

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

Jail Population Management Options

JULY 18, 2005



**BERNIE GIUSTO
SHERIFF**

**503 988-4300 PHONE
503 988-4500 TTY
www.sheriff-mcso.org**

501 SE HAWTHORNE BLVD., SUITE 350 • PORTLAND, OR 97214

Jail Population Management Options

Introduction

Two groups of options are examined by this report:

1. Booking Policy—Further restrictions on which offenders can be booked into a jail bed
2. Shortened Sentence Length—Releasing certain offenders to the community 5, 10, or 15 days before their sentence is to end or after a set period of time, e.g. 30 or 45 days. This is a significant departure from current policy that emphasizes decisions based on population release score, which is an estimation of risk to the community.

The options are applied to offender streams based on their legal status, that is, whether or not they are SB1145 (local control) offenders, have committed BM11 crimes, or have various types of holds. (See Appendix 4, page 16 for a brief definition of the offender streams). In assigning inmates to different groups it is important to remember that some can be assigned to multiple groups, e.g., they have a probation violation, they are wanted by another county, and they have an SB1145 sentence. Therefore, this report gives precedence to some groups, assigning an inmate to a single group rather than double counting them in another. The sequence of assigning inmates to these offender streams is explained in this report.

Offender Streams

Table 1: Jail Beds by Offender Stream

Multnomah County Bed Use by Legal Status							
LEGAL STATUS	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	<i>Percent of Jail Beds Used in 2005</i>	<i>% Change 01-05</i>
Unfunded Beds	59	209	429	700	1019		
Beds Not Constrained by a Hold	440.6	441.7	364.6	357.5	358.8	23%	-19%
Other County Holds	162.9	152.7	116.2	112.0	111.1	7%	-32%
Administrative Probation Violations	11.6	10.7	13.1	13.9	18.6	1%	60%
Judicial Probation Holds	307.0	285.3	194.4	200.5	188.0	12%	-39%
Post Prison Supervision and Parole Violation Holds	236.6	217.1	197.9	211.3	220.7	14%	-7%
Non-releaseable holds	79.0	73.9	63.8	76.1	86.1	5%	9%
U.S. IMMIGRATION plus Local Charges	36.8	51.3	38.3	26.6	31.9	2%	-13%
U.S. MARSHAL	123.7	136.6	163.8	151.1	132.8	8%	7%
Ballot Measure 11 Offenses	238.5	238.1	220.9	233.1	217.2	14%	-9%
SB 1145 Status (Local Control)	257.8	246.0	226.0	229.0	212.0	13%	-18%
Grand Total	1894.5	1853.4	1599.0	1611.0	1577.2	100%	-17%

Note: Non-releasable holds include: Judicial Holds (a variety of holds from the State Dept. of Corrections, Juvenile Court, other states); Juvenile Measure 11 holds; Material Witnesses; holds governed by Interstate Compact; and holds by the Armed Forces Police. U.S. Immigration or U.S. Marshal Holds are also non-releasable but are shown separately.

There has been an overall reduction of 17% in average daily jail population between 2001 and 2005. Three offender streams—“Administration Probation Violations” (1% of 2005 jail average daily population—ADP), “Non-releasable holds” (5% of ADP), and beds rented to the U.S. Marshall (8% of ADP) increased between 2001 and 2005. All other offender streams have decreased.

“Streams” of offenders are classified by first looking at their primary charge. A quick definition of these streams is found on the last page—Appendix 4.

- **SB1145 Status: All SB1145 inmates are by definition sentenced offenders.** They are serving a new felony sentence of 365 days or less (N45); a sanction for violating terms of their probation (PS45=probation sanction >30 days) or their probation has been revoked and they have been returned to jail for the remainder of their sentence (P45). SB1145 offenders also include persons whose parole or post-prison supervision has been revoked (R45) or are serving a sanction for violating terms of their parole or post-prison supervision (RS45). A few SB1145 have committed Ballot Measure 11 crimes, but are classified in this report under SB1145 status, as their sentence was not long enough to result in transfer to state prison.

Inmates with an SB1145 indicator on their primary charge are the first inmate stream that is separated. Table 2 shows the primary charges of these inmates in May 2005.

Table 2: SB1145 Daily Average Beds Occupied May 2005

Crime Category	Primary Charge	Average Beds Used Per Day	% of Beds Occupied in May 2005
Other Charges	Parole Violation	99.5	44.2%
	Post Prison Sup Viol	44.5	19.8%
	Fail Reg Sex Off	7.4	3.3%
	County Hold	0.9	0.4%
	Fail Chg Adr Sex Ofn	0.4	0.2%
	Other Charge Total	152.6	67.8%
Alcohol & Drugs	Controlled Subst PCS 2	14.5	6.4%
	Controlled Subst DCS 2	7.0	3.1%
	Controlled Subst PCS 1	5.5	2.4%
	Poss Pre Sub W/ MCS	1.0	0.4%
	Controlled Subst DCS 1	0.8	0.4%
	Controlled Subst DCS	0.1	0.1%
	Alcohol & Drugs Total	28.9	12.8%
	Property Total	24.2	10.8%
	Person Total	9.3	4.1%
	Behavioral Total	9.1	4.0%
	Vehicle Total	0.9	0.4%
Grand Total		225.0	100.0%

The majority of SB1145 beds are occupied as a result of Parole Violations (99.5 beds) and Post Prison Supervision Violations (44.5 beds). The specific charges associated with these PV/PPSV violations are not readily accessible from the computer; further case-by-case examination is needed before changing booking or early release policy for PV/PPSV violations.

Appendix 1 shows Table 2 expanded into more detail for beds occupied by SB1145 inmates. Appendix 1 shows that in the Property, Person, and Behavioral crime categories that there is no single charge that can be diverted by booking policy that

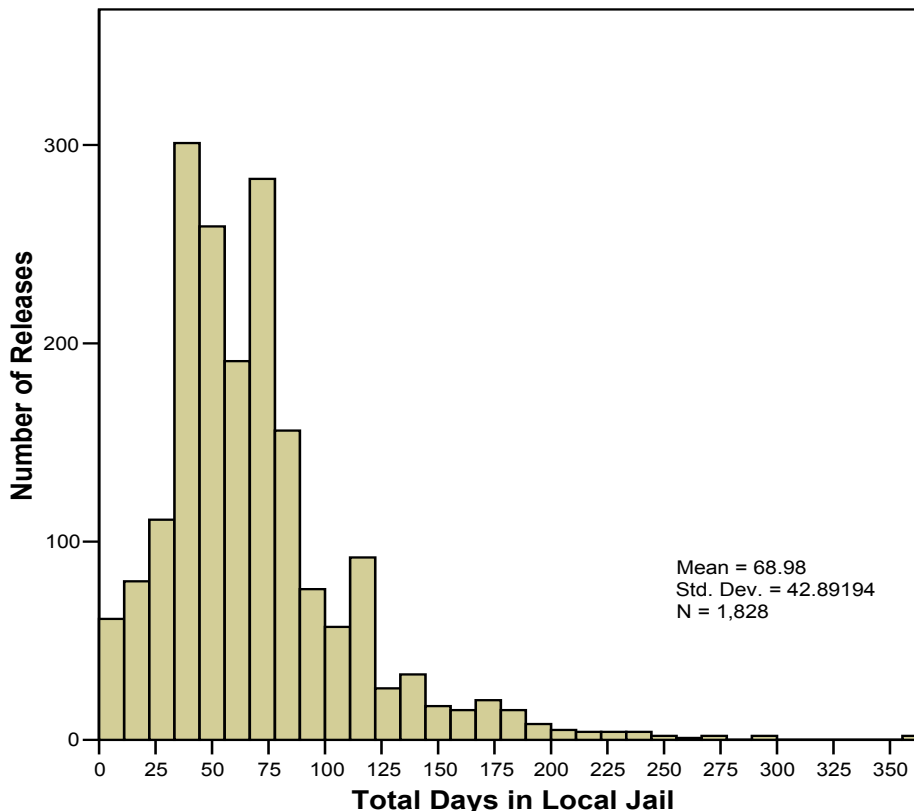
would markedly reduce SB1145 population. To reduce the 1145 population through booking policy would require that booking be restricted for a whole class of charges.

In addition to the above 225 inmates, a daily average of 76 inmates had an 1145 charge that was not considered to be the primary charge. ($225 + 76 = 301$ total SB1145 inmates in local jails May 2005). *The distinction is important because Multnomah County may choose to “opt out” of local control. If it does, the immediate impact will be a reduction of 225 beds ($301-76$), not 301.* Most of the 76 inmates with SB1145 as a non-primary charge will continue to be in local jails for other local charges. (See Appendix 2 for detail of 1145 inmates who have a non-1145 primary charge.)

SB1145 inmates are potentially eligible for emergency population release but due to the current population management scoring system are seldom being released at current overcrowding levels. *There is a potential to reduce SB1145 offenders by not jailing SB1145 inmates for crimes that are not jailed for other inmate streams. For example, PCS II and PCS I charges are not booked into jail for other inmate streams, but were the primary charges for 14.5 and 5.5 SB1145 beds respectively during May 2005 (See Table 2, previous page). If an exception is made for the approximately 1/3 of PCSII charges that involve methamphetamine, the reduction would be 9.6 instead of 14.5 PCS II beds.*

Another option for reducing SB1145 population is to reduce the length of stay. Graph 1 shows the number of jail days of SB1145 inmates booked during CY2004 and subsequently released. Most stayed from 30-75 days.

Graph 1: SB1145 Inmates Released in 2004



Eight-five percent of SB1145 inmates have lengths of stay (LOS) in the jail exceeding 30 days. *Reducing this LOS by 5 days per inmate would save about 22 jail beds. Reducing it by 10 days would save about 44 jail beds.*

During a discontinued program, T.E.R.P. (Temporary Early Release Program), MCSO cooperated with the Department of Community Justice to release offenders several days early, in order to reduce jail beds used. Unfortunately, this is not a very sophisticated approach, as it makes no estimation of community risk. For this reason T.E.R.P. was discontinued. A modification of T.E.R.P. could limit early release of inmates to those with population release scores below 60. About half of 1145 inmates have population release scores below 60. Limiting an early release program to SB1145 inmates with scores below 60 would cut estimated bed day reductions in half. Post-prison supervision violations automatically get a score of 135, while parole violations get scores of 300 so they would continue to receive full sanctions.

- **BM11:** Oregon voters approved Ballot Measure 11 in November 1994 to apply mandatory minimum prison sentences to certain crimes against persons. The act has been amended multiple times to expand the number of offenses to which it applies. BM11 offenses currently include:

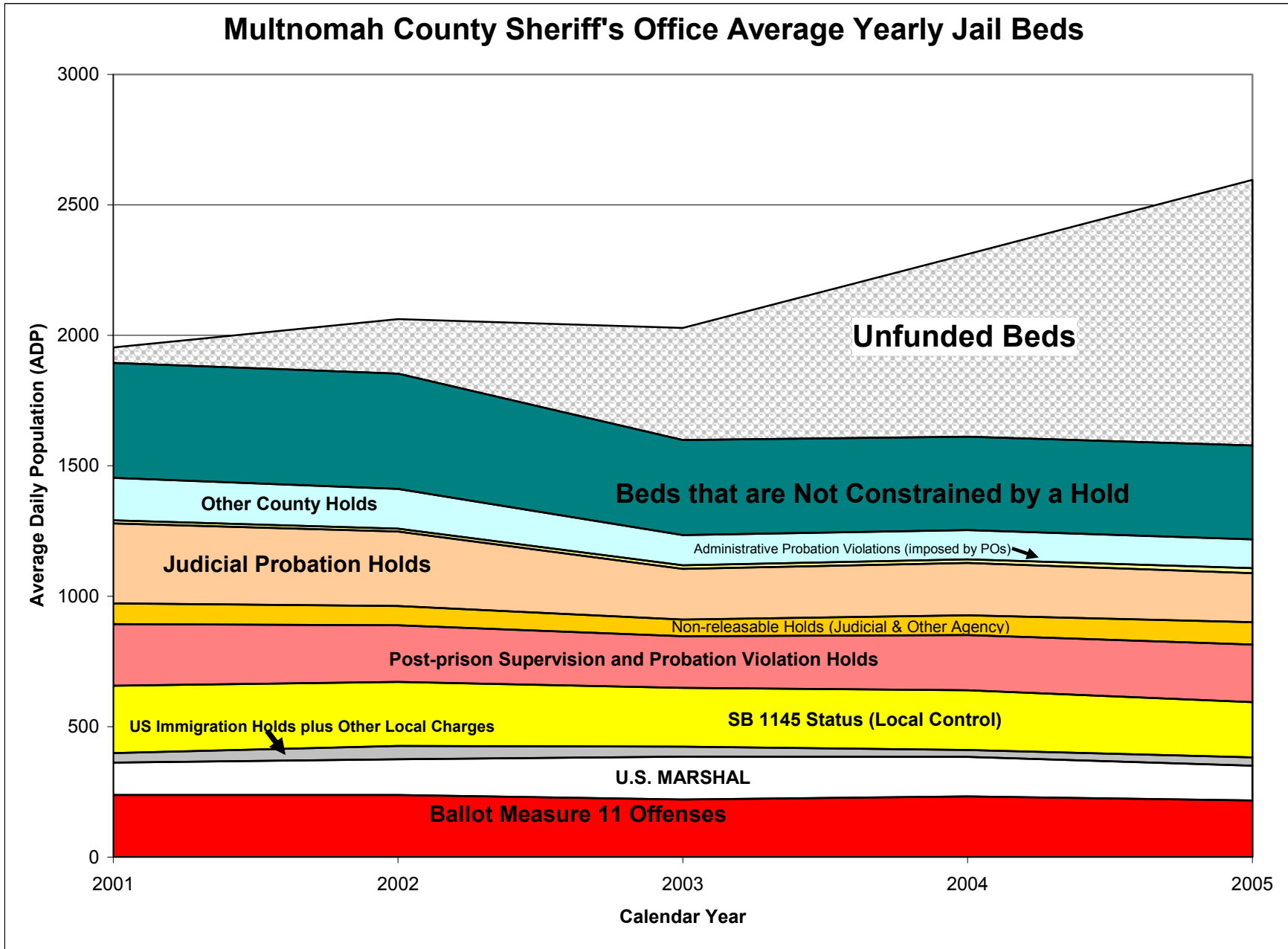
BM11 Offenses

Murder	Attempted Murder	Attempted Aggravated Murder
Assault I	Manslaughter I	Kidnapping I
Assault II	Manslaughter II	Kidnapping II
Rape I	Sodomy I	Sexual Penetration I
Rape II	Sodomy II	Sexual Penetration II
Robbery I	Robbery II	Sexual Abuse I
Arson I	Compelling Prostitution	Use of Child in Display of Sexual Activity

All BM11 crimes currently receive a release score of 150, which effectively prevents them being subject to emergency population release. The average length of stay for BM11 inmates released in 2004 was 59 days. This does not mean that the total sentence was 59 days, as upon conviction those with sentences exceeding 1 year are sent to state prison.

- **US Marshall:** The charges under which these inmates are being held, when available, are entered in a text field, which makes retrieval difficult except on a case by case basis. They are not eligible for emergency population release. The average length of stay for US Marshall inmates released in 2004 was 24 days. Reducing this inmate stream would reduce revenue to MCSO, which would result in additional jail bed closures.

Graph 2: Inmates Streams by Average Jail Beds



- US Immigration Holds:** These inmates are maintained in Multnomah County jails until local charges are disposed of. After local charges are dropped or the sentence has been served they are quickly transferred by USI who houses them in rented beds from other counties; or they may be released if USI has no further interest. In 2004 almost 70% of these inmates were released in 30 days or less. *These inmates are not eligible for emergency population release, but by speeding disposition of local charges this population can potentially be reduced. If the average length of stay could be cut in half, from its current level of 26 days, to an average of 13 days, approximately 16 beds could be saved. This would require more rapid disposition of local charges.*

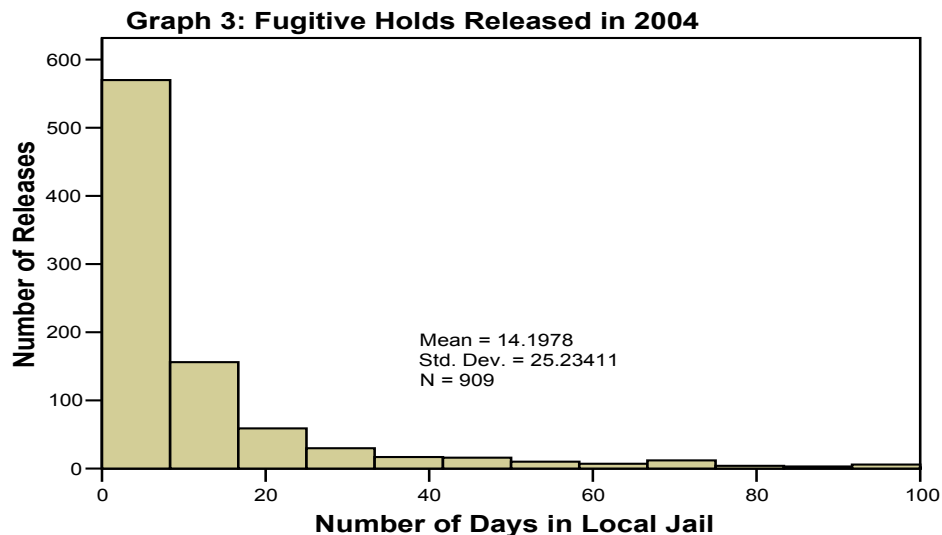
After removing the above four inmate streams, remaining inmates can be classified by whether or not there is a hold of some type. The above 4 inmate streams may also have a hold, for example, a U.S. Immigration hold could be accompanied by an “Other County” hold, however, they would be classified above.

- Non-releasable Holds:** These inmates collectively occupied 86 beds in 2005.

Table 3: Non-Releasable Holds

Types of Non-releasable Holds	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
OTHER AGENCY	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
JUDICIAL	13.9	16.6	17.6	20.3	23.7
OTHER STATE	55.7	46.3	40.3	48.8	54.2
STATE DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.0
ARMED FORCES POLICE DEPT	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
HOLD CHARGE	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
INTERSTATE AGREEMENT ON DETAIN	2.2	2.6	1.5	2.2	3.0
INTERSTATE COMPACT	4.1	4.4	2.1	2.8	3.6
JUVENILE MEASURE 11	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
MATERIAL WITNESS	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5
Total non-releaseable Holds	79.0	73.9	63.8	76.1	86.1

Judicial hold is a “catchall” category. They are issued by various courts ordering the inmate to appear, e.g., Dept. of Corrections, Juvenile Court. Most non-releasable holds are holds by other states for fugitives. In 2005 this group occupied 54.2 beds of all 86 beds occupied by non-releasable holds. Graph 3 shows the average days to release for fugitive holds during CY2004.



During CY2004 59% of Fugitive Holds were released within 7 days, with 79% gone by 16 days. Due to relatively rapid processing, those released within 16 days account for only 29% of the jail beds used by Fugitive Holds. On the other hand, the 11% of Fugitive Holds that stay more than 30 days account for 56% of the jail beds used by this group. The pattern appears to be rapid repatriation for most, with relatively little impact on beds versus longer repatriation for a smaller group with local charges, who account for a larger proportion of beds. This pattern has been stable for the last 3 years. It began with a law change that allowed defendants to sign a non-judicial waiver, allowing them to be extradited without appearing before a judge. About 70% of defendants sign this waiver when it is offered by the classification deputy upon booking; about half of the remaining 30% sign when they appear before a judge. This leaves a small percentage of defendants who choose to fight extradition. Inmates with local charges are held until these charges are disposed of. *Eliminating Fugitive Holds that stay longer than 30 days would save about 20 beds per year; but this would require more rapid disposition of local charges or more speedily processing repatriation for those inmates who choose to fight extradition.*

- **Post-Prison Supervision (PPSV) and Parole Violation (PV) Violations:**

These refer to inmates who have been in state prison and have been released to county supervision for the remainder of their sentence. Offenders with crimes prior to November 1, 1989, are released from prison to “parole.” Offenders with crimes committed on or after November 1, 1989 are released to a period of “post-prison supervision” following a prison term under the sentencing guidelines laws.

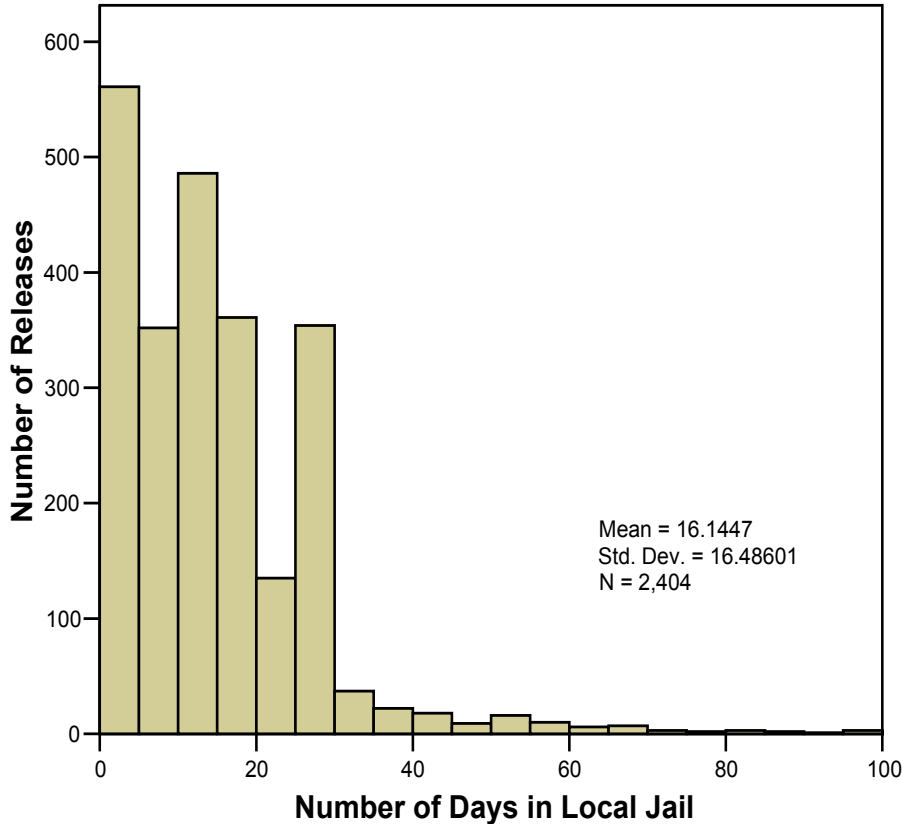
Table 4: Legal Status of Post-Prison Supervision and Parole Violation Holds

	2005 Average Daily Jail Beds
Parole Violation (Detainer)	47.7
Parole Violation (Warrant)	101.1
Parole Violation Sanction	21.8
Post-Prison Supervision Violation	<u>50.1</u>
	220.7

This group collectively occupied an average of 220.7 jail beds per day between January 1 and May 31, 2005. Detainers and warrants are issued by Probation/Parole Officers, by the Parole/Post-Prison Supervision Board, or Local Control (SB1145) Board. The latter is staffed by the Department of Community Justice. Sanctions are imposed by the Parole/Post-Prison Supervision Board for violations, or the Department of Community Justice, under Local Control guidelines (SB1145) can issue short-term sanctions for parole/post-prison supervision violations. Sanctioned parole violators are often classified as SB1145 offenders, if their sanction falls under SB1145 guidelines.

Current MCSO policy is to give population management scores of 300 to all Parole and 135 to all Post-Prison Supervision Violations. This ensures that they will not be subject to emergency population release. Parole Violation sanctions currently receive a score of 20, and may be emergency population released. Putting restrictions on the booking of this group would undermine the ability of Probation/Parole Officers and Parole Board to effectively manage offenders in the community.

Graph 4: Parole and Post-Prison Supervision Violators Released in 2004



Only 6%, (155 bookings) of CY2004 PPSV/PV violations stayed 30 days or more. *Releasing any PPSV/PV after 30 days would save 25 beds. Releasing any PPSV/PV after 45 days would save 17 beds. However, this would require a policy change which assigns relatively high community risk to these individuals by giving them high population release scores.*

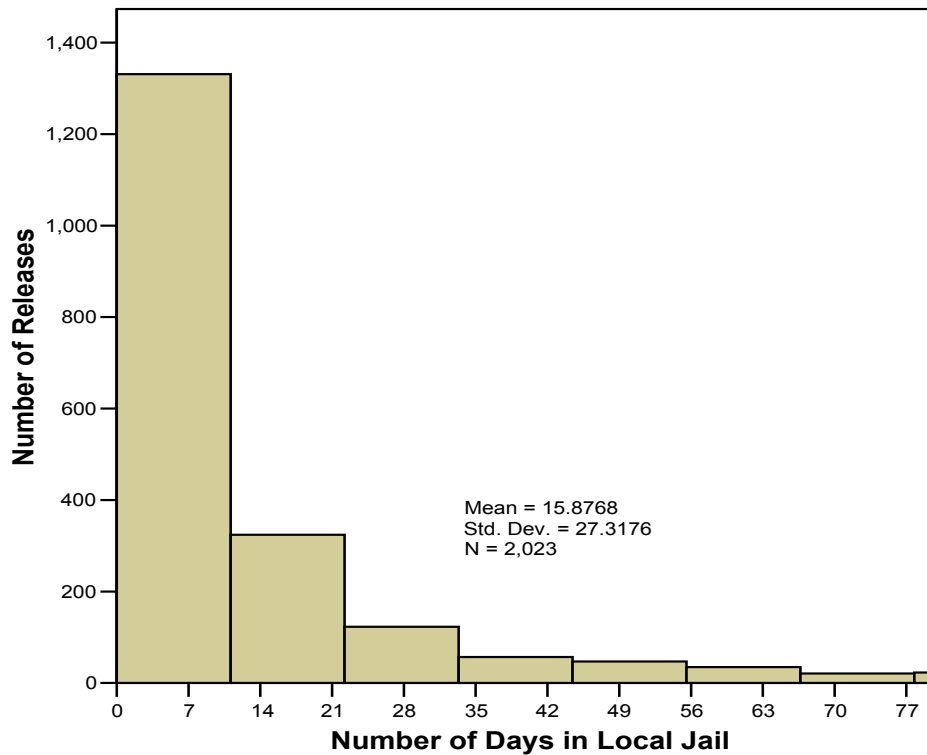
- **Probation Violations**

Probation violations constitute offenses by offenders under community supervision by a local judge. Unlike Post-prison Supervision/ Parole Violators, they have not been released to the county from a state prison, but are serving probation with or without local jail time as part of the sentence. When offenders violate terms of probation they may be returned to jail by their P.O. via an administrative route. They must be formally sanctioned within 3 working days, or be released unless a 2 day extension is obtained. These are called “Administrative Probation Violations” (Case Type = APRO). In CY2004 48% were released within 4 days and 64% within 7 days. Because of the relatively rapid turnover of this group they occupy an average of less than 20 beds.

Judicial Probation Holds, (also known as Correction Probation Violations—Case type = PROB), are more frequent and used 188 beds on the average day in 2005. These inmates typically are picked up on a warrant issued by the judge, or are held on a detainer from the P.O. The individual is seen within 3 days for arraignment at which time the judge sets the case over for up to 2 weeks for a hearing. At the hearing the judge can determine whether or not a violation of the conditions of probation has occurred, whether conditions of probation need to be altered, or whether to revoke probation and return the offender to jail for a sanction or for the remainder of their sentence.

Graph 5 shows average time in jail for judicial probation violators released in CY2004.

Graph 5: Judicial Probation Violators Released in CY2004



The average length of stay for probation violations in CY2004 was 15.9 days, but there was substantial variation. About 45% are released within the first week; these inmates occupy a daily average of 7 beds. About 78% are gone within 16 days, ample time for arraignment and a hearing. The remaining 12% are presumably sanctioned in some form by the courts, as their stay is longer than the customary arraignment-hearing schedule. About 9% stay more than 45 days. *Releasing probation violations after 45 days would save about 43 beds.*

The primary charge for 'Judicial Probation Holds' are shown in Appendix 3. Fully 27.9% of charges for this group in 2004 were for DUI-Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants. Case study of a sample of this group would probably show a cycle of repeat offenses. *Should booking be restricted for this group, some other means of ensuring public safety would have to be established, e.g., electronic monitoring or various community programs.*

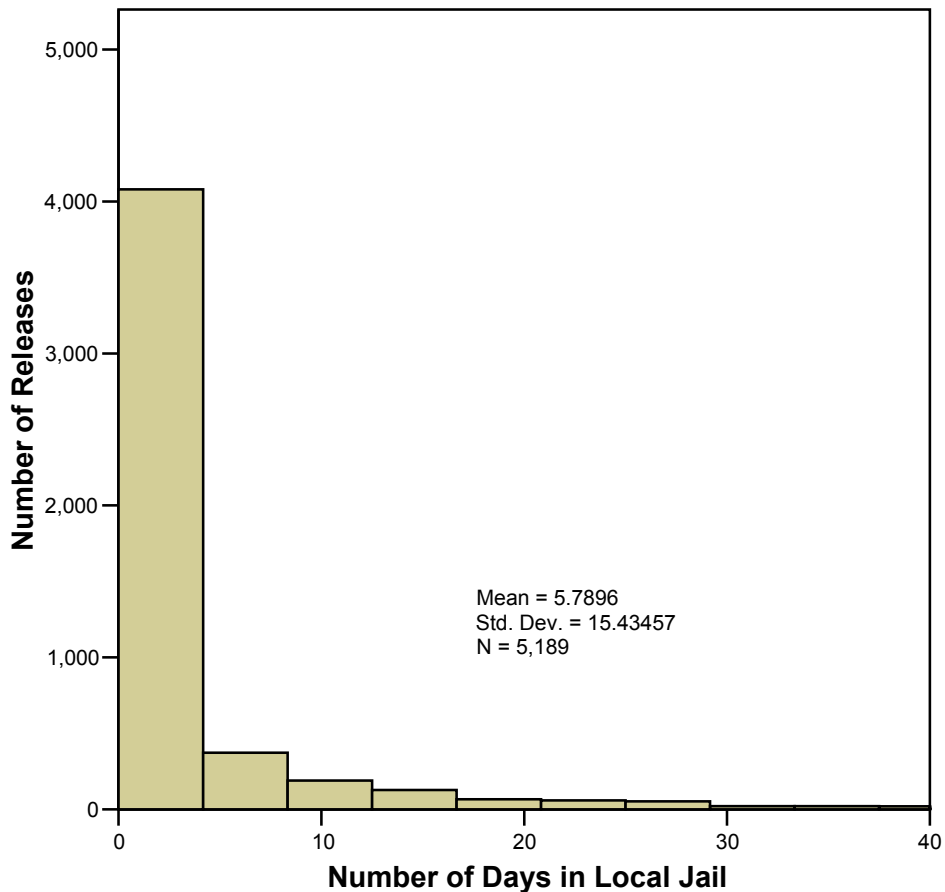
- **Other County Holds**

Per agreement between counties, individuals serve their charges in one county before being transferred to the custody of another. This prevents a tracking problem with inmates being shuttled from one county to the next while undergoing multiple adjudications and serving multiple sentences. Inmates may be transferred for court appearances in another county, but are then returned to the originating county's custody until all local sentences are served.

Inmates are transferred quickly if there are no local charges. Transfers to Clackamas and Washington counties are usually made next day. Inmates going north or south on I5 will leave on the shuttle Tuesday or Thursday. The east-west shuttle operates Wednesdays. Graph 6, on the next page, shows that 78% of county holds are gone within 4 days. They use only 15% of beds used by inmates with Other County Holds. The remaining 22% of inmates, those serving local sentences,

use 85% of the beds consumed by this group. The 5% of inmates remaining beyond 16 days account for use of 20 beds.

Graph 6: County Holds Released in 2004

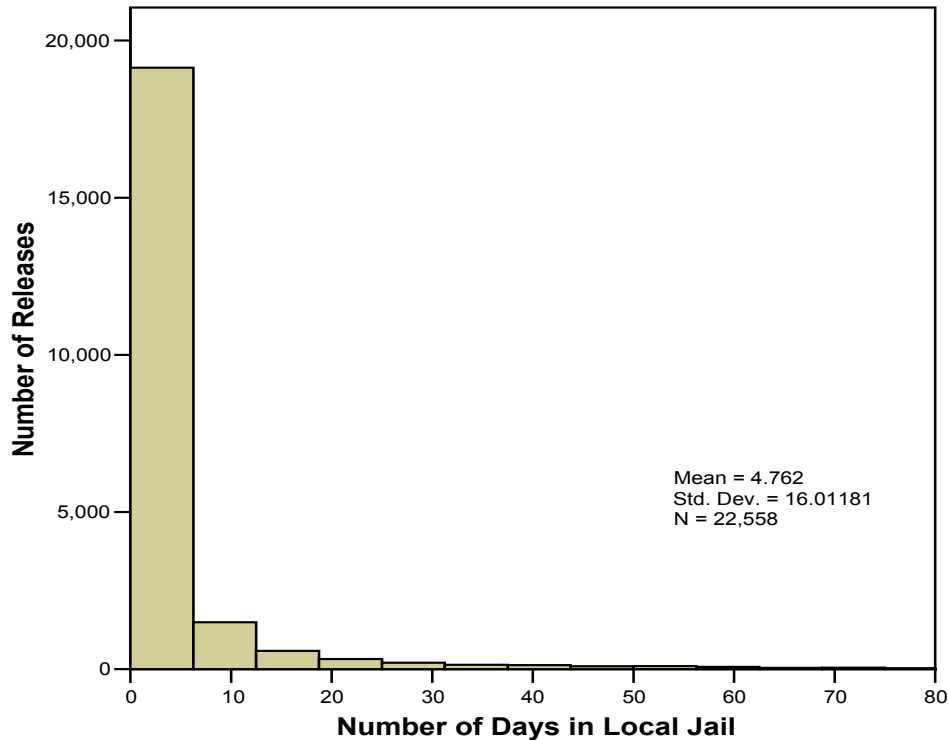


The computer data system used by the Sheriff's Office uses county hold (hold from another county) as the primary charge for these persons. The actual charges may not be known, or if they are collected at all, put into a text field. This makes it difficult to decide if justice would be served by more rapid disposition of local charges. Such a determination would have to be made on a case by case basis, comparing local charges with those pending in another county. *If charges faced in another county were more substantial than local charges, and could result in substantial jail time, some fraction of the 20 beds occupied by inmates staying more than 16 days could be saved by earlier disposition of local charges.*

- **Inmates Not Restrained by a Hold**

This population is the most flexible for jail population management as there are no holds or other legal conditions to preclude emergency population release. Therefore, as total jail beds have declined, and other inmate streams have been more resistant to reduction, pressures have increased on the no hold group. In CY2004 61% of inmates were released in less than one day; 81% were gone within 4 days. The majority (63.8%) of emergency population releases in CY2004 were from this group. The rapid turnover of this group is shown in Graph 7 on the next page.

Graph 7: Releases of Persons Not Constrained by a Hold During CY2004



The rapid turnover of this group prevents the Sheriff’s Office from detaining persons who pose a threat to public safety. Further limitations on bookings would result in additional early releases of persons charged with new property crimes, which would contribute to the recent rise in burglary. It is a goal of the Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office to increase the number of beds available to this group, for more effective response to local needs.

Conclusion

SUMMARY OF JAIL POPULATION MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Management Option	Estimated Bed Impact	Page Reference
Opt out of Local Control (SB1145)	225	4
Do not book SB1145 offenders for PCS	15 beds if meth is excluded	4
Reduce SB1145 LOS by 5 days or 10 days	22 beds; 44 beds	5
Reduce USI holds with local charge LOS from 26 to 13 days	13 beds	7
Release Fugitive Holds that can’t be repatriated within 30 days	20 beds if local charges are dropped	8
Release Post-prison Supervision/Parole Violators after 30 days or 45 days	25 beds; 17 beds	9
Release Probation Violations after 45 days	43 beds	10
Release Other County Holds after 16 days	Up to 20 beds if local charges are dropped	11

To speed repatriation/early release to US Immigration, other states or counties it may be necessary to appoint a staff person to work with local justice agencies to expedite disposition of local charges or to ensure that appropriate community alternatives are in place.

Appendix 1: Detail of MAY 2005 SB 1145 Beds (SB1145 as Primary Charge)

Primary Charge	Other Charge	Alcohol & Drugs	Property	Person	Behavioral	Vehicle	Average Beds Used Per Day
Parole Violation	99.5						99.5
Post Prison Sup Viol	44.5						44.5
Fail Reg Sex Off	7.4						7.4
County Hold	0.9						0.9
Fail Chg Adr Sex Ofn	0.4						0.4
Controlled Subst PCS 2		14.5					14.5
Controlled Subst DCS 2		7.0					7.0
Controlled Subst PCS 1		5.5					5.5
Poss Pre Sub W/ MCS		1.0					1.0
Controlled Subst DCS 1		0.8					0.8
Controlled Subst DCS		0.1					0.1
Burglary I			5.5				5.5
Unauth Use of a MV			5.5				5.5
Robbery III			4.3				4.3
Theft I			4.1				4.1
Identity theft			1.6				1.6
Computer Crime			1.0				1.0
Mischief I-DV			1.0				1.0
Mischief I			1.0				1.0
Att Burglary I			0.2				0.2
Assault III				2.5			2.5
Att Sex Abuse I				1.2			1.2
Encourg Child Sex II				1.0			1.0
Public Indecency-FEL				1.0			1.0
Rape III				1.0			1.0
Assault IV-FEL-DV				0.6			0.6
Crim Mistreatment I				0.6			0.6
Cust Interference II				0.5			0.5
Att Assault II				0.4			0.4
Child Neglect I				0.3			0.3
Coercion				0.3			0.3
Felon Poss Firearm					4.7		4.7
Discharge of Weapon					2.9		2.9
Poss Destruct Device					0.7		0.7
Att Aggravate Anml Abuse					0.5		0.5
Forgery I					0.2		0.2
Perjury					0.0		0.0
DUII						0.5	0.5
Attempt Elude						0.4	0.4
Hit and Run Injury						0.1	0.1
Total Beds Used Per Day	152.6	28.9	24.2	9.3	9.1	0.9	224.9

Appendix 2: ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY OPTING OUT OF SB1145

In May 2005 there was a daily average of 301 local control inmates in Multnomah County jails, however, 76 of them did not have SB1145 offenses as the primary charge. If Multnomah County opts out of local control approximately 225 inmates (301-76) with SB1145 as their primary charge could be returned to the State. Potential disposition of the remaining 76.5 is shown in the notes below. 64% could be returned to the State, but only when disposition of local charges is complete.

MAY 2005 SB1145 INMATES with a Non-1145 Primary Charge

		PRIMARY HOLD TYPE										Grand Total
Crime Type	Primary Charge Description	JUDICIAL PROBATION VIOLATION	No-Holds	OTHER COUNTY	OTHER STATE	PAROLE VIOLATION (DETAINER)	PAROLE VIOLATION (WARRANT)	PAROLE VIOLATION (SANCTION)	POST-PRISON SUPERVISION VIOL	U.S. IMMIGRATION	U.S. MARSHAL	
Alcohol & Drugs	Controlled Subst MCS 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Controlled Subst PCS 2	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Drug W/1000 ft School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol & Drugs Total		2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Behavioral	Escape II	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Felon Poss Firearm	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.8
	Inter W/Pub Trnsport	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Behavioral Total		3.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.0	12.4
Other Charge	County Hold	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
	Fail Reg Sex Off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Fugitive	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2
	Parole Violation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
	Post Prison Sup Viol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Rest Ord Violation	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
	USI Hold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9
	USM Hold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
Other Charge Total		1.2	0.0	8.1	10.2	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.3	2.9	5.0	29.9
Person	Assault I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
	Assault II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Assault III	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Assault IV	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
	Assault IV-DV	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Assault IV-FEL-DV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Att Assault II	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
	Att Kidnap II-DV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Coercion	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
	Consp Murder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Menacing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Rape I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Reckless Endangermnt	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Sex Abuse I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Person Total		3.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	15.3
Property	Burglary I	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
	Identity theft	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Robbery I	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
	Robbery II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Robbery III	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
	Unauth Use of a MV	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
Property Total		2.3	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	12.1
Vehicle	DUII	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Vehicle Total		1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
GRAND TOTAL		14.5	3.8	10.9	10.2	0.5	17.9	2.4	7.3	2.9	6.0	76.5

1. 10.9 (14%) of these inmates have holds from Other Counties as the primary charge.
2. 10.2 (13%) of the inmates are fugitives from other states and can be repatriated when local charges are disposed of.
3. 6 (8%) of the inmates have USM holds, and can be released to USM upon disposition of local charges.
4. Nearly all the other inmates (64%) have some kind of hold that implies local charges. These would probably not be returned to state custody until disposition of local charges.

**Appendix 3: Primary Charges of Judicial Probation Holds
(a.k.a. Correction Probation Violation, Case Type 'PROB')**

Primary Charges of Correction Probation Violators in CY2004		
Primary Charge Description	Frequency	
DUII	594	27.9%
Controlled Subst PCS 2	123	5.8%
Controlled Subst DCS 2	88	4.1%
Assault IV-DV	84	3.9%
Theft I	83	3.9%
Rest Ord Violation	79	3.7%
Contempt Court	72	3.4%
Unauth Use of a MV	65	3.0%
Assault IV	53	2.5%
Burglary I	51	2.4%
Robbery III	40	1.9%
Theft II	38	1.8%
Resisting Arrest	37	1.7%
Felon Poss Firearm	32	1.5%
Harassment-DV	32	1.5%
Assault IV-FEL-DV	30	1.4%
Forgery I	29	1.4%
Controlled Subst DCS 1	27	1.3%
Controlled Subst DCS	26	1.2%
Identity theft	26	1.2%
Controlled Subst PCS 1	22	1.0%
Harassment	22	1.0%
Assault III	20	0.9%
Mischief I	20	0.9%
Menacing-DV	19	0.9%
Mischief II	18	0.8%
Trespass I	17	0.8%
Menacing	16	0.8%
Drug W/1000 ft School	15	0.7%
Burglary II	13	0.6%
Forgery II	13	0.6%
Attempt Elude	12	0.6%
Fail Reg Sex Off	12	0.6%
Hit and Run Property	12	0.6%
Criminal DWS	11	0.5%
Disorderly Conduct	10	0.5%
All Other Charges	271	12.7%
		100.0%

Appendix 4: Brief Definitions of Inmate Streams

Inmate Stream	Notes
Beds Not Constrained by a Hold	Because there are no “holds” by other jurisdictions or serious legal charges such as BM11 or SB1145, these are the most flexibly managed beds. They are also the most necessary beds to respond to community priorities such as increases in property crime, identity theft, or drug manufacturing or distribution.
Other County Holds	Another county wants this inmate delivered to their custody after local charges are disposed of.
Administrative Probation Violations	A Probation Officer has determined that an offender is not following terms of probation and wishes to impose a brief jail sanction of 3-5 days.
Judicial Probation Violations	Persons not following terms of probation appear before a judge who determines whether an offense has occurred and whether to impose a jail sanction, revoke, or continue probation.
Post-prison Supervision/Parole Violation	Persons who have been released from state prison and are under community supervision for the remainder of their sentence.
Non-releasable holds	Holds from other agencies such as other states, the State Department of Corrections or courts asking that the inmate be delivered to their custody upon disposition of local charges.
US Immigration plus local charges	US Immigration has a hold requesting the inmate be delivered to their custody upon disposition of local charges.
US Marshall	Beds rented by Multnomah County to the US Marshall
Ballot Measure 11 Offenses	Inmates being held on serious felony charges defined by BM11
Senate Bill 1145 Status	Inmates under local control who prior to SB1145 would have gone to state prison for a sentence of 365 days or less.

Note: Inmate streams may overlap and can vary during a booking. For example, an inmate may be in jail for violating terms of probation and face additional local charges that could result in SB1145 status upon sentencing. They could also be wanted by another county or US Immigration upon disposition of all local charges. In the prioritization scheme, categories at the bottom take precedence over categories above them.