

MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

MINUTES

February 12, 2019 4:00 PM

Courthouse Square

Salem, OR

MCPSCC: Mark Caillier, Kevin Cameron, Rob Carney, Paige Clarkson, Kim Doster, Jayne Downing, Jim Ferraris, Tamra Goettsch, Troy Gregg, Roland Herrera, Michael Iwai, Jessica Kampfe, Greg Leo, Pete McCallum, Ed McKenney, Jerry Moore, Cary Moller, Diane Morse, Jason Myers, Tracy Prall, John Van Dreal, and Hitesh Parekh (recorder).

GUESTS: Representative Denyc Boles, Jan Calvin, Laura Chisholm, Dr. Paul Coelho, Jill Dale, Angie Denning, Alison Kelley, Jolene Kelley, Tad Larson, Kim Memmott, Tim Murphy, Jamie Ralls, Drew Simpson, Daryl Thomas, Ray Wilson, Jeff Wood, and Barbara Young.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE (INFORMATION/ACTION)

Meeting called to order at 5:05 P.M. by Commissioner Kevin Cameron.

Welcome and introductions

Attendees introduced themselves.

Approve January 8, 2019 minutes (Action)

MOTION: Jayne Downing moved to approve the January 8, 2019 meeting minutes. Seconded by Jerry Moore. A voice vote was unanimous.

Announcements

- Center for Hope and Safety will receive continuum of care funds to pay for rent, deposits, and fees for survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking.
- Justice Reinvestment Initiative Summit will take place on February 13, 14, and 15.

January 29, 2019 Legislative Debrief

- Legislative briefing on January 29 with the state legislators went well.
 - Five legislators attended.
 - Council members emphasized they were ready to assist legislators at any time during the session.

2. FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATIVE CONCEPTS 2019

Government Relations Manager Barb Young presented this item. Summary of presentation:

- The county's federal lobbyist is CFM Strategic Communications, Inc. which pursues grants and policy priorities for the county in Washington D.C.
- Marion County's 2019 federal agenda includes:
 - Addressing the housing shortage,
 - Funding to address the opioid epidemic in the county,
 - Making sobering center service costs reimbursable through Medicaid,
 - Supporting federal funds for purchasing police equipment,
 - Restoring COPS technology grants (eliminated in 2009) for law enforcement,
 - Continuing BYRNE and State Criminal Alien Assistance grant programs to counties,
 - Allowing billing for federal programs for health services provided to jail inmates prior to adjudication, and
 - Supporting congressional funds for the Center for Hope and Safety's Hope Plaza.

- Will feature transitional housing and job training opportunities for survivors of domestic violence.
- Senators Girod and Courtney are co-sponsoring the Center of Hope and Safety's request for capital construction funds of \$2.5 million.

MOTION: Greg Leo moved to approve adoption of the Marion County 2019 federal agenda on public safety issues. Seconded by Ed McKenney. A voice vote was unanimous.

2019 State Legislative Agenda

Commissioner Cameron presented this item. Summary of presentation:

New additions to the agenda since January 8 council meeting:

- Added a section with the top three priorities from each category.
 - Added several legislative concepts from the Measure 11 workgroups in the Juvenile Justice category.
 - Added:
 - Add HB 2239 adding circuit court judges to certain districts as a "support".
 - Add HB 2065 drug disposals as a "support".
 - CourtCare
 - Initially were going to pursue extending funding through HB 3067 (2017) to fund Marion and Polk County CourtCare for an additional biennium.
 - Legislature is now going to "gut and stuff" HB 2244.
 - Will propose funding for two additional counties and increasing the funding to all four counties to \$60,000 each per year.
 - Counties will have to pay a 10% match to receive funds.
 - Senate Bill 7
 - Will lower blood alcohol limit to .05.
 - Utah was the first state to do this and went live on January 1, 2019.
 - No guarantee that just because you have a .05 or .07 blood alcohol level, you will end up being convicted.
 - Officers are trained to arrest someone based upon their impaired driving.
 - With new bill if you blow a .05 or greater you will face a license suspension and a presumption that the person was intoxicated.
- Summary of Discussion:
- From a public safety perspective, lower limits increases deterrence.
 - Marion County does not file DUIs under a .08. but other counties do.
 - Put on agenda as a "watch".

MOTION: Jason Myers moved to approve these additions to the 2019 Legislative Agenda. Seconded by Jayne Downing. A voice vote was unanimous.

3. OPIOID EPIDEMIC: SECRETARY OF STATE AUDIT

Commissioner Cameron introduced this item. Summary of introduction:

- Council received an opioid epidemic presentation in January 2018. A few takeaways from this meeting were:
- Oregon has one of the highest opioid prescription abuse rates in the nation;
 - Three Oregonians per week die from an opioid overdose; and
 - Physicians should register for the prescription-based monitoring program in Oregon.
- The Oregon Secretary of State's Office just completed an audit of Oregon's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.

Summary of presentation from Kip Memmot and Jamie Ralls, Oregon Secretary of State's Office Audits Division:

- Audit was done because opioids impact everyone from infants to seniors.
- In 2016 almost 500 pregnancies were complicated by opioid use.
- Oregon has the highest numbers of seniors in the nation hospitalized for opioid related issues.
- The medium cost of an opioid related hospital stay is \$13,000.
- Opioids can be helpful in addressing pain but are highly addictive.
- Oregon ranks last for treating substance abuse disorders in the nation.
- Oregon prescribed opioids at 13% more than the national average.
- U.S. prescribes more than the world average.
- Oregon Health Authority (OHA) reported approximately \$7m prescriptions for controlled substances were dispensed annually. Of these, more than 50% were opioids.
- Other states have changed their prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) to assist with prescription drug abuse.
- Audit found the PDMP could use the data captured to analyze trends and patterns identifying prescription drugs.
 - State law currently prevents the OHA from sharing information with key stakeholders.
 - Oregon is only one of nine states not requiring prescribers or pharmacists to use the PDMP before issuing prescriptions for opioids.
 - OHA not collecting prescription information critical to preventing prescription drug abuse.
 - PDMP data shows questionable prescription activity has been going on for years.
- Audit team reviewed three years' worth of PDMP data and found multiple instances of physician shopping, dangerous drug combinations, and prescription stimulants used by many age groups.
 - 148 individuals received controlled substances from 30 or more different prescribers and filled their prescriptions at 15 or more pharmacies within a three year period.
 - Average person filled prescription at two different pharmacies.
 - One shopper received prescriptions from more than 200 prescribers and visited 75 different pharmacies.
 - Most of these prescribers were dentists.
 - Dentists were unresponsive when audit team visited them to discuss this.
 - Audit found 4,270 people prescribed with dangerous drug combinations.
- Vets who prescribed controlled substances are exempt from using the PDMP.
 - Pet owners harm their pets deliberately to get opioids.
- Oregon has not instituted changes to its PDMP to include all Schedule V drugs (which 40 other states have done).

Summary of Laura Chisholm and Drew Simpson's presentation from the Oregon Health Authority:

- OHA agrees with the audit findings, but some of the changes can only be accomplished through a legislative fix.
 - PDMP was created years ago.
 - OHA maintains a huge database of dispensed prescriptions from retail pharmacies including schedule II, III and IV drugs.
- 2009 legislature envisioned this informational system where a physician could see someone's comprehensive prescription history.
 - Decision was made then that PDMP will not be used as a law enforcement or regulatory tool.
- Opioid prescriptions have decreased by 29% in three years.

- In 2018 there was a requirements that all prescribers register to use the PDMP, and system use doubled.
 - Outcomes matter: overdoses related to pharma subscriptions have decreased substantially by 45% statewide and 61% in Marion County.

Summary of Jill Dale's presentation, Prescription Drug Overdose Coordinator Marion/Polk/Yamhill counties

- Role is to educate physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants:
 - Help them see the PDMP as a tool.
 - Some of the pills circulating are from unused disposals.
 - Have 26 prescription sites for disposal drugs- see <https://www.takemedsseriouslyoregon.org/>
 - Brought six hospitals together and convened opioid summits.
 - Also have a pain advisory group assisting physicians with dosages.
 - Work with older adults in long-term care.
 - This information is not captured on the PDMP.

Summary of Dr. Paul Coelho's presentation, Salem Health Pain Clinic Director:

- While overall trend in opioid prescription use is improving, a 2012 survey shows it will take the USA 25 years to decrease use to match Great Britain.
 - Despite hard work being done, opioid abuse is here to stay.
- Prescribed opioid overdose deaths from 1999 to 2017 are steadily increasing.
- An analysis of patients treated at Salem Hospital over a one year period saw 264 non-fatal opioid emergencies.
 - Majority were women aged 35 and older.
 - An overdose visit to the emergency department costs \$14,000.
 - Total annual cost to treat these patients is \$11 million.
 - This is not widely published, but non-fatal overdoses are more widespread than fatal overdoses.

Summary of Chief Jim Ferrari's presentation, Governor's Opioid Task Force:

- Opioid task force has been very treatment centered and not focused on improving the PDMP.
- Task force has pushed for enforcement, prevention and education to no avail.
- Want to equip every law enforcement officer with naloxone, but state has not committed any funds for this to happen.

Summary of discussion:

Q: Is it too ambitious to hope prescribers monitor the PDMP in Oregon?

A: A medical assistant delegated to the PDMP can do this.

Q: Why is the method of payment for a prescription important?

A: When someone pays in cash this is a red flag. Most addicts don't go directly to the needle. Start with back pain and being prescribed opioids.

Q: For those individuals with multiple prescriptions from multiple pharmacies, are these cases of false identification and/or doctors not tracking patient prescriptions?

A: Some prescribing patterns were so alarming it would be unusual if it were not a pill mill. Statute limits our ability to turn this over to law enforcement. But if individuals are changing names to get multiple prescriptions these will never show up in our data.

Q: What about real people who have real pain and need help?

A: When you see doctor shopping, this is an opportunity to treat a condition. Don't want to abandon patients.

Q: Shouldn't pharmacies be the first line of defense for someone having multiple identifications /forged prescriptions? Could physicians and veterinarians also get involved?

A: Pharmacies do contact physicians, but are concerned that physicians may accuse them of second guessing them. Want all physicians in Oregon to be integrated into the system. Currently have approximately 4,000 PDMP subscribers.

4. PRE-TRIAL JUSTICE WORKGROUP DATA

Marion County Sheriff's Office Commanders Wood and Tad Larson presented this item. Summary of presentation:

- A Marion County workgroup is working on the pre-trial justice initiative.
 - Made up of judges, district attorney, commissioners, law enforcement, public defenders and victim advocates.
- County jail has 415 beds and saw 13,284 bookings in 2018.
- In 2017, the National Institute of Corrections evaluated the jail pre-trial holds and made a number of recommendations including:
 - Conducting risk assessments of arrested defendants,
 - Moving from financial bail to a risk-based bail schedule,
 - Developing a policy for handling technical and new arrest violations of pretrial supervision, and
 - Finding funds for additional staff to implement the pre-trial services program.
- Workgroup is targeting those individuals with a moderate, moderate to high, and very high public safety risk.
- Sheriff's Office now has the infrastructure in place to make these changes and will transition to this new system soon.

ADJOURNED 5:50 pm

OREGON CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

2019 SUMMIT



Justice Reinvestment Summit 2019

February 13-15, 2019 - Salem, OR

Questions about the Summit?

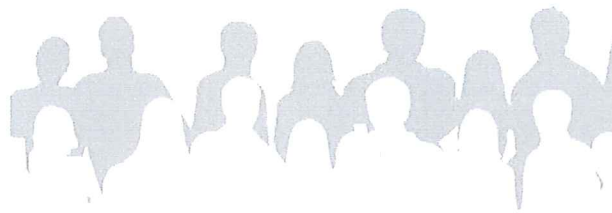
Email CJC.Summit@Oregon.gov





MARION COUNTY 2020 CENSUS

PLANNING KICK OFF MEETING



We're counting on you!

Wednesday, April 24, 2019

3:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Center 50+

2615 Portland Road NE, Salem, OR

Join Marion County and the City of Salem for an information session about preparations for the 2020 Census. Find out why the census is important to our community and how you can help make sure everyone in Marion County is counted.

Everyone Counts!

For more information:

Hitesh Parekh, Marion County, (503) 566-3915 or hparekh@co.marion.or.us

Gretchen Bennett, City of Salem, (503) 540-2371 or gbennett@cityofsalem.net

Counting for Dollars 2020

The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

REPORT

COUNTING FOR DOLLARS 2020:

OREGON

Allocation of Funds from 55 Large Federal Spending Programs
Guided by Data Derived from the 2010 Census (Fiscal Year 2016)

Total Program Obligations: \$13,452,034,877

Program	Dept.	Obligations	Program	Dept.	Obligations
Financial Assistance Programs		\$13,201,492,721			
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	HHS	\$6,686,260,000	Community Facilities Loans/Grants	USDA	\$2,262,022
Federal Direct Student Loans	ED	\$1,297,898,394	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	ED	\$21,691,343
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	\$1,072,982,185	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	\$27,651,313
Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B)	HHS	\$489,832,396	CDBG Entitlement Grants	HUD	\$19,614,587
Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	\$506,975,879	Public Housing Capital Fund	HUD	\$8,874,000
Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	\$318,600,000	Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	HHS	\$20,578,346
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	\$245,500,000	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA	\$16,551,707
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	\$184,305,610	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	\$19,617,883
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	\$376,461,086	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	\$28,022,225
Title I Grants to LEAs	ED	\$145,951,242	Business and Industry Loans	USDA	\$86,287,000
State Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	\$211,331,000	Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	ED	\$13,546,508
National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$117,760,000	Homeland Security Grant Program	DHS	\$6,799,000
Special Education Grants	ED	\$131,743,911	WIOA Dislocated Worker Grants	DOL	\$13,807,125
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	HUD	\$60,702,906	HOME	HUD	\$13,984,612
Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	\$113,268,000	State CDBG	HUD	\$12,055,779
Head Start	HHS	\$136,355,820	WIOA Youth Activities	DOL	\$11,441,241
WIC	USDA	\$77,785,000	WIOA Adult Activities	DOL	\$10,554,128
Title IV-E Foster Care	HHS	\$119,121,770	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser	DOL	\$8,717,268
Health Care Centers	HHS	\$87,805,982	Community Services Block Grant	HHS	\$5,700,794
School Breakfast Program	USDA	\$39,415,000	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS	\$8,760,086
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$0	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	\$4,795,544
Public and Indian Housing	HUD	\$18,714,000	Native Amer. Employment & Training	DOL	\$428,043
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	\$35,704,456			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	USDA	\$35,408,000	Federal Tax Expenditures		\$181,555,615
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	ED	\$51,293,087	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Treas	\$107,970,134
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	HHS	\$38,761,000	New Markets Tax Credit	Treas	\$73,585,481
Unemployment Insurance Administration	DOL	\$55,779,000			
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	DOT	\$102,064,145	Federal Procurement Programs		\$68,986,542
Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	\$30,673,000	HUBZones Program	SBA	\$68,986,542
Adoption Assistance	HHS	\$51,299,298			

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, the George Washington Institute of Public Policy, the George Washington University. Spending data analysis provided by Sean Moulton, Open Government Program Manager, Project on Government Oversight. | January 30, 2019

Note: The sequence of the above programs is consistent with U.S. rank order by program expenditures. (See U.S. sheet in series.)

Counting for Dollars 2020 publications and spreadsheet with above data available at <https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds>

Counting for Dollars 2020

The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

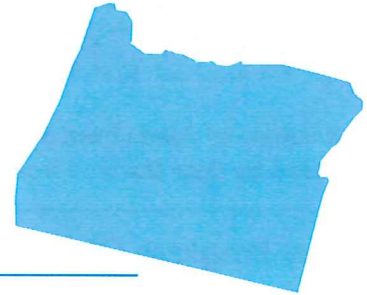
REPORT

OREGON

In FY2016, Oregon received

\$13,452,034,877

through 55 federal spending programs
guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.



The Counting for Dollars 2020 Project aims to understand 1) the extent to which the federal government will rely on data from the 2020 Census to guide the distribution of federal funding to states, localities, and households across the nation and 2) the impact of the accuracy of the 2020 Census on the fair, equitable distribution of these funds.

The project has analyzed spending by state for 55 federal programs (\$883,094,826,042 in FY2016). Three types of programs are analyzed:

- **Domestic financial assistance programs** provide financial assistance – including direct payments to individuals, grants, loans, and loan guarantees – to non-federal entities within the U.S. – such as individuals and families, state and local governments, companies, and nonprofits – in order to fulfill a public purpose.
- **Tax credit programs** allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.
- **Procurement programs** award a portion of Federal prime contract dollars to small businesses located in areas selected on the basis of census-derived data.

The four uses of census-derived datasets to geographically allocate funding are:

- **Define eligibility criteria** – that is, identify which organizations or individuals can receive funds.
- **Compute formulas** that geographically allocate funds to eligible recipients.
- **Rank project applications** based on priorities (e.g., smaller towns, poorer neighborhoods).
- **Set interest rates** for federal loan programs.

The two categories of census-derived datasets are:

- **Geographic classifications** – the characterization (e.g., rural), delineation (e.g., Metropolitan Areas), or designation (e.g., Opportunity Zones) of specific geographic areas.
- **Variable datasets**
 - **Annual updates** of population and housing variables collected in the Decennial Census.
 - **Household surveys** collecting new data elements (e.g., income, occupation) by using the Decennial Census to design representative samples and interpret results.



Reports of the Counting for Dollars 2020 Project:

- **Report #1:** Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs (August 2017)*
- **Report #2:** Estimating Fiscal Costs of a Census Undercount to States (March 2018)*
- **Report #3:** Role of the Decennial Census in Distributing Federal Funds to Rural America (December 2018)*
- **Report #4:** Census-derived Datasets Used to Distribute Federal Funds (December 2018)
- **Report #5:** Analysis of 55 Large Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)*
- **Report #6:** An Inventory of 320 Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)

* Data available by state

+ Source for this state sheet

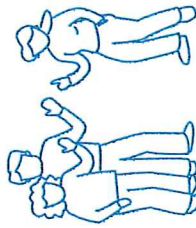
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GET A CENSUS REFRESHER

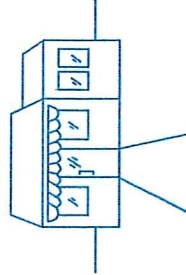
CENSUS 101: WHAT, WHY, & WHEN

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. The Census Bureau collects information through the decennial census, the American Community Survey, the economic census, and many other surveys.

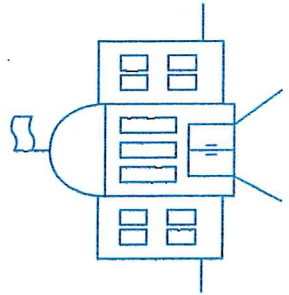
Federal funds, grants and support to states, counties and communities are based on population totals and breakdowns by sex, age, race and other factors. People in your community use Census Bureau data in all kinds of ways, such as these:



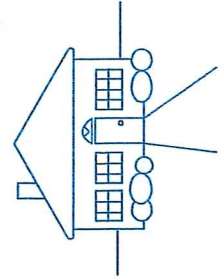
Residents use the census to support community initiatives involving legislation, quality-of-life and consumer advocacy.



Businesses use Census Bureau data to decide where to build factories, offices and stores, and these create jobs.



Local government officials use the census to ensure public safety and plan new schools and hospitals.



Real estate developers and city planners use the census to plan new homes and improve neighborhoods.

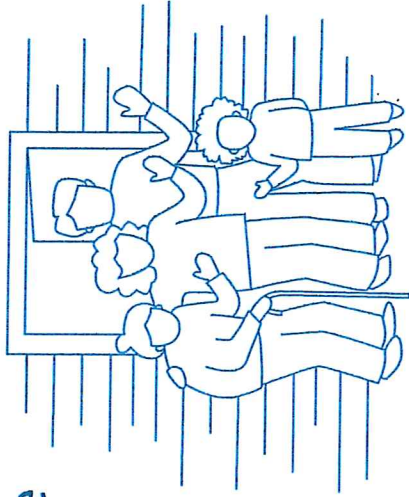
WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT 2020

Once a decade, America comes together to participate in the decennial census, creating national awareness of the census and statistics. This census provides the basis for reapportioning Congressional seats, redistricting, and distributing billions of dollars in federal funding to support your state, county, and community's vital programs.

We included a printable version of "Census 101" fast facts to share with your community on pages 18-19.

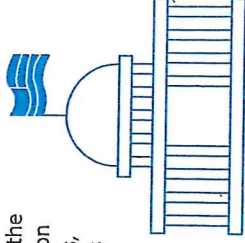
Everyone counts.

The census counts every person living in the U.S. once, only once, and in the right place.



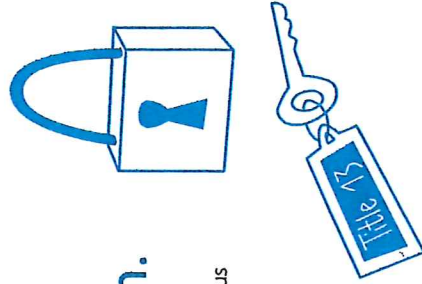
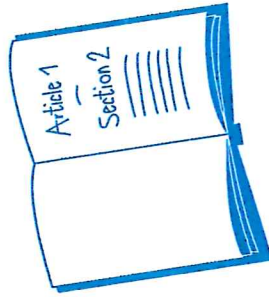
It's about fair representation.

Every 10 years, the results of the census are used to reapportion the House of Representatives, determining how many seats each state gets.



It's in the Constitution.

The U.S. Constitution requires a census every 10 years. The census covers the entire country and everyone living here. The first census was in 1790.



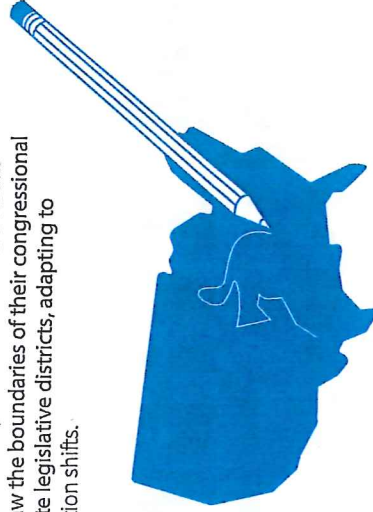
Your data are confidential.

Federal law protects your census responses. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics.

By law we cannot share your information with immigration enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies, or allow it to be used to determine your eligibility for government benefits.

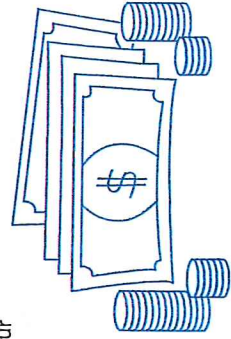
It's about redistricting.

After each census, state officials use the results to redraw the boundaries of their congressional and state legislative districts, adapting to population shifts.



It means \$675 billion.

Census data determine how more than \$675 billion are spent, supporting your state, county and community's vital programs.



How the 2020 Census will invite everyone to respond

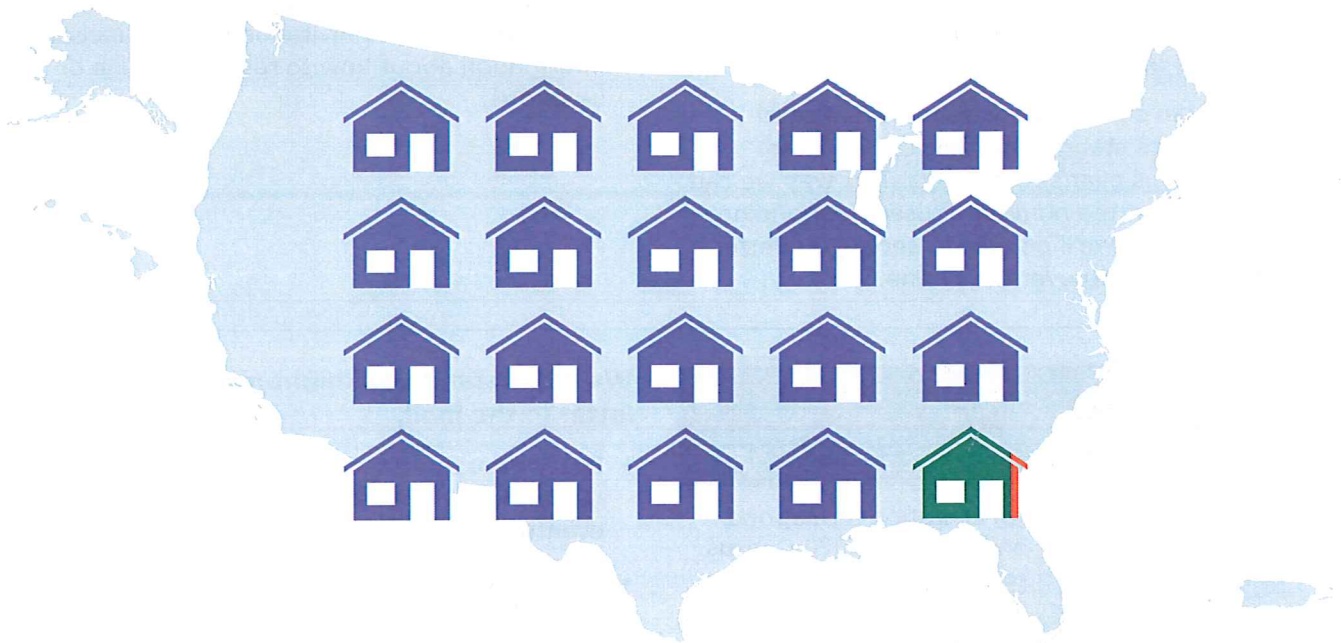


Every household will have the option of responding online, by mail, or by phone.

Nearly every household will receive an invitation to participate in the 2020 Census from either a postal worker or a census worker.



95% of households will receive their census invitation in the mail.



Almost 5% of households will receive their census invitation when a census taker drops it off. In these areas, the majority of households may not receive mail at their home's physical location (like households that use PO boxes or areas recently affected by natural disasters).



Less than 1% of households will be counted in person by a census taker, instead of being invited to respond on their own. We do this in very remote areas like parts of northern Maine, remote Alaska, and in select American Indian areas that ask to be counted in person.

Note: We have special procedures to count people who don't live in households, such as students living in university housing or people experiencing homelessness.

How the 2020 Census will invite everyone to respond



What to Expect in the Mail

When it's time to respond, most households will receive an invitation in the mail.

Every household will have the option of responding online, by mail, or by phone.

Depending on how likely your area is to respond online, you'll receive either an invitation encouraging you to respond online or an invitation along with a paper questionnaire.

Letter Invitation

- Most areas of the country are likely to respond online, so most households will receive a letter asking you to go online to complete the census questionnaire.
- We plan on working with the U.S. Postal Service to stagger the delivery of these invitations over several days. This way we can spread out the number of users responding online, and we'll be able to serve you better if you need help over the phone.

Letter Invitation and Paper Questionnaire

- Areas that are less likely to respond online will receive a paper questionnaire along with their invitation. The invitation will also include information about how to respond online or by phone.

WHAT WE WILL SEND IN THE MAIL	
On or between	You'll receive:
March 12-20	An invitation to respond online to the 2020 Census. (Some households will also receive paper questionnaires.)
March 16-24	A reminder letter.
	If you haven't responded yet:
March 26-April 3	A reminder postcard.
April 8-16	A reminder letter and paper questionnaire.
April 20-27	A final reminder postcard before we follow up in person.

We understand you might miss our initial letter in the mail.

- Every household that hasn't already responded will receive reminders and will eventually receive a paper questionnaire.
- It doesn't matter which initial invitation you get or how you get it—we will follow up in person with all households that don't respond.

Bill #	Last Three Actions	Next Hearing
HB 2065 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Health Care with subsequent referral to Ways and Means. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Directs each manufacturer of covered drugs that are sold within this state to participate in drug take-back program for purpose of collecting from certain persons those drugs for disposal.		
HB 2239 INTRO	1/22/2019 - Public Hearing held. 1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary with subsequent referral to Ways and Means. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Increases number of circuit court judges in certain judicial districts.		
HB 2244 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary with subsequent referral to Ways and Means. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Establishes CourtCare Fund and appropriates moneys in fund to Department of Education for distribution to counties to operate CourtCare programs.		
HB 2283 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Provides that county, for purposes of grant-in-aid funding from Department of Corrections for community corrections, is responsible for supervision, sanctions and services for offenders convicted of certain domestic violence misdemeanors.		
HB 2295 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary with subsequent referral to Ways and Means. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Establishes process of earned review for certain young offenders serving terms of imprisonment in custody of Oregon Youth Authority.		
HB 2303 INTRO	3/7/2019 - Public Hearing held. 1/18/2019 - Referred to Health Care. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Deletes requirement that pseudoephedrine be classified as Schedule III controlled substance.		
HB 2328 INTRO	3/12/2019 - Public Hearing scheduled. 1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary with subsequent referral to Ways and Means. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	1:00 PM 03/12/2019 House Committee Judiciary Public Hearing HR E
Modifies culpable mental state for crime of unauthorized use of a vehicle when person takes, operates, exercises control over or otherwise uses vehicle, boat or aircraft without consent of owner.		
HB 2339 INTRO	3/7/2019 - Work Session held. 2/5/2019 - Public Hearing held. 1/18/2019 - Referred to Health Care with subsequent referral to Ways and Means.	
Requires Oregon Health Authority to administer program to provide matching grants to registered sobering facilities.		

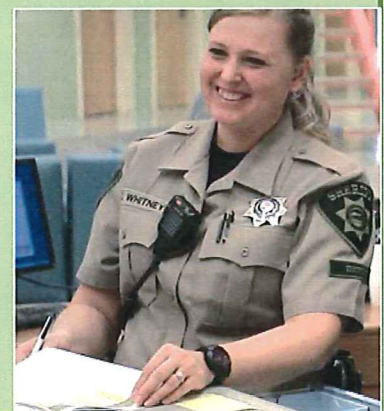
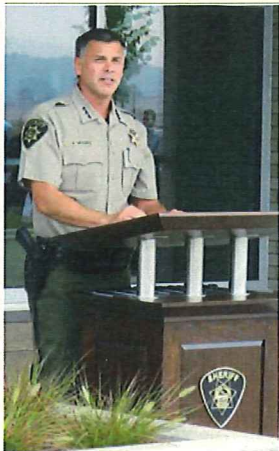
Bill #	Last Three Actions	Next Hearing
HB 2476 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary with subsequent referral to Ways and Means. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Directs Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to prepare benefit-cost analyses for legislative measures reported out of committee of Legislative Assembly that propose change to criminal law statutes of this state.		
HB 2480 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Creates exception to prohibition on recording communications for person who records conversation during or regarding commission of offense against person.		
HB 2502 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Modifies juvenile jeopardy law to describe hearings and proceedings that trigger jeopardy.		
HB 2514 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Provides that person retains privacy and possessory interest in contents of residential garbage receptacle until collection for disposal by sanitation company.		
HB 2570 INTRO	1/18/2019 - Referred to Human Services and Housing with subsequent referral to Ways and Means. 1/14/2019 - First reading. Referred to Speaker's desk.	
Appropriates moneys to Oregon Department of Administrative Services to increase size and diversity of group of court appointed special advocates.		
SB 1 INTRO	3/21/2019 - Public Hearing and Work Session scheduled. 1/15/2019 - Referred to Human Services, then Ways and Means. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	3:00 PM 03/21/2019 Senate Committee Human Services Public Hearing and Work Session HR B
Establishes Statewide System of Care Task Force.		
SB 7 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
Provides that person commits offense of driving while under influence of intoxicants or offense of operating boat while under influence of intoxicants if person drives vehicle or boat and has 0.05 percent or more by weight of alcohol in person's blood.		
SB 24 INTRO	3/11/2019 - Public Hearing held. 1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
Modifies procedures related to criminal defendants lacking fitness to proceed.		
SB 296 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
Creates exception to prohibition on recording communications for person who records conversation during or regarding commission of offense against person.		

Bill #	Last Three Actions	Next Hearing
SB 299 INTRO	1/15/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
	Prohibits denial of medical assistance on basis that individual under 18 years of age is in detention pending adjudication.	
SB 362 INTRO	1/16/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
	Requires defendant to file notice of intent to introduce evidence of mental defense at least 45 days before trial.	
SB 377 INTRO	1/16/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
	Provides that evidence of commission of contempt of court is subject to search warrant procedures prior to or during proceeding for imposition of punitive sanction.	
SB 480 INTRO	1/16/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
	Provides that person commits crime of endangering the welfare of a minor by exposing person under 18 years of age to unlawful activity involving controlled substances.	
SB 501 INTRO	1/16/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
	Requires person to secure permit before purchasing or otherwise receiving firearm.	
SB 549 INTRO	1/16/2019 - Referred to Judiciary. 1/14/2019 - Introduction and first reading. Referred to President's desk.	
	Authorizes juvenile offender charged with offense subject to mandatory minimum sentence, who receives mandatory minimum sentence or other sentence of imprisonment, to be eligible for conditional release after serving at least one-half of sentence imposed.	
SB 608 EN	2/28/2019 - Governor signed. 2/27/2019 - Speaker signed. 2/27/2019 - President signed.	
	Prohibits landlord from terminating month-to-month tenancy without cause after 12 months of occupancy.	
SB 5506 INTRO	2/7/2019 - Public Hearing held. 2/6/2019 - Public Hearing held. 1/23/2019 - Assigned to Subcommittee On Public Safety.	
	Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Oregon Criminal Justice Commission for biennial expenses.	



Legislators' Public Safety Briefing

With Marion County Civic Leaders



Tuesday, January 29, 2019

4:30 – 6:00 p.m.

Refreshments will be served!

State Capitol ♦ Room 350♦ 900 Court St.♦ Salem, OR 97301

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Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council 2019 Legislative Agenda

WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

The problem. Drug abuse, chronic health conditions, and homelessness are prevalent issues affecting the criminal justice system in Marion County (population 344,035 in 2018). Marion County continues to have one of the highest per capita rates of prison inmates of any Oregon county, with 600 inmates releasing to Marion County each year from state prisons and 3,300 people on parole or probation. Four of the 14 state correctional facilities are located in the county, along with the state juvenile corrections facility and the Oregon State Hospital for offenders with psychiatric diagnoses. The Marion County Sheriff's Office also operates the third largest jail in Oregon, with more than 16,000 annual bookings. More than 90% of prison inmates from Marion County will return to Marion County communities.

In a 2018 jail survey, 54% of Marion County inmates reported using methamphetamines or other stimulants and 32% abused opioids, with 45.8% diagnosed with a mental health condition. In Oregon, incarceration costs approximately \$84 per day, while intensive treatment programs cost \$39 per day. Marion County's public safety services provide hope and dignity to our clients. They also make financial sense.

A new way of doing business. Beginning in 2009, Marion County created a nationally-recognized Justice Reinvestment Initiative, with interwoven prison diversion and prisoner reentry strategies. Prior to this, parole and probation officers' assigned caseloads were overwhelming and compliance strategies were often based on trial and error, with sanctions commonly a long stay at the county jail. Treatment success rates were also dismal. After passage of Senate Bill 267 (2003) requiring evidence-based practices for Oregon's corrections programs, Marion County began implementing risk assessments and case planning, training staff in research-based practices, and assigning and managing officer caseloads by assessed risk. Under traditional parole and probation practices, Marion County's recidivism rates were as high as 40%. By 2014, the recidivism rate dropped to an all-time low of 14% and continues to hover around 20% in recent years.

In late 2009, the initiative was awarded two federal Second Chance Act grants. Parole and probation officers were trained in Effective Practices in Community Supervision, or EPICS in 2011, based on the work of Dr. Edward Latessa, University of Cincinnati. In 2012, the initiative was selected as one of seven projects across the nation to participate in a control group evaluation study by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance. In 2013, Marion County was then one of nine locations in the nation to receive a Second Chance Act grant addressing co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. In 2018, Marion County received two U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance grants to expand Law Enforcement Assistance Diversion, or LEAD.

Marion County continues to change lives through the efforts of many people working together on cutting-edge community corrections programs. Justice Reinvestment Initiative key partner organizations include the Marion County Sheriff's Office Parole and Probation Division, Health and Human Services Department, Community Services Department, Housing Authority, and District Attorney's Office; Chemeketa Community College; Bridgeway Recovery Services; Union Gospel Mission; the Oregon Department of Corrections; Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency; and Willamette Workforce Partnership. These agencies jointly execute a strategic plan under a collaborative governance structure, overseen by the Marion County Board of Commissioners and Sheriff, with engagement by civic, education, faith, and business leaders. More than 100 local employers open their doors to clients who are ready to work.

Results. Over the past decade, Marion County has achieved the following results.

Governance

- Memorandum of Understanding signed by 13 partners.
- Public Safety Coordinating Council prioritized needed Justice Reinvestment programs.
- Marion County Justice Reinvestment Council was formed.

Evidence-Based Practices

- Prison reach-ins reduced “no show” rates for clients immediately after release from 30% to 2%.
- Post-prison recidivism rates dropped to 14% in 2014, the lowest on record.
- More than half the highest risk clients are employed or in school, compared with the state benchmark of 39%.
- Jail Reentry graduates were 58.8% less likely to be arrested for a new offense and 38% less likely to have a new incarceration, compared with the general post-prison, high-risk population.
- Student Opportunity for Results, or SOAR, participants were 28.9% less likely to be arrested for a new offense and 20.9% less likely to be convicted of a new felony than other high-risk clients on supervision in Marion County. SOAR clients participate in an intensive 12-week treatment and employment program on the Chemeketa Community College campus.
- The De Muniz Resource Center, a one-stop reentry center operated by the Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency, connected with nearly 6,000 clients since opening in 2011. Because of a 38% increase in caseloads, a second navigator joined the staff in April 2017.
- Marion County has led the state in reducing prison admissions for justice reinvestment offenses. The Senate Bill 416 Diversion Program has had the greatest impact on meeting state diversion targets, through client participation in evidence-based cognitive, motivation, and substance abuse treatment; case management; and mentoring services.
- Marion County recognized the importance of supporting victims through justice reinvestment, allocating not only the required ten percent designated for victim services, but also adding other funds that support a bilingual Court Support Advocate position housed at Center for Hope & Safety. The advocate assists victims at the Center for Hope & Safety and Victim Assistance offices with protection orders and is present in court during protection order hearings. Since the addition of this position, 1,675 victims have been assisted with crisis intervention, safety planning, and protection orders. This position has led to greater collaboration between the criminal justice system and the community-based advocacy program, increasing access to services and safety for victims in our community.

Policy

In the 2017 and 2018 legislative sessions, thanks to Marion County’s legislative delegation, the following council priorities were accomplished.

- *Justice Reinvestment Initiative budget* increased from a recommended \$32 million to \$41.2 million.
- *Baseline community corrections funding* was appropriated at \$272 million, not \$239 million as originally recommended.
- *Juvenile Crime Prevention, Basic, and Diversion funds* were appropriated at current service level, rather than reduced by 15% as originally recommended.
- *Marion County is a leader in behavioral health-public safety partnerships*, continuing to receive state grants for mobile crisis teams, jail diversion, and adults unable to “aid and assist” in their own defense.
- *\$250,000 was appropriated to create a sobering center* in the Salem area, diverting clients from the Salem Hospital and Marion County Jail, and connecting them to needed treatment services.
- *Senate Bill 682* changed how child support modifications for incarcerated persons are addressed.
- *Senate Bill 690* established Certificates of Good Standing to remove barriers to occupational licenses.
- *Senate Bill 26* was enacted, adding victim services providers to public safety coordinating councils.
- *Senate Bill 689* reestablishing the Task Force on Reentry, Employment, and Housing passed both chambers, but was vetoed. The body continued to meet as a work group.



Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council 2019 Legislative Agenda

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

1. SUPPORT HB 5506 and Justice Reinvestment grants at the current service level of \$41.6 million, and Supplemental funding at \$7.2 million. The Governor's Recommended Budget is \$46.2 million for both grants. Marion County's Public Safety Coordinating Council spent months during the fall of 2017, reviewing and thoughtfully prioritizing strategies to divert appropriate property and drug offenders from prison to community supervision. Circuit Court judges, District Attorney trial team leaders, and Sheriff's Office Community Corrections Division officers have worked closely together to achieve the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission targets for prison use.

2. SUPPORT the time study recommendation for baseline community corrections funding which serves as the foundation for Marion County's community corrections initiatives, including supervision and jail space for sanctions. As required by ORS 423.486(1), every six years the Oregon Department of Corrections, in collaboration with the Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors, must submit an "Actual Cost Study" to the legislature. The purpose of this study is to determine the time and monies spent on the 30,000 people under some type of formal supervision, which then recalculates what the "daily rate" per client should be. This exhaustive and almost two-year process resulted in an increase in the daily client cost calculation from \$11.69 to \$14.249, which increases the baseline funding to \$322 million for 2019-21. However, the Governor's Recommended Budget recommends only \$259 million, based on an inflation factor and a statutory change in Earned Discharge. **Marion County supports the current service level at \$322 million, based on the time study calculation.**

3. WATCH recommendations from the Behavioral Health Justice Reinvestment Steering Committee. Without access to effective community-based health care for substance addictions and mental illnesses, too many Oregonians wind up in crisis and then in emergency rooms or jail, leading to high costs and poor health and public safety outcomes.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

1. SUPPORT Senate Bill (SB) 299 prohibiting denial of medical assistance on basis that individual under 18 years of age is in detention pending adjudication. Requires Oregon Health Authority to seek federal approval for federal financial participation in costs of providing medical assistance to such individuals.

2. SUPPORT House Bill (HB) 2502 Modifying juvenile jeopardy law to describe hearings and proceedings that trigger jeopardy. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

3. SUPPORT SBI establishing Statewide System of Care Task Force. Directs task force to make series of reports and recommend legislation to Legislative Assembly and Governor. Directs task force to make recommendations to Director of Oregon Health Authority, Director of Oregon Youth Authority and Director of Human Services regarding systems of care. Directs task force to create data dashboard regarding youths being served by Oregon Youth Authority, Oregon Health Authority and Department of Human Services. Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Oregon Health Authority for biennial expenses related to task force. Directs Oregon Health Authority, in consultation with Department of Human Services and Oregon Youth Authority, to prepare and publish requests for proposals for regional evaluation and care teams.

MENTAL HEALTH

1. WATCH recommendations from the Behavioral Health Justice Reinvestment Steering Committee.

Without access to effective community-based health care for substance addictions and mental illnesses, too many Oregonians wind up in crisis and then in emergency rooms or jail, leading to high costs and poor health and public safety outcomes.

2. SUPPORT HB 2266 that supports staff and technology at the Oregon Health Authority for CCO 2.0.

The Oregon Health Authority is currently undertaking a significant advancement of the coordinated care model with a focus on the following four areas to further transform CCOs. Policy Option Package 416 provides \$1.9 million to support this effort.

1. Improving the behavioral health system,
2. Increasing the use of value-based payments,
3. Controlling costs, and
4. Addressing CCO members' social determinants of health.

3. SUPPORT SB 24 to fund intermediate placement options for "aid and assist" misdemeanor defendants by the Oregon Health Authority.

More than 40 percent of Oregon State Hospital Aid and Assist (or ".370") patients have been charged with only misdemeanors. This .370 population continues to increase. Legislative Concept 383 would amend ORS 161.370 so that misdemeanant patients are evaluated and treated in the community, unless a certified evaluator determines that the misdemeanant needs a hospital level of care. A successful implementation of LC 383 requires more intermediate placement options; i.e., middle ground between the hospital and living independently in the community, consistent with the U.S. Department of Justice's expectations. Funding amount in the Governor's Recommended Budget is \$ 7.6 million.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. SUPPORT HB 2476 requiring a Community Impact Fiscal Impact Statement that considers the statewide impacts of proposed public policy on the criminal justice system.

Will require an analysis of all proposals changing Oregon's public safety system to determine whether the cost (to victims, taxpayers, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, public defenders, supervising authorities, the Oregon Judicial Department, etc.) outweighs the benefits of the proposed change. The legislation is based on the experience of the State of Washington.

2. SUPPORT HB 2328 strengthening prosecution of car thefts.

In 2018, the Oregon District Attorneys Association, Oregon Department of Justice, and Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association negotiated language in House Bill 4161 that would have made it easier to prosecute motor vehicle thefts. The bill died in committee, because of disagreements about the costs of implementing the bill. This legislation moves the negotiated language forward for adoption in 2019.

3. SUPPORT SB 480 clarifying endangering welfare of minor language.

In *State of Oregon v. Hobbs*, the court found that possession and use of illicit drugs in a home where children reside is not enough to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant's home was a place where "unlawful activity involving controlled substances is maintained or conducted." Thus, drug use around minor children is not sufficient to prove a crime. This legislation would add the word "exposed" to an "unlawful controlled substance" in ORS 163.575 to allow for a charge when a person uses or possesses illegal drugs around children.

VICTIM SERVICES

1. SUPPORT legislation that funds victim services. This includes adding \$10 million to the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund; HB 2570 that adds \$8.3 million for Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA); and adding \$6 million to the Oregon Network of Child Abuse Intervention Centers budget.

2. SUPPORT HB 2244 establishing a CourtCare Fund and appropriating moneys in fund to Department of Education for distribution to counties to operate CourtCare program.

3. SUPPORT legislation limiting the access to examine child exploitation material to a safe and controlled environment. Current law requires prosecutors to copy and distribute images of child sexual abuse to defense counsel as required discovery material in any criminal case involving child pornography. This legislation would mirror federal law allowing access to and examination of the alleged illegal child exploitation material at a law enforcement agency, so that copies need not be made or distributed in any way.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

STILL UNDER DISCUSSION



**THE
MARION COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING
COUNCIL**

2019 Legislative Agenda

DETAILED



Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council 2019 Legislative Agenda

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

SUPPORT HB 5506 and Justice Reinvestment grants at the current service level of \$41.6 million, and Supplemental funding at \$7.2 million. The Governor's Recommended Budget is \$46.2 million for both grants. Marion County's Public Safety Coordinating Council spent months during the fall of 2017, reviewing and thoughtfully prioritizing strategies to divert appropriate property and drug offenders from prison to community supervision. Circuit Court judges, District Attorney trial team leaders, and Sheriff's Office Community Corrections Division officers have worked closely together to achieve the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission targets for prison use.

Marion County's 2017-2019 justice and supplemental reinvestment plan includes: Senate Bill 416 Prison Diversion (\$1.45 million), Jail Reentry (\$524,180), Marion County Specialty Court (\$20,000), Link Up treatment services for co-occurring disorders (\$431,004), Student Opportunity for Achieving Results or SOAR (\$513,842), De Muniz Reentry Resource Center (\$200,000), Transition Services/Housing (\$246,736), and Substance Abuse Treatment (\$78,090).

Through an agreement with the Oregon Department of Corrections, Marion County is expanding its transitional release program in an effort to reduce the number of men and women at state facilities, accepting up to 20 inmates due to release in Marion County.

Marion County community corrections deputies manage 3,200 people on post-prison supervision and probation. 600 adults are released annually from prison to Marion County custody. Under traditional parole and probation practices, Marion County's recidivism rates were as high as 36% in 2002. By 2014, this rate dropped to an all-time low of 14%. Today, persons released from prison participate in assessments to determine their motivation to change and risk to reoffend. Based on assessment scores, offenders are assigned supervision, mentors, substance abuse or mental health treatment, employment skill building, rental assistance, and even parenting classes. County officers connect with more than 100 local employers to open doors for clients who are ready to work.

The cumulative results of these collaborative efforts have resulted in an impressive decrease of over 10,000 prison months since 2014 as compared to our historical baseline.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BASELINE FUNDING

SUPPORT the time study recommendation for baseline community corrections funding which serves as the foundation for Marion County's community corrections initiatives, including supervision and jail space for sanctions. As required by ORS 423.486(1), every six years the Oregon Department of Corrections, in collaboration with the Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors, must submit an "Actual Cost Study" to the legislature. The purpose of this study is to determine the time and monies spent on the 30,000 people under some type of formal supervision, which then recalculates what the "daily rate" per client should

be. This exhaustive and almost two-year process resulted in an increase in the daily client cost calculation from \$11.69 to \$14.249, which increases the baseline funding to \$322 million for 2019-21. However, the Governor's Recommended Budget recommends only \$259 million, based on an inflation factor and a statutory change in Earned Discharge. **Marion County supports the current service level at \$322 million, based on the time study calculation.**

SUPPORT HB 2283 which provides state funding for misdemeanor assault IV, menacing, and harassment convictions. Baseline community corrections funding from the Oregon Department of Corrections provides for only the supervision of felony probation cases, local control sentences, and post-prison supervision. Absent misdemeanor funding, county community corrections agencies must manage domestic assault and harassment cases without the level of financial support necessary for this high-risk population. Providing state funding through the community corrections formula for misdemeanor assault IV, menacing and harassment convictions will supplement House Bill 4145 (2018), which closed the "boyfriend" loophole, keeping guns away from domestic abusers and stalkers.

MEASURE 57 FUNDING

SUPPORT Measure 57 funding. Oregon Ballot Measure 57 (2008) or Senate Bill (SB) 1087 was a legislatively-referred state statute that prohibits courts from imposing less than a presumptive sentence for persons convicted of specified drug and property crimes under certain circumstances, and requires the Oregon Department of Corrections to provide supplemental funding to local governments for addiction treatment purposes. The Governor's Recommended Budget is \$ 11.2 million. Marion County supports \$11.2 million for Measure 57 funding.

WORKGROUP ON REENTRY, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING LEGISLATION

WATCH the following bills endorsed by the workgroup on Reentry, Employment and Housing:

SB 773 requiring each professional licensing board to study criminal background criteria and character standards for licensure, certification or other authorization to provide occupational or professional service regulated by board. This bill addresses the barriers ex-offenders face when trying to get an occupational or professional license resulting from their criminal background or other rules or policies around character.

LC 960 creating a holistic criminal defense pilot program providing pre and post-conviction services in one urban and one rural county.

SB 774 adopting the America Bar Association's Model Act Governing Confidentiality and Expungement of Juvenile Delinquency Records. Oregon's current expungement statutes lack clarity in language around which records can be expunged and require lengthy waiting periods. This bill would amend Oregon expungement statutes to more closely align with recent American Bar Association model legislation on confidentiality and expungement of juvenile delinquency records.

SB 775 requiring all public entities to use Oregon State Police for background checks and incentivize private employers to use Oregon State Police by limiting liability with such use.

SB 381 creating a civil right to an attorney (still being developed).

SB 776 ending debt-based driver's license suspension. Over the past decade, 334,338 Oregonians have had their driving privileges suspended. These suspensions were not for traffic safety incidents, but because individuals could not pay fines associated with non-criminal traffic violations. Proponents of the legislation

assert that suspending a driver's license deprives people of transportation necessary to get to work, take children to school, keep medical appointments, and care for ill and disabled family members.

LC 777 creating a task force on education and training opportunities within the Oregon Department of Corrections and requesting funding.

LC 778 expanding certificates of good standing and prohibiting the denial of an occupational license based on criminal history for those holding a certificate

JUVENILE JUSTICE

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WATCH recommendations from the Measure 11 workgroups:

LC 1039 provides that person in custody of Oregon Youth Authority for offense committed while person was under 18 years of age, for which person was sentenced to term of imprisonment with projected release date that falls after person attains 25 years of age but before person attains 27 years of age, is eligible for conditional release hearing.

LC 1040 requires court to include in judgement document age of defendant at time of committing offense if defendant sentenced to term of incarceration and physical custody of defendant is related to age of defendant at time of committing crime. Directs Department of Corrections to transfer person sentenced to term of incarceration for offense committed when person was under 18 years of age to physical custody of Oregon Youth Authority even if criminal proceedings were initiated after person attained 18 years of age.

LC 1405 prohibits person who was under 18 years of age at time of committing offense from being sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole. Requires court to consider certain factors as mitigation when sentencing person who was under 18 years of age at time of committing offense.

SB 549 authorizes juvenile offender charged with offense subject to mandatory minimum sentence, who receives mandatory minimum sentence or other sentence of imprisonment, to be eligible for conditional release after serving at least one-half of sentence imposed.

HB 2295 establishes process of earned review for certain young offenders serving terms of imprisonment in custody of Oregon Youth Authority. Specifies eligibility benchmarks. Directs authority to establish Public Safety Panel to consider circumstances of offender and make recommendation to court. Authorizes court to conditionally release young offender upon making certain findings.

SUPPORT Juvenile Crime Prevention in the Governor's Recommended Budget to maintain and add a cost of living adjustment to the Juvenile Crime Prevention diversion funds.

SUPPORT SB 1 Establishing a Statewide System of Care Task Force. Directs task force to make series of reports and recommend legislation to Legislative Assembly and Governor. Directs task force to make recommendations to Director of Oregon Health Authority, Director of Oregon Youth Authority and Director of Human Services regarding systems of care.

SUPPORT SB 299 Prohibiting denial of medical assistance on basis that individual under 18 years of age is in detention pending adjudication. Requires Oregon Health Authority to seek federal approval for federal financial participation in costs of providing medical assistance to such individuals.

SUPPORT HB 2502 clarifying charging of probation violations. The Oregon Court of Appeals made a ruling in 2018 affecting the concept of "double jeopardy" with juveniles. The ruling has created confusion around how to approach a juvenile that is held in detention on a probation or parole violation, versus a new charge, when multiple incidents occur at the same time or shortly together. The Oregon Department of Justice, Oregon District Attorneys Association, and Oregon Juvenile Department Directors Association are forming a workgroup that may result in clarifying the court's ruling. The workgroup may also recommend legislation.

WATCH legislation on juvenile detention guidelines. These concerns came out of the report “Don’t Look Around: A Window Into Inhumane Conditions for Youth at NORCOR,” where concerns were documented about lack of mental health and social development needs of youth placed in juvenile detention (<https://droregon.org/investigative-report-conditions-youth-norcor/>). The Oregon Juvenile Department Directors Association and Disability Rights Oregon are working together to re-evaluate current detention guidelines to maintain best practices and a consistent approach to working with youth in detention.

MENTAL HEALTH

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BEHAVIORAL HEALTH JUSTICE REINVESTMENT STEERING COMMITTEE

WATCH recommendations from the Behavioral Health Justice Reinvestment Steering Committee. Without access to effective community-based health care for substance addictions and mental illnesses, too many Oregonians wind up in crisis and then in emergency rooms or jail, leading to high costs and poor health and public safety outcomes.

During the summer of 2018, state and county leadership requested and received support for a behavioral health justice reinvestment approach from the public-private partners in the federal Justice Reinvestment Initiative, the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Pew Charitable Trusts. This approach will focus on developing a statewide policy framework to help support tribal government, county, and local systems in improving recidivism and health outcomes for the small, but important, group of people who repeatedly cycle through both the public safety and health systems.

State leaders have established a Behavioral Health Justice Reinvestment Steering Committee, co-chaired by Oregon Health Authority Director Pat Allen and Sheriff Jason Myers. The 28-member committee includes designees from all three branches of government, as well as state, tribal nation, and county criminal justice and health stakeholders. Additionally the Council of State Governments Justice Center will provide analytical support and health and justice system expertise.

The committee will likely propose policy recommendations to the 2019 legislature.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE-BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PARTNERSHIP

SUPPORT state funds for mental health programs. The Governor's Recommended Budget includes \$16 million to continue community mental health services, previously funded through marijuana tax revenues in 2017-19 (Policy Option Package 408). The council also supports Policy Option Package 413, covering a \$9 million shortfall financed by tobacco tax revenues in 2017-19, that pays for rental assistance, mobile crisis services, and outpatient substance use disorder services.

SUPPORT the following Policy Option Packages in the Governor's Recommended Budget.

402 – Expand Behavioral Health Services, including suicide intervention and prevention, in schools for children and youth; develop adult suicide prevention, intervention and post-intervention plan (\$13,103,059).

403 – Create and expand Intensive Community-Based In-Home Behavioral Health Services for Oregon children (\$6,575,316). Due to a lack of intensive community-based services, many Medicaid-eligible youth are referred to residential care instead of receiving treatment in their home community. Creating and funding new community-based intensive care opportunities would increase diversity of services and provide alternatives available to Medicaid-eligible youth.

409 – Develop Opioid Alternate Pain Education modules and expand resources for Substance Use Disorder analysis (\$312,700).

OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY “370” AID AND ASSIST POPULATION

SUPPORT SB 24 to fund intermediate placement options for “aid and assist” misdemeanor defendants by the Oregon Health Authority. More than 40 percent of Oregon State Hospital Aid and Assist (or “.370”) patients have been charged with only misdemeanors. This .370 population continues to increase. Legislative Concept 383 would amend ORS 161.370 so that misdemeanant patients are evaluated and treated in the community, unless a certified evaluator determines that the misdemeanant needs a hospital level of care. A successful implementation of LC 383 requires more intermediate placement options; i.e., middle ground between the hospital and living independently in the community, consistent with the U.S. Department of Justice’s expectations. Funding amount in the Governor’s Recommended Budget is \$ 7.6 million.

CIVIL COMMITMENTS

WATCH SB 762 mental health holds. Proponents of this legislation maintain pre-commitment staff have five court days from the time a hold is placed on an individual up until the time the person needs to be in court. This is insufficient time for staff to evaluate whether the client should be sent to community diversion or the Oregon State Hospital. This legislation would allow an emergency certification or petition for the immediate hold of an individual for up to fifteen days, or holding an individual for ten or more days, if probable cause for an involuntary emergency hold is found. Opponents of this legislation maintain that increasing the hold time is costly, placing a significant demand on the number of psychiatric beds available in the community. An individual may be unnecessarily placed in a secure setting and have his or her civil liberties suspended.

SUPPORT LC [number] establishing community commitment and alternative outpatient treatment for civil commitments discharged from a hospital or a treatment facility.

- Upon discharge from a hospital or treatment facility (following stabilization), a client must appear at court within two weeks and as frequently as the court requires thereafter;
- Community commitment would be mandatory for at least three months following initial commitment, unless treating psychiatrist ends earlier;
- Psychiatrist can request initial commitment period of more than 3 months but less than 24 months;
- Diagnosis and treatment remain with psychiatrist, including ending commitment;
- Extensions beyond three months are at the recommendation of the psychiatrist and have a specific court hearing, both patient and psychiatrist must appear;
- Client expends no more than 24 months on community commitment;
- Model includes robust and coordinated case management, along with robust and coordinated communication among all partners, including psychiatrist service providers, housing providers, and courts.

OREGON HEALTH PLAN/MEDICAID

SUPPORT HB 2266 that supports staff and technology at the Oregon Health Authority for CCO 2.0. The Oregon Health Authority is currently undertaking a significant advancement of the coordinated care model with a focus on the following four areas to further transform CCOs. Policy Option Package 416 provides \$1.9 million to support this effort.

1. Improving the behavioral health system,
2. Increasing the use of value-based payments,
3. Controlling costs, and
4. Addressing CCO members’ social determinants of health.

DRUG DISPOSAL BILL

SUPPORT HB 2065 Directing each manufacturer of covered drugs that are sold within Oregon to participate in drug take-back program for purpose of collecting from certain persons those drugs for disposal.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

CONTACTS:

Marion County Sheriff Jason Myers	503-589-3233	jmyers@co.marion.or.us
Marion County District Attorney Paige Clarkson	503-588-5485	pclarkson@co.marion.or.us
Salem Police Chief Jerry Moore	503-588-6308	gmoore@cityofsalem.net
Woodburn Police Chief Jim Ferraris	503-982-2350	jim.ferraris@ci.woodburn.or.us
Oregon State Police Lt. Michael Iwai	503-569-5379	michael.iwai@state.or.us

PROSECUTION

SUPPORT legislation amending the felony sex crimes statute. In State v. Carlton, 361 Or 29 (2017), the Oregon Supreme Court reversed a life sentence imposed pursuant to ORS 137.719 (third strike for felony sex offense), because one of the defendant's felony sex offense convictions in California was not "comparable" to a felony sex offense in Oregon. The court looked at the defendant's felony conviction in California for "lewd and lascivious conduct upon a child" which did not specifically require proof that the defendant had contact with a "sexual or intimate part" of the child, as Oregon's Sex Abuse I standards would require. Thus the two offenses were not "comparable" and the defendant's California felony sex abuse conviction could not count as a predicate for purposes of ORS 137.719. The Carlton court commented on the "sparse" legislative history of ORS 137.719. This change in law will allow an Oregon court to consider all felony sex crimes that occur outside of the state.

SUPPORT legislation modifying qualified interpreter hearsay rules so that they can be admissible in court. Case law makes it nearly impossible to use competently interpreted statements for victims and defendants in court. Counties with large Hispanic populations are significantly impacted by these limitations. This bill will make otherwise inadmissible qualified interpreted statements admissible in court.

SUPPORT legislation requiring testimony by defendants to be sworn. ORS 135.095 allows a defendant to make an unsworn statement at a preliminary hearing at the close of the state's evidence, while victims are required to give sworn testimony. This bill would require a defendant's voluntary statement to be under oath and thus potentially subject to the penalty of perjury or used for impeachment purposes in future hearings.

SUPPORT SB 377 adding "contempt" to eligible offenses. Currently police officers cannot apply for a search warrant for "contempt" as it is not defined as a "crime." Thus, charges resulting from conduct like the violation of a restraining order often lack proper investigation. The legislation adds "contempt" to the search warrant statute and also adds "criminal contempt violence restraining order" to the definition of "offense" in ORS 161.505.

SUPPORT HB 2328 strengthening prosecution of car thefts. In 2018, the Oregon District Attorneys Association, Oregon Department of Justice, and Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association negotiated language in House Bill 4161 that would have made it easier to prosecute motor vehicle thefts. The bill died in committee, because of disagreements about the costs of implementing the bill. This legislation moves the negotiated language forward for adoption in 2019.

SUPPORT SB 362 requiring reasonable and timely notice in guilty except insanity defenses. Prosecutors need proper notice to meet this complicated defense requiring expert testimony. Current statutes allow a defendant to raise this defense as late as the morning of trial. In State v. Robinson, 288 Or App 194 (2017), the Court of Appeals noted a fix for this situation "would not be difficult for the legislature to remedy" and further offered the opinion that the court was "mindful of the realities of current criminal practice, and of the practical effect of this decision. Although ORS 161.309 notice provisions may have been consonant with Oregon criminal

practice 80 years ago when the 1937 legislature adopted them, or 46 years ago when the 1971 legislature decided to continue them, they are not today.” This bill would require defense counsel to provide timely and reasonable notice to prosecutors when they intend to pursue a Guilty Except Insanity Defense.

SUPPORT SB 480 clarifying endangering welfare of minor language. In *State of Oregon v. Hobbs*, the court found that possession and use of illicit drugs in a home where children reside is not enough to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant's home was a place where "unlawful activity involving controlled substances is maintained or conducted." Thus, drug use around minor children is not sufficient to prove a crime. This legislation would add the word “exposed” to an “unlawful controlled substance” in ORS 163.575 to allow for a charge when a person uses or possesses illegal drugs around children.

SUPPORT HB 2239 which increases the number of circuit court judges in certain judicial districts including the Marion County Circuit Court.

POLICE EVIDENCE

SUPPORT legislation expediting Oregon testing for DUI evidence. The Oregon State Police and law enforcement partners are working under an expiring grant that funded blood testing in driving under the influence cases and current testing backlog. The current urine sample backlog is more than 2,200 samples. Locally, we are experiencing a backlog wait time for lab results of 12-18 months. This is a significant problem for both provability of these cases and the safety of our roads, as the backlog even includes cases of Felony DUII and circumstances in which victims are killed or suffer serious injury. The expiring grant expedited testing, so that prosecutors could expedite charging decisions. This bill eliminates the need to rely on a grant to test necessary evidence, allows prosecutors to make timely charging decisions, and thus keeps untreated, impaired drivers off the roads. Defendants will benefit from a lessened time of uncertainty in knowing whether charges will be filed.

SUPPORT legislation requiring LEDS entry for prohibited purchasers of firearms. Someone who has been found unfit to proceed in a court proceeding because of a mental illness is disqualified under current statutes from purchasing a firearm. However, that information is not always entered into Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS). This bill would require these findings to be reported by the courts to LEDS and would therefore be evident as a disqualifier during the attempted purchase of a firearm, thus keeping guns out of the hands of mentally unstable individuals.

COST OF CRIME IMPACT STATEMENTS

SUPPORT HB 2476 requiring a Community Impact Fiscal Impact Statement that considers the statewide impacts of proposed public policy on the criminal justice system. Will require an analysis of all proposals changing Oregon’s public safety system to determine whether the cost (to victims, taxpayers, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, public defenders, supervising authorities, the Oregon Judicial Department, etc.) outweighs the benefits of the proposed change. The legislation is based on the experience of the State of Washington.

ENFORCEMENT

SUPPORT HB 2046, expanding Oregon State Police patrols. This legislation would provide that the Oregon State Police patrol maintain a patrol trooper staffing level of at least 15 troopers per 100,000 residents. The Oregon State Police has eight troopers per 100,000 population and ranks 48th out of the 49 states with highway patrols in the United States.

SUPPORT SB 576 reforming campus public safety (Kaylee's Law). Kaylee Sawyer was murdered by a campus security officer whom she mistook for a police officer. This legislation provides that campus public safety officers and private security professionals do not have stop and frisk authority. The legislation also creates restrictions on the types of vehicles, uniforms, and equipment campus security officers can use. It exempts retired members of the Public Employees Retirement System from limitations on reemployment, if the member is reemployed by a public university as a special campus security officer.

SUPPORT HB 2327 Oregon Schools Safe to Learn Act. This measure establishes a statewide school safety and prevention system, based on Marion County's threat assessment team model.

SUPPORT HB 2477 reforming redemption rights. This measure addresses unscrupulous individuals and companies that aggressively persuade judgment debtors or their heirs to sell their property and/or redemption rights by taking advantage of the debtors' lack of knowledge or understanding of those rights. These same aggressive individuals and companies may also obtain excess funds, due to the debtor after foreclosure sale, without debtors knowing they may have been entitled to those funds. These individuals and companies are acting as foreclosure consultants without being subject to the Mortgage Rescue Fraud Protection Act under ORS 646A.700 et seq.

SUPPORT HB 2479 concealed handgun license FBI fingerprint background check fee. This measure increases from \$50 to \$65 the sheriff's concealed handgun license background check fee. The \$50 fee has been the same since 1994. The measure also allows sheriffs to collect the fee.

SUPPORT LC 2121 augmenting Search and Rescue funding. A coalition including sheriffs, outdoor recreation organizations, Mt. Hood Meadows, Oregon Parks and Recreation Office of Outdoor Recreation, Oregon Emergency Management, Oregon Restaurant and Lodging Association, and Travel Oregon are developing legislation to create an Oregon Outdoor Recreation Search and Rescue Fund through voluntary donations by individuals purchasing recreation passes.

SUPPORT LC [number] addressing "zombie house" nuisance properties. This legislation is patterned after a similar law in the state of Washington that addresses vacant or unoccupied properties where squatters create a neighborhood nuisance.

SUPPORT legislation criminalizing the threat of a mass casualty event. Oregon Revised Statutes do not make it a crime to threaten a mass shooting or similar mass casualty event, if the individual is actually intending to follow through. This legislation would make it a crime to threaten a mass shooting or similar mass casualty event, if the individual intends to follow through.

WATCH SB 7 which provides that person commits offense of driving while under influence of intoxicants or offense of operating boat while under influence of intoxicants if person drives vehicle or boat and has 0.05 percent or more by weight of alcohol in person's blood.

WATCH HB 2339 which requires Oregon Health Authority to administer program to provide matching grants to registered sobering facilities. Appropriates moneys from General Fund to authority for grants.

VICTIM SERVICES

CONTACTS:

Jayne Downing, Executive Director Center for Hope and Safety	503-378-1572	jayne@hopeandsafety.org
Susana Escobedo, Victim Assistance Director Marion County District Attorney's Office	503-361-2652	sescobedo@co.marion.or.us
Alison Kelley, CEO, Liberty House	503-540-0288	akelley@libertyhousecenter.org

SUPPORT adding \$10 million to the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund. The Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund was created in 2001 and is managed by the Oregon Department of Justice. This is the most flexible source of funding available for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault shelter programs. Marion County's domestic violence programs received \$485,948 in 2017-19 from the fund and used the proceeds for activities, such as 24-hour crisis line in English and Spanish, emergency confidential shelter, support groups, walk-in advocacy services, and culturally-specific services to the Latino/Hispanic community. This legislative proposal would dedicate additional dollars to this fund for prevention, allowing increased staffing, shelter space, services to survivors in crisis, and trauma-informed training for law enforcement responders. The proposal is to add \$10 million to the fund, bringing the total amount for 2019-21 to \$20.16 million.

WATCH legislation prioritizing housing funds for survivors of domestic violence and protecting tenants from unfair evictions and extreme rent increases. Four in ten Oregonians rent their homes and are at risk of displacement from rent spikes or unfair eviction at any time. Renters who pay rent on time and comply with the rules are still at risk of displacement with 30 to 90 days' notice of no-cause eviction or extreme rent increase. Available, affordable units are increasingly hard to find, which means many families and even whole communities are being displaced.

WATCH SB 608 creating a just-cause eviction standard, requiring a legitimate reason for termination, (such as a tenant violating a lease or a landlord's business or family necessity) and protect tenants from extreme rent spikes during a tenancy by limiting increases to 7% plus the CPI per year, with certain exceptions.

WATCH funding for housing navigation services at domestic violence shelters to help survivors navigate the rental market and find safe, stable, affordable housing.

SUPPORT SB 296 and HB 2480 allowing digital hearsay/private audio recordings to be admissible as evidence. Many victims of crimes, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and sexual harassment, are now secretly recording crimes and confessions to crimes by perpetrators on their phones. These recordings are not currently admissible as evidence. This bill would allow certain recordings to be admissible as evidence in trial.

SUPPORT legislation allowing for multiple jurisdiction/same crime victim cases. When a defendant is charged in multiple jurisdictions for crimes against the same victim, and the victim is vulnerable (a child or an elderly person), this legislation would allow all incidents to be tried in one county, so that the victim is protected from the trauma of multiple trials in different jurisdictions. Currently, victims must face the rigors of trial and the trauma of confronting their abusers multiple times in order to obtain a full measure of justice.

SUPPORT legislation limiting the access to examine child exploitation material to a safe and controlled environment. Current law requires prosecutors to copy and distribute images of child sexual abuse to defense

counsel as required discovery material in any criminal case involving child pornography. This legislation would mirror federal law allowing access to and examination of the alleged illegal child exploitation material at a law enforcement agency, so that copies need not be made or distributed in any way.

SUPPORT legislation increasing the crime classification for assault of a toddler. Several recent court cases have highlighted a gap in sentencing under the current crime categories for Assault I of a child under the age of six years. This legislation would direct the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to classify Assault I of a child under six to be a crime category 11. Through this legislation, the state would provide discretion to a judge when the facts merit a lengthier prison sentence for toddler assault.

SUPPORT legislation staying civil proceedings against victims during a criminal case. Ancillary civil proceedings against victims can be used to force victims to testify before or during a criminal proceeding. This legislation mirrors Michigan law that prohibits a defendant in a criminal action for criminal sexual conduct from commencing or maintaining a civil action against a victim of the crime for which the defendant is charged, if the criminal action is pending and is based on statements or reports that pertain to the criminal action.

SUPPORT legislation establishing victim rights to be notified of release decisions. While a victim has a constitutional right to be present at a release hearing, this right does not extend to administrative release decisions made by jails outside of a court process. Further, the presence of the victim at a release hearing does not ensure that court is required to weigh victim and public safety when making a release decision. This legislation would require notice to victims, and a meaningful court hearing, before release could be granted or a reduction in bail be set in cases of certain person crimes.

SUPPORT HB 2570 adding \$8.3 million for Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA). CASA received \$2.67 million in the 2017-19 biennium to support trained volunteers who advocate in court for the best interests of children involved in the child welfare system. The Governor's Recommended Budget adds \$3 million, totaling \$5.67 million for 2019-21. The additional funding would recruit, train, and supervise new CASA's to serve more than 6,000 Oregon children in foster care, providing \$237,000 to Marion County's CASA program.

SUPPORT adding \$6 million to the Oregon Network of Child Abuse Intervention Centers budget. There are a number of mandates and state laws requesting child abuse intervention centers provide assessments for children. The current level of state funding covers 17% of the cost to run these centers. An additional \$6 million will increase the funding level to 30% of the cost.

SUPPORT HB 2244 establishing a CourtCare Fund and appropriating moneys in fund to Department of Education for distribution to counties to operate CourtCare program.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

CONTACT: James LaBar, Housing Policy Advisor
Oregon Governor's Office

Phone 971-209-8341
james.labar@oregon.gov

WATCH the Oregon Housing Stability Council's 2019 legislative agenda.

Strategies include:

- Acquisition of multi-family housing (\$20 million in Lottery Revenue Bonds)
- Creating a capital gains tax exemption for owners who sell properties to an affordable housing provider
- Dedicating funding to address child homelessness (\$8 million General Fund)
- Raising the Current Service Level for Emergency Housing Assistance (\$21.2 million General Fund) and State Homeless Assistance Program (\$8.8 million General Fund)
- Increasing the annual Individual Development Account (IDA) tax credit from \$7.5 million to \$15 million
- Dedicating new funds for the Local Innovation and Fast Track Housing (LIFT) program (\$80 million in XI-Q bond proceeds)
- Allowing LIFT funds to be used for low-subsidy housing or service-enriched housing
- Establishing permanent supportive housing through a fund that allows for rental assistance, services, and operations (\$18.7 million in Lottery Revenue Bonds)
- Allowing local governments to access resources to develop multifamily housing serving low and moderate income renters and homebuyers
- Modifying statutory provisions surrounding the Housing Development Guarantee account to allow interest to be used for administration, increasing income limits for clients served, and allowing the program to be used for single family purposes
- Dedicating funds to support preservation of existing, publicly-supported affordable housing (\$20 million in Lottery Revenue Bonds)
- Dedicating funding for "Ready to Rent" and "Rentwell" classes for low income Oregonians (\$5 million General Fund)
- Allowing qualified affordable housing developers and individual property owners to replace pre-1976 or pre-HUD code mobile or manufactured homes

WATCH the Oregon Housing Alliance legislative recommendations.

Proposals include:

- Funding for emergency rent assistance, emergency shelter, and rapid rehousing (\$50 million General Fund)
- Increasing supply of supported housing (\$18.7 million in Lottery Revenue Bonds)
- Amending statutes to remove ability of landlords to exercise "no cause" evictions
- Creating protections from economic evictions through unlimited rent increases
- Increasing funds to develop affordable housing through the Local Innovation and Fast Track (LIFT) program (\$200 million in general obligation bonds)
- Increasing resources to preserve existing affordable housing
- Expanding Oregon Individual Development Accounts



**THE
MARION COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING
COUNCIL**

2019 Legislative Agenda

BACKGROUND



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL BACKGROUND

MEASURE 11 AND SENATE BILL 1145

In 1995, Oregon voters passed Measure 11 to increase prison time for violent crimes, sending more people to state prisons for longer sentences. To ease the overcrowding of state prisons and manage offenders more effectively, the Legislative Assembly also enacted Senate Bill 1145 (1995) and House Bill 3489 (1996 Special Session), which transferred responsibility for the incarceration of people committing felony offenses sentenced to less than one year from the Oregon Department of Corrections to counties. In the past, the penalty for committing a felony was the possibility of incarceration in excess of a year in a state penitentiary, while people committing misdemeanors could get a jail sentence of one year or less in the county jail. Under Senate Bill 1145, counties assumed responsibility for people on parole, probation, post-prison supervision, sentenced to twelve months or less incarceration, or sanctioned by a court or the state Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision to twelve months or less for violating a condition of parole or post-prison supervision.

Counties now became responsible for increasing access to community-based corrections and treatment services, and enhancing supervision and accountability in communities. The distinction between state and county responsibility for an inmate now came to be based upon the length of a sentence, not if the individual had committed a misdemeanor or a felony.

Senate Bill 1145 allowed counties to impose sanctions other than incarceration, so that counties could design treatment programs for people released back into the community, since studies showed these types of reentry programs make it less likely that individuals will reoffend.

LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCILS

Senate Bill 1145 also required all counties in Oregon to form local public safety coordinating councils. Oregon Revised Statutes 423.560 defines the roles and responsibilities of local public safety coordinating councils which are advisory councils to county boards of commissioners. These include:

1. Developing and recommending to the county board of commissioners:
 - (A) Plans for the use of state resources to serve the local adult offender population;
 - (B) Plans for the use of state and local resources to serve local offenders 15-18 years old: Plan must coordinate community-wide services involving prevention, treatment, education, employment resources and intervention strategies;
 - (C) A plan designed to prevent criminal involvement by youth. Plan must include coordination of community wide services involving treatment, education, employment and intervention strategies aimed at crime prevention; and
2. Coordinate local criminal justice policy for both adults and juveniles among the appropriate criminal justice entities.

The *Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council* was formed in 1997. Today there are 32 members on the council. Membership includes public safety, education, social services, civic and business leaders, and practitioners representing law enforcement, prosecution, community corrections, public defense, judiciary, domestic violence, public and mental health, substance abuse, veterans, and juvenile justice. The group meets monthly to carry out its responsibilities. In addition to the mandated requirements, the council works to forge

long-term partnerships in the public safety system through an environment of collaboration, leadership, data-driven policy, transparency, and accountability.

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE

The passage of House Bill 3194 in 2013 transformed the level of engagement that local public safety councils have with the State of Oregon. Justice Reinvestment invests in community public safety by controlling the growth of Oregon's prison population. Beyond "baseline" community corrections funding based upon caseloads and workload, local public safety councils now receive state Justice Reinvestment grants that reward success through evidence-based corrections program strategies that deter recidivism and crime and increase community safety.

Marion County, through the exemplary groundwork laid by the Marion County Justice Reinvestment Council, effectively targeted these Justice Reinvestment funds. Since 2009, the Marion County Reentry Initiative has built and refined a continuum of services to address the criminogenic needs of the adult reentry population. The initiative has targeted high to medium risk offenders—who are the most likely to recidivate—transitioning back to the county.

Annually more than 600 adults are released from prison to Marion County custody. Under traditional parole and probation practices, Marion County's recidivism rates were as high as 36% in 2002. Through the reentry initiative, the recidivism rate declined to an all-time county low of 14% in 2014. Recidivism reduction strategies include: Link Up for co-occurring disorders; Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR), a cohort-based, intensive program on the Chemeketa Community College campus; and the De Muniz Reentry Resource Center, a one-stop center for employment, housing, and other resources.

Through justice reinvestment, certain non-violent property and drug offenders are no longer sent to prison. Prison diversion strategies include: Senate Bill 416 Prison Diversion Program; Jail Reentry program; specialty courts; and other enhancements, such as the Family Sentencing Alternative Program. Through an agreement with the Oregon Department of Corrections, Marion County is expanding its work release program in an effort to reduce the overall number of inmates in prison, accepting up to 25 inmates to ease crowding in state prisons.



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2019 Membership Roster and Contact Information

NAME	AFFILIATION/ADDRESS	WORK PHONE	EMAIL
Mark Caillier	Citizen Member	503-930-7481	markcaillier@comcast.net
Commissioner Kevin Cameron, Chair	Board of Commissioners' Office 555 Court Street NE PO Box 14500 Salem, OR 97309	503-588-5212	kcameron@co.marion.or.us
Robert Carney	Councilor City of Woodburn 270 Montgomery Street Woodburn, OR 97071	503-982-5228	carneyrj@wbcable.net
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Jayne Downing	Executive Director Center for Hope and Safety 605 Center Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-378-1572	jayne@hopeandsafety.org
Chief Jim Ferraris	City of Woodburn Police Department 1060 Mount Hood Avenue Woodburn, OR 97071	503-982-2350	jim.ferraris@ci.woodburn.or.us
Don Frederickson, Vice-Chair	Business Representative Skyline Ford Sales Inc., 2510 Commercial Street SE Salem, OR 97302	503-581-2411 x127 503-551-4975	skyford@aol.com
The Honorable Courtland Geyer	Marion County Circuit Court 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-588-5135	courtland.geyer@ojd.state.or.us
Tamra Goettsch	Director Marion County Community Services Department 555 Court Street NE PO Box 14500 Salem, OR 97309	503-589-3200	tgoettsch@co.marion.or.us
Troy Gregg	Director Marion County Juvenile Department 3030 Center Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-584-4806	tgregg@co.marion.or.us
Levi Herrera-Lopez	Director Mano a Mano Family Center 3850 Portland Road, Suite 214 Salem, OR 97301	503-315-2290	levi@manoamanofc.org



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2019 Membership Roster and Contact Information

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Jessica Kampfe	Marion County Public Defender 198 Commercial Street SE, Suite 240 Salem, OR 97301	503-480-0521	jkampfe@pdm Marion.org
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Greg Leo	Citizen Member	503-804-6391	greg@theleocompany.com
Representative Rick Lewis	House District 18 State Capitol 900 Court Street NE, H-479 Salem, OR 97301	503-986-1418	rep.ricklewis@oregonlegislature.gov
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Ed McKenney	Business Representative President, Gem Equipment 1010 N. Main Street Mt. Angel, OR 97362	503-845-1903	gem@gemequipment.com
Cary Moller	Administrator Marion County Health and Human Services Department 3180 Center Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-585-4978	cdmoller@co.marion.or.us
Chief Jerry Moore	City of Salem Police Department 555 Liberty Street SE Salem, OR 97301	503-588-6308	jmoore@cityofsalem.net
Sheriff Jason Myers	Marion County Sheriff's Office 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-589-3216	jmyers@co.marion.or.us
Diane Morse	Trial Court Administrator Marion County Circuit Court 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-584-4752	diane.m.morse@ojd.state.or.us



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2019 Membership Roster and Contact Information

NAME	AFFILIATION/ADDRESS	WORK PHONE	EMAIL
The Honorable Tracy Prall	Presiding Judge Marion County Circuit Court 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-373-4445	tracy.a.prall@ojd.state.or.us
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Cari Sessums	Alcohol and Drug Planning Committee Representative	503-767-3945	billyandcari@wbcable.net
John Van Dreal	Director Safety and Risk Management Services Salem-Keizer School District 2450 Lancaster Drive NE Salem, OR 97305	503-881-1915	vandreal_john@salkeiz.k12.or.us
Mayor Kim Wallis	City of St. Paul 20239 Main Street NE St Paul, OR 97137	503-633-8231	mayor@stpauloregon.org

*** NON-VOTING MEMBER**



MARION COUNTY
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE COUNCIL
2019 Membership Roster and Contact Information

NAME	AFFILIATION/ADDRESS	WORK PHONE	EMAIL
Patrice Altenhofen	Executive Director Family Building Blocks 2425 Lancaster Drive NE Salem, OR 97305	503-566-2132	patrice@familybuildingblocks.org
Ann-Marie Bandfield	Health Program Manager Acute & Forensic Behavioral Health Marion County Health & Human Services Department 3180 Center Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-585-4949	ambandfield@co.marion.or.us
Sherry Bensema	EMS Coordinator Lyons Rural Fire Protection District 1114 Main Street Lyons, OR 97358	503-859-2410	lyonsambulance@gmail.com
Kevin Cameron	Marion County Commissioner Board of Commissioners' Office PO Box 14500 555 Court Street Salem, OR 97309	503-588-5212	kcameron@co.marion.or.us
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Erik Andersson	President SEDCOR 626 High Street NE, Suite 200 Salem, OR 97301	503-588-6225	eandersson@sedcor.com
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Alison Kelley	Executive Director Liberty House 2685 4 th Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-540-0288	akelley@libertyhousecenter.org
Michael Laharty	Executive Director Creeside Counseling 2586 12 th Place SE Salem, OR 97302	503-371-4160	jmlaharty@live.com



MARION COUNTY
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE COUNCIL
2019 Membership Roster and Contact Information

NAME	AFFILIATION/ADDRESS	WORK PHONE	EMAIL
Skip Miller	Deputy Chief Salem Police Department 555 Liberty Street SE Salem, OR 97301	503-932-4919	smiller@cityofsalem.net
Tina Morris	Administrator of Care Management Salem Hospital 890 Oak Street Salem, OR 97301	503-814-1804	tina.morris@salemhealth.org
Tim Murphy	Chief Executive Officer Bridgeway Recovery Services PO Box 17818 Salem, OR 97305	503-363-2021	tmurphy@bridgewayrecovery.com
Sheriff Jason Myers	Marion County Sheriff's Office 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-589-3216	jmyers@co.marion.or.us
Jeff Steeprow	Project Director Worksource Oregon 605 Cottage Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-378-8093	jeff.l.steeprow@oregon.gov
Dick Withnell	Withnell Motors 2650 Commercial Street SE Salem, OR 97302	503-364-0184	dick@withnellauto.com
Jeff Wood, Chair	Commander Parole and Probation Division Marion County Sheriff's Office 4000 Aumsville Highway SE Salem, OR 97317	503-588-5094	jwood@co.marion.or.us

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Children Served by CourtCare Since September 2017

1,011 Polk County

1,035 Marion County

2,046 Total Children Served

Family Supports

- VROOM Materials
- Books
- Diapers
- Food
- Resource Referrals

Dallas Community Resource Center

Head Start

Oregon Health Plan

DHS Self Sufficiency

Food Resources

Program Highlights

- Universal reporting system up and running in both counties, allowing all data to be collected and analyzed in one location.
- A family who accessed CourtCare was referred to the Dallas Resource Center where they were connected with a number of services including transportation and a washer and dryer.
- A local mom used CourtCare to attend a job interview. She was offered the job and reported that she would not have been able to do it without the CourtCare Program.
- Regular referrals being made to the Dallas Resource Center
- Staff have given away diapers, books, stuffed animals, and toothbrushes
- Now serving Mental Health Court clients on Fridays in Polk County
- Parents in treatment court are regularly accessing CourtCare to attend weekly appointments and appearances.
- Both counties continue to see growth in the program each month, participation has increased significantly in the past 3 months
- Families are being referred to CourtCare from new programs in Polk and Marion Counties each month



Top Reasons for Care

Mental Health Court

Status Conferences

Court/Facilitation

Drug Court

Employment Related Appointments

Behavioral Health

Medical Appointments

Family Law

DHS Child Welfare Appointments

Trial

Attorney Meetings

Custody Trial

For More Information Visit: <https://midvalleycourtcare.org>



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Facebook
MidValleyCourtCare

What is CourtCare

CourtCare provides a high quality, episodic child care to families in Marion and Polk Counties. CourtCare was initially funded by House Bill 3067. CourtCare staff are trained to provide support to families by providing families with books, VROOM materials, and resource referrals and services.

What has the impact on the judicial system been?

90% of Judges in Marion and Polk Counties report seeing fewer children in the courtroom since CourtCare began.

Nearly **90%** of people who work in the judicial system in Marion and Polk County believe CourtCare is a valuable service that should continue to be offered in our communities.



What families are saying...

"Being able to have a loving place for my children during court is a huge stress off of me as a single father."

"I am so grateful for your services. It is making it possible for me to be on time to court and gives her [my daughter] the chance to get in the routine of being around other people and kids in a safe environment."



Whats Next?

New Bill-- HB 2244 will expand the CourtCare pilot from two counties to four, adding Jackson and Deschutes. The bill also creates a special CourtCare task force to find ways to fund more counties by the next legislative session.

\The bill has bi-partisan support

How are clients hearing about CourtCare?

Victims Advocates

Attorneys

Case Workers

Courthouse Staff

Resource Center

Department of Human Services

Family Building Blocks Staff

YMCA Staff



HB 2244-1
(LC 2086)
2/28/19 (MNJ/ps)

Requested by Representative PILUSO

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
HOUSE BILL 2244**

1 On page 1 of the printed bill, line 2, after “amending” delete the rest of
2 the line and delete lines 3 and 4 and insert “sections 2 and 4, chapter 672,
3 Oregon Laws 2017; and declaring an emergency.”.

4 Delete lines 6 through 30 and delete page 2 and insert:
5

6

“TASK FORCE ON COURTCARE

7

8 **“SECTION 1. (1) The Task Force on CourtCare is established.**

9 **“(2) The task force consists of 11 members appointed as follows:**

10 **“(a) The President of the Senate shall appoint one member from**
11 **among members of the Senate.**

12 **“(b) The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint one**
13 **members from among members of the House of Representatives.**

14 **“(c) The Governor shall appoint five members as follows:**

15 **“(A) Two representatives of CourtCare programs;**

16 **“(B) One representative of the Early Learning Division;**

17 **“(C) One representative of the Department of Human Services; and**

18 **“(D) One representative of the Association of Oregon Counties.**

19 **“(d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint four**
20 **members, including:**

21 **“(A) One representative of the Judicial Department; and**

1 **“(B) One representative of the Oregon State Bar.**

2 **“(3) The task force shall study and recommend a long-term funding**
3 **source for a statewide CourtCare program and evaluate the impact of**
4 **CourtCare programs on outcomes for families and the judicial system.**

5 **“(4) A majority of the voting members of the task force constitutes**
6 **a quorum for the transaction of business.**

7 **“(5) Official action by the task force requires the approval of a**
8 **majority of the voting members of the task force.**

9 **“(6) The task force shall elect one of its members to serve as**
10 **chairperson.**

11 **“(7) If there is a vacancy for any cause, the appointing authority**
12 **shall make an appointment to become immediately effective.**

13 **“(8) The task force shall meet at times and places specified by the**
14 **call of the chairperson or of a majority of the voting members of the**
15 **task force.**

16 **“(9) The task force may adopt rules necessary for the operation of**
17 **the task force.**

18 **“(10) The task force shall submit a report in the manner provided**
19 **by ORS 192.245, and may include recommendations for legislation, to**
20 **the interim committees of the Legislative Assembly related to child**
21 **welfare no later than September 15, 2019.**

22 **“(11) The Legislative Policy and Research Director shall provide**
23 **staff support to the task force.**

24 **“(12) Members of the Legislative Assembly appointed to the task**
25 **force are nonvoting members of the task force and may act in an ad-**
26 **visory capacity only.**

27 **“(13) Members of the task force who are not members of the Leg-**
28 **islative Assembly are not entitled to compensation or reimbursement**
29 **for expenses and serve as volunteers on the task force.**

30 **“(14) All agencies of state government, as defined in ORS 174.111,**

1 are directed to assist the task force in the performance of the duties
2 of the task force and, to the extent permitted by laws relating to
3 confidentiality, to furnish information and advice the members of the
4 task force consider necessary to perform their duties.

5 **“SECTION 2.** Section 1 of this 2019 Act is repealed on December 31,
6 2020.

7
8 **“COURTCARE PILOT PROGRAMS**

9
10 **“SECTION 3.** Section 2, chapter 672, Oregon Laws 2017, is amended to
11 read:

12 **“Sec. 2.** (1) As used in this section:

13 **“(a)** ‘Child care’ means care and supervision provided to a child between
14 six weeks and 10 years of age on behalf of a person with responsibility for
15 the child.

16 **“(b)** ‘CourtCare program’ means a program that provides child care and
17 serves as a clearinghouse for information and resource referrals for individ-
18 uals and families with court-related matters or governmental business in or
19 near a county courthouse or courthouse complex.

20 **“(2) After obtaining the approval of the presiding judge of the judi-**
21 **cial district in which the county is located, Marion [and], Polk, Jackson**
22 **and Deschutes** Counties may establish one or more CourtCare programs as
23 pilot programs to provide quality child care to individuals and families who
24 are:

25 **“(a)** Participating in or serving as jurors in court proceedings at the local
26 courthouse; or

27 **“(b)** Transacting business at a local governmental office in or near a
28 county courthouse or courthouse complex.

29 **“(3)** A CourtCare program established under subsection (2) of this section
30 must also serve as a clearinghouse for information and resource referrals

1 relating to family support services that are available to individuals and
2 families in the local community, including but not limited to housing, emer-
3 gency services, early learning programs, parent education, public health, re-
4 lief nurseries, health insurance, behavioral health services, legal assistance,
5 screening and referral services for developmental health and referrals to
6 community organization as appropriate.

7 “(4) A CourtCare program established under subsection (2) of this section
8 must ensure that:

9 “(a) Children receive quality child care and are in a safe and nurturing
10 environment while their caretakers are participating in court proceedings
11 or transacting local governmental business;

12 “(b) Staff at the CourtCare program site are able to provide information
13 and make referrals to appropriate local area resources; and

14 “(c) Court and local governmental business continues without inter-
15 ruption or distraction from children cared for in the CourtCare program.

16 “(5) If Marion [*or*], Polk, **Jackson or Deschutes** County establishes a
17 CourtCare program under this section, the county shall ensure that:

18 “(a) Volunteers, employees and staff at the CourtCare program are en-
19 rolled in the Central Background Registry under ORS 329A.030; and

20 “(b) The CourtCare program is either certified under ORS 329A.280 or
21 registered under ORS 329A.330 by the Office of Child Care or is exempt from
22 the requirements for certification or registration under ORS 329A.250.

23 “(6) If Marion [*or*], Polk, **Jackson or Deschutes** County establishes a
24 CourtCare program under this section, the county shall enter into an agree-
25 ment with a nonprofit or nongovernmental entity to implement and admin-
26 ister the CourtCare program. At a minimum, the contract must require that
27 the nonprofit or nongovernmental entity report to the county on an annual
28 basis regarding outcomes and objectives that include, but are not limited to:

29 “(a) The number of individuals and families utilizing the CourtCare pro-
30 gram;

1 “(b) The type of services provided to individuals and families that utilized
2 the CourtCare program;

3 “(c) Unmet needs and barriers to the provision of services in the
4 CourtCare program;

5 “(d) The effect of the CourtCare program on courtroom, judicial and local
6 government efficiency; and

7 “(e) The types of information and resource referrals provided by the
8 CourtCare program.

9 “**SECTION 4.** Section 4, chapter 672, Oregon Laws 2017, is amended to
10 read:

11 “**Sec. 4.** *[Sections 1 to 3 of this 2017 Act]* **Sections 1 and 3, chapter 672,**
12 **Oregon Laws 2017, and section 2, chapter 672, Oregon Laws 2017, as**
13 **amended by section 3 of this 2019 Act, are repealed on January 2, [2021]**
14 **2023.**

15 “**SECTION 5.** The governing bodies of Marion, Polk, Jackson and
16 Deschutes Counties shall report on the progress of CourtCare pilot
17 programs implemented under section 2, chapter 672, Oregon Laws 2017,
18 in the manner provided in ORS 192.245, to the interim committees of
19 the Legislative Assembly related to child welfare no later than Sep-
20 tember 15, 2021.

21 “**SECTION 6.** (1) The Oregon Department of Administrative Services
22 may award grants to Marion, Polk, Jackson and Deschutes Counties
23 to implement CourtCare pilot programs as provided in section 2,
24 chapter 672, Oregon Laws 2017.

25 “(2) A county may receive a grant under this section for a
26 CourtCare program if:

27 “(a) The county provides cash funding for the CourtCare program
28 in an amount of at least 10 percent of the amount of the grant; and

29 “(b) The county provides services, materials or facilities for the
30 CourtCare program with a value of at least 15 percent of the amount

1 of the grant.

2 **“SECTION 7.** In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropri-
3 ation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Department of Administra-
4 tive Services, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2019, out of the
5 General Fund, the amount of \$500,000, for distribution of grants to
6 Marion, Polk, Jackson and Deschutes Counties for CourtCare pilot
7 programs as provided in section 6 of this 2019 Act.

8
9 **“CAPTIONS**

10
11 **“SECTION 8.** The unit captions used in this 2019 Act are provided
12 only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the
13 statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the
14 enactment of this 2019 Act.

15
16 **“EMERGENCY CLAUSE**

17
18 **“SECTION 9.** This 2019 Act being necessary for the immediate
19 preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is
20 declared to exist, and this 2019 Act takes effect on its passage.”.

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Date: September 2018 (Totals)

Number of Children In Care:	
Under 1 Year Old	9
1 Year Old	16
2 Years Old	3
3 Years Old	30
4 Years Old	9
5 Years Old	4
6 years Old	1
7 years Old	1
8 Years Old	3
9 Years Old	3
10 Years Old	1
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	80

Gender:	
Male	44
Female	36

Type of Court Appointment:	
Court Ordered Services	9
Arraignment	7
FATC Orientation	1
FATC	13
Renters Class for Arches	3
Status Conference	1
Class for Housing	1
Mediation	5
Subpoena	2
DHS	2
DUL Class	2
Court Date	1
Family Court	4
Mental Health Appointment	5
Court	3
P.O. meeting	1
Traffic Court	1
Divorce Court	1
Hearing	1
Trial	1
Applying for Protection Order	1
Document Review	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Requests for Friday:	TIME PREFERRED:
DHS calls:	

New Clients: 28
Amount of time in care:
0 min - 30 min: 4
30 min - 1 hour: 3
1 hour - 1.5 hours: 9
1.5 hours - 2 hours: 17
2 hours - 2.5 hours: 10
2.5 hours - 3 hours: 7
3 hours - 3.5 hours: 10
3.5 hours - 4 hours: 7
4 hours - 4.5 hours: 6
4.5 hours - 5 hours: 3
5 hours - 5.5 hours:
5.5 hours - 6 hours: 1
6 hours - 6.5 hours: 1
6.5 hours - 7 hours:
7 hours - 7.5 hours:
7.5 hours - 8 hours: 1
8 hours - 8.5 hours:
8.5 hours - 9 hours:

Court Ordered Services:
DUI Class
RoadMaps
One on One
UA
Un employment
Rrnters Class for Arches
Appointment

Days of the Week:
Monday: 20
Tuesday: 17
Wednesday: 33
Thursday: 7

ZIP Code:
97302: 23
97301: 4
97317: 2
97113:
97071:
97352:
97308: 1
97303: 8
97306: 3
97305: 4
97170: 1
97381: 1

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	2
1 Year Old	2
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	6
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	1
6 years Old	
7 years Old	1
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	12

New Clients: 2

Gender:

Male	7
Female	5

Type of Court Appointment:

Court Orderd Services	2
FATC	4
DUL Class	1
Trial	1
Mediation	1
Housing	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:	
Under 1 Year Old	
1 Year Old	1
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	1

New Clients:

Gender:	
Male	1
Female	1

Type of Court Appointment:	
DUL Class	1
court for DHS	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	2
1 Year Old	2
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	4
4 Years Old	1
5 Years Old	1
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	10

New Clients: 2

Gender:

Male	6
Female	4

Type of Court Appointment:

FATC	5
Custody Court	
Court	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	
1 Year Old	
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	1
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	1

New Clients: 1

Gender:

Male	
Female	1

Type of Court Appointment:

Review Appointment	
Restraining Order	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	1
1 Year Old	
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	2
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	1
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	4

New Clients: 2

Gender:

Male	3
Female	1

Type of Court Appointment:

Fostering and Attachment Court	
Trial	1
Mental Health Appointment	1
Court	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:	
Under 1 Year Old	
1 Year Old	
2 Years Old	2
3 Years Old	3
4 Years Old	1
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	6

New Clients: 2

Gender:	
Male	3
Female	1

Type of Court Appointment:	
FATC Court	
Trial	
Unknown	1
Court	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	1
1 Year Old	2
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	3
4 Years Old	1
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	7

New Clients: 1

Gender:

Male	4
Female	3

Type of Court Appointment:

Trial	
Status Conference	
Custody Court	
Court Ordered Services	1
Family Court Review	
FATC	2
Court	1
Mediation	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:	
Under 1 Year Old	
1 Year Old	1
2 Years Old	1
3 Years Old	1
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	3

New Clients: 1

Gender:	
Male	2
Female	1

Type of Court Appointment:	
Court Ordered Services	2
Traffic Court	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	
1 Year Old	
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	0

New Clients:

Gender:

Male	
Female	

Type of Court Appointment:

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:	
Under 1 Year Old	1
1 Year Old	1
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	2
4 Years Old	1
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	5

New Clients: 1

Gender:	
Male	2
Female	3

Type of Court Appointment:	
Mediation Orientation	
Mental Health	1
FATC Orientation	1
Divorce Court	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	
1 Year Old	
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	2
4 Years Old	1
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	3

New Clients: 1

Gender:

Male	1
Female	2

Type of Court Appointment:

Rrnters Class for Arches	1
P.O. Meeting	1
Court Appointment	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	1
1 Year Old	3
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	2
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	1
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	7

New Clients: 4

Gender:

Male	3
Female	4

Type of Court Appointment:

Court Ordered Services	3
Hearing	1
Court Date	1
RoadMaps	1
Applying for Protection Order	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	
1 Year Old	1
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	
9 Years Old	
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	1

New Clients:

Gender:

Male	
Female	1

Type of Court Appointment:

DUL Class	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	1
1 Year Old	1
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	3
4 Years Old	3
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	1
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	1
9 Years Old	1
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	11

New Clients: 6

Gender:

Male	5
Female	6

Type of Court Appointment:

Fostering and Attachement Court	
Class for Housing	1
Meadition	1
Family Court	1
Court Ordered Appointment	1
Renters Appointment for Arches	1
Document Review	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

Mid-Valley CourtCare

Marion County

Number of Children In Care:

Under 1 Year Old	
1 Year Old	1
2 Years Old	
3 Years Old	2
4 Years Old	
5 Years Old	
6 years Old	
7 years Old	
8 Years Old	1
9 Years Old	1
10 Years Old	
11 Years Old	
12 Years Old	
TOTAL SERVED:	5

New Clients: 2

Gender:

Male	4
Female	1

Type of Court Appointment:

Family Law	1
Renters Class for Arches	1
DHS	1

Unmet Needs:

Additional Resources Provided:

MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2019 MEETING MATRIX

ISSUE/TOPIC	January 8	Feb 12	March 12	April 9	May 14	June 11
Justice Reinvestment Implementation/ Community Corrections	• Quarterly update on CJC Dashboard Data			• Quarterly update on CJC Dashboard Data		Juvenile Department Tour (Community Services Building)
Juvenile Justice						
Presentations of issues or programs/services (approx. 60 minutes)	Dan Estes: ODOT & Cate Duke, MADD Oregon	Secretary of State Prescription drugs/opioid audit	Debrief/Review from JRI Summit	JRI Summit Video: "Ending the criminalization of mental illness" Hon. Steve Leifman, 11 th Judicial Circuit Court of Florida	Behavioral Health Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Commitments • Aid and Assists • CORT • Ann Marie B. • Melissa Alison • Salem PD 	
One-time presentations of issues or programs/services (approx. 30 minutes)			Taylor's House Update (Tricia Ratliff CAA)	Approve Youth Development Council Funding- Troy Gregg (15 minutes)		Grand Jury Recordation (Paige)
Federal & State Legislation	Federal Legislative Agenda Preview (Barb Young) State Legislative Meeting Debrief) Prepare for legislative forum	Approve Federal Legislative Agenda (Barb Young) State Legislative Meeting Debrief) (BOC approves Feb 20 or 27)	Legislative Updates	Legislative Updates	Legislative Updates	Legislative Updates
CJAC/Workgroup Updates	• Victim Services Update	• Pre-Trial	• CJAC	• LEAD	• Stepping Up	• CJAC
Round Table Discussion – Future Direction						
Emerging Issues	• Timely issues identified by Steering Committee • Opportunity for networking, sharing	• Timely issues identified by Steering Committee • Opportunity for networking, sharing	• Timely issues identified by Steering Committee • Opportunity for networking, sharing	• Timely issues identified by Steering Committee • Opportunity for networking, sharing	• Timely issues identified by Steering Committee • Opportunity for networking, sharing	• Timely issues identified by Steering Committee • Opportunity for networking, sharing
Problem Solving	• Identify as problems arise • Coordinate with CFC	• Identify as problems arise • Coordinate with CFC	• Identify as problems arise • Coordinate with CFC	• Identify as problems arise • Coordinate with CFC	• Identify as problems arise • Coordinate with CFC	• Identify as problems arise • Coordinate with CFC

ADDITIONAL TOPICS TO BE SCHEDULED	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly update on CJC Dashboard • Semi-annual update on Alliance for Hope • Monthly Workgroup Updates (CJAC, LEAD, Stepping Up, Pre-Trial Justice on alternate months) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marijuana • Suicides- SKSD spokesperson Ishawn Ealy; Marion County Health Dept. • Veterans Update – Linda Strike, MWVCAA • ICE Immigration Update • College Inside, Chemeketa Community College (higher education for incarcerated adults) • Oregon State Police: Car Care Program (Captain Tim Fox) • Stewards of Children child abuse prevention training? • Civil Commitment Docket – Marion County DA • Cybersecurity Preparations

DRAFT

MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2019 MEETING MATRIX

ISSUE/TOPIC	July 9	August 13	Sept. 10	Oct. 8	Nov. 12	Dec. 10
Justice Reinvestment Implementation/ Community Corrections	JRI and Community Corrections Plan	Cancelled			Meet At New Juvenile Department Building	
Juvenile Justice						
Presentations of issues or programs/services (approx. 60 minutes)			Traffic Safety & OSP: Car Care Program?			
One-time presentations of issues or programs/services (approx. 30 minutes)						
Federal & State Legislation	Legislative Updates					
CJAC/Workgroup Updates						
Round Table Discussion – Future Direction						
Emerging Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely issues identified by Steering Committee Opportunity for networking, sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely issues identified by Steering Committee Opportunity for networking, sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely issues identified by Steering Committee Opportunity for networking, sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely issues identified by Steering Committee Opportunity for networking, sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely issues identified by Steering Committee Opportunity for networking, sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely issues identified by Steering Committee Opportunity for networking, sharing
Problem Solving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify as problems arise Coordinate with CFC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify as problems arise Coordinate with CFC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify as problems arise Coordinate with CFC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify as problems arise Coordinate with CFC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify as problems arise Coordinate with CFC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify as problems arise Coordinate with CFC

ADDITIONAL TOPICS TO BE SCHEDULED

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly update on CJ Dashboard Semi-annual update on Alliance for Hope Monthly Workgroup Updates (CJAC, LEAD, Stepping Up, Pre-Trial Justice on alternate months) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marijuana Suicides- SKSD spokesperson Ishawn Ealy; Marion County Health Dept. Veterans Update – Linda Strike, MWVCAA ICE Immigration Update College Inside, Chemeketa Community College (higher education for incarcerated adults) Oregon State Police: Car Care Program (Captain Tim Fox) Stewards of Children child abuse prevention training Civil Commitment Docket – Marion County DA Cybersecurity Preparations
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