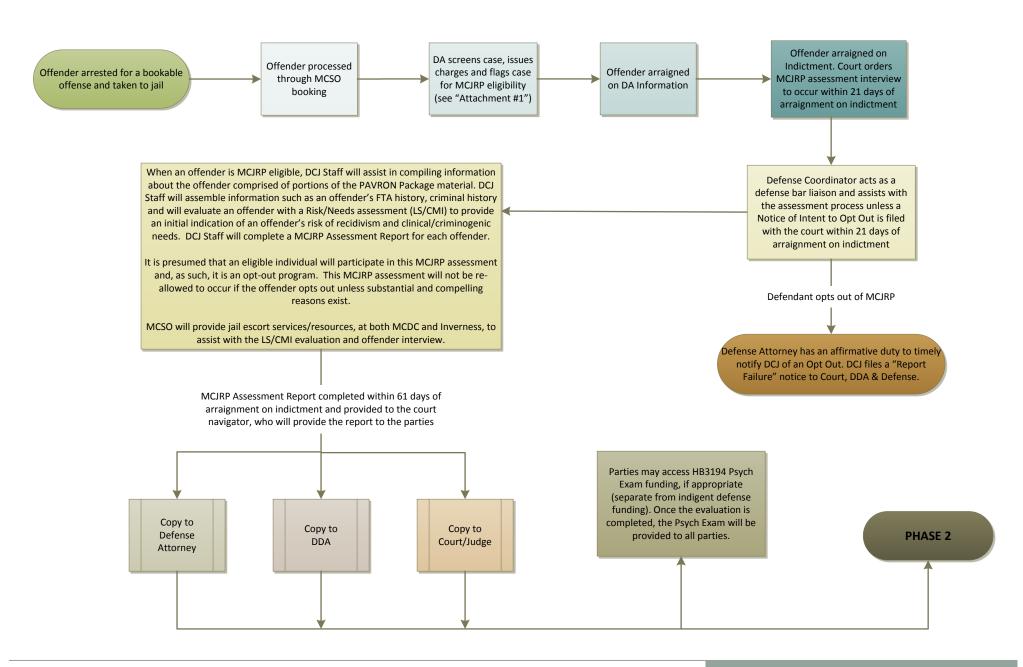
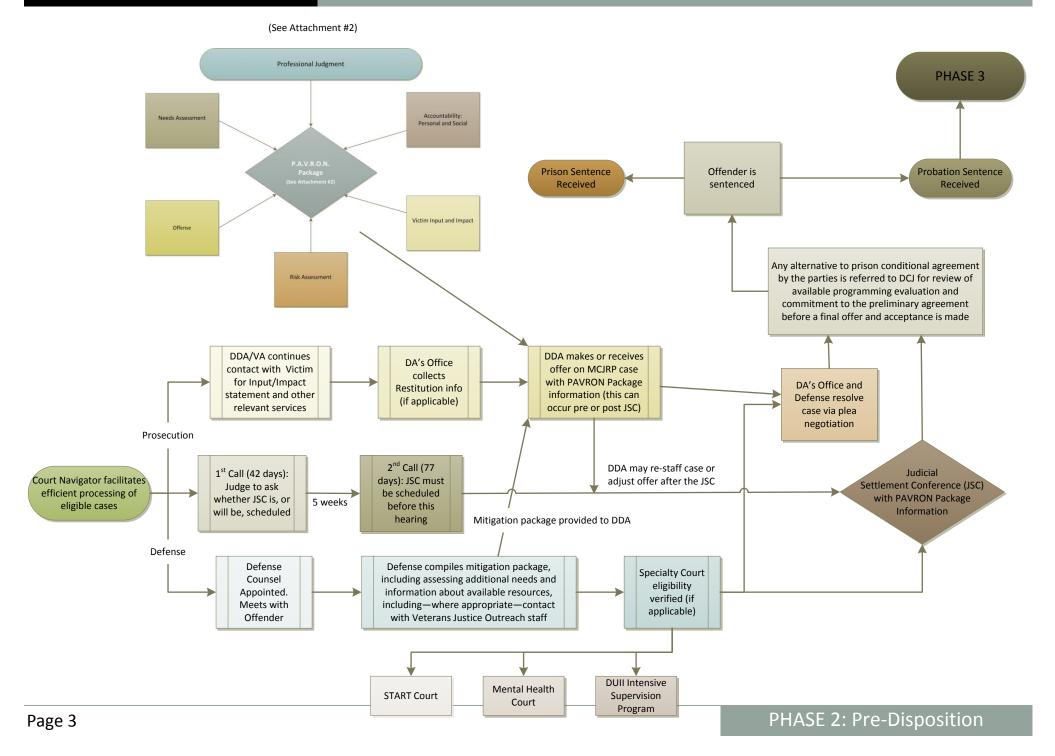
The MCJRP recognizes Multnomah County's historical responsible use of Oregon Department of Corrections, and other public safety resources, both before and after the passage of HB3194. Multnomah County also recognizes a continued desire and goal to improve its processes in order to have the best information available at important decision points throughout the public safety continuum. In order to meet that desire and goal, the LPSCC Justice Reinvestment Subcommittee recommends the implementation of the new case procedures outlined in this document.

The MCJRP establishes a process to assess offenders and provide a continuum of community-based sanctions, services and programs that are designed to reduce recidivism, decrease the county's utilization of imprisonment in DOC institutions while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable.

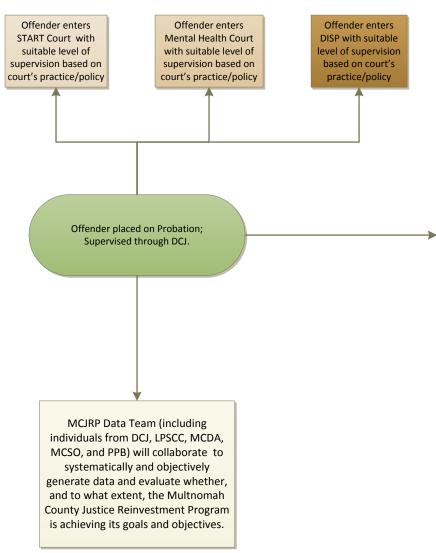
The MCJRP is a pilot program with funding beginning July 1, 2014. The program will be rigorously evaluated by the coordinated data team for effectiveness by measuring various outcomes.



MCJRP Case Procedure using PAVRON Package Information



MCJRP Supervision Case Procedure Post-Conviction



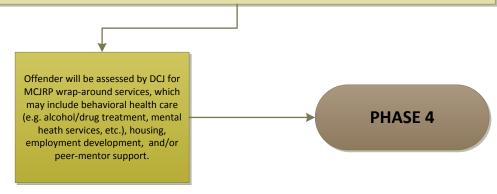
MCJRP 120-Day Intensive Supervision:

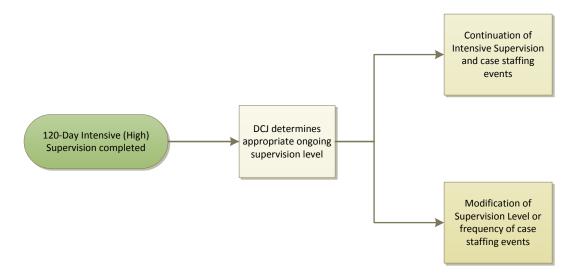
If an offender enters into a specialty court (DISP, MHC, or START), the defendant must abide by the terms and conditions of that court, including supervision contact plans. Otherwise, unless the parties negotiate an alternative, the following supervision plan will apply: A defendant who is placed on probation as a result of the MCJRP will have, at a minimum, 120 days of intensive (high) level supervision with regularly scheduled case staffing events (DCJ, DA's Office & possibly the Court Navigator and/or the Defense Coordinator). During this time, and possibly beyond, strict compliance with the agreed upon plan of supervision and a "swift and certain" sanction philosophy will be employed.

MCJRP Intensive Supervision Level Defined: Initial supervision of MCJRP cases will be similar to the Level 2 supervision level at DCJ (previously known as high risk supervision). Cases placed on MCJRP intensive supervision will have a minimum of four PO contacts per month and one home visit within the first 30 days of supervision. The rate of PO contacts can be adjusted to more than four contacts per month based on the behavior of the offender. Additional home and community contacts will occur as needed after the first 30 days. Offenders will be reviewed regularly for compliance with treatment, programming, and conditions. Case plans and risk assessments will be updated as needed. The officer will monitor and investigate all police contacts, will file jail detainers for serious violations, and will impose administrative sanctions when appropriate. The period of MCJRP supervision includes regular case staffing events with the PO, the DDA, and possibly the court. Offenders who engage in treatment, comply with conditions of supervision, and are making positive changes are eligible for decreased contacts with their PO after the 120 day MCJRP intensive level supervision period is completed.

If DCJ would have placed the MCJRP offender on Level 1 Supervision, the Level 1 Supervision procedures and policies will apply *in addition* to regularly scheduled case staffing events.

Law enforcement will assist in prevention and interdiction with increased law enforcement visibility and supervision support via reduced response time, home visits, and enforcement of court orders (including warrants). They will assist in providing swift and certain offender sanctions in collaboration with Probation Officers.





MCJRP Eligibility Criteria

The MCJRP Assessment report, which includes PAVRON package information, is intended for those arrested and/or charged with a felony offense that is presumptive prison. The MCJRP assessment is also intended for those individuals who are currently on felony probation following a downward dispositional determination and are exposed to revocation and a prison sentence based on an arrest or charge of any new crime.

Below is a list of felony charges that that are excluded from participation in the MCJRP assessment:

Aggravated Murder and Murder

Attempted Aggravated Murder and Attempted Murder

Manslaughter in the First Degree and Second Degree

Criminally Negligent Homicide

Aggravated Vehicular Homicide

Failure to Perform the Duties of a Driver (Death involved)

Any other Death involved offense (including Len Bias cases)

Arson in the First Degree

Assault in the First Degree

Kidnapping in the First Degree

Robbery in the First Degree

Domestic Violence involved Offenses

Child Victim under age 14

Sex Crimes/Offenses (including FRSO charges)

Professional Judgment

The information collected in the PAVRON Package should be used to inform professional judgment.

Needs Assessment

Identify an individual's clinical and criminogenic needs through the use of a needs assessment (e.g. drug and/or alcohol treatment, mental health related medication and/or counseling, psychiatric or psychological evaluation, housing, physical health-related issues, etc.) and program availability in the community. Treatment services should target an individual offender's clinical and criminogenic needs.

Offense

The nature and gravity of the underlying offense is recognized together with any relevant mitigating and/or aggravating information. Mitigating circumstances do not constitute a justification or excuse for the offense in question, but which, in fairness and mercy, may be considered as extenuating or reducing the degree of moral culpability.

Accountability:

Personal and Social

An obligation or willingness to accept responsibility or account for one's own actions and the effect on, and expectations of, the community around you.

Victim Input and Impact

Article 1, §42 of the Oregon Constitution ensures crime victims a meaningful role in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. (1)(a) and (1)(f) of §42 grants victims the right to be present at, and informed in advance of, any critical stage of the proceedings held in open court and to be heard at the pretrial release hearing and the sentencing or juvenile court delinquency disposition. Victim consultation during plea negotiations on violent felonies, and the opportunity to be heard at sentencing (or juvenile disposition) is desirable and constitutionally mandated.

Risk Assessment Tool (LS/CMI)

P.A.V.R.O.N. Package

Use of this actuarial tool is to assess the offender's needs and likelihood of recidivism, as defined in HB3194 Section 45(1). The LS-CMI results are intended to inform the parties at critical decision points by determining an individual's level of supervision if placed on probation. This risk profile may affect eligibility in a specialty court. All materials associated with this assessment will be provided to all of the parties.