



Douglas County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC)  
**Temporary Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Subcommittee**  
**Meeting Minutes**

**Noon, Thursday, March 21, 2019**  
*Room 310, Douglas County Courthouse*

**MEMBERS PRESENT:** Chris Boice, *Commissioner*; Frances Burge, *Presiding Judge*; Joe Garcia, *Community Corrections*; Rick Wesenberg, *District Attorney*

**ALSO PRESENT:** Melissa McRobbie-Toll, *LPSCC Coordinator*; Tom Sorrells, *Adapt*; Deputy Andrew Renyer, *Douglas County Jail*; Lt. Mike Root, *Douglas County Jail*; Mae Stracner, *Adapt/RSAT*; Robert Wilson, *Treatment Court Coordinator*;

**SUBCOMMITTEE OVERVIEW & STATE-LEVEL JRI UPDATES**

The Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) Temporary Justice Reinvestment Subcommittee was formed at the February LPSCC meeting for discussing existing Justice Reinvestment (JRI)-funded programs and making recommendations to the full LPSCC on allocations for the 2019/21 biennium. This is the Subcommittee's first meeting. LPSCC Coordinator and Joe Garcia provided the following updates:

- **Statewide JRI funding** - Legislature will be determining the funding level for the statewide Justice Reinvestment grant program in the coming months. Grant solicitations will be released to counties after the funding level has been set. The regular JRI funding Douglas County receives is currently allocated according to a formula based on the number of people on supervision in each county, but there is a strong likelihood the funding could become competitive in the next biennium. Funding for the Supplemental JRI program is already competitive.
- **Prison usage & CJC visit** - Douglas County's prison usage has been increasing in recent years but has seen a dip in the past year. Ross Caldwell and Ian Davidson of the Criminal Justice Commission will be at the next Temporary JRI Subcommittee meeting on March 28 to discuss prison usage and other topics.
- **HB 3064** – Pending legislation that would expand membership of the Criminal Justice Commission's Justice Reinvestment Program Grant Review Committee; require that a county's prison usage be taken into account during the grant review process; change the application process for counties; and other measures.  
Legislation link:  
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3064/Introduced>  
Link to video of hearing on HB 3064:  
[http://oregon.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?clip\\_id=26188](http://oregon.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?clip_id=26188)
- **Community Corrections** – Earned discharge doesn't currently affect Community Corrections funding, but lawmakers are eyeing changes that could result in a funding reduction.

## CURRENT JRI PROGRAMS & DATA

Douglas County currently receives \$1.6 million in Justice Reinvestment funding and \$298,880 in Supplemental Justice Reinvestment funding.

The regular JRI is formula-based and pays for:

- RSAT program in the Jail (deputies and treatment staff) (\$1,038,333)
- Release assistance officer & RSAT liaison (\$246,627)
- Specialty court prosecution services (\$108,658)
- Public defender RSAT services (\$24,000)
- Transitional Housing Fund (\$24,000)
- LPSCC Coordinator supplies (\$928)
- Victims' services (\$92,000 to Douglas CARES and \$72,227 to Battered Persons' Advocacy)

The Supplemental JRI program is competitive and pays for:

- Deputy DA focused on downward-departure cases
- Victims' services (\$15,057.50 to CARES; \$14,830.50 to BPA)

## RSAT

**RSAT data:** Subcommittee discussed RSAT-related programs and will review other programs at its next meeting. Robert Wilson provided a data sheet that contained RSAT enrollment, graduation and recidivism rates. Key points included the following:

- **Two data sets** - Data was broken down into pre-October 2015 (when Drug Court became the after-care component of RSAT) and post-October 2015
- **Participation** - Between 2012 and September 2015, total RSAT enrollment was 65; between October 2015 and the present, enrollment was 85. This indicates overall enrollment is increasing. Commissioner Boice requested a data breakdown with an equal time period pre- and post-2015 in order to make an apples-to-apples comparison.
- **Recidivism** - Recidivism rates were calculated according to new criminal cases filed (Oregon defines recidivism as any new arrest but that data was not available). Wilson's data looks at 1-, 3-, and 5-year recidivism rates. The overall recidivism rates for RSAT graduates from 2012 to the present are: 9.6 percent (1 year); 41.5 percent (3-year); and 42.3 percent (5-year).
- **Prison savings** – Wilson calculated prison savings among downward-departed RSAT graduates by looking at their presumptive sentences had they not entered RSAT: The total presumptive prison for those who had completed probation was 1,024 months. Multiplied by a daily prison cost of \$108, that translates to \$3.3 million in averted state prison costs. Downward-departed RSAT graduates who remain on supervision had a total of 919 presumptive prison months, for an additional \$2.98 million in averted prison costs. Joe Garcia pointed out that there is additional prison cost savings because even RSAT participants who don't graduate still get credit for time served in RSAT.
- **Supervision completion** – Between 2012 and September 2015, the percentage of downward-departed RSAT graduates who successfully completed their probation was 29.6 percent. Between October 2015 and the present, the current completion rate is 58.8 percent.

- **Sustainable data collection** – Wilson said the data collected for this report will now be collected on an ongoing basis.

**RSAT enrollment:** Mae Stracner and Tom Sorrells of Adapt said RSAT enrollment has fluctuated over time and tends to be seasonal, with low enrollment over the holidays and in the summer. The program was nearing capacity in October 2018 but enrollment then dipped, with six people currently enrolled. In 2018, 29 people graduated from RSAT. There has been a 13 percent non-completion rate over the past year. Other updates included:

- **RSAT video** - The video created by the LPSCC RSAT enrollment work group last year continues to be shown to inmates on the Visvox video visitation screens. Inmates are required to view it prior to the first time they make a call or order from the commissary. Inmates inquiring about RSAT have mentioned the video.
- **RSAT flier** – The flier created by RSAT counselors continues to be distributed to inmates via jail mail each week.

### **RELEASE ASSISTANCE OFFICER / RSAT LIAISON**

**Release Assistance Officer:** Deputy Renyer shared that he and Deputy Eggleston jointly serve as the Jail's Release Assistance Officer. The on-duty officer comes in first thing in the morning and looks at who has been arrested the previous evening. Officer reads probable-cause affidavits and rules out inmates facing Measure 11 charges or other serious charges. Officer reviews each inmate's criminal history and considers failure-to-appear rates and other factors before making a release recommendation. Copies of release reports generated by the officer are distributed to the Judge, the DA and the Public Defender. Officer also tracks how many released defendants showed up to court, and periodically checks in with the Presiding Judge.

**RSAT Liaison:** Deputies Renyer and a second deputy consider potential RSAT participants from a Jail perspective and assist in determining whether individuals are appropriate candidates for the program. Judge Burge said it would be helpful to get reports on the reasons for the Jail's RSAT recommendations rather than a "yes" or "no." Mae Stracner said one gap is that when defendants are sentenced to RSAT, RSAT staff are not notified right away, which can delay RSAT start dates. Judge Burge said an RSAT Liaison deputy could help with that. There is a desire for a designated deputy to act as an RSAT point of contact in the Jail.

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**NEXT MEETING:** *Noon on Thursday, March 28 in Room 310, Douglas County Courthouse*