

# MARION COUNTY HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting Minutes  
May 17, 2016  
5:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M.

**Present:** Patrick Vance, Judy Scott, Sierra Nelson, Mike Mann, Renee Stewart, Tim Murphy, Melinda Veliz, Deborah Carlson, Tracey Robichaud

**Absent:** Hanten Day, Scott Richards, Cary Moller, Melinda Veliz

**Staff:** Rod Calkins, Pam Hutchinson, Yana Conner (Recorder)

**Guests:** Janet Carlson, Marion County Commissioner  
Jan Calvin, Marion County Reentry Initiative Project Manager  
Jeff Wood, Parole and Probation Commander  
Jon Lukenbaugh  
Cydney Nestor, Program Supervisor  
Leslie Stainbrook, Mental Health Specialist

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Call to Order/Introductions/Approval of Minutes – Patrick Vance - Chair  
Patrick called the meeting to order, introductions followed.

Patrick entertained a motion to approve minutes, members voted, motion carried, and April minutes were approved.

## **Announcements/Updates:**

### **I/DD State Program Review – Rod Calkins**

Marion County is undergoing two fidelity audits; EASA program and the Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities program. The Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities audit is a state certification.

### **COA Mental Health/A&D Site Visit-June – Rod Calkins**

On June 14-15<sup>th</sup>, Oregon Health Authority will be doing a Certificate of Approval of the Marion County Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug programs.

### **MCRI/Justice Reinvestment – Commissioner Carlson and panel**

Marion County Commissioner Janet Carlson introduces Commander Jeff Wood, Community Corrections Division of the Sheriff's Office and Jan Calvin, Project Manager with the Reentry Initiative. Commissioner Carlson gives a summary of the reentry discussion presented to the HAB members about a year and a half ago.

Marion County has about 4,000 people on parole and probation under the responsibility of the Sheriff's Office. There are about 600 people that come out of state prisons every year. There are four prisons within Marion County. Out of the 600 people released, about 95% of them are Marion County residents. Marion County must give permission to the 5% of those who aren't residents when coming out of prison. Oregon's community corrections model was established by the legislature in the 1990's. When writing grants, Commissioner Carlson makes sure to add that in Marion County, county staff manages parole and probation. In most states, the state runs the prisons and parole and probation. Commissioner Carlson became a commissioner in 2003. In 2005, the legislature required evidence-based practices for the corrections system. This resulted in training all staff in Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) and setting up outcomes and benchmarks on recidivism. The goal has been that those who come out of prison do not commit a new felony crime within three years of release. In 2002, the recidivism rate

was 36% and has dropped down to 14% in 2014. The interventions being performed with this population have resulted in great outcomes. Besides performing evidence-based practices, the group has focused on the strengths-based approach. Marion County has great community partnerships. MCRI partners are very involved in the faith and business community. Mike adds that Salem for All is a partner and there are a lot who are interested in the arts provided through Salem for All. These partnerships result in outstanding outcomes. The parole and probation division and state corrections use evidence-based assessment tools to assess risk, motivation, characteristics, etc. to figure out the best plan for those re-entering the community. The reentry initiative officially started in 2009 after receiving several federal grants and began implementing the assessment tools, training, the Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR) program, etc.

In 2013, the legislature passed House Bill 3194. Oregon was looking at building a new prison in Junction City and expanding the bed count at Deer Ridge Correctional Institution in Madras, Oregon. This was going to cost a significant amount of money. The goal of House Bill 3194 was to decrease the number of people going into prison and reinvest those savings into communities to help these individuals. The main group of offenders the legislation focused on was property and drug offenders. Commissioner Carlson said MCRI is still focused on reentry, but for certain offenses, going to prison may not be the best result for that individual. Keeping the offender in the community on probation along with treatment services may be more beneficial to them. The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission created the administrative rules for the program, collecting the data and exchanging best practices between the counties. The legislature granted the counties \$38.7 million for the 2015-17 biennium, with about \$3.5 million per year for Marion County. There are four goals for Justice Reinvestment; reduce prison populations, reduce recidivism, increase public safety and increase offender accountability. Commissioner Carlson explains the prison population. Please refer to slide number 5 for details. Commissioner Carlson explains the prison utilization by county. In October 2015, Marion County was in the red, which isn't good. The black bar is the target. Marion County is now in the green along with Lane and Multnomah counties. Before Marion County was in the safe zone, we were asked why the county was sending so many people to prison. Now, targets are set and the numbers of people being sent to prison for drug and property crimes are being tracked by a team, including the Marion County Sheriff, District Attorney and the Circuit Court. Commissioner Carlson said there was a zero tolerance process in Marion County for many years. This process gave people the opportunity to take a plea for their crime and go on probation, but if they made a mistake, they could go to prison for longer than they would have if they had not accepted the plea bargain. The District Attorney has eliminated zero tolerance plea bargains. Commissioner Carlson's hope is that since the district attorney is working with the Sheriff's Office, this population can be managed locally in the community. Pam asks "how long ago was the last person put onto that program?" Jeff responds that probations can last anywhere from three to seven years so clients will be out of this cycle within the next five years. Unless there is a technical error, there is no room for re-negotiation because the client pled guilty. Jeff adds that the potential sentence a person has will never go away. The Marion County team spent some time educating the circuit court judges on the new way of how parole and probation is working so the judges can be reassured that people are being held accountable and receiving the treatment they need. Jeff adds that the Community Corrections Division increased the number of parole/probation officers. Caseload average per probation officer is about 50. Before 2003, caseloads were much higher, about 100 per officer. The team has done great work to lower this number. The low risk caseloads average higher so that it is possible to have smaller and more specialized caseloads and be able to focus on the high and medium risk. Commissioner Carlson explains drug sentences by sentence type. Marion County has 14% in prison, 49% on probation and 37% on local control. Local control means an offender is lodged in the county jail for a year or less. Since 60% of people are held in county jail pretrial and the balance are there for local control, there is pressure to expand the jail. (Please refer to slide 7 for details on other counties). Jeff adds that there have been a couple updates since this presentation came out. Jeff shares one of the most significant changes; the transition center is under the Community Corrections Division because it is a sentenced facility for the target population. This is the highest recidivism population. It more than doubles the recidivism rate. In the past, people were being released into the community without the proper treatment. At the transition center, there are drug treatment services, employment assistance, parenting classes, etc. Commissioner Carlson moves on to explain the prison utilization targets. The majority of people going into prison are coming from Lane,

Marion and Multnomah counties. (Please refer to slide 8 for more details). The low risk population now does mail in reports instead of having to see a probation officer. This has resulted in higher success rate in this population. Justice Reinvestment focuses on high and medium risk offenders using evidence-based practices in three categories; recidivism reduction strategies, prison diversion strategies and public safety strategies. The Public Safety Coordinating Council spent thirteen months developing a justice reinvestment plan and application for the \$3.5 million grant allocation. In developing the plan, there were program needs estimated at \$36 million. This does not include court and prosecution costs. The Public Safety Coordinating Council members prioritized services by what's currently working, are there funding gaps for current services and what other programs and services are needed. Commissioner Carlson reviews the comprehensive budget totaling the \$36 million (slide 14). Jeff explains the programs and services provided by Justice Reinvestment; Link Up, SOAR, De Muniz Resource Center, Transition Services/Housing, Substance Abuse Treatment, Family Support Program, Senate Bill 416 Prison Diversion Program, Jail Reentry Program and Marion County Adult Drug Court. (Please see slides 15-17 for details for each service). Jan Calvin gives an update on the data system upgrade. All the programs listed above have a shared database. This allows each program to see everything they need to know about the client. This database shows risk assessments, treatment plans and what services they have been receiving. In the past, the Marion County Reentry Initiative did not have a way to tie that all together in the database, but now they do with an upgrade cost of only \$3,750. Commissioner Carlson adds that the initiative has worked with the Oregon Department of Corrections and state agency was willing to work with the provider of the database to add features to save time. Commissioner Carlson talks about Victim Services. Marion County allocated \$100,000 in addition to the required 10%. Victim Services allocation. The law states that 10% of the House Bill 3194 allocations be allocated to victims. The 10% allowed for additional resources such as children's advocate and intake worker at Center for Hope & Safety and mental health therapist at Liberty House. Marion County contracted with Alliance for Hope International to assess the county's victim services. The team took a tour of the services and wrote a report with 28 recommendations. Through the Justice Reinvestment victim services funds, there is now advocate everyday in court to connect victims seeking restraining orders with services. Lastly, there is a 3% set aside for evaluation. Marion County is involved in a randomized control trial for the Senate 416 program.

Commissioner Carlson and the panel open the discussion for questions.

Q: Do you provide housing resources or do you expect clients to look for their own housing? With Marion County clients, there have been struggles with finding housing if you have any sort of criminal background.

A: Jeff responds that De Muniz Resource Center works with landlords. If the client completes the program, he or she can show that completion to the landlord. For short term housing, the county works with Bridgeway Recovery Services, Union Gospel Mission or Oxford Houses. Commissioner Carlson adds that the initiative is working on creating transitional housing for reentry. If approved, there will be a modular at the jail campus with 24 beds. The hope is to have it completed by 2018.

Q: Do you have a public relations person that engages other parts of the community?

A: Jolene Kelley, Marion County's Public Information Officer, and Jan Calvin have been releasing a quarterly newsletter to about 600 people through their email addresses. The Public Safety Coordinating Council also decided to do community forums. The council visited about 25 neighborhood associations and town hall meetings across Marion County. They also did a telephone town hall in April which was a great success.

### **Adult Foster Home & Supported Housing – Cydney Nestor & Leslie Stainbrook**

At the last Health Advisory Board meeting, Cary Moller explained the recent changes of Adult Foster Homes. As of last month, Cary and her team were able to place 32 out of 33 adults into a new home. Cydney Nestor, Program Supervisor and Leslie Stainbrook, Mental Health Specialist, are here to give an update on the placement of the 33<sup>rd</sup> adult along with a summary of the placement of all 33 people. The 33<sup>rd</sup> adult is still in a temporary placement with wraparound services. The team is still working on getting the funding increased to a residential treatment facility for her to go into. The cost will be more than it was to have her be in foster care, but it will be the appropriate level of care. Cydney adds that all 33 people were placed within 30 days.

Leslie gives a background on recent Adult Foster Home changes. She passed out three handouts; specific costs and resources provided to the clients during the transition, an overview and history of Adult Foster Homes and a handout showing everyone involved in this process, including providers. On January 1<sup>st</sup>, the Oregon Health Authority changed the reimbursement scale. It has been based on the LOCUS (Level of Care Utilization System) for the past two years. This scale focused on the abilities and needs of each individual. The new tool is the Level of Service Inventory (LSI). This scale focuses on the services and weighs heavily on the medical needs. Before January 2016, there were nineteen licensed mental health homes and as of June 2<sup>nd</sup>, there are only thirteen homes and two of these are at risk of closing. There are two Aging and People with Disabilities (APD) homes that are switching to mental health homes. Every county across the state has experienced this, but it is believed that Marion County has been impacted the most because foster homes are used for a more common level of care than residential treatment. According to the level of care tools, there are more individuals in foster care that other counties would have served in residential treatment. Cydney adds that many adult foster home providers are represented by the SEIU so the rates are a bargained rate between the state and the providers. The rate change was adopted through a collective bargaining agreement. Leslie explained what Crossland is and how beneficial it was. Crossland is an extended stay motel. They rented a block of rooms and had staff present. Cydney added that the staff set up movies, snacks, games, etc. This provided a nice environment during the transitional period. Pelton stepped in and provided med support. Pelton is a local provider that is contracted with the Health Department to do 1915i services; they provide habilitated services. Cydney said there were some local providers that applied for the supported and supportive housing RFP that closed mid-April. Later this summer there is going to be significant amount of money put in for construction and new building for supportive and supported housing. Cydney believes that local providers will be applying to access these funds. Both supportive and supported housing will be increasing in the next 9 to 12 months. They are also looking into increasing 1915i providers to support those who are living independently. They are also hoping for an increase in the rental assistance program. The members appreciate the great work that Cydney, Leslie and the team has done for the placement of the 33 people.

**Other:**

None

**Future Topics:**

**HAB Meeting Adjourned.**

**Recorder:** Yana Conner  
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**2016 Meeting Schedule:**  
 May 17, 2016  
 June 21, 2016  
 September 20, 2016  
 October 18, 2016  
 November 15, 2016  
 December 20, 2016