

MCJRP REFRESHER

November 16, 2023

3:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Multnomah County Central Courthouse

AGENDA

- 3:00 – 3:05: Welcome
- 3:05 – 3:15: MCJRP in Historical Context
- 3:15 – 3:30: MCJRP Data
- 3:30 – 3:45: What is The MCJRP Process?
- 3:45 – 4:10: Benefits of Participating in the MCJRP Process
- 4:10 – 4:40: Best Practices in MCJRP
- 4:40 – 5:00: Questions/Wrap Up

MCJRP IN THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3:05 – 3:15

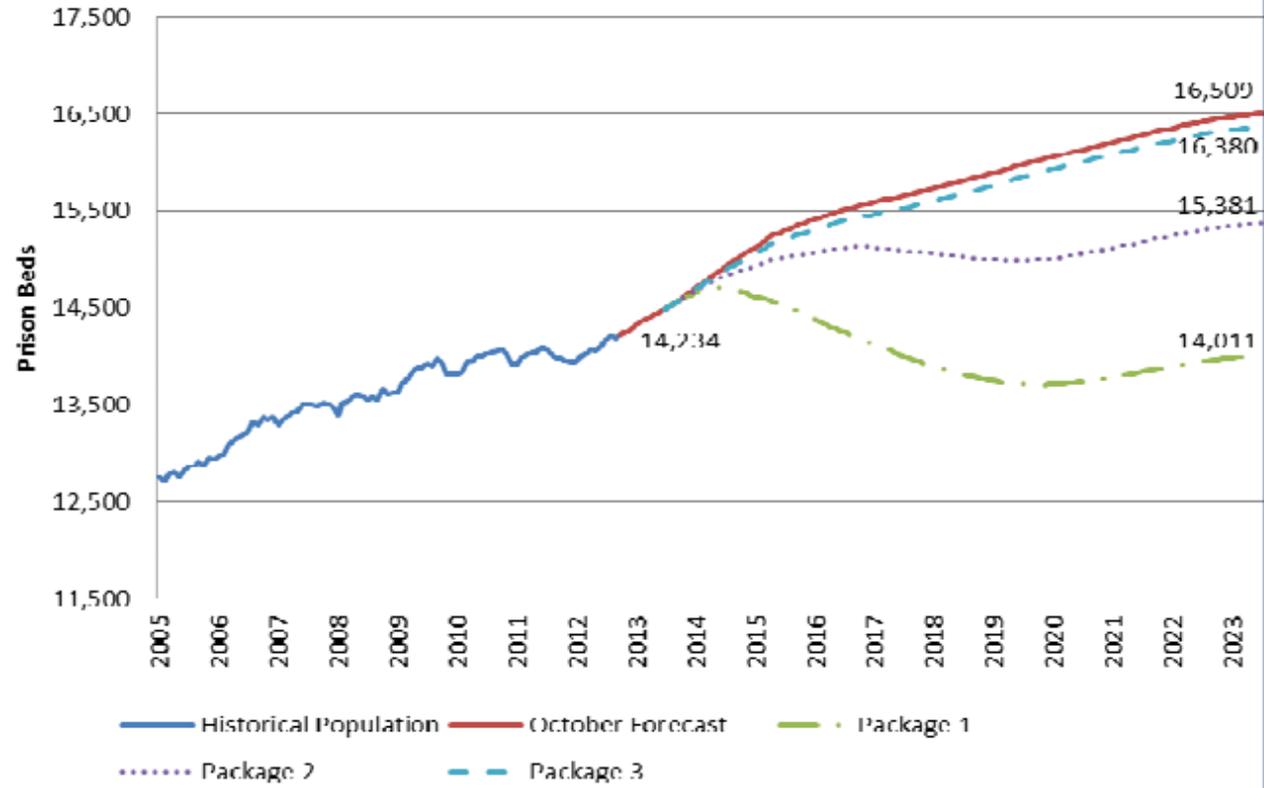
- Hon. Stephen Bushong, Oregon Supreme Court
- DA Mike Schmidt, Multnomah County

MCJRP IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- Effect of Voter Enacted Measures
 - BM 11
 - BM 57
- Governor's Commission on Public Safety, 2011
- DOC Forecast
- 2013 Legislation, HB 3194



Projected Impacts on DOC Population



“Less crime at less cost is the goal of justice
reinvestment.”

-Commission on Public Safety, [Report to the Governor](#), December 30, 2011.

Reduce recidivism

Decrease utilization of DOC

Increase public safety

Hold offenders accountable

MCJRP DATA

3:15 – 3:30

- David Mitnick, Senior Data Analyst, Multnomah County District Attorney's Office

MCJRP DATA TEAM

- Two Dedicated MCJRP analysts (OJD and MCDA)
 - Track ongoing issues and challenges
 - Develop and present performance metrics
 - Support MCJRP research and analysis
- Data Team consists of system partners (OJD, MCDA, DCJ, and MCSO)
 - Meet monthly to discuss ongoing data issues
- MCJRP Operations and Steering Committees review outcomes and recommendations and provide suggestions for future analyses

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

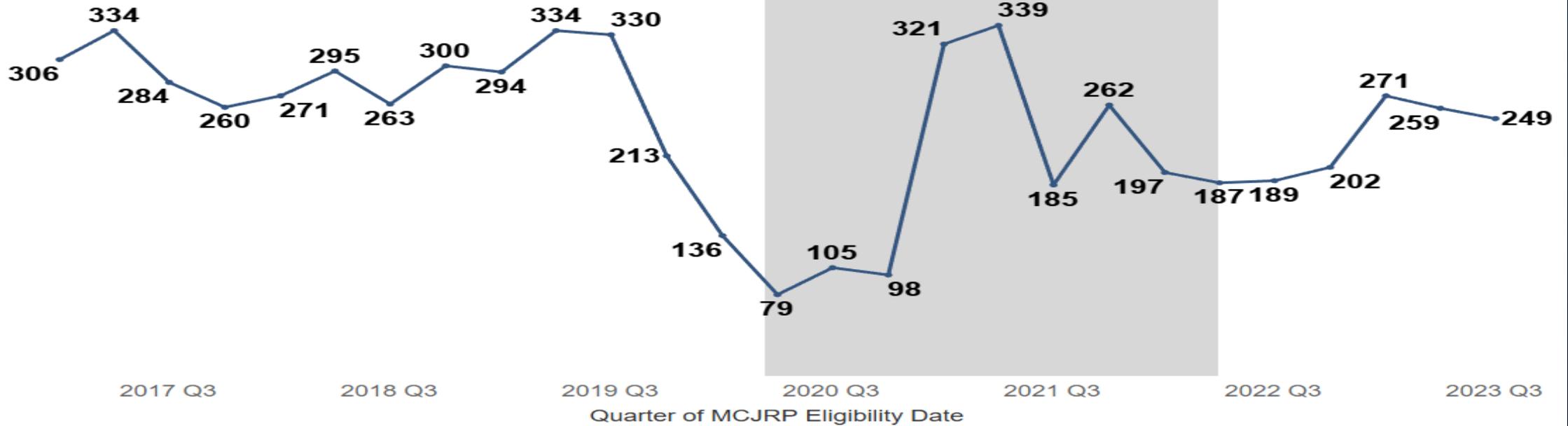
As of October 31, 2023:

- 9,612 Presumptive Prison Cases Processed
- 6,819 Cases Sentenced

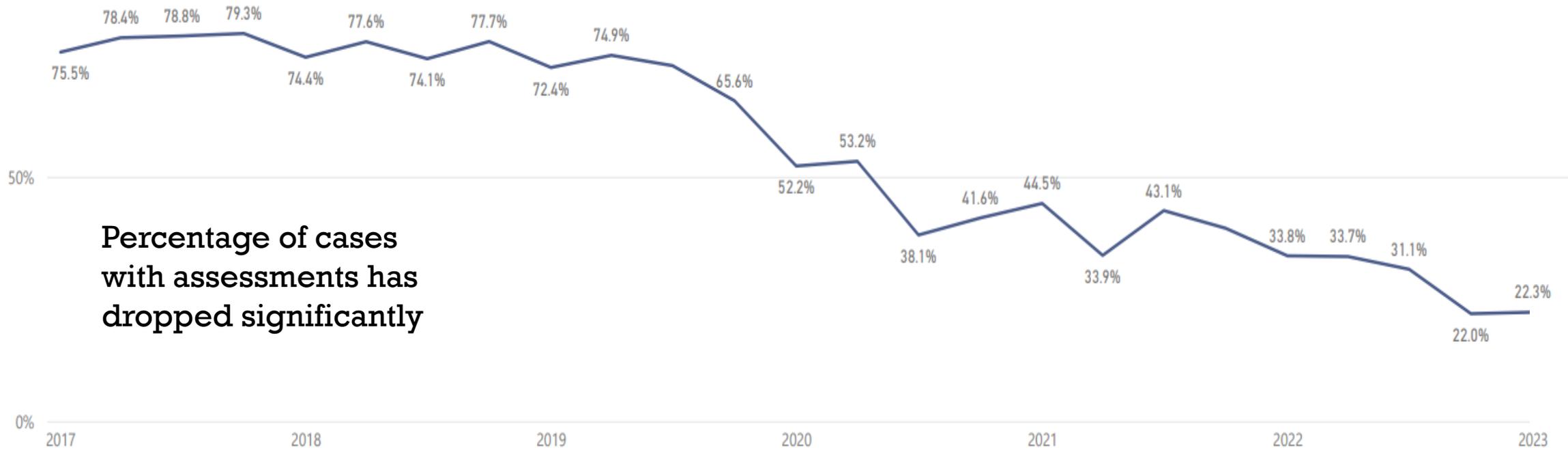
About \$18.4 million in avoided prison costs for FY 21 – FY 22 (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022)

ELIGIBLE CASES

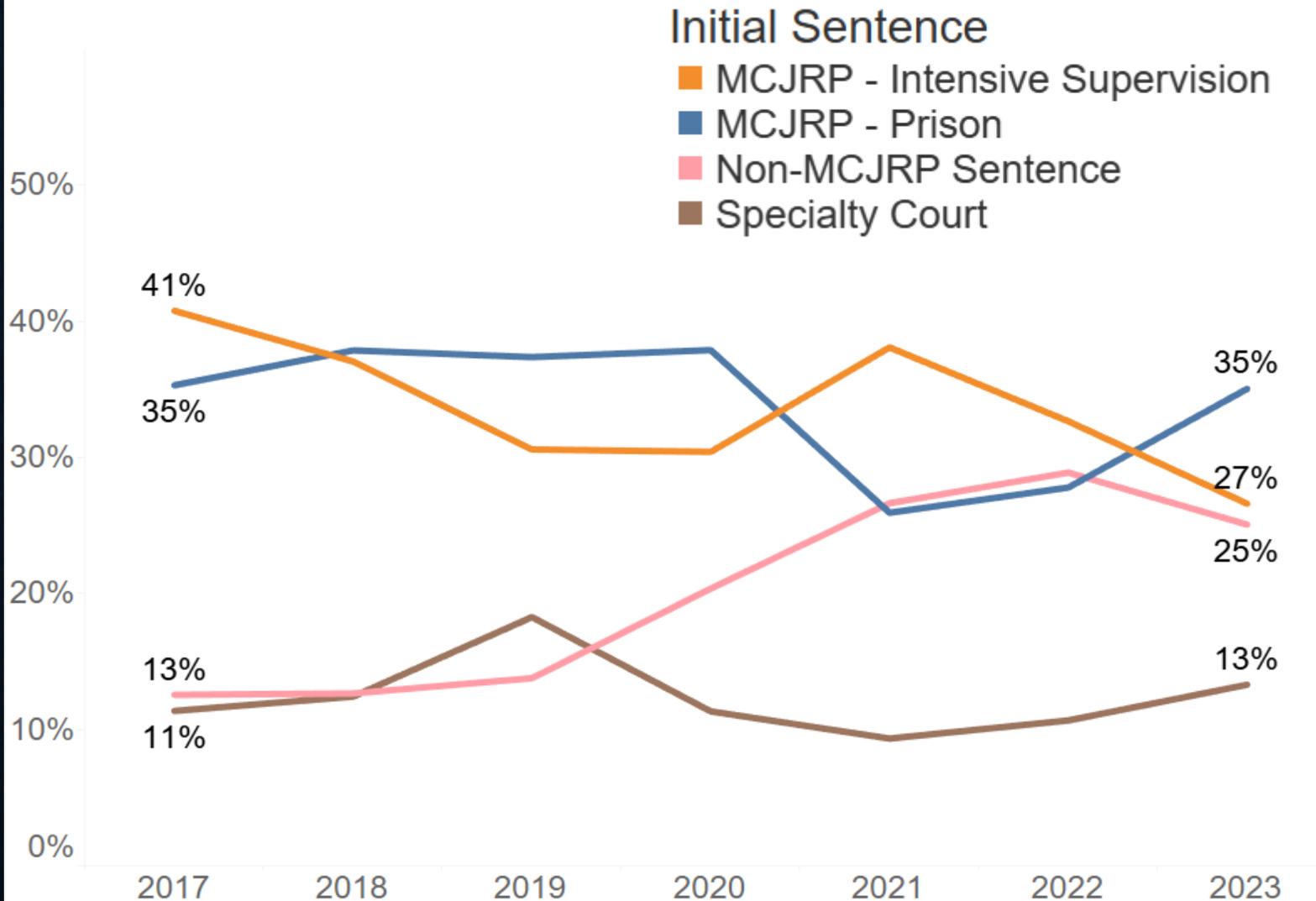
The number of incoming cases climbed in 2023 but are still lower than pre-pandemic



PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH ASSESSMENTS



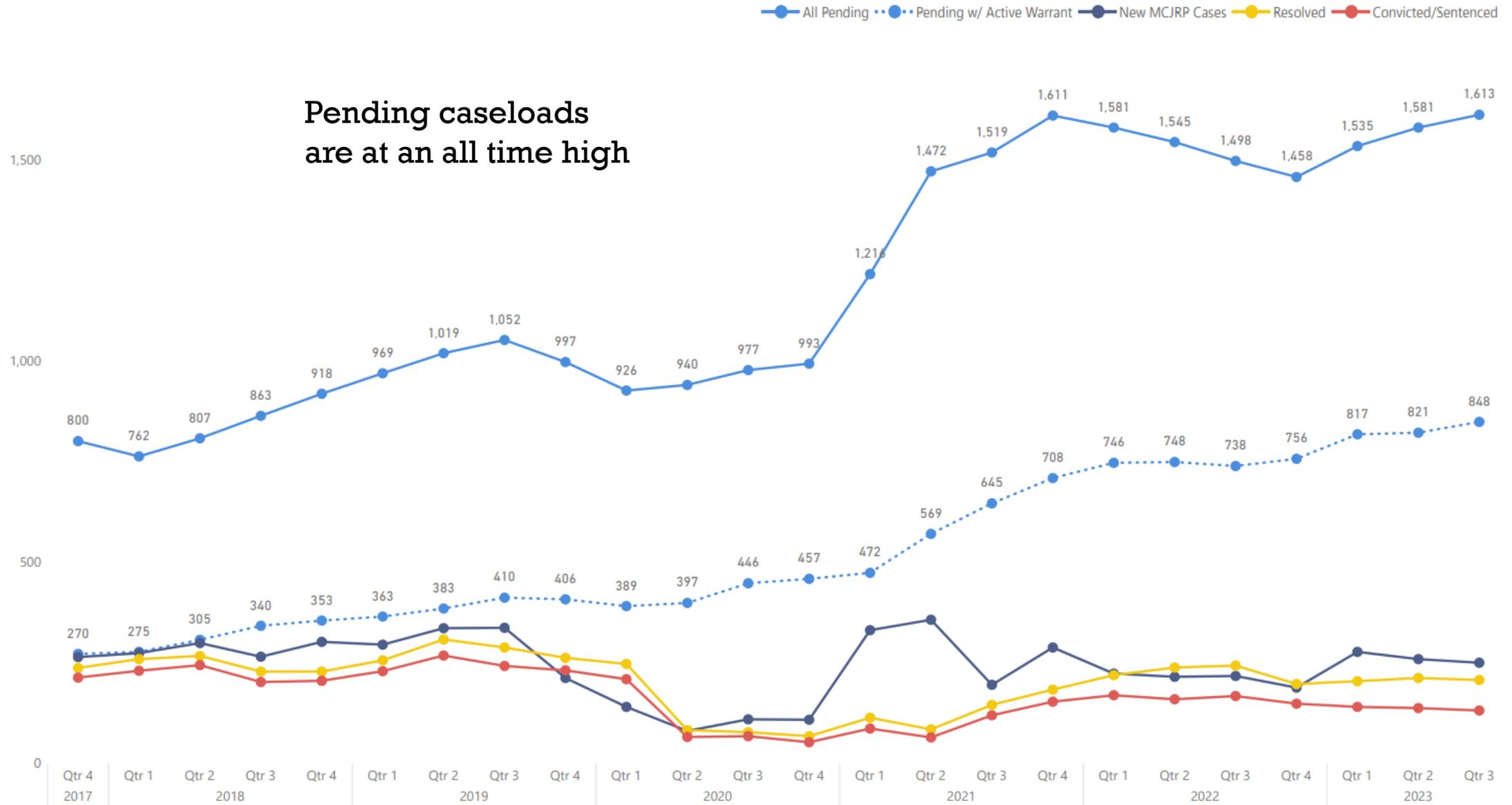
Sentenced MCJRP Case Outcomes by Year



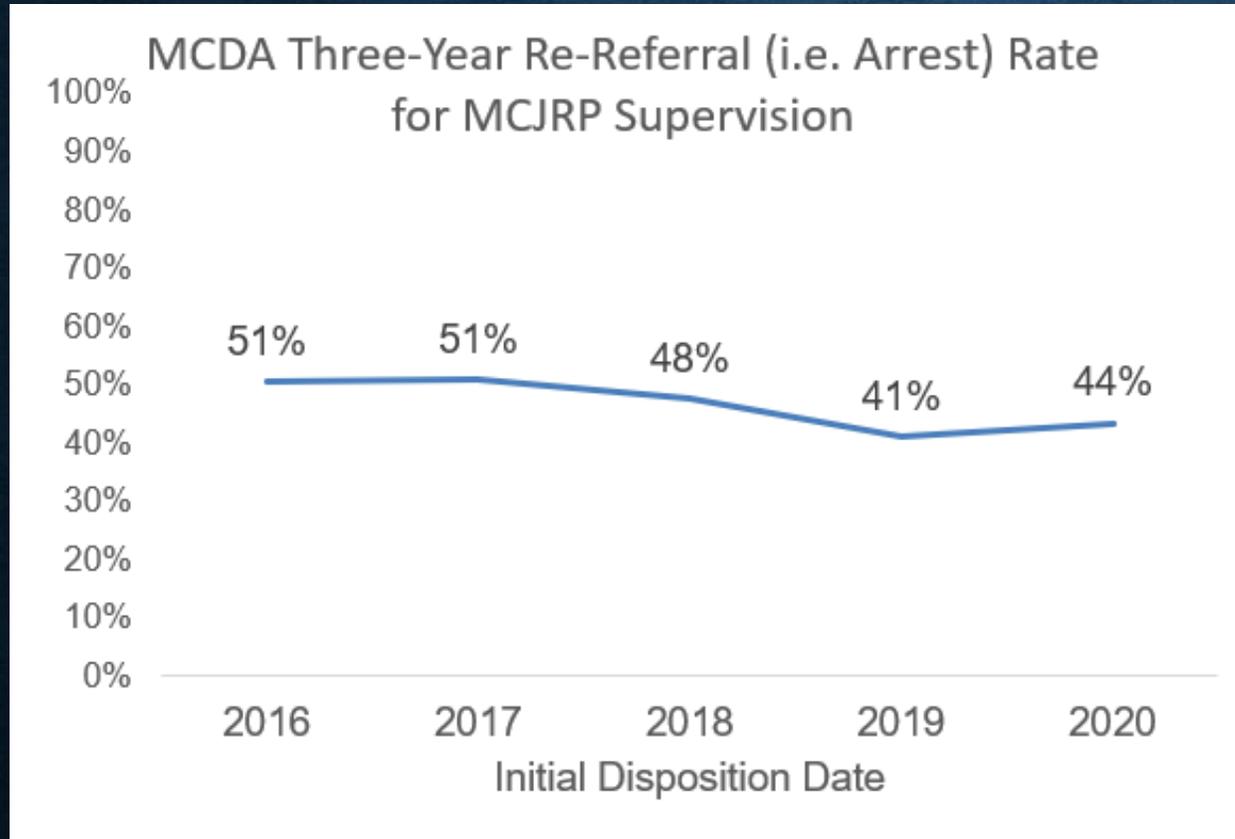
The percentage of individuals sentenced to prison has climbed in 2023 and exceeds the percentage sentenced to MCJRP supervision. May be partly attributed to reduced backlog.

The percentage sentenced to MCJRP supervision and general probation continues to decline.

MCJRP Caseload Trends

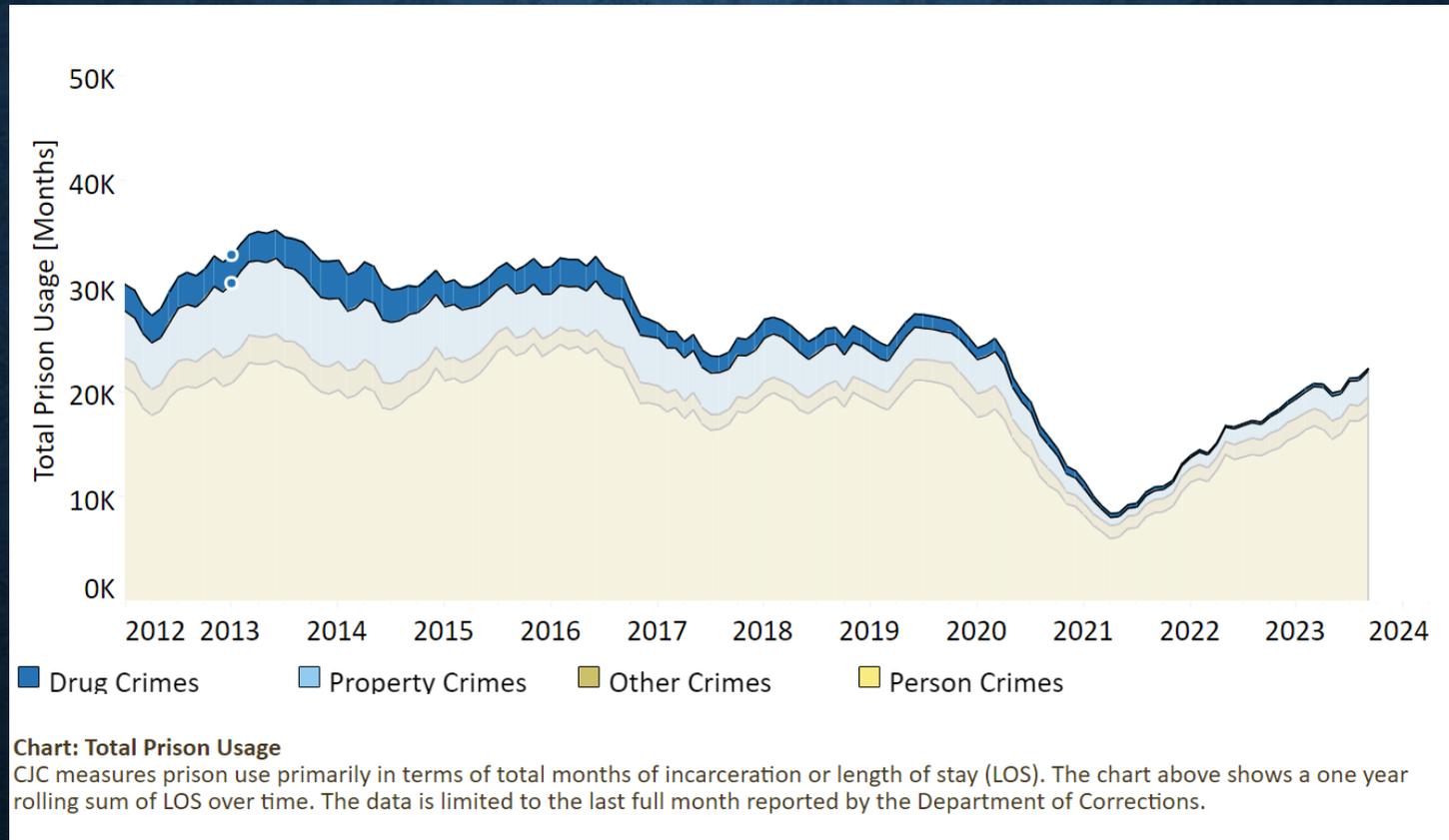


REDUCING RECIDIVISM



CJC's most recent numbers show 3 year arrest recidivism at 47% statewide (all crimes, all defendants).

REDUCING PRISON UTILIZATION



Multnomah County Data 2012 -2023

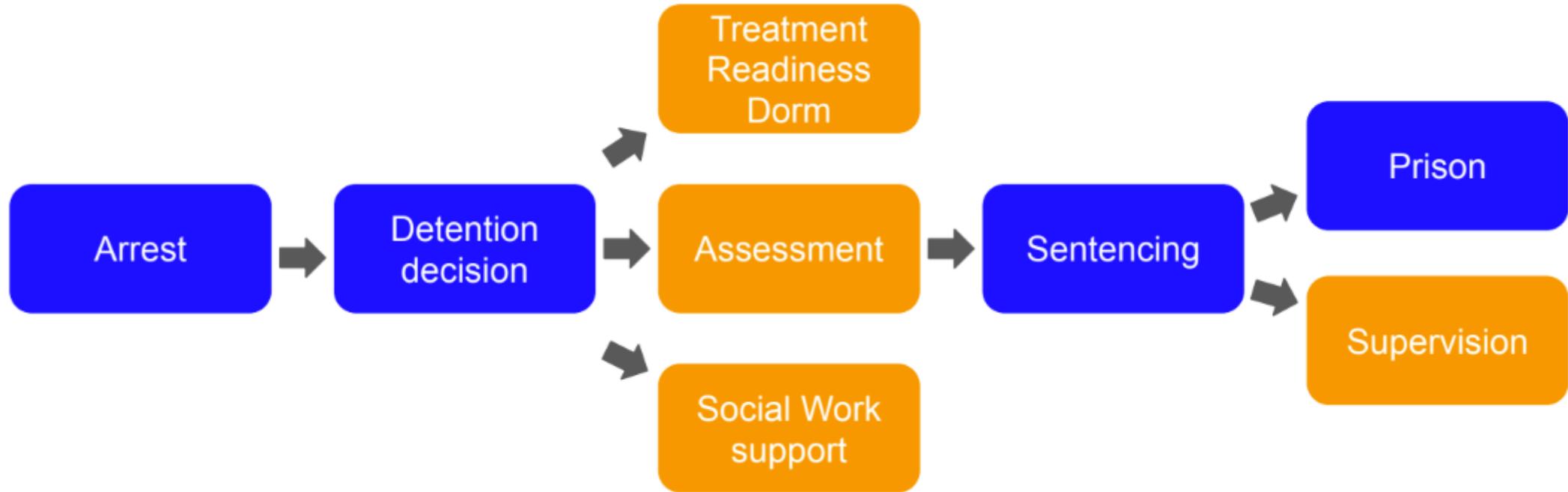
WHAT IS THE MCJRP PROCESS?

3:30 – 3:45

- Hon. Michael Greenlick, Multnomah County Circuit Court

MCJRP

WHAT WE DO IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY



MCJRP-WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE PROCESS?

- Defendant is presumptive prison (12 mo + 1 day or more)
 - Offense not specifically excluded
 - Not STEP court eligible
 - Defendant not currently serving a DOC sentence
-
- Note: A defendant does not have to be a Multnomah County resident to be eligible for the MCJRP process, but only residents are eligible for intensive supervision.

WHAT DOES “ELIGIBLE FOR THE PROCESS” MEAN?

Use Informed Sentencing Practices

- Assessment
 - Treatment Readiness Form if in Custody
 - JSCs with POs available
-
- It does not mean an automatic MCJRP or probation offer.

JUDICIAL VIEW OF MCJRP SUPERVISION

- Add info here.

BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATING IN THE MCJRP PROCESS

3:45 – 4:10

- Rebecca Menda, QMHP-C, MSW, MDI
- Julia Patrick, MPD
- Alex Cambier, Minor Felony Attorney Manager, MDI
- Channa Newell, MCJRP Program Deputy, MCDA
- Shyrvonne McGee, Lead Probation Officer, DCJ
- Anthony Angelo, MCJRP Community Justice Manager, DCJ

BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATION IN MCJRP (SOCIAL WORKER PERSPECTIVE)

- When should social work support be requested?
- Why is early involvement helpful?
- Navigating systems to increase successful outcomes
- Management of client needs and the benefits of social workers communicating with clients

BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATION IN MCJRP (SOCIAL WORKER PERSPECTIVE)

- Role of the social worker in the legal process
- Building a therapeutic relationship
- Fostering relationships with community providers / treatment agencies to support transition

BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATION IN MCJRP (DEFENSE PERSPECTIVE)

- Avoid prison and minimize disruption in life
- Develop supports that support long-term success
- Social workers and DCJ can help with actual supervision planning before adjudication, which leads to better outcomes.
 - No wasted time waiting to complete assessments, do referrals, get on waitlists, etc.

BENEFIT OF PARTICIPATION IN MCJRP (DDA PERSPECTIVE)

- Learning about a defendant
- Opportunity to improve public safety
- Most offenders return to the community

BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATION IN MCJRP (DCJ PERSPECTIVE)

- Risk assessment and case plan established at the pre-adjudication phase
- Head start on referrals to supportive resources
- Treatment Dorm placement if in-custody
- Presenting a collective effort to the JII
- Avoiding prison

TREATMENT READINESS DORM

- Available for all males at IJ
- 83 MCJRP AICs at IJ
- Of 65 AICs housing in Tx. Readiness Dorm, 31 are MCJRP

TREATMENT READINESS

Preparing for change at the Multnomah County Inverness Jail

A program of Volunteers of America Oregon



The **Treatment Readiness** program seeks to engage and motivate individuals at Inverness Jail to increase their readiness to engage in treatment upon release.

VOA utilizes evidenced based practices and curriculum designed to engage people and create relationships before release to reduce their risk to re-offend. VOA staff work with Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Department of Community Justice and Corrections Health to coordinate interventions and placement.



**Volunteers of America | Multnomah County Sherriff's Office
Department of Community Justice**

TREATMENT READINESS DORM

- On-Dorm groups (ie. Alcohol/Drug education, relapse prevention, mindfulness, etc.) convene 1x per day, 4 days per week (Mon thru Thur)
- Process groups convene 1x per week off-dorm for each cohort
- All Adults in custody housed on Tx. Dorm also are able to participate in other off-dorm programming (i.e Cognitive Behavioral Groups, Parenting, Pre-Employment, etc.), as long as it does not conflict with on-dorm programming.
- All non-sworn staff (VOA and MCSO Counselor) assigned to Tx. Readiness Dorm are currently Certified Addictions Counselors.
- Tx. Readiness Dorm actually meets OAR guidelines for Level 2.1 treatment

BEST PRACTICES

4:10 -4:40

- Channa Newell, MCJRP Program Deputy, MCDA
- Morgan Dethman, Chief Attorney of Minor Felony Unity, MPD
- Shyrvonne McGee, Lead Probation Officer, DCJ
- Anthony Angelo, MCJRP Community Justice Manager, DCJ
- Keegan Matosich, MCJRP PV Deputy, MCDA
- Hon. Christopher Marshall, Multnomah County Circuit Court

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DDA PERSPECTIVE)

- Eligibility:
 - Charging
 - GJ
 - Later/changing eligibility
- Internal MCJRP
- Not just property crimes
- Assessments

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DDA PERSPECTIVE)

- Excluded:
 - Any death-involved crime
 - Arson 1
 - Assault 1
 - Kidnap 1
 - Rob 1
 - Burg 1 (Denny Smith)
 - DV offenses
 - Child victim under 14
 - Sex crimes
 - Stand-alone vehicular crimes
 - More than one pending presumptive prison UUV/PSV in Mult Co

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DDA PERSPECTIVE)

- JSCs
 - Time
 - Person
 - PO
 - Follow Up

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DDA PERSPECTIVE)

- Communication
 - With Victim
 - With Defense
 - With DCJ: dcj.mcjrp.pto@multco.us
 - With MCJRP program deputy: channa.newell@mcdca.us
 - With MCJRP PV deputy: keegan.matosich@mcdca.us
 - With Joel Bruhn: Joel.I.BRUHN@ojd.state.or.us

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DDA PERSPECTIVE)

Multnomah County – Specialty Court Programs

The Multnomah County Specialty Court Coordinators created this document to assist practitioners. Please reach out to the coordinators below or programs supervisor John Dieter (john.r.dieter@oid.state.or.us) with questions.

Specialty Court	Assessments Required	Target Population	Program Matching Considerations	Referrals	Program Coordinator
<i>DISP</i>	Impaired Driving Assessment (IDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Risk and High need (based on IDA) Individuals with multiple DUII convictions 	Eligible for DUII probation	If defendant meets criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Attend orientation Hold JSC with DISP Judge Complete IDA assessment with DISP case manager If IDA is high risk/high need: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible for sentencing into DISP 	Jennifer Rivas jennifer.e.rivas@oid.state.or.us
<i>Mental Health Court</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health Evaluation A/D Evaluation (if history of Substance Use is present) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Risk and High Need Primary Diagnosis of a Serious and Persistent Mental Illness 	Eligible for MHC probation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submit MHC referral packet, MH evaluation, ASAM, and/or other supporting medical documents to Court Coordinator for review MHC Consideration Hearing scheduled DDA determines eligibility for program, individual is sentenced into MHC by way of plea agreement 	Karina Mares karina.e.mares@oid.state.or.us
<i>START</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSCMI/WRNA A/D Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Risk and High Need (LSCMI/WRNA and Moderate to Severe SUD) Downward departure probations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for STEP Not eligible or denied MHC DV, SO, Gang conditions case by case basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit A/D eval and referral packet to start-court-program-referrals@multco.us for a START screening (required for MCJRP cases as well) If the lead PO has confirmed eligibility, defendant may be sentenced into START. Include "START Conditions" on TSO and START conditions of probation on UCJ (see referral packet) 	Natalie Reyes Natalie.a.reyes@oid.state.or.us
<i>STEP</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSCMI pre-adjudication A/D Evaluation 	Individuals with identified BM11 charges	All risk and need profiles served	Case DDA declares eligibility for program consideration at arraignment on indictment.	Ben Wyatt Benjamin.e.wyatt@oid.state.or.us

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DEFENSE PERSPECTIVE)

- Check for eligibility early to get process going as soon as possible.
 - Charging document, case DDA, Joel Bruhn
- Schedule LSCMI and other needed assessments in a timely manner so they can be completed before the JSC
- If client in treatment dorm at IJ, consider requesting copy of ASAM done as part of placement in that dorm.
- Communicate regularly and often with your social work team.

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DEFENSE PERSPECTIVE)

- Preparing clients:
 - Be honest in answering questions related to their needs and struggles
 - Discuss what has worked (or not worked) in the past and why, in terms of treatment or supervision.
 - Motivation, what is different in their life now.
 - Understand and explain the possible sentencing exposure/outcomes to client
 - Know exposure range, whether departable, impact of any other pending cases/jurisdictions on options.

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DEFENSE PERSPECTIVE)

- How to Be Prepared for JSC
 - Complete mitigation and send reports to DDA and Judge in advance of JSC
 - Be prepared to explain factual & legal strengths and weaknesses as needed, but do not make this the focus of the JSC
 - Be prepared to discuss applicable specialty courts and why they are (or are not) appropriate, keeping in mind the court's criteria and target population.
 - Set realistic expectations for client
 - Be prepared to make a realistic proposal, taking into account client needs, availability of resources, and knowledge of DA policies.

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DEFENSE PERSPECTIVE)

- Pro Tips
 - Consider setting a follow-up JSC with JSC judge at time of first JSC
 - Keep DCJ/PO in the loop if a MCJRP probation resolution. Goal is a smooth handoff so client has best chance to be successful.
 - Communication is key!

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (COURT PERSPECTIVE)

- Preparation
- JSC Process
- Openness and Communication
- Expectations
- Follow Up

BEST PRACTICES FOR PARTICIPATION (DCJ PERSPECTIVE)

- Pre-adjudication/ Informed Sentencing
 - LSCMI Interview
 - PO involvement at the JSC
 - Warm handoff to supervising PO

WHAT DOES MCJRP SUPERVISION LOOK LIKE?

- It depends on the risk and needs level
 - Another reason to get that assessment.

High Risk/Needs—Minimum of 6 months of Phase I Supervision, including:

- Minimum two in-person contacts by PPO per month;
- Weekly contact by community partner;
- One home visit every 45 days; and
- Case plan with referrals.

Medium Risk/Needs—Minimum of 3 months of Phase I Supervision, including:

- Minimum two in-person contacts per month (at least one with PPO)
- Home visit within the first 90 days of supervision; and
- Regular collateral contacts with providers.

Low Risk/Needs—Minimum of 30 days Phase I Supervision, including:

- Close supervision for first 30 days to confirm assessment, obtain appropriate assessment, or be reassessed;
- Minimum 1 in-person contact with PPO;
- Minimum 1 home visit;
- Begin services when appropriate; and
- Engagement of services, if appropriate, prior to transferring from Phase I.

PROBATION VIOLATIONS

- Special MCJRP Conditions of Probation:
 1. Phase I Supervision with MCJRP PO
 2. Participation and completion of LS/CMI interview
 3. Any PO recommended treatment-based program
 4. Administrative Sanctions per MCJRP policy
 5. Restitution payment plan (if applicable)
 6. No contact with case victim

PROBATION VIOLATIONS

- Overall Process for PVs
- Mandatory Court Hearing:
 - Contact With Victim
 - Failure to Obey All Laws
 - Abscond More than 60 Days
 - Failure to Complete Restitution Intake/Willful Failure to Comply with Restitution Obligations
 - Others, if noted in plea petition addendum
- All Other Violations are Administrative
- Sentencing Judge vs JC2

PROBATION VIOLATIONS

- DCJ Escalation of Violation Responses
- Targeted Interventions



QUESTIONS?

- MCJRP Documentation:

- MCJRP Video: