



OREGON JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Report to the Legislative Assembly on
the Department of Justice's Restitution Collection Pilot Program
as required by Oregon Laws 2011, chapter 670

Submitted by the
Office of the State Court Administrator

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Executive Summary

As required by House Bill 3066 (Oregon Laws 2011, chapter 670), the Oregon Judicial Department submits a report to the Legislative Assembly on the status of the Department of Justice's restitution collection pilot program. The restitution collection pilot program was established by the Department of Justice in Crook, Jackson, Jefferson, Lane, and Multnomah Counties for the purpose of increasing the amount of restitution collected for crime victims. The two key components of the pilot program are the restitution clerks in the district attorney's office that investigate the nature and amount of damages suffered by victims and the collection agents, employed by the Department of Justice, to conduct collections and collection investigation work.

This report includes information on the amount of restitution ordered and collected in 2012 and 2013 by the restitution collection pilot program and the Judicial Department. Information on Clackamas County's restitution court is also included as a comparison for the pilot program as both programs take a similar approach to the collection of restitution. Additionally, the report contains historical data on the amount of restitution and compensatory fines collected in each of the pilot program sites, the Clackamas County Circuit Court's restitution court, and statewide.

Generally speaking, the net amount of restitution and compensatory fines imposed and collected in 2012 and 2013 was greater than the amounts imposed and collected in 2011 for the pilot program sites. The change in the amount collected is most likely attributable to the Judicial Department because circuit courts were responsible for the majority of the debt imposed and amount of restitution and compensatory fines collected. Variables, such as the economy, changes to circuit court staffing levels, and a case with an unusually high amount of restitution imposed, can affect the amount of restitution imposed and collected. Additionally, a statistical evaluation of restitution is inherently complex as collection rates can be computed in a number of different ways.

From January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2013, the restitution collection pilot program collected a total of \$1,768,116.85. Of this, \$1,288,670 was restitution and compensatory fines. During that same period of time, the Clackamas County Circuit Court's restitution court collected \$1,601,233 in restitution and compensatory fines. Statewide a total of \$21,119,783 in restitution and compensatory fines was collected by the pilot program and through the normal Judicial Department collection process. The Judicial Department collected 94% of the total restitution and compensatory fines statewide (\$19,831,113).

For the first two years of the pilot program, there was an average of \$0.98 of revenue collected from each dollar spent on collections in the pilot program. By way of comparison, the Judicial Department had an average of \$6.35 of revenue collected from each dollar spent on third-party collections.

I. Introduction

House Bill 3066 (Oregon Laws 2011, chapter 670) directs the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD), as well as the Department of Justice (DOJ), to submit a report to the Legislative Assembly on the status of the DOJ's restitution collection pilot program. The restitution collection pilot program was established in four geographically dispersed counties or regions in 2012 for the purpose of increasing the collection of restitution for crime victims. The sites selected for the pilot program are Crook and Jefferson Counties¹, Jackson County, Lane County, and Multnomah County.

OJD's report to the Legislative Assembly is intended to provide a snapshot of collections activity by OJD and DOJ that occurred during the first two years of the pilot program. This report covers the time period of January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2013. This is the second of two reports that OJD is required to submit to the Legislative Assembly. OJD submitted its first report in February 2013.

DOJ will submit a separate report that summarizes the pilot program and includes their analysis of the amount of money, including restitution and compensatory fines, collected through the pilot program. While the report from OJD is focused solely on the amount of financial obligations imposed and collected, DOJ's report will provide information on the actual operation and procedures of the pilot program.

This report is organized as follows. Section II provides a brief overview of HB 3066, the legislation that authorized the restitution collection pilot program. Section III describes OJD's current efforts to collect on financial obligations owed in criminal cases. This section will not discuss how financial obligations are collected through the restitution collection pilot program, as that will be addressed in DOJ's report. Section IV provides data on the amount of money, including restitution and compensatory fines, collected by circuit courts and the restitution collection pilot program. The report also contains data on the historical amount of debt collected by OJD, including the amount historically imposed and collected in each of the pilot program sites. Finally, Section V includes several conclusions about the outcomes of the pilot program.

¹ Crook County and Jefferson County Circuit Courts are located within the same judicial district and share the same judges and court staff

II. Background on HB 3066

HB 3066 (Oregon Laws 2011, chapter 670) was introduced by DOJ, passed by the Legislature, and signed into law by Governor John A. Kitzhaber on August 2, 2011. The purpose of the measure is to “establish a restitution collection pilot program in geographically dispersed counties or regions of this state to increase the collection of restitution...”²

HB 3066 requires at least one restitution clerk be employed in a district attorney’s office. The restitution clerk is responsible for:

- Investigating evidence of the nature and amount of damages suffered by the crime victim;
- Investigating and compiling information regarding the defendant’s ability to pay restitution; and
- Providing the evidence and information obtained to the prosecuting attorney before any hearing on the issue of restitution.

The restitution clerk was modeled on a similar position that previously existed in a district attorney’s office. The district attorney’s clerk position was funded by the county and was eliminated in recent years as a result of budget cuts.

Additionally, DOJ must employ and assign collection agents to each county or region participating in the restitution collection pilot program. The collection agent is responsible for:

- Conducting collections and collection investigation work to collect restitution from offenders and liable third parties;
- Coordinating the collection investigation work with the restitution clerk; and
- Presenting the results of the collection investigation work in judicial proceedings as needed.

In order to conduct collections activity on restitution, the collection agent must also collect on all other financial obligations imposed in the judgment.

HB 3066 appropriated \$1.8 million from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Account (CICA) to DOJ for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this measure. The CICA is an account established for use by DOJ for the purpose of providing compensation benefits to victims for medical expenses, counseling, and loss of income. Of the \$1.8 million appropriated to DOJ, DOJ is required to spend at least \$800,000 to fund the restitution clerk positions. DOJ will report on funds expended under this measure in their report.

The restitution pilot program is scheduled to sunset on July 1, 2014.

² <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2011R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3066>

III. *OJD Collection Efforts*

OJD's current collections program is based largely on automated systems to track cases, send letters, and refer cases to third-party collection agencies once they become delinquent. The collection practices described in this section apply only to circuit courts; OJD does not have administrative control over justice and municipal courts and is not involved in the collection of financial obligations imposed by those courts.

A. *Standard OJD Collections Practice*

Over the past ten years, OJD has made substantial improvements to standardize collection practices and increase the amount of revenue collected each year. OJD's Collections and Revenue Management Program is partially funded by assessments imposed on amounts collected. Attachment 1 contains a flowchart that illustrates OJD's standard collection process for circuit courts.

In a criminal case, the district attorney works with the victim(s) to determine their loss and what type it is (i.e., compensatory, restitution) prior to sentencing. The district attorney will enquire into whether an insurance plan has already compensated the victim(s). This information is presented by the district attorney at sentencing. The court assesses fines and fees, including restitution, at the time of sentencing. A defendant has the opportunity to either pay the amount due in full or to establish a payment plan. The court clerk will work with the defendant to determine his or her ability to pay. Community corrections may also establish some payment plans as a condition of a person's probation.

Circuit courts refer most outstanding balances, whether current or delinquent, to the Department of Revenue's (DOR) Tax Offset Program. In addition to collection activity conducted by a circuit court, this allows DOR to intercept any tax refunds a person may receive and apply that refund to any outstanding balance. Intercepting any tax refunds allows a defendant to more quickly compensate the victim and the State and reduce the balance owed. At 30 days of delinquency, the circuit court mails the defendant a letter, which provides the defendant with an opportunity to contact the court to make the necessary arrangements before the court refers the debt to collections. Some defendants may be required to appear in court if, for example, they participate in a restitution court.

If a circuit court refers a defendant's case to collections, the defendant's debt remains eligible for the Tax Offset Program and is also subject to garnishment and more aggressive payment plan amounts. Cases referred to DOR or a private collection agency are also subject to a collection fee, which is added to the balance owed by a defendant and paid by a defendant.³ Additionally, each of the private collection

³ ORS 137.118 authorizes circuit courts to assign judgments in a criminal action that impose a monetary obligation to the Oregon Department of Revenue or a private collection agency. The statute, along with

agencies offers a license reinstatement program to assist a defendant with reinstating his or her Oregon driver license. In order for this to occur, the defendant must make a down payment and consistent monthly payments to maintain driving privileges. The circuit court will suspend a defendant's license again if he or she fails to maintain monthly payments.

Cases remain with DOR for up to one year with no collection activity and at a private collection agency for up to two years with no collection activity. If the case is returned to the court with a balance owing, the case goes through an automated collection referral process that keeps the case in a collections cycle (continuously referred to collections) until the judgment remedies expire.

B. Clackamas County Restitution Court

Clackamas County Circuit Court implemented a restitution court in 2004 with the goal of improving the enforcement of court orders so that crime victims receive compensation more quickly. This program has been very successful as evidenced by its collection rates compared to all other state courts. The collection rate is the ratio of restitution and compensatory fines collected and imposed by the court in all criminal cases (i.e., the amounts collected in a given year divided by the amounts imposed in a given year).

A key element to the success of the restitution court is collaboration throughout the process with other criminal justice stakeholders, such as the district attorney (DA) and community corrections.

In addition to the regular collections process described in the previous subsection, the following occurs post-sentencing in a restitution court in order to increase the collection of restitution:

- The court restitution/collection clerk interviews the defendant and investigates the defendant's ability to pay. The court also works closely with community corrections/probation as they may be involved in setting the payment plan. A payment plan is then set.⁴
- If the defendant becomes delinquent in making payments, this appears on a court collection report. The court restitution/collection clerk contacts the defendant to discuss payment options (e.g., liquidate assets, pay on credit card, take out a second mortgage, etc.) and what will occur if a payment is not made.
- In reviewing the court collection reports, the court may order the defendant to appear at restitution court, which is scheduled twice per month on Monday, if the court restitution/collection clerk determines that the defendant continues to be delinquent in making payments.

ORS 1.202, also authorize the imposition of an additional fee to cover the actual costs of collecting the judgment. In addition to DOR, OJD contracts with three private collection agencies.

⁴ The collection activity described in this bullet point also occurs as part of the standard OJD collections practice.

- At the restitution court, a DA is present and calls each case for the judge (state's case title, case number, and who is appearing). The judge inquires into why the defendant is not making payments, his or her assets and debts, and ways that he or she can cut expenses and make payments. The judge orders certain conditions the defendant must fulfill, such as obtaining employment. At subsequent hearings, the judge follows up on these conditions to see if the defendant is complying with the order. For example, if the judge ordered the defendant to obtain employment, the defendant will be required to show the court evidence of his or her job search efforts.
- The court restitution/collection clerk continues to monitor the payments made by the defendant and when the defendant's probation will expire. If needed, the judge may also extend probation so that all debt owed is paid in full.
- The DA's office continues to address issues on behalf of the victim, such as how the victim wants to be paid, corrections needed to the judgment, and issues around judgments that involve more than one victim.

The restitution court model is very similar to the restitution collection pilot program established by HB 3066 with the exceptions that the collection agent is employed by DOJ rather than the court and the court does not order the defendant to appear before the court and explain why he or she is not making payments.

IV. Restitution Statistics

This section includes information on the amount of restitution and compensatory fines ordered and collected in the restitution collection pilot program, Clackamas County Circuit Court's restitution court, and statewide.⁵ Both OJD and the collection agents employed by DOJ conducted collection activity within each pilot program site. In cases assigned to the pilot program, DOJ's collection agents worked to collect the entire amount of financial obligation imposed in the judgment and not just restitution and compensatory fines. However, in the pilot program counties, the collection agents' work did not reduce court staff workloads. Court staff still did all of the work that they did prior to implementation of the pilot program, including setting a payment schedule, processing payments, receipting payments, and processing payment plan agreements.

Variables, such as the economy, changes to circuit court staffing levels, and cases with an unusually high amount of restitution imposed, could affect the amount of restitution imposed and collected. Additionally, a statistical evaluation of restitution is inherently complex as collection rates can be computed in a number of different ways. For purposes of this report, the collection rate is calculated as the total amount of payments received imposed divided by the total amount of payments received.

Attachment 2 provides a historical overview of collections in the pilot program counties, as well the Clackamas County restitution court and all circuit courts. For this particular set of data, there is no relationship between the net amount imposed during a particular year and the amount collected during that year. The amount that was collected during a particular year could have been imposed by the court during that year or any previous year.

For the pilot program sites, the net amount of restitution imposed and collected in 2012 and 2013 was greater than the amounts imposed and collected in 2011. The change in the amount collected is most likely attributable to the OJD because circuit courts were responsible for the majority of the debt imposed and amount of restitution collected in the pilot program sites.

Figure 1 illustrates the total amount of outstanding debt assigned to the pilot program as of December 31, 2013, and the total amount collected by the pilot program in 2012 and 2013. The four pilot program sites are located in the counties of Crook and Jefferson⁶, Jackson, Lane, and Multnomah. Information about the collection data on restitution and compensatory fines for each individual pilot program site can be found in Attachment 2.

⁵ There may be differences in the data reported by OJD and DOJ. OJD provided DOJ with a copy of the data included in this report; however, the data compiled by DOJ only reflects total amount collected by the collection agents. DOJ's data would not account for any adjustments made by OJD when applying a payment in a case due to an overpayment, amended judgment, or payments not honored due to non-sufficient funds.

⁶ Crook County and Jefferson County Circuit Courts are located within the same judicial district and share the same judges and court staff.

The outstanding amount due and payments received reflects all financial obligations, such as compensatory fines, restitution, fines, and fees, that were imposed by the court in cases assigned to the pilot program. Cases assigned to the pilot program were generally newer cases, which are the easiest type of cases on which to conduct collection activity. However, the pilot program did assist circuit courts by working to collect on some judgments from selected older cases. Circuit courts had a much larger volume of debt than the pilot program. Additionally, circuit courts conducted collection activity on older cases, which are the most challenging type of cases on which to conduct collection activity.

FIGURE 1: TOTAL COLLECTION ACTIVITY BY THE PILOT PROGRAM ON ALL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS IN 2012 AND 2013

Circuit Court	Outstanding Amount Due (as of 12/31/13)	Payments Received 01/01/12 - 12/31/13	Collection Rate
Crook	\$ 333,050.12	\$ 40,047.81	10.73%
Jackson	\$ 5,103,764.38	\$ 228,965.07	4.29%
Jefferson	\$ 1,360,912.57	\$ 147,736.18	9.79%
Lane	\$ 3,000,890.90	\$ 333,627.68	10.01%
Multnomah	\$ 20,352,528.78	\$ 1,017,740.11	4.76%
TOTAL	\$ 30,151,146.75	\$ 1,768,116.85	5.54%

Of the total amount of payments received, the pilot program collected \$1,288,670 in restitution and compensatory fines.

Figure 2 provides information on the amount of restitution and compensatory fines imposed and collected by the pilot program and OJD during the first two years of the pilot program (2012 through 2013). OJD collected the majority of the restitution in the pilot program counties. However, the percentage of cases worked by the pilot program generally increased during the second year of the pilot program as the collection agents in the pilot program became more familiar and efficient with collection activity. Additional information about the amounts and percentage of restitution and compensatory fines collected by OJD and the pilot program can be found in Attachment 2.

FIGURE 2: RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATORY FINES IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY OJD AND DOJ IN PILOT PROGRAM COUNTIES IN 2012 AND 2013

Circuit Court	Amount Imposed	Amount Collected	Collection Rate
Crook / Jefferson	\$ 2,421,806	\$ 421,979	17.42%

Jackson	\$ 5,801,597	\$ 1,202,057	20.72%
Lane	\$ 7,293,609	\$ 1,564,327	21.45%
Multnomah	\$ 18,418,773	\$ 3,745,917	20.34%
TOTAL	\$ 33,935,785	\$ 6,934,280	20.43%

Figure 3 shows the amount of restitution and compensatory fines imposed and collected by the restitution court in Clackamas County. Information on the Clackamas County Circuit Court's restitution court is offered as a comparison to the restitution pilot program as both the court and the pilot program take a similar approach to collecting debt. However, the Clackamas County restitution court is collecting on a broader range of cases than the pilot program as the restitution court, in addition to collecting on cases where a defendant owes restitution, may also collect on other cases the defendant may have where the court did not impose restitution or compensatory fines. Additionally, Clackamas County currently has 2 FTE dedicated to restitution collection. The court previously had 3 FTE dedicated to restitution collection; however, the number of staff dedicated to restitution collection was reduced during the 2011-2013 biennium due to budget reductions.

FIGURE 3: RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATORY FINES IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY THE CLACKAMAS COUNTY RESTITUTION COURT

Year	Amount Imposed	Amount Collected	Collection Rate
2012	\$ 2,959,979	\$ 888,855	30.02%
2013	\$ 2,113,952	\$ 712,378	33.70%
TOTAL	\$ 5,073,931	\$ 1,601,233	31.56%

Figure 4 contains information on the statewide collection rate, which is the amount of debt assigned to and collected by OJD, the pilot program, DOR, and private collection agencies. The net collected by year is not necessarily from cases where restitution was imposed in that year. For example, restitution collected in 2012 is collected on new and old cases; some cases are over 15 years old and still being paid off.

FIGURE 4: RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATORY FINES IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY OJD AND DOJ STATEWIDE

Year	Amount Imposed	Amount Collected	Collection Rate
2012	\$ 41,396,616	\$ 10,727,625	25.91%
2013	\$ 47,189,796	\$ 10,392,158	22.02%
TOTAL	\$ 88,586,412	\$ 21,119,783	23.84%

In 2012, statewide restitution collections remained flat, only increasing by 0.2% over 2011. OJD was responsible for 95% of the restitution collected that year (\$10,206,544), while the DOJ pilot program was responsible for 5% of the restitution collected (\$521,081).

In 2013, statewide restitution collections decreased 3% from the prior year. OJD was responsible for 93% of the restitution collected that year (\$9,624,537), while the DOJ pilot program was responsible for 7% of the restitution collected (\$767,621).

V. *Observations Regarding the Pilot Program*

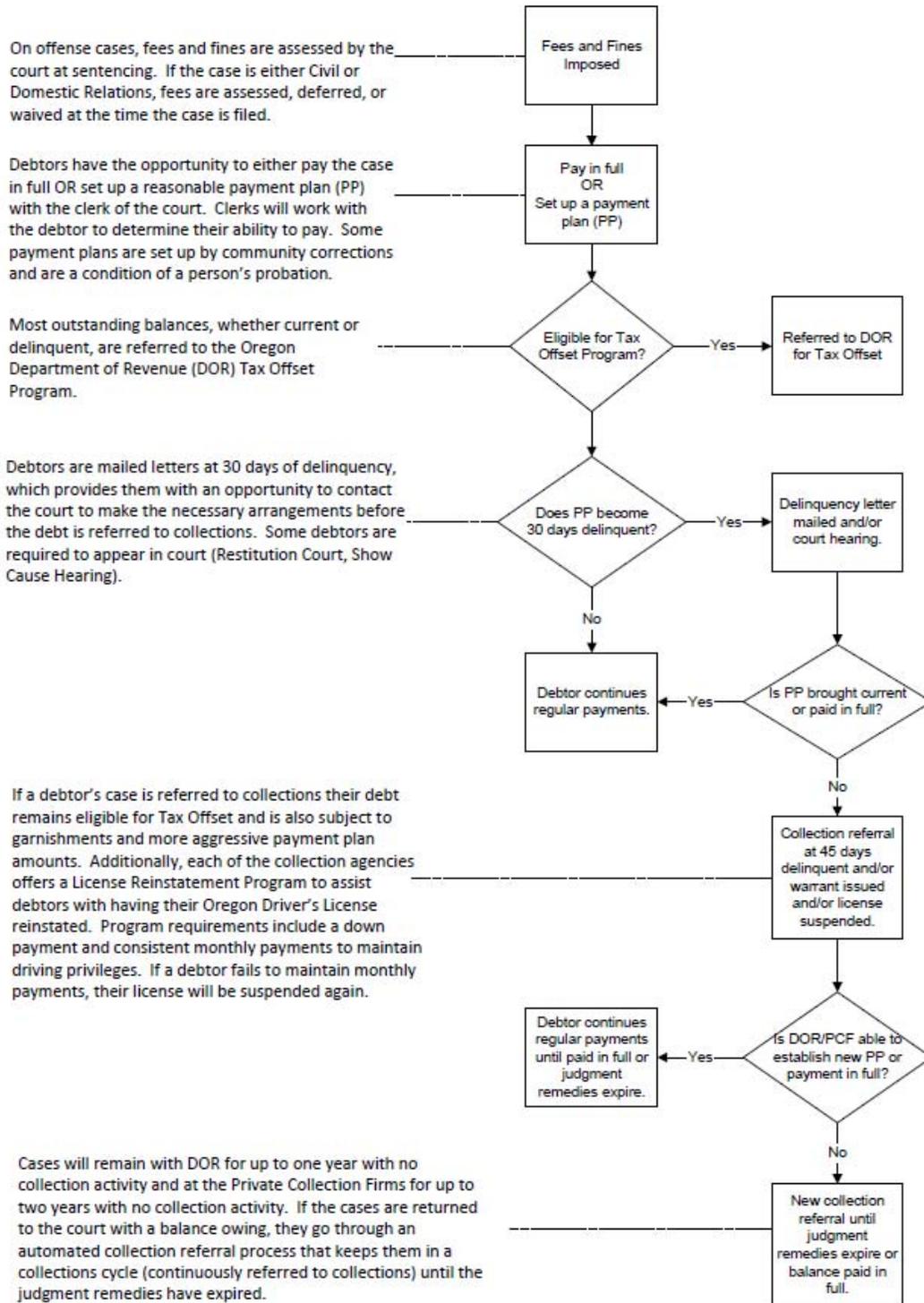
Circuit courts that participated in the pilot program reported that one of the positive outcomes of the pilot project was increased and improved communication and collaboration between courts and their partners in the public safety system (*i.e.*, district attorneys, community corrections, etc.). Additionally, circuit courts reported that the addition of the restitution clerk to the district attorney's office resulted in the district attorney's office being more prepared to present restitution information at sentencing and reduced the number of requests for an additional hearing for the court to order restitution.

The pilot program collected a total of \$1,768,116.85 from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2013. The amount collected includes restitution, compensatory fines, fines, and fees. Of the total amount collected, the pilot program collected \$1,288,670 in restitution and compensatory fines. The Legislature authorized DOJ to spend \$1,800,000 for the pilot program. For the first two years of the pilot program, there was an average of \$0.98 of revenue collected from each dollar spent on collections in the pilot program. It is possible that the pilot program will collect additional revenue prior to the end of the pilot program and that this number will increase. At this time, we are unable to predict how much this number may change. By way of comparison, OJD spent a total of \$11,098,829 on third-party collections (*e.g.*, DOR and private collection agencies) during the 2011-2013 biennium. Third-party collections collected \$70,516,509. There was an average of \$6.35 of revenue collected from each dollar spent on third-party collections.

The restitution pilot program is scheduled to sunset on July 1, 2014. A statistical evaluation of restitution is inherently complex as collection rates can be computed in a number of different ways. Because of this, OJD would respectfully request that the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO) work with both OJD and DOJ to develop an evaluation that would have meaningful value to the Legislature, if the Legislature decides to extend the sunset date of the pilot program.

ATTACHMENT 1: OJD Standard Collection Process

OJD Standard Collection Process for Courts:



ATTACHMENT 2: Historical Collection Data for Pilot Program Counties and OJD

DOJ RESTITUTION PILOT STATISTICS ON COLLECTIONS - ALL RESTITUTION IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY YEAR

Cook/Jefferson County Circuit Court Restitution and Compensatory Fine Collection Data - 2000 through 2013

Year	Net Imposed in Year	Net Imposed % Change	Net Imposed \$ Change	Net Collected in Year	Net Collected % Change	Net Collected \$ Change
2000	\$207,655			\$182,239		
2001	\$209,737	1%	\$2,072	\$127,042	-4%	-\$5,196
2002	\$342,304	63%	\$132,567	\$146,676	15%	\$18,633
2003	\$247,169	-28%	-\$95,134	\$121,978	-16%	-\$23,698
2004	\$322,579	31%	\$75,410	\$107,565	-12%	-\$14,413
2005	\$317,154	-2%	-\$5,425	\$121,510	14%	\$14,965
2006	\$522,440	65%	\$205,287	\$186,725	51%	\$62,195
2007	\$450,448	-6%	-\$71,992	\$129,440	-3%	-\$5,285
2008	\$450,242	-8%	-\$40,206	\$180,281	5%	\$9,841
2009	\$557,442	24%	\$107,200	\$154,599	-18%	-\$34,682
2010	\$329,524	-41%	-\$227,918	\$127,918	24%	\$36,341
2011	\$515,100	56%	\$185,576	\$121,007	-9%	-\$17,933
2012	\$1,174,808	128%	\$659,708	\$180,537	10%	\$16,530
2013	\$1,246,998	6%	\$72,190	\$232,442	23%	\$42,905

In 2012, Cook/Jefferson counties collected 10% more restitution dollars than 2011. \$189,537 was collected - 64% by OJD and 36% by DOJ.
 2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by OJD's normal collections process \$120,364
 2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ \$69,173
\$189,537

In 2013, Cook/Jefferson counties collected 23% more restitution dollars than 2012. \$232,442 was collected - 70% by OJD and 30% by DOJ.
 2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by OJD's normal collections process \$162,185
 2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ \$70,257
\$232,442

DOJ RESTITUTION PILOT STATISTICS ON COLLECTIONS - ALL RESTITUTION IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY YEAR

Jackson County Circuit Court Restitution and Compensatory Fine Collection Data - 2000 through 2013

Year	Net Imposed in Year	Net Imposed % Change	Net Imposed \$ Change	Net Collected in Year	Net Collected % Change	Net Collected \$ Change
2000	\$1,088,486			\$338,091		
2001	\$1,942,032	78%	\$853,545	\$398,800	15%	\$51,709
2002	\$2,383,822	23%	\$441,790	\$380,276	-2%	-\$8,523
2003	\$3,605,849	51%	\$1,222,027	\$443,805	16%	\$62,528
2004	\$3,189,570	-12%	-\$416,279	\$524,504	18%	\$80,700
2005	\$4,582,220	44%	\$1,392,549	\$657,886	25%	\$133,382
2006	\$3,382,113	-26%	-\$1,200,007	\$544,740	-17%	-\$113,146
2007	\$1,982,617	-41%	-\$1,399,496	\$688,465	26%	\$143,725
2008	\$4,660,205	135%	\$2,677,588	\$653,368	-5%	-\$35,097
2009	\$2,091,417	-55%	-\$1,568,788	\$657,405	1%	\$4,037
2010	\$2,756,388	32%	\$664,971	\$579,012	-13%	-\$84,393
2011	\$2,113,710	-23%	-\$642,678	\$484,095	-16%	-\$88,917
2012	\$2,829,487	34%	\$715,777	\$576,985	19%	\$92,889
2013	\$2,972,110	5%	\$142,623	\$626,072	8%	\$48,087

In 2012, Jackson County collected 19% more restitution dollars than 2011. \$576,985 was collected - 88% by OJD and 12% by DOJ

2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by OJD's normal collections process

2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ

\$500,870

\$67,115

\$576,985

In 2013, Jackson County collected 8% more restitution dollars than 2012. \$626,072 was collected - 89% by OJD and 11% by DOJ

2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by OJD's normal collections process

2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ

\$558,747

\$71,325

\$626,072

DOJ RESTITUTION PILOT STATISTICS ON COLLECTIONS - ALL RESTITUTION IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY YEAR

Lane County Circuit Court Restitution and Compensatory Fine Collection Data - 2000 through 2013

Year	Net Imposed In Year	Net Imposed % Change	Net Imposed \$ Change	Net Collected In Year	Net Collected % Change	Net Collected \$ Change
2000	\$2,420,504			\$896,407		
2001	\$3,573,350	48%	\$1,152,846	\$1,032,295	15%	\$135,888
2002	\$2,838,537	-21%	-\$734,813	\$1,008,798	-3%	-\$28,497
2003	\$2,728,788	-4%	-\$109,749	\$967,767	-4%	-\$36,031
2004	\$2,495,235	-9%	-\$233,553	\$738,484	-24%	-\$229,283
2005	\$3,176,022	27%	\$680,787	\$713,679	-3%	-\$24,805
2006	\$3,211,096	1%	\$35,074	\$911,777	28%	\$198,098
2007	\$3,251,672	1%	\$40,576	\$746,970	-18%	-\$165,807
2008	\$3,730,932	15%	\$479,260	\$710,691	-4%	-\$37,278
2009	\$4,805,982	29%	\$1,075,050	\$587,015	-18%	-\$126,677
2010	\$10,370,791	116%	\$5,564,808	\$776,015	32%	\$189,000
2011	\$3,511,811	-66%	-\$6,858,980	\$722,482	-7%	-\$53,533
2012	\$3,850,174	10%	\$338,364	\$828,658	15%	\$106,176
2013	\$3,443,435	-11%	-\$406,739	\$735,669	-11%	-\$92,989

In 2012, Lane County collected 15% more restitution dollars than 2011. \$828,658 was collected - 89% by OJD and 11% by DOJ

2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ

\$739,849

2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ

\$88,809

In 2013, Lane County collected 11% less restitution dollars than 2012. \$735,669 was collected - 83% by OJD and 17% by DOJ

2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ

\$613,547

2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ

\$122,122

2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ

\$735,669

DOJ RESTITUTION PILOT STATISTICS ON COLLECTIONS - ALL RESTITUTION IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY YEAR

Multnomah County Circuit Court Restitution and Compensatory Fine Collection Data - 2000 through 2013

Year	Net Imposed In Year	Net Imposed % Change	Net Imposed \$ Change	Net Collected In Year	Net Collected % Change	Net Collected \$ Change
2000	\$6,187,469			\$1,621,098		
2001	\$4,839,231	-22%	-\$1,348,238	\$1,580,006	-2%	-\$4,093
2002	\$4,719,782	-2%	-\$119,449	\$1,647,096	4%	\$66,090
2003	\$1,848,031	-18%	-\$971,751	\$1,531,902	-7%	-\$113,193
2004	\$5,116,967	33%	\$1,268,936	\$1,587,270	3%	\$55,368
2005	\$5,576,630	9%	\$459,664	\$1,498,490	-6%	-\$88,780
2006	\$6,392,887	15%	\$816,257	\$1,728,036	15%	\$229,546
2007	\$8,187,138	28%	\$1,794,251	\$1,924,792	11%	\$196,756
2008	\$8,146,083	-1%	-\$41,055	\$2,029,117	5%	\$104,325
2009	\$7,781,836	-4%	-\$364,248	\$1,995,981	-2%	-\$33,136
2010	\$9,024,907	16%	\$1,243,071	\$1,876,999	-6%	-\$118,982
2011	\$7,294,930	-19%	-\$1,729,977	\$1,711,307	-9%	-\$165,692
2012	\$8,940,382	23%	\$1,645,252	\$1,806,056	9%	\$154,750
2013	\$9,478,591	6.02%	\$538,409	\$1,879,861	1%	\$13,805

In 2012, Multnomah County collected 9% more restitution/dollars than 2011. \$1,866,056 was collected - 84% by OJD and 35% by DOJ.
 2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by OJD's normal collections process \$1,570,072
 2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ \$296,984

\$1,866,056

In 2013, Multnomah County collected 3% more restitution/dollars than 2012. \$1,879,861 was collected - 73% by OJD and 27% by DOJ.
 2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by OJD's normal collections process \$1,375,976
 2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ \$503,885

\$1,879,861

DOJ RESTITUTION PILOT STATISTICS ON COLLECTIONS - ALL RESTITUTION IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY YEAR

MODEL RESTITUTION COURT - Clackamas Circuit Court Restitution and Compensatory Fine Collection Data - 2000 through 2013

Year	Net Imposed in Year	Net Imposed % Change	Net Imposed \$ Change	Net Collected in Year	Net Collected % Change	Net Collected \$ Change
2000	\$1,509,698			\$560,036		
2001	\$1,274,001	-19%	-\$245,697	\$615,978	10%	\$55,942
2002	\$2,289,317	87%	\$1,065,316	\$666,672	9%	\$52,694
2003	\$1,647,287	-28%	-\$642,029	\$647,720	-3%	-\$10,952
2004	\$2,652,980	61%	\$1,005,692	\$813,409	26%	\$165,690
2005	\$1,865,790	-30%	-\$787,220	\$951,078	17%	\$137,668
2006	\$6,936,384	272%	\$5,070,625	\$1,041,282	9%	\$90,205
2007	\$2,542,130	-63%	-\$4,394,055	\$1,074,163	3%	\$33,081
2008	\$5,233,846	106%	\$2,691,517	\$1,426,574	33%	\$352,211
2009	\$2,879,489	-46%	-\$2,404,357	\$1,026,402	-27%	-\$391,172
2010	\$2,289,731	-19%	-\$539,759	\$1,072,606	4%	\$37,204
2011	\$2,319,406	1%	\$29,676	\$920,690	-14%	-\$151,926
2012	\$2,959,979	28%	\$640,572	\$488,855	-3%	-\$31,825
2013	\$2,113,952	-29%	-\$846,027	\$712,378	-20%	-\$176,477

Clackamas County currently has 2 FTE dedicated to restitution collections, down from 3 FTE due to recent budget cuts in 11-13.

The two restitution collection agents collected \$888,865 in restitution in 2012 compared to DOJ collections of \$621,081 with five collection agents in the four pilot counties. The two restitution collection agents collected \$712,378 in restitution in 2013 compared to DOJ collections of \$767,621 with five collection agents in the four pilot counties.

DOJ RESTITUTION PILOT STATISTICS ON COLLECTIONS - ALL RESTITUTION IMPOSED AND COLLECTED BY YEAR

Statewide Circuit Court Restitution and Compensatory/Fine Collection Data - 2000 through 2013

Year	Net Imposed in Year	Net Imposed % Change	Net Imposed \$ Change	Net Collected in Year	Net Collected % Change	Net Collected \$ Change
2000	\$26,367,837			\$8,794,180		
2001	\$25,140,193	-5%	-\$1,227,244	\$9,148,477	5%	\$399,297
2002	\$27,367,824	9%	\$2,227,131	\$9,898,722	8%	\$716,245
2003	\$27,168,071	-1%	-\$199,153	\$8,688,433	-12%	-\$1,191,289
2004	\$33,786,609	24%	\$6,618,538	\$9,428,032	9%	\$760,599
2005	\$33,379,873	-1%	-\$406,735	\$9,822,574	4%	\$393,542
2006	\$43,463,862	30%	\$10,083,989	\$10,924,346	11%	\$1,101,772
2007	\$38,765,584	-11%	-\$4,698,278	\$12,542,338	15%	\$1,617,992
2008	\$49,026,560	26%	\$10,260,976	\$12,338,386	-2%	-\$224,002
2009	\$46,264,090	-6%	-\$2,762,469	\$11,902,063	-3%	-\$416,273
2010	\$49,550,118	7%	\$3,286,027	\$11,920,545	0%	\$18,482
2011	\$46,859,002	-5%	-\$2,691,115	\$10,706,658	-10%	-\$1,213,887
2012	\$41,396,616	-12%	-\$5,462,386	\$10,727,625	0.2%	\$20,966
2013	\$47,189,796	14%	\$5,793,180	\$10,392,158	-3%	-\$335,467

In 2012, Statewide restitution collections remain at flat, only increasing by 0.2% over 2011. \$10,727,625 was collected - 95% by OJD and 5% by DOJ.
 2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by OJD's normal collections process \$10,206,544
 2012 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ \$521,081
\$10,727,625

In 2013, Statewide restitution collections decreased by 3% compared to 2012. \$10,392,158 was collected - 80% by OJD and 20% by DOJ.
 2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by OJD's normal collections process \$9,624,537
 2013 Restitution and Compensatory Fines Collected by DOJ \$767,621
\$10,392,158

1 This data contains all compensatory fines and restitution imposed by year and compliance/collection collections by year. The net collected by year is not necessarily on cases imposed in that year. For example, restitution collected in 2012 is collected on new and old cases; some cases are over 15 years old and still being paid off.
 2 This information contains all comp/restitution amounts imposed and collected by OJD, DOJ, DOK, and private collection agencies.
 3 Over the last several biennia, many courts lost staff dedicated to revenue management and collections functions due to budget cuts.