



Public Safety Coordinating Council Executive Committee Meeting

*Tuesday, December 1, 2009
7:30 to 9:00 a.m.*
**Multnomah Building - Room 315
501 S.E. Hawthorne Blvd.**

Agenda

Introductions, Announcements & Approval of the November 3, 2009 Meeting Minutes <i>Chair Dan Saltzman</i>	5 minutes
Report from Workgroups & Committees <i>Youth & Gang Violence Workgroup Reentry Council DSSJ Policy Committee Criminal Justice Advisory Committee</i>	20 minutes
Changes in the Juvenile Justice System <i>Judge Nan Waller, Dave Koch, & Tom Cleary</i>	20 minutes
Report on the U.S. Department of Justice's Reentry Efforts <i>Kent Robinson</i>	15 minutes
Impact of Open Booking Policy <i>Council Members</i>	15 minutes
Supervision of Emergency Population Releases <i>Peter Ozanne</i>	5 minutes
LPSCC Staff Updates <i>Peter Ozanne & Elizabeth Davies</i>	10 minutes

NEXT MEETING – TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 2009



LPSCC Executive Committee Meeting

Summary Minutes for December 1, 2009

I. Introductions, Announcements, and Approval of Minutes

LPSCC Executive Committee

Members In Attendance

Portland City and Police Commissioner
Dan Saltzman, LPSCC Co-Chair
Surrogate for Chief Scott Anderson,
Troutdale Police
Suzanne Bonamici, State Senator
Karl Brimmer, Director, County Mental
Health Services
Judge Julie Frantz, Chief Criminal Court
Judge
Joanne Fuller, Director, Department of
County Human Services
Judy Hadley, Citizen Representative
Surrogate for Chief Ken Johnson,
Fairview Police
Chief Craig Junginger, Gresham Police
Chief Phillip Klahn, Port of Portland
Police
Judge Jean Maurer, Presiding Circuit
Court Judge
Kent Robinson, U. S. Attorney
Chiquita Rollins, Domestic Violence
Coordinator
Michael Schrunk, District Attorney
Surrogate for Lillian Shirley, Director,
County Health Department
Chief Rosie Sizer, Portland Police
Dan Staton, Sheriff-Elect
Scott Taylor, Director, Department of
Community Justice
Judge Nan Waller, Chief Family Court
Judge

LPSCC Staff

Peter Ozanne, Executive Director
Elizabeth Davies, Public Safety System
Analyst

Other Attendees

Joslyn Baker, Multnomah County DVCO
/ DVERT
Gayle Burrow, Corrections Health
Shannon Callahan, Commissioner
Saltzman's Office
Tom Cleary, MCDA - Juvenile
John Connors, MPD
Nancy Cozine, Oregon Judicial
Department
Sharon Darcy, Pathfinders Oregon
Jay Heidenrich, MCSO
Rob Ingram, Office of Youth Violence
Prevention
Barry Jennings, Oregon Judicial
Department
Dave Koch, DCJ
Bobbi Luna, MCSO
Gail McKeel, County IT
Tim Moore, MCSO
Elise Nicholson, County IT
Matt O'Keefe, DCJ-CANS
Andrew Olsen, Multnomah County
District 4
Sam Peterson, Multnomah County
District 4
Peter Pincetl, ROAR Alliance
Rhys Scholes, Chair's Office
Kathy Sevos, Volunteers of America
Eric Sevos, Cascadia
Marc Shrake, Troutdale PD
Carol Wessinger, Citizen
Linda Yankee, MCSO

Council members approved the November 3, 2009 minutes. Council members reviewed and approved a grant application for Ballot Measure 57 Intensive Drug Treatment Court funding. Chiquita Rollins alerted the Council to a recent increase in domestic violence homicides in Oregon, most of which involved murder-suicide.

II. Report from LPSCC Workgroups

Youth and Gang Violence workgroup: The workgroup continues to meet with representatives of area school districts to discuss potential improvements and opportunities for collaboration that will help reduce the incidence and impact of exclusion from school (suspension and expulsion). Workgroup members discussed recommendations regarding bias training for teachers, student data and information sharing between systems and across time, and efforts to hold delinquent students accountable for their actions. An affiliated workgroup has also been formed, under the leadership of Peter Ozanne and Kate Desmond, to plan a series of "Offender Meetings." The first meeting will be held in mid-December of 2009.

Reentry Council: At the Council's last meeting, Captain Drew Brosh presented additional reports and statistics focused on various populations of inmates, specifically looking at demographics and average length of stay. After reviewing the Captain's reports, the Council decided to focus on female inmates and inmates in custody for drug offenses. The workgroup also received a report from Beckie Lee and Liv Jenssen on Cook County's Jail Data Link project, which developed a system for the public safety and mental health systems to share information about common clients. The Reentry Council is investigating this project to see if a similar effort can be pursued in Multnomah County.

DSS-J Policy Committee: Peter provided a brief overview of the history of DSS-J, including its development under LPSCC and its current structure. The DSS-J policy committee is in the process of drafting a strategic action plan for the data warehouse, which will be reviewed in January and sent to LPSCC for final approval. The committee also reviewed and approved a proposal submitted by Elizabeth Davies and Matt O'Keefe to develop an FTA report that will allow DSS-J users to compare failure to appear rates among different offender populations. Chiquita Rollins also requested that DSS-J provide regular domestic violence reports.

Criminal Justice Advisory Committee (CJAC): Judge Maurer provided an overview of the history and purpose of this smaller workgroup. CJAC members routinely discuss the budget, emerging legislation, emergency management (for example, how to manage the transfer of inmates who are suspected or known to have H1N1), and policy changes that impact the courts (most recently, the impact of matrix releases and MCSO open booking policy). The committee also receives regular updates from CANS manager Matt O'Keefe.

III. Changes in the Juvenile Justice System

This agenda item focused on recent budgetary and policy changes in the juvenile justice system, particularly as those changes relate to the DA's ability to prosecute delinquency cases and DCJ's ability to detain offenders.

DA's Office: Tom Cleary remarked on major changes in MCDA's ability to prosecute juvenile cases. In the FY10 budget, the office lost two (of six) DDA's assigned to handle juvenile cases and as a result, can no longer conduct legal sufficiency reviews for the majority of the estimated 4000 police reports it receives each year; the office will continue to review cases involving person felonies, gun charges and custodies. MCDA is working with DCJ to see if juvenile counselors can review police reports and perform the necessary sorting and screening. The office has also lost a school liaison. These cuts have greatly impeded MCDA's ability to issue or prosecute most misdemeanor crimes perpetrated by youth, except for those involving physical injury, resisting arrest, weapons or Tri-met.

DCJ Juvenile Justice System: Dave Koch reported on his department's efforts to reprioritize its resources using the following strategies:

1. *Intake and Assessment*: DCJ is working with the DA's office to ensure that reports are properly reviewed and sorted as they come into the system. After legal sufficiency has been established, cases are assessed based on risk and need. Low-risk cases are typically resolved with a warning or letter to parents, low- to medium-risk cases typically result in community service or restitution, and the highest risk cases go on to adjudication. Dave distributed a handout that maps the link between risk level and outcome.
2. *School Reconnection*: Recognizing the fact that over 50% of high to medium risk youth are not connected with school, the department offers a range of Youth Development Services that attempt to reengage youth on probation with the school system. Programs focus on cognitive restructuring, transition planning and continuing education after the attainment of a high school diploma.
3. *Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)*: Dave reported that DCJ is the process of adopting the MDFT model for outpatient treatment services. The model allows the department to serve youth and families with higher risk and higher needs, provide more intensive treatment, serve more families, and reduce cost per client.
4. *Facility size*: The juvenile detention center was cut from 80 beds to 64 beds (four 16-bed units). The center is also a regional facility, leasing 28 of its available beds to Clackamas and Washington County, and reserves a 16-bed unit for females (that ADP is 9). Challenges exist managing the 48 beds for males with other county youth, pre and post-adjudicated and Ballot Measure 11 youth, who typically remain in custody for 5 months Dave reported that after tracking individuals released in the last five months, 11 of the 19 released youth have been successful in the community (no failures to appear or new crimes).
5. *Community Detention*: The department is hoping that by refining the process of intake and assessment, staff will be better able to identify youth who can be placed on electronic monitoring instead of detained in custody.

The Juvenile Justice Council, LPSCC's counterpart in the juvenile justice system, is in the process of examining the effectiveness of adjudication alternatives in order to more accurately identify which youth need services. Council members are also examining the effectiveness of these interventions when working with youth who cross-over from the Child Welfare System to the Juvenile Justice system, with particular attention to factors that are known to increase the likelihood that CWS youth will enter the juvenile justice system (such as length of stay, number of moves, and age). The Council has determined that there is a need for more communication between foster care caseworkers and law enforcement and an overall need to improve the relationship between youth and law enforcement. The Council is also interested in intervening with youth charged with a minor in possession (MIP) by sending second-time offenders to court and placing them into any necessary treatment.

IV. Report on the U.S. Department of Justice's Reentry Efforts

U.S. Attorney Kent Robinson discussed the workgroups that have been established this past spring (2009) in an effort to address the following critical issues within the justice system: minimum mandatory sentencing (specifically involving certain types of drug crimes), racial disparities, alternatives to incarceration, reentry. Kent co-chaired a workgroup focused on the latter two issues and discussed that group's efforts to coordinate all federal programs involving reentry and to explore opportunities to provide federal resources to federal reentry programs and to state programs. He also mentioned the success of Oregon's Reentry Court and Judge Aiken's commitment to working with offenders and closely monitoring the use of sanctions and rewards with individuals on supervision.

Kent also mentioned an effort to coordinate all federal programs involving reentry into an Interagency Reentry Council. This council will be taking a comprehensive look at evidence-based practices and reviewing the feasibility and wisdom of reversing federal statutes that impose consequences for certain crimes.

V. Impact of Open Booking Policy

This discussion centered on a recent policy decision by the Sheriff's Office to expand booking criteria to permit the booking of any individual charged with an ORS crime or with a limited number of ordinance violations.

Jay Heidenrich presented results from an MCSO Resource and Analysis Unit report. The analysis estimates an additional 1.7 people per day entering custody as a result of open booking, though it is unclear what their length of stay is within the system. The policy also led to about 450 more people at identification and an additional 700-800 more people seen by Recog and Corrections Health. The difference in magnitude between these two booking functions can best be explained by looking at the Sheriff's concurrent decision to eliminate the Cite and ID policy.¹ Jay Heidenrich reported that the change in booking policy has reduced the failure to appear rate for misdemeanor bookings, from 25.3% to 21.1%.

MCSO has been able to handle the rise in bookings without additional resources. DCJ Recog staff report seeing an increase of 15 to 20 additional cases per day going through the Recog unit, or more than double their previous caseload (30 cases per day under open booking, compared to 10-15 cases per day under the old booking policy). Most of these cases are processed through the Expedited Track. As a result of this policy, the DCJ Recog unit has had to hire an additional FTE. Corrections Health representatives reported an increase in the number of evaluations that staff must perform and more booking refusals, but has not required additional staff; they did, however, report an increase in the percentage of arrestees with medical problems, including chronic illness, substance abuse issues, and mental illness.

Overall, law enforcement agencies were very supportive of this policy. Chief Sizer noted how the policy offers assurance to the victim that officers can remove the perpetrator from the situation and may deter individuals with short-term thinking from committing certain crimes out of fear of

¹ This policy allowed police officers to bring into custody individuals who had received a citation for the purposes of identification; most were released and not seen by Recog and Corrections Health. Now, all of the individuals previously given a "Cite and ID" come through the entire system; hence, they have a great impact on Recog and Corrections Health because they are a completely new population.

being taken into custody. She was also very supportive of the policy's potential to reduce failure-to-appears (and warrants). Along the same lines, Chief Junginger discussed the deterrence effect and also the psychological boost to officers who can now enforce a more direct consequence to illegal activity. The DA's office has also been very supportive of this policy; Mike Schrunk cited its ability to respond to citizens complaints, to temporarily remove quality of life offenders from the street, and to connect offenders with Recog staff, law enforcement, public defense and critical services. Scott Taylor agreed with these points, but also encouraged analysts to keep examining this data and to be aware not only of percentage changes, but also of changes in magnitude (i.e., there is a significantly larger volume of people entering booking). Peter Ozanne responded that Chair Wheeler had requested that LPSCC form a standing group of analysts that can examine the impact of the open booking policy in greater detail and agree on a set methodology.

VI. Supervision of Emergency Population Releases

Council members briefly discussed an amendment to the existing statute (ORS 169.044) that would allow counties to place supervision conditions on emergency-released inmates.