015-17 Public Safety Subcommittee Ways and Means

PUBLIC SAFETY

Department of Corrections

The Subcommittee restored \$26,043,835 General Fund, nearly the full 2% supplemental ending balance holdback. The funding allocation by division is unchanged from the legislatively adopted budget for 2013-15.

- \$17,849,890 in Operations and Health services
- \$4,342,090 in Community Corrections
- \$2,570,120 in Administration, general services, and human resources
- \$1,281,735 in Offender management and rehabilitation

The Capital Improvements 2% holdback was not restored.

The Subcommittee approved an updated Package 091 Statewide Administrative Savings, eliminating 2 positions and 2.00 FTE in information technology. A portion of the agency's reduction was also moved from personal services to services and supplies.

Criminal Justice Commission

The Subcommittee restored \$69,366 General Fund of the 2% supplemental ending balance holdback that was included in the agency's original legislatively adopted budget for 2013-15; this amount represents 25% of the holdback. The Commission will utilize the restored funds for Attorney General costs related to rule-making implementation for the Justice Reinvestment Grant Program established in HB 3194 (2013).

An updated Package 091 Statewide Administrative Savings was approved, that included shifting the full amount of the reduction to services and supplies. This action was taken primarily because the agency's budget is 93% special payments and contains only 9 positions.

District Attorneys and Their Deputies

The Subcommittee restored the full 2% supplemental ending balance holdback of \$209,190 General Fund for the District Attorneys. This action was taken primarily because the agency's budget is 96% personal services and without the restoration the agency would need to reduce district attorney working days.

The Subcommittee added \$240,000 General Fund to the budget of the District Attorneys to provide a one-time \$5,000 compensation increase to the salary plan for each District Attorney effective July 1, 2014. It is the intent of the Subcommittee that this appropriation be used to increase the salary of each District Attorney by the \$5,000 amount regardless of what tier each District Attorney is currently in within the compensation plan.

Department of Justice

The Subcommittee restored the full 2% supplemental ending balance holdback of \$1,212,520 General Fund for the Department of Justice. The Subcommittee, however, repurposed the restoration by restoring the \$1.2 million in the following amounts for the following purposes:

- \$6,000 to the Office of the Attorney General and administration for Project Clean Slate

2015-17 Public Safety Subcommittee
Ways and Means

New Hires during the 2013-15 Biennium

Position #	County	County Population < 100k \$8274/month	County Population > 100k \$9739/month
1960001	Union	X	
1960005	Josephine	X	
1960022	Lincoln	X	
1960027	Deschutes		X
1960035	Grant	X	

*The District Attorney classification only has 2 steps – 1 for counties with a population under 100,000 and 1 for counties with a population over 100,000.