

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION JUSTICE REINVESTMENT RESEARCH PROJECTS

29 May 2019

KEN SANCHAGRIN, JD PHD RESEARCH DIRECTOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

BACKGROUND

HB 3194 AND 3% RESEARCH FUNDS

77th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-2013 Regular Session

Enrolled House Bill 3194

Sponsored by JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

CHAPTER

AN ACT

Relating to crime; creating new provisions; amending ORS 40.015, 137.540, 137.717, 144.096, 144.101, 144.106, 166.065, 173.029, 182.515, 182.525, 184.351, 421.168, 423.483, 475.900 and 811.182; repealing ORS 475.933 and sections 22 and 23, chapter 660, Oregon Laws 2009; appropriating money; and declaring an emergency.

Whereas the Seventy-seventh Legislative Assembly finds that a commitment to investing in local public safety infrastructure will ensure that the State of Oregon continues to focus prison resources on violent offenders while protecting the public and holding all offenders accountable; and

Whereas the State of Oregon has led the nation by implementing evidence-based community supervision practices that are cost-effective and reduce recidivism; and

Whereas increasing investments in local law enforcement agencies, community correction agencies, victims' services and specialty courts will provide local communities with the resources necessary to hold offenders accountable and reduce future criminal conduct; and

Whereas the State of Oregon can maintain an effective and sustainable public safety system by directing savings that result from averted prison growth toward investments in our local communities; and

Whereas the passage of this 2013 Act will allow the Seventy-seventh Legislative Assembly to invest in our local communities by upgrading our existing local public safety infrastructure; and

Whereas the Seventy-seventh Legislative Assembly declares that future savings resulting from the passage of this 2013 Act must continue to be invested in our local public safety systems; now, therefore

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

MARIJUANA OFFENSES

SECTION 1. ORS 475.900 is amended to read:

475.900. (I) A violation of ORS 475.752, 475.806 to 475.894, 475.904 or 475.908 shall be classified as crime category 8 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission if:

(a) The violation constitutes delivery or manufacture of a controlled substance and involves substantial quantities of a controlled substances. For purposes of this paragraph, the following amounts constitute substantial quantities of the following controlled substances:

- (A) Five grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;
- (B) Ten grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine;
 (C) Ten grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers or salts of its isomers;

Enrolled House Bill 3194 (HB 3194-A)

Page

- In HB 3194 and the Commission's OARs, the CJC was encouraged to spend JRI funding for studies examining the effects and outcomes of Justice Reinvestment.
- Since the start of JRI, CJC has funded seven studies and three studies are being conducted by counties.
- Today, we are here to provide updates and results from four of these studies.

3% RESEARCH

EFFECT OF PRETRIAL DETENTION IN OREGON



Christopher Campbell, PhD
Assistant Professor
Portland State University

Research Question: What effect does pretrial detention have on sentences in Oregon?



Ryan Labrecque, PhD
Assistant Professor
Portland State University

Does being held pretrial lead to more incarceration sentences (versus probation)?

Does it lead to longer sentences?

3% RESEARCH

RISK TOOLS IN OREGON: ASSESSMENT OF THE LS/CMI



Sharmini Radakrishnan, PhD
Associate/Scientist
Abt Associates



Walter Campbell, PhD
Associate/Scientist
Abt Associates

Research Questions

How do LS/CMI scores change during supervision?

How well does the LS/CMI predict recidivism?

How well does treatment correspond with identified LS/CMI needs?

3% RESEARCH

EFFECT OF PRISON LENGTH OF STAY IN OREGON



Mark Leymon, PhD
Associate Professor
Portland State University



Christopher Campbell, PhD
Assistant Professor
Portland State University



Kris Henning, PhD
Professor
Portland State University



Brian Renauer, PhD
Professor
Portland State University

Research Question: Does the length of stay in prison affect recidivism?

Is there a "dose" of prison that maximizes public safety?

416 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION RCT

PROJECT UPDATE

416 Program Overview and Structure:

- 416 is a prison alternative program for non-violent, repeat property offenders with known substance use problems.
- The overall goal of the program is to reduce recidivism through combining:
 - Intensive supervision and case management;
 - Substance abuse treatment;
 - Mentoring services; and
 - Access to employment services, housing, education, and transportation.
- Additionally, the 416 program also fosters relationships between the county DA, prole and probation officials, jails, judges/courts, treatment providers, and mentoring services.

416 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION RCT

PROJECT UPDATE



Michael McCart, PhD Senior Research Scientist Oregon Social Learning Center



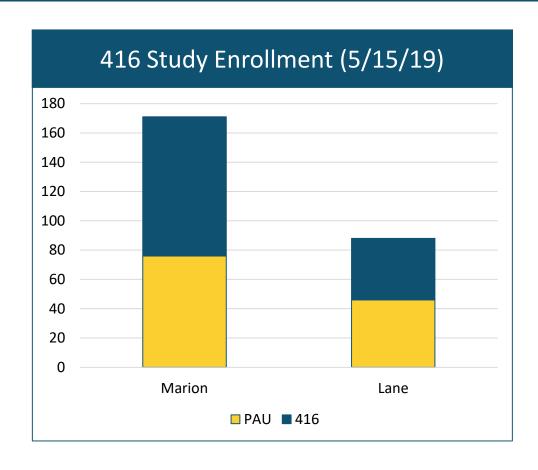
Ashli Sheidow, PhD Senior Research Scientist Oregon Social Learning Center

416 Program Random Control Trial:

- CJC contracted with the Oregon Social Learning Center to conduct an RCT in Marion and Lane Counties.
- Eligible participants are randomly assigned to receive either probation as usual or become a 416 program participant.
- To assess program success, CJC and OSLC will compare recidivism rates for the two groups.

416 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION RCT

PROJECT UPDATE



- Enrollment: Overall, 259 participants
 - Complete in Marion County
 - Ongoing in Lane County (trying to get ≈100 participants)
- To fully assess the program, we need 3 year recidivism data on all program participants.
- Given that this will not occur until ≈2022, we decided to provide the committee with a first hand account of the program through the eyes of a participant.