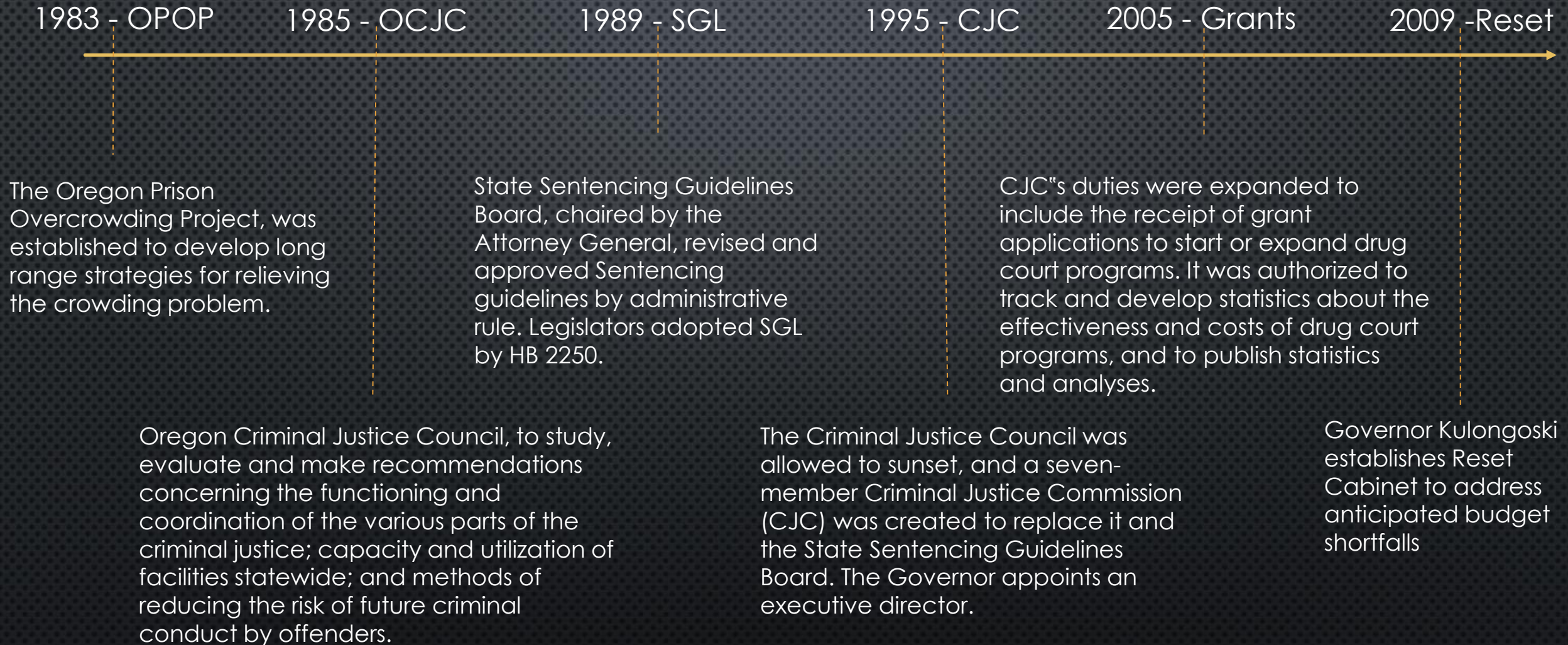


101: THE OREGON CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

PRESENTATION TO SJUD / HJUD 2017

MIKE SCHMIDT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CJC

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF THE CJC?



WHO ARE THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE CJC?

Bob Ball

Chair, Multnomah County

SEBASTIAN TAPIA

Associate Lane County Counsel

WALTER BEGLAU

District Attorney, Marion County

WALLY HICKS

Legal Counsel, Josephine County

GREG HAZARBEDIAN

Public Defender, Lane County

KIKI PARKER-ROSE

Community Corrections, Klamath County

ROB BOVETT

Legal Counsel, Associated Oregon Counties

FLOYD PROZANSKI

Senator, District 4 –Lane & Douglas

DUANE STARK

Representative, District 4 – Grants Pass

WHAT DOES THE CJC DO?

THE MISSION OF THE OREGON CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION IS TO IMPROVE THE LEGITIMACY, EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE AND LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

WE DO THIS BY:

- PROVIDING A CENTRALIZED AND IMPARTIAL FORUM FOR STATEWIDE POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING;
- DEVELOPING A LONG-RANGE PUBLIC SAFETY PLAN FOR OREGON;
- ANALYZING CAPACITY AND USE OF STATE PRISONS AND LOCAL JAILS, IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS AND METHODS TO REDUCE FUTURE CRIMINAL CONDUCT;
- FUNDING AND EVALUATING OREGON'S DRUG COURTS;
- CONDUCTING RESEARCH;
- DEVELOPING FISCAL AND RACIAL / ETHNIC IMPACT ESTIMATES OF CRIME-RELATED LEGISLATION;
- PROVIDING A STATISTICAL AND DATA CLEARINGHOUSE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE;
- ADMINISTERING OREGON'S FELONY SENTENCING GUIDELINES; AND
- STAFFING THE PUBLIC SAFETY TASK FORCE AND OTHER ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The Oregon Sentencing Guidelines Grid

Crime Seriousness	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Prob Term	Max Depart	PPS
11	225-269	196-224	178-194	164-177	149-163	135-148	129-134	122-128	120-121	5 Years		3 Years
10	121-130	116-120	111-115	91-110	81-90	71-80	66-70	61-65	58-60			
9	66-72	61-65	56-60	51-55	46-50	41-45	39-40	37-38	34-36			
8	41-45	35-40	29-34	27-28	25-26	23-24	21-22	19-20	16-18	3 Years	18 Mos.	2 Years
7	31-36	25-30	21-24	19-20	16-18	180-90	180-90	180-90	180-90			
6	25-30	19-24	15-18	13-14	10-12	180-90	180-90	180-90	180-90			
5	15-16	13-14	11-12	9-10	6-8	180-90	120-60	120-60	120-60	2 Years	12 Mos.	1 Year
4	10-11	8-9	120-60	120-60	120-60	120-60	120-60	120-60	120-60			
3	120-60	120-60	120-60	120-60	120-60	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30			
2	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	1 ½ Years	6 Mos.	1 Year
1	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30	90-30			

The presumptive grid block for any felony conviction is the intersection where the crime seriousness ranking and the criminal history classification meet. Grid blocks in the shaded area represent the range of presumptive imprisonment and post-prison supervision (PPS). Non-shaded grid blocks are presumptive sentences of probation (Prob. Term) with local custodial sanctions in days (upper number) and maximum jail days without a departure (lower number).

In grid blocks 4-C and 4-D, for offenders sentenced under 2011 Oregon Laws ch 598 (SB 395), the upper number of sanction units shall be 180, and the lower number of sanction units shall be 90. Offenders sentenced under 2011 Oregon Laws ch 598 shall serve a mandatory minimum term of incarceration of 90 days without reduction for any reason.

The probation term of 5 years applies to levels 9-11, the term of 3 years applies to levels 6-8, 2 years applies to levels 3-5, and 1 ½ years applies to levels 1-2.

The upward dispositional departure maximum sentence (Max Dispositional Depart) for a presumptive probation sentence shall be:

- (a) Up to six months for offenses classified in Crime Categories 1 and 2, or grid blocks 3-G, 3-H and 3-I;
- (b) Up to twelve months for offenses classified in grid blocks 3-A through 3-F, 4-C through 4-I and 5-G through 5-I; and
- (c) Up to eighteen months for offenses classified in grid blocks 5-F, 6-F through 6-I, and 7-F through 7-I.

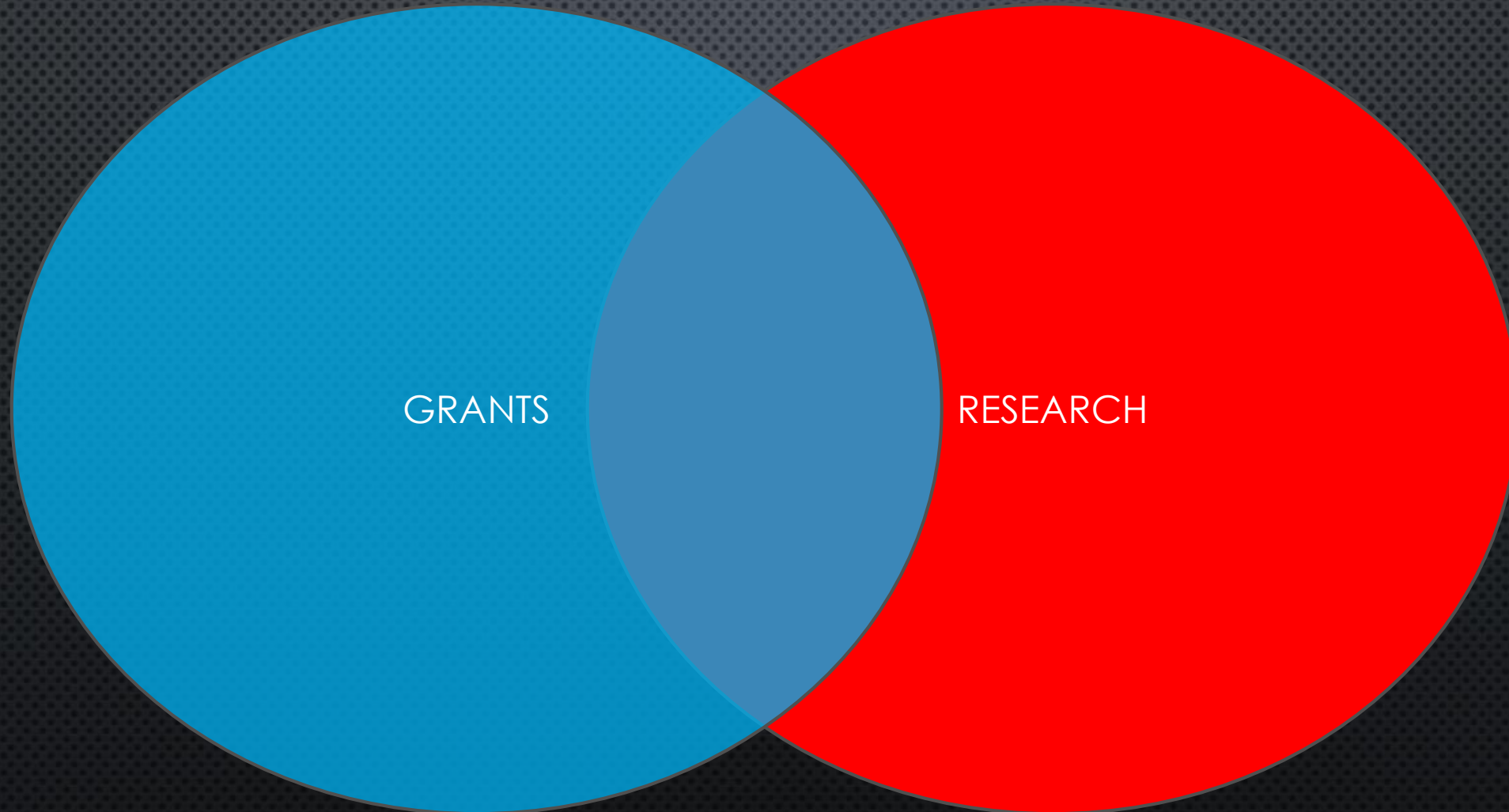
Under certain conditions a probation sentence may be imposed in grid blocks 8-G, 8-H and 8-I without a departure.

Criminal History Categories

Oregon Administrative Rule 213-004-0007 defines criminal history categories.

A	The criminal history includes three or more person felonies in any combination of adult convictions or juvenile adjudications.
B	The criminal history includes two person felonies in any combination of adult convictions or juvenile adjudications.
C	The criminal history includes one adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony; and one or more adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a non-person felony.
D	The criminal history includes one adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudications for a non-person felony.
E	The criminal history includes four or more adult convictions for non-person felonies but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony.
F	The criminal history includes two or three adult convictions for non-person felonies but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony.
G	The criminal history includes four or more adult convictions for Class A misdemeanors; one adult conviction for a non-person felony; or three or more juvenile adjudications for non-person felonies, but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony.
H	The criminal history includes no adult felony conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony; no more than two juvenile adjudications for non-person felonies; and no more than three adult convictions for Class A misdemeanors.
I	The criminal history does not include any juvenile adjudication for a felony or any adult conviction for a felony or Class A misdemeanor.

WHAT DOES THE CJC DO?



GRANTS:

- **JUSTICE REINVESTMENT** - \$38.7 MILLION IN 2015-2017 BIENNIUM
- **SPECIALTY COURTS** - \$14 MILLION IN 2015-2017 BIENNIUM
- **CJC** IS THE STATE ADMINISTERING AGENCY (**SAA**) - FREQUENTLY REQUIRES US TO SIGN OFF ON, OR HELP APPLY FOR MANY FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS.

Introduction to Justice Reinvestment

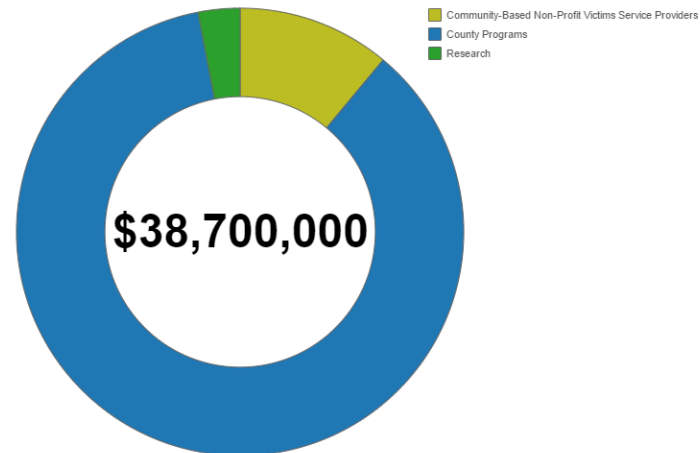
For the 2015-17 budget biennium, the Oregon Legislature allocated **\$38.7 million** to the Justice Reinvestment Grant Program (JRGP) to support county-level public safety programs that meet the four goals of Justice Reinvestment:

- Reducing recidivism through evidence-based practices and research
- Reducing prison populations and avert future prison construction
- Increasing public safety
- Holding offenders accountable

As defined by statute, a minimum 10% of JRGP funds must be directed to community-based, non-profit victim services. An additional 3% are reserved for rigorous statewide research and evaluation.

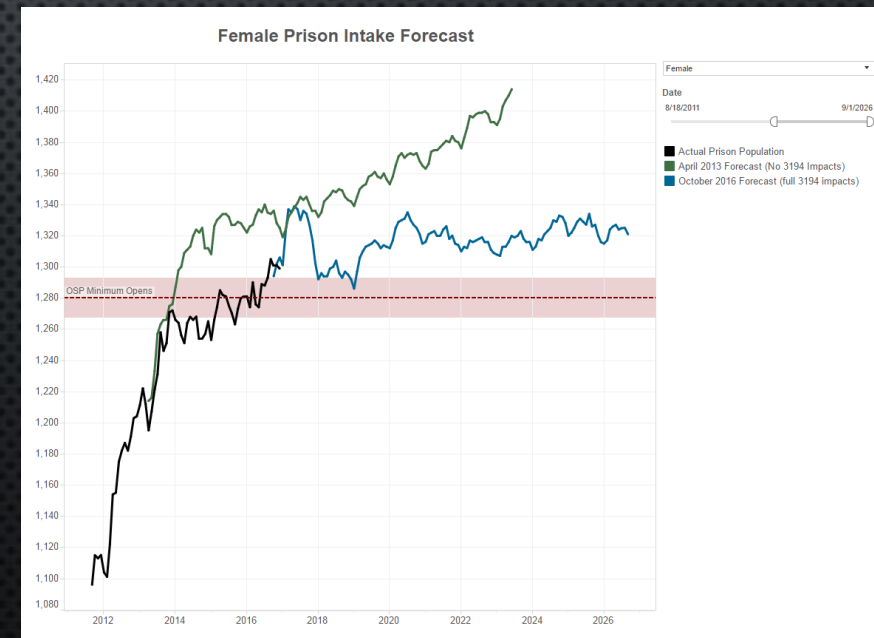
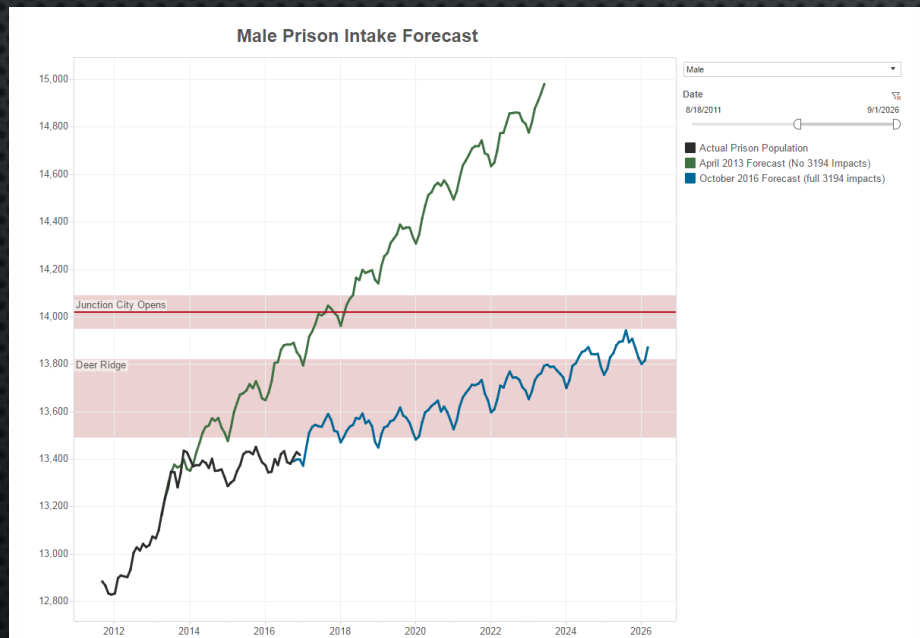
All 36 counties received JRGP funds and provide quarterly Justice Reinvestment Progress Reports to the Criminal Justice Commission. The data from these Progress Reports is represented in this dashboard. As some counties are still in the process of implementing new programs, data may not be shown for all quarters in every county.

This dashboard shows only county programs funded in whole or in part by the Justice Reinvestment Grant Program. Counties across the state provide many public

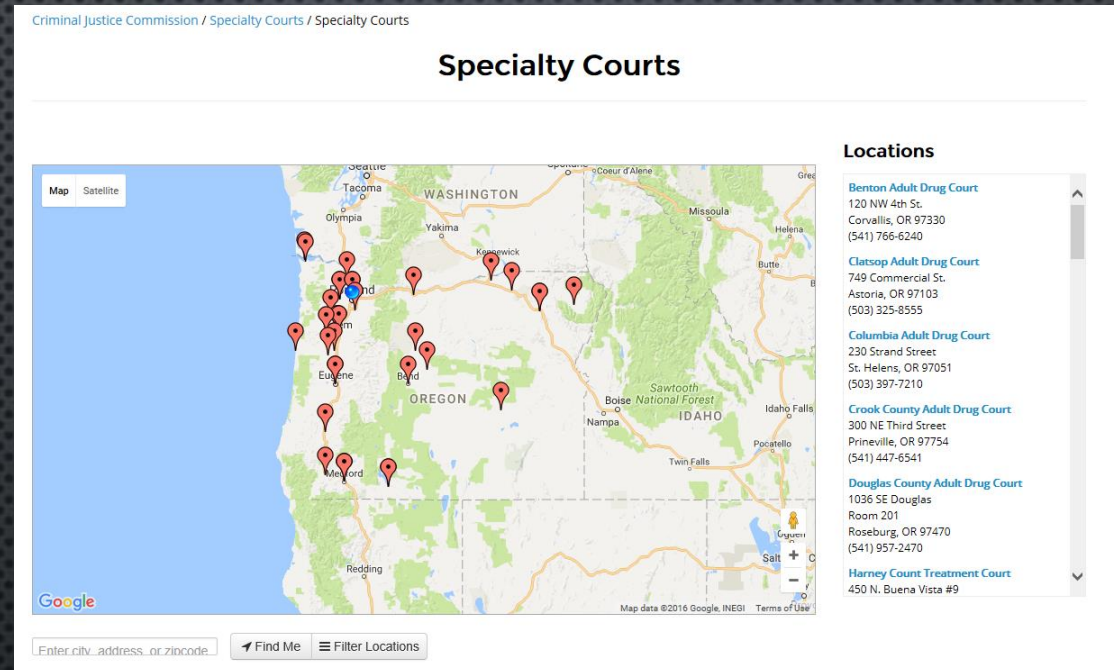


WHAT IS JUSTICE REINVESTMENT?

BETWEEN 2000 AND 2010, OREGON'S PRISON RATE INCREASED BY NEARLY 50% GROWING TO 14,000 INMATES WITH A TOTAL BIENNIAL CORRECTIONS BUDGET OVER \$1.4 BILLION. JUSTICE REINVESTMENT IS AN APPROACH TO SPENDING RESOURCES MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH THE GOALS OF REDUCING RECIDIVISM, DECREASING PRISON USE, PROTECTING THE PUBLIC AND HOLDING OFFENDERS ACCOUNTABLE.



SPECIALTY COURTS GRANTS



BEGINNING IN 2005, THE LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZED AN INITIAL ALLOCATION OF \$2.5 MILLION TO CJC TO FUND A COMPETITIVE DRUG COURT PROGRAM. THOSE FUNDS, IN ADDITION TO FUNDING THROUGH THE BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM, ALLOWED CJC TO EXPAND TO A TOTAL OF 20 STATE DRUG COURTS IN 2009. FOR THE 2015-17 BIENNIUM, CJC ALLOCATED \$14 MILLION IN STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS TO SPECIALTY COURTS. THE CJC CURRENTLY SUPPORTS **38 SPECIALTY COURTS**.

RESEARCH

CJC HOUSES THE STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)

- 2016 CJC REPORTS:
 - JUVENILE RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS
 - ADULT RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS
 - SHORT TERM TRANSITIONAL LEAVE PROGRAM ANALYSIS
- 2016 CJC STUDIES IN PROCESS:
 - 416 RCT TAKING PLACE IN MARION AND LANE COUNTIES – EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE END OF 2018, FULL REPORT EARLY 2022
 - BASIC HOUSING RCT TAKING PLACE IN POLK, BAKER, AND UMATILLA COUNTIES – EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE END OF 2019, FULL REPORT EARLY 2023
 - REENTRY SUPERVISION QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TAKING PLACE IN WASHINGTON AND LINN COUNTIES – EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE APRIL 2017, FULL REPORT SUMMER 2017
 - PRESENTENCING ASSESSMENT QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TAKING PLACE IN JOSEPHINE, YAMHILL, AND UNION COUNTIES – EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE END OF 2017, FULL REPORT EARLY 2021.



INTERACTIVE DATA DASHBOARDS



Justice Reinvestment Prison Usage

Added November 16, 2016



Prison Use for All Crime Types

Updated December 19, 2016



Recidivism

Updated Dec 2, 2016



Short-Term Trans Leave

Updated January 13, 2017



Justice Reinvestment County Programs

Updated December 9, 2016



Oregon Drug Trends

Updated January 17, 2017



Justice Reinvestment Victim's Funding

Added June 30, 2016



Oregon Uniform Crime Report

Coming Soon

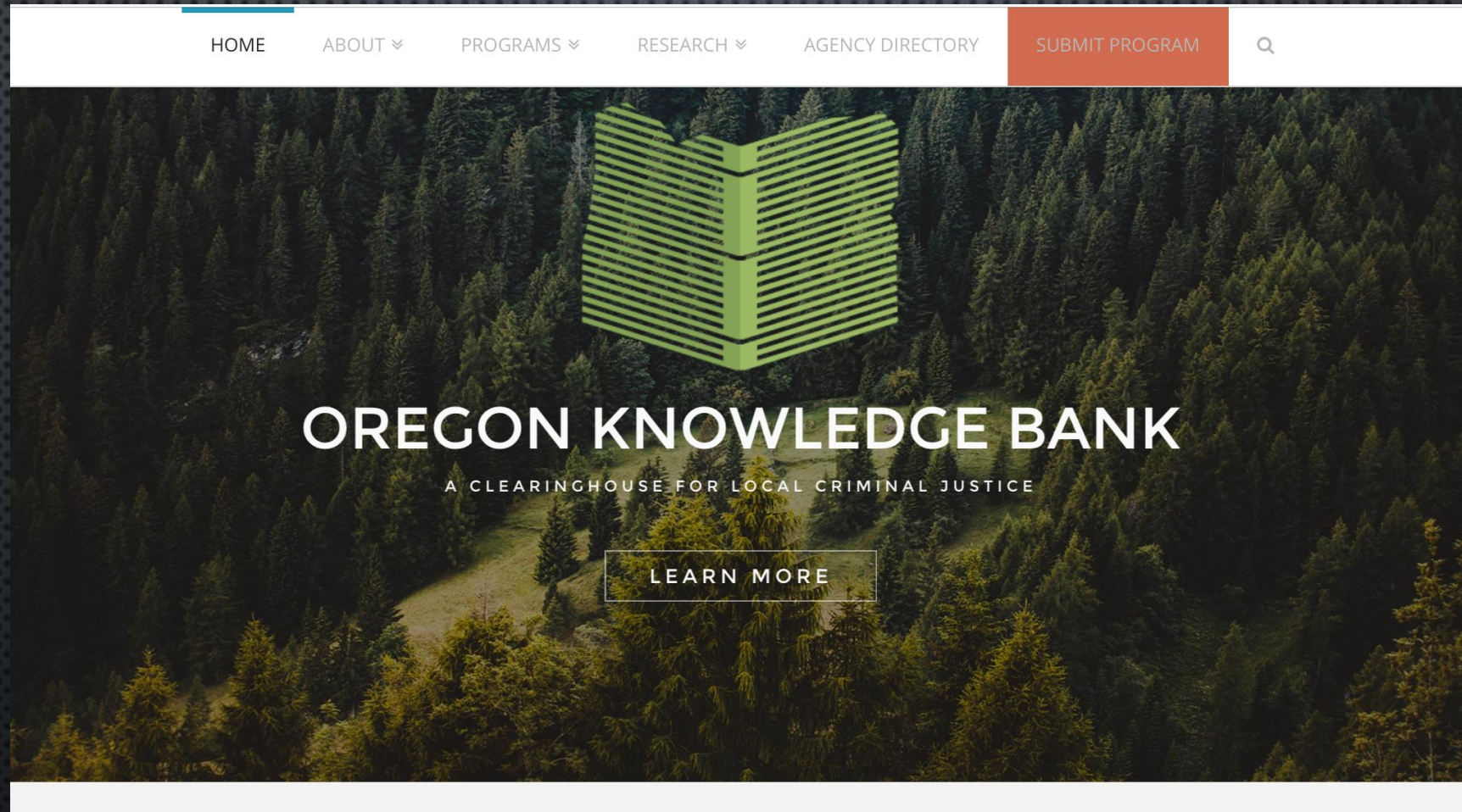


Treatment Courts

Coming Soon

[HTTP://WWW.OREGON.GOV/CJC/DATA/PAGES/MAIN.ASPX](http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/data/pages/main.aspx)

WHAT IS THE OREGON KNOWLEDGE BANK? (OKB)



[HTTP://OKB.OREGON.GOV/](http://okb.oregon.gov/)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION



2017
OREGON
JUSTICE
REINVESTMENT
SUMMIT



FEBRUARY 16-17
SALEM CONVENTION CENTER

LEGISLATIVE RECEPTION
FEBRUARY 16 @ 5PM