

MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL
MINUTES

May 14, 2019 4:00 PM
Courthouse Square
Salem, OR

MCPSCC: Mark Caillier, Kevin Cameron, Rob Carney, Paige Clarkson, Kim Doster, Jayne Downing, Tamra Goettsch, Troy Gregg, Garland King, Pete McCallum, Ed McKenney, Cary Moller, Jerry Moore, Diane Morse, Jason Myers, Tracy Prall, and Jeff Wood.

GUESTS: Jerry Adcock, Melissa Allison, Ann-Marie Bandfield, Josh Brooks, Jan Calvin, Angie Denning, Carolyn Fry, Julie Huckestein, Alison Kelley, Jolene Kelley, Treven Upkes, Nathan Newsom, Jeff Wiedemann, Colm Willis, and Hitesh Parekh recorder.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE (INFORMATION/ACTION)

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

Welcome and introductions

Attendees introduced themselves.

Announcements & upcoming events

- Sheriff Myers will be retiring at the end of June.
 - Public process to select a replacement who will run for election in May 2020.
 - Marion County Commissioners have been hosting off-site meetings in the community.
 - Held a board session at St. Paul and will be holding a town hall meeting there too.
- Mayor Wallis has resigned as Mayor of St. Paul and as a MCPSCC member:
 - No need to ask the cities to find a replacement, since, as per the ORS, Councilor Herrera occupies the "city councilor" position and Councilor Carney occupies the "other city representative" position on the council.

New Grant Requirements for Specialty Court Grant Application

- Marion County Circuit Court has five specialty treatment courts:
 - Two at the Juvenile Department and three at the Circuit Court.
 - Judges preside over these courts which are administered by two coordinators.
- A biennial Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) grant covers the costs of operating the courts.
- For the 2019-21 biennium, the CJC has changed the application process:
 - County must now administer the grant, and local public safety coordinating councils must have oversight over the program and accounts.
 - Presiding Judge met with Commissioner Cameron to discuss these changes.
 - Grant is due mid-June and awards will be distributed shortly thereafter.
 - Circuit courts will provide quarterly progress reports to the council.

MOTION: Tami Goettsch moved to accept the application process for the Criminal Justice Commission's 2019-21 specialty court grant program. Seconded by Jayne Downing. A voice vote was unanimous.

Discussion:

Q: Is this additional funding for the courts?

A: No. Just status quo funding to keep the courts running at same level that they were in the 2017-19 biennium.

- Specialty courts are a huge asset to the community.
- Circuit court will ask the MCPSCC to approve the application at the council's June 11 meeting.

Approve April 9, 2019 minutes (Action)

MOTION: Mark Caillier moved to approve the April 9, 2019 meeting minutes. Seconded by Kim Doster. A voice vote was unanimous.

Developing and Implementing an Outward Mindset Training

- The Arbinger Institute will hold a training on "Developing and Implementing an Outward Mindset" at the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training.
- Courses will be held monthly starting in May and ending in November.
- For everyone, not just public safety personnel. Fee is \$195.

2. 2019 STATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA (DISCUSSION/ACTION)

Commissioner Cameron, Sheriff Jason Myers and District Attorney Paige Clarkson presented this item.

Summary of presentation:

- Due to walk-outs by state legislators, public safety legislation has stalled the past few weeks.
 - A majority of the public safety bills including the unauthorized use of vehicle bills are caught up in the Joint Ways and Means Committee, while others have not made it to hearings.
- County has been testifying in support of community corrections and Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) budget bills.
- Department of Corrections budget bills fund all of the county's parole and probation programs as well as a portion of the county jail.
 - Concerned the Governor's Recommended Budget will result in a significant reduction to counties. Personnel at the county's Parole and Probation Division could be cut.
 - This is a challenge since the county supervises a riskier population in the jail due to the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI).
- Sheriff Myers has lobbied state delegates on the JRI grant, but it is the Community Corrections grant that provides the most funding for corrections. Any cut here will have significant consequences to counties.
- A compromise has been reached on the HB 2303A (pseudoephedrine bill).
- HB 2480 provides that statement purporting to interpret otherwise admissible statement from one language into another does not constitute hearsay if declarant testifies. Scheduled for work session on May 16 and then a public hearing.
- SB 1008 (Measure 11) is up for a work session. Passed the House and included a provision that ends the automatic referral of juveniles facing Measure 11 charges to adult court.

3. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH UPDATE (INFORMATION/DISCUSSION)

District Attorneys Paige Clarkson and Melissa Allison introduced this topic. Summary of presentation:

- Good opportunity to update the council on the collaborative efforts around behavioral health projects between the District Attorney, Sheriff's Office, Salem Police Department, and County Health and Human Services Department.
- Marion County is unique in that it is one of a few counties in the state collaborating with private and non-profit service providers for behavioral health services.
- These behavioral health services and programs are unique to Marion County.

.370 Aid and Assists

- Marion County has a new .370 aid and assist court program.
- When a person is accused of a crime, they may be unable to participate in their trial because of a mental illness.
- In these cases, the court may issue an order under ORS 161.370 for the defendant to be sent for mental health treatment, most often at the Oregon State Hospital, so person can become well enough to "aid and assist" in their own defense.

- In the past, these aid and assists languished in jail. The new “Rapid Docket Program” expedites these cases.
 - Program consists of a team from the Marion County Health and Human Services Department, District Attorney’s Office, and an evaluator.
 - Team reviews those with mental health issues in jail facing criminal charges.
 - Goal is to remove them from jail if they do not belong there.
 - Team has saved money on unneeded evaluations, dismissed some cases, sent cases for treatment, and has civilly committed some individuals.
 - By expediting cases, tax payer funds have been saved, and process is much more efficient and effective than the past.

Civil Commitment Process

- Ten years ago, the county did not have a very good civil commitment process.
- Civil commitment is a process in which a judge decides whether a person alleged to be mentally ill should be required to accept mental health treatment.
- A civil commitment is not a criminal conviction and will not go on a criminal record.
- County has worked hard with the District Attorney’s Office and Ms. Allison to transform the civil commitment process.
 - If a patient doesn’t consent to getting better, physicians cannot help.
 - This requires Ms. Allison to go to the court to hear a case requiring a certain finding by the court on the charges.
 - Requires an expert from the state hospital to come in and testify if medications will even help.
 - Huge burden of proof that has to be reached.
 - A judge will then make the determination if person can be forcibly medicated, and the Oregon State Hospital will follow this order.
- Need to send these individuals to acute care especially if lack of treatment leads to criminal behavior.
- County’s civil commitments have decreased because the system is working.
- In 2018, only eight individuals were civilly committed, while this year, due to Ms. Allison’s interventions, twelve have already been committed.

Crisis Outreach Response Team, CORT

- Team began operating in 2010:
 - CORT is a collaboration between the Marion County Sheriff’s Office and Health Department.
 - While District Attorney will take no action on a low level criminal offense, if mental health is a factor, it will also no longer dismiss the file.
 - A deputy sheriff and a qualified mental health professional review law enforcement reports from agencies throughout Marion County.
 - CORT identifies individuals to follow up with, or refer to community based resources such as counseling, medical care, insurance, medications, peer mentors and support, alcohol and drug treatment, and veteran’s assistance.
 - In 2018 reviewed more than 3,300 reports from all over the county.
 - In 2019 (with only four months of the year) team already has 1,359 reports.
 - Very successful in contacting and referring individuals to treatment.

Mobile Crisis Outreach Response Team

Acute, Forensic & Diversion Program Supervisor Anna Marie Bandfield presented this item. Summary of presentation:

- Mobile Crisis Response Teams are made up of an officer or deputy paired with a mental health professional.
 - The teams are dispatched to respond directly to active mental health crisis calls.

- Outcomes of an encounter are: de-escalation; referring person to suitable resources; or admitting individual to the Psychiatric Crisis Center.
- Person may need to be placed in emergency care if a risk to themselves or others.
- There are currently three Mobile Crisis Outreach Teams in the county.
- A fourth will soon be created.
- In 2018 team made 675 contacts. In 2019, 196 contacts have been made to date. For every mobile crisis response, 1.5 officers are freed up to patrol the streets.

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion, LEAD

- County has hired a second navigator for Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Services, LEAD.
- Additional 2.0 FTE navigator positions are also on the way.
 - Approximately \$1.3 million in new money awarded for the LEAD program from two federal grants.
 - 83% enrollment in the program.
- Clients who have received these services now say they have a very different relationship with law enforcement.
 - They are now unafraid to contact law enforcement and receive help from them.
- Psychiatric Crisis Center building in Salem is also being remodeled, and will open this fall.
 - The Psychiatric Crisis Center in Salem provides crisis intervention services seven days a week, 24 hours a day, for the residents of Mid-Willamette Valley, particularly Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties.
 - It is located on the campus of Salem Hospital.

4. OVERVIEW OF 2019-21 JRI GRANT APPLICATION PROCESS

Management Analyst Hitesh Parekh provided an overview of the 2019-21 Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) grant application process.

- JRI grant funds are available each biennium, but counties must apply for funding.
- In FY 2017-19 Marion County was awarded approximately \$3.7 million, of which 10% was used for community victim services providers.
- Funding for the FY2019-21 will not increase, since Marion County's allocation will decrease this next biennium.
- Staff will ask the full council to approve the program funding criteria and grant application time line at the June 11 public safety council meeting.
- The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council's Steering Committee will then review the prior biennium's programs and then make funding recommendations to the full council at their July 9 meeting.

ADJOURNED 5:30 PM

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THE LEO COMPANY, LLC
MARKETING, PUBLIC & GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COUNSEL

May 28, 2019

Marion County Board of Commissioners
555 Court St NE #4130
Salem, OR 97301

Attention: Hitesh Parekh: hparekh@co.marion.or.us

RE: Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council and Steering Committee

Marion County Commissioners:

I am resigning from the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council and Steering Committee effective today. I do not wish to be reappointed to the Coordinating Council for the coming term.

Since this is at my end of term of service, now is a good time to give another At-Large Citizen an opportunity to serve as a volunteer on the Coordinating Council.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve our community.

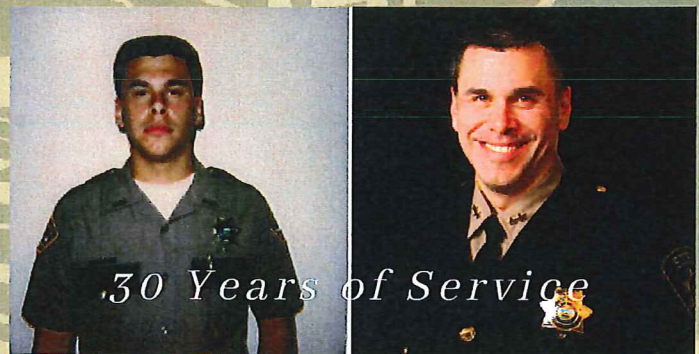
Sincerely,

Greg Leo

Retirement Celebration

PLEASE JOIN US FOR AN OPEN
HOUSE-STYLE RETIREMENT PARTY
IN HONOR OF

Jason
Myers



June 27, 2019

Mission Mill Dye House | 4:00 -7:00 PM

No cost ~ Casual dress ~ RSVP to szavala@co.marion.or.us by 6/24

Opiates and Pregnancy:
Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal
Syndrome and Beyond

September 27 – 28, 2019
Keizer Community Center, Keizer, Oregon

Conference Goals:

Understand the social implications of opiate abuse related to pregnancy and delivery; including -

- ❖ Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome
- ❖ Pediatric Outcomes
- ❖ Infant and Maternal Post-care and Aftercare
- ❖ Medical Assisted Treatment
- ❖ Network with people and agencies already involved in supporting families and building healthier communities

Featured Speakers:

Barbara Cimaglio; Director Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, State of Oregon (1997-2004); Deputy Commissioner Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs, Vermont Department of Health

“Supporting Vulnerable Families: We all have a role to play”.

“Creating Effective Programs to Serve Families Affected by Opioids – What Works”.

Jill Pearson; MD; Medical Director Women’s and Children’s Services; Obstetrics & Gynecology Specialist

“Pregnancy, Birth and Aftercare – Special Needs”.

Dr. William Koenig, MD; Health Officer Yamhill County – Pediatrician

“Children and Family Post Birth and a Case Study”.

Teri Morgan; Clinical Supervisor, Marion County Health, Addictions Treatment

Audra Stauffer; RN, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit & NOWS Committee, Salem Health

“Collaboration and Continuity of Care for SUD Treatment and Pre/Postnatal Care”.; Her Place Panel Discussion

Cheryl Lugenbill, MD, Medical Director Women’s and Children’s Services; Obstetrics & Gynecology Specialist

“Reducing Opioid Prescription Project”.

Dwight Holton; Chief Executive Officer, Lines for Life for Life

For information and registration go to:

<http://bit.ly/NOWSopiodconf>

MCADPC

www.marion.or.us

Marion County Health &
Human Services

CME and CEU’s will be provided



**MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL
MARION COUNTY REENTRY COUNCIL**

ISSUE BRIEF

Date: June 11, 2019

Issue: What process should the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council (MCPSCC) adopt for approving the FY2019-21 Justice Reinvestment Initiative grant program application?

BACKGROUND

House Bill 3194 (2013) created a Justice Reinvestment policy for Oregon, designed to reduce costs and avoid new prison construction by reducing offender recidivism and diverting new offenders from state prisons. These goals are accomplished through evidence-based programs and practices that change criminal behavior and provide supports so that clients can live successfully in the community.

The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) was charged with administering a Justice Reinvestment plan and legislative appropriation. Marion County received an allocation of \$3,428,059 for the 2015-17 biennium and \$3,754,893 for the 2017-19 biennium. The CJC has not as yet announced funding amounts for counties for the 2019-21 Justice Reinvestment Grant Program.

The application is required by statute to be submitted by each county's local public safety coordinating council. CJC's draft request for Grant Proposals includes the following goals for the Justice Reinvestment funded services.

GOAL	FY 2017-19
1	Reduce prison populations for property, drug, and driving offenses
2	Reduce recidivism through evidence-based practices
3	Increase public safety
4.	Hold offenders accountable

The following table lists the allowable uses for justice reinvestment funds.

2017-19 ALLOWABLE USES	
1	Developing and implementing evidence-based programs that provide substance abuse, mental health, and behavioral health treatment, jail-based interventions, and supervision and reentry services.
2	Developing and using system mapping to align local criminal justice system processes.
3	Building an effective collaborative LPSCC.
4	Collecting and analyzing local data to inform decision making.
5	Developing and implementing pre-and post-adjudication diversion programs that reduce state prison or local jail usage.
6	Provide specialized training to law enforcement officers to enhance the conflict resolution, mediation, problem solving, service, and other skills needed to work in partnership with members of the community.
7	Developing, implementing and enhancing victim services and supports.

Marion County's application will describe each proposed program; its target population; the evidence-based practices/services to be implemented, as well as the research that supports the use of the practices/services as part of the proposed program; and list the metrics to be tracked locally in order to evaluate progress in achieving the goals and objectives identified in the program description.

The application due date is **August 31, 2019**, pending legislative approval.

PRIORITIZATION CONSIDERATIONS

The council began working on the 2015-17 Justice Reinvestment Initiative plan in September 2014 and approved the plan in October 2015. The council met jointly with the Marion County Reentry Council, participating in in-depth learning sessions about every aspect of the plan, including victim services, and associated community corrections strategies. The council created a process to prioritize programs and services, resulting in the 2015-17 Justice Reinvestment Grant Application, including developing prioritization criteria, based on the following questions:

1. What Community Corrections programs and services are currently being funded with Justice Reinvestment or other funds?
2. How successful have these programs been in meeting CJC goals outlined above?
3. What funding gaps are forthcoming for existing services?
4. To what extent should Justice Reinvestment funds be used to sustain services that will experience funding gaps?
5. What new programs or services should be considered, if additional funding becomes available? To what extent will those new programs and services meet the goals and allowable funding parameters for Justice Reinvestment funds?

At its July 14, 2015 meeting, the council then adopted the following parameters or criteria for prioritizing programs and services to be included in the 2015-17 and 2017-19 Justice Reinvestment Initiative Grant Applications.

Parameter 1

Services considered for funding must be evidence based.

Parameter 2

Existing services funded with Justice Reinvestment funds and demonstrating results in achieving Justice Reinvestment goals will have highest priority for funding at “current service level;” i.e., allowing appropriate adjustments for cost of living and other personnel and materials costs needed to sustain the program in the upcoming year.

Parameter 3

If additional Justice Reinvestment funds become available, funds to fill “gaps” in or otherwise enhance existing services, or to create new services, will be considered equally, assuming Parameter 1 is met. The council will analyze the potential of each proposed new or enhanced service to:

- 1: Divert offenders from state prison to avoid future prison growth;
- 2: Reduce prison populations for property, drug, and driving offenses; or
- 3: Increase public safety

Parameter 4

For worthy public safety programs not funded in the Justice Reinvestment plan, the council will explore alternative funding options, leverage community engagement, and assist partner organizations in seeking grants or other appropriations through letters of support and advocacy.

The council will need to consider these criteria and a timeline to move forward with developing an application for 2019-21 Justice Reinvestment funds. A proposed timeline is included on page 4.

ACTION

The Steering Committee recommends that the council adopt the proposed criteria and timeline for the 2019-21 Justice Reinvestment Grant Application process.

Attachments

1. Executive Summary: MCPSCC Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Application FY2017-19
2. Preliminary Budget Estimates FY 2019-21: Community Corrections/HB 3194 Service Needs

Marion County 2019-21 Justice Reinvestment Grant Application Timeline Action Plan

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RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	TASK	DUE DATE	COMMENTS
MCPSCC Steering Committee	Discussion/Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction/Background • Timeline • Criteria 	May 28	
MCPSCC	Discussion/Approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction/Background • Adopt timeline • Adopt Criteria 	June 11	
MCPSCC Steering Committee	Review/Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio of Performance • Budget estimates • Funding recommendations 	June 25	
MCPSCC	Adopt program and funding recommendations	July 9	If run out of time, delegate remaining tasks to Steering Committee
Community Corrections Board	Review and approve plan	July 23	
MCPSCC Steering Committee	Finalize program and funding recommendations (if needed)	July 23	
Sheriff's Office, BOC	Write application	July 25- Aug 16	
BOC	Submit paperwork for board agenda to Board Clerk	August 19	
BOC	Approve application	August 28	
Sheriff's Office	Deadline to submit application to Criminal Justice Commission	August 31	
MCPSCC	Ratifies application	October 8, 2019	
Criminal Justice Commission	Intent to award letters distributed	November 20	Grant awards are contingent on Grant Program funding and application approval

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT IN MARION COUNTY

What is Justice Reinvestment?

IT'S ABOUT HELPING PEOPLE SUCCEED OUTSIDE OF PRISON.

Marion County community corrections officers manage 3,600 people on post-prison supervision and probation. The county is using proven strategies that give non-violent property and drug offenders, and offenders returning from prison, the tools to succeed. During 2015-17, Marion County will receive \$3.5 million through Oregon's legislatively-adopted Justice Reinvestment Initiative to support those strategies.



IT'S ABOUT HELPING VICTIMS OF CRIME.

Helping crime victims find safety and rebuild their lives is a priority of the Justice Reinvestment initiative. Ten percent of Marion County's justice reinvestment grant will be used to help victims of crime.

IT'S ABOUT PUBLIC SAFETY.

The primary objective is public safety. This approach creates an appropriate balance between holding offenders accountable, conducting needed treatment programs, and sending violent and dangerous offenders to prison, while measuring results.

Why should I care about Justice Reinvestment?

1. Given the right treatment and supervision, offenders can and do change their lives to become responsible, contributing community members.
2. Neighborhoods and communities are safer when non-violent property and drug offenders change their lives.
3. Keeping someone in prison is expensive. Taxpayers pay \$94.55 per day for each prisoner. For an average sentence, that adds up to more than \$100,000 per prisoner.

How does Justice Reinvestment work?

Justice reinvestment consists of two primary goals: recidivism reduction and prison diversion. Recidivism means that an offender does not commit a new felony crime within three years of release, although this measure will change soon to include arrests.

RECIDIVISM REDUCTION

GOAL: Prevent those who have served a prison sentence from re-offending and going back to prison. 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%. 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.

PRISON DIVERSION

GOAL: Divert non-violent drug and property criminals away from prison. Through justice reinvestment, certain non-violent property and drug offenders are no longer sent to prison. Instead, they are held accountable at the county level with electronic monitoring or stays in the county jail or transition center. These offenders undergo the same intensive assessments, supervision, and treatment services as offenders released from prison.

"I've been in prison four times doing a total of 12 years. The choice for me was to continuously go in and out of prison, hurt my kids and continue to victimize people, or for me to reevaluate myself, decide that the past was the past and to move on. I decided to move on. I found the right support with Marion County parole and probation officers. They care. They wanted me to succeed."

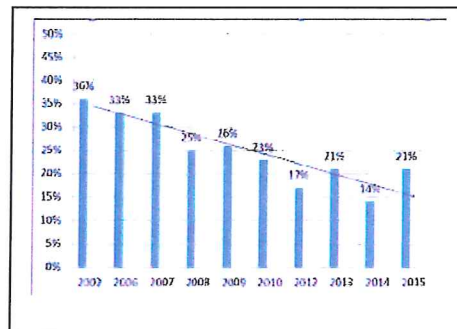
Jason
SOAR graduate

P16 How is Marion County spending its Justice Reinvestment dollars?

1. Recidivism Reduction Strategies

Recidivism reduction continues to be a core goal for clients returning to local communities from prison or jail. Marion County's rate dropped from 36% in 2002 to an all-time low of 14% in 2014. Strategies include:

- **Link Up** – Mentoring and treatment services targeting high and medium risk reentry clients with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.
- **Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR)** – An intensive 12-week program conducted on the Chemeketa Community College campus, offering cognitive-based programming and enhanced supervision, parenting classes, alcohol and drug mentoring, employment support, and treatment services.
- **De Muniz Resource Center** – A one-stop reentry resource center operated by Community Action Agency, the center helps reentry and diversion clients with referrals and direct services.
- **Transition Services/Housing** – Rental assistance for newly-released clients.
- **Substance Abuse Treatment** – For high and medium risk clients that enhances offender motivation, addresses addiction and criminogenic risk factors, and strengthens behaviors leading to a clean and sober lifestyle.
- **Family Support Program** – Supports families with young children where the family has been impacted by incarceration through home visits, parent education, treatment, and other relief nursery interventions.



2. Prison Diversion Strategies

More than half of Marion County's grant funds focus on prison diversion:

- **Senate Bill 416 Prison Diversion Program** – This program diverts non-violent medium to high risk property and drug offenders from state prison to intensive community supervision.
- **Jail Reentry Program** – A 90-day treatment and mentoring program targets inmates at the county's Transition Center.
- **Adult Drug Court** – Diverts drug offenders from incarceration in partnership with an alcohol and drug treatment provider.
- **Other Enhancements** – Reduces Marion County's prison intakes, with particular focus on sentencing alternatives and probation violations; creates a new Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program to support clients with custody of minor children; aligns specialty treatment programs, such as Marion County's drug and veterans courts.



3. Victim Services Strategies

Two strategies strengthen public safety by expanding victim services:

- **Victim Assistance, Bilingual Services** – A bilingual victim advocate housed at the Center for Hope and Safety will assist with restraining orders and victim support, fostering healing while meeting victim needs.
- **Ten Percent Allocation** – Grant funding will be shared evenly between two qualified nonprofit providers: the Center for Hope and Safety and Liberty House.

Questions ? Contact:

District Attorney Walt Beglau
503.588.5222
wbeglau@co.marion.or.us

Marion County Commissioner Janet Carlson
503.588.5212
jcarlson@co.marion.or.us

Marion County Sheriff Jason Myers
503.588.5094
jmyers@co.marion.or.us



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

Justice Reinvestment Grant
Program Application
July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2019



For further information:

Commissioner Janet Carlson | P.O. Box 14500 | 555 Court Street NE | Salem, Oregon 97309
(503) 588-5212 Office | (503) 588-5237 Fax | jcarlson@co.marion.or.us |
<http://www.co.marion.or.us/BOC/PSCC/Pages/Justice-Reinvestment-Grant-2015.aspx>



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

Justice Reinvestment Grant Program Application

July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission administers Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative. House Bill 3194 (2013) requires that applications be submitted by each county's local public safety coordinating council. The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council worked for more than a year beginning in 2014 to assess local needs and services, develop criteria, review funding requests, prioritize programs, and prepare the 2015-17 grant application. Marion County received \$3,534,081 for the 2015-17 biennium for thirteen programs and strategies.

OVERVIEW

Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative supports the following goals: (1) Reduce prison populations for property, drug, and driving offenses; (2) Reduce recidivism through evidence-based practices; (3) Increase public safety; and (4) Hold offenders accountable. Allowable uses for funds include developing and implementing evidence-based programs that provide substance abuse, mental health, and behavioral health treatment, jail-based interventions, and supervision and reentry services; collecting and analyzing local data to inform decision making; and developing, implementing, and enhancing victim services and supports. In June 2017, the public safety council reaffirmed parameters or criteria for prioritizing services to be included in the 2017-19 Justice Reinvestment Initiative Grant Application.

Parameter 1: Services considered for funding must be evidence based.

Parameter 2: Existing services funded with Justice Reinvestment funds and demonstrating results in achieving Justice Reinvestment goals will have highest priority for funding at *current service level*; i.e., allowing appropriate adjustments for cost of living and other personnel and materials costs needed to sustain the program in the upcoming year.

Parameter 3: If additional Justice Reinvestment funds become available, funds to fill *gaps* in or otherwise enhance existing services, or to create new services, will be considered equally, assuming Parameter 1 is met. The council will analyze the potential of each proposed new or enhanced service to achieve Justice Reinvestment goals.

Parameter 4: For worthy public safety programs not funded in the Justice Reinvestment plan, the council will explore alternative funding options, leverage community engagement, and assist partner organizations in seeking grants or other appropriations through letters of support and advocacy.

The following table lists the allowable uses for justice reinvestment funds.

2017-19 ALLOWABLE USES	
1	Developing and implementing evidence-based programs that provide substance abuse, mental health, and behavioral health treatment, jail-based interventions, and supervision and reentry services.
2	Developing and using system mapping to align local criminal justice system processes.
3	Building an effective collaborative LPSCC.
4	Collecting and analyzing local data to inform decision making.
5	Developing and implementing pre-and post-adjudication diversion programs that reduce state prison or local jail usage.
6	Provide specialized training to law enforcement officers to enhance the conflict resolution, mediation, problem solving, service, and other skills needed to work in partnership with members of the community.
7	Developing, implementing and enhancing victim services and supports.

The table below summarizes the 2015-17 approved programs, along with target number of clients, the 2015-17 actual expenditures and unspent funds, and the 2017-19 allocation.

2015-2017 SUMMARY and 2017-2019 PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS

	Program/Service	2015-17 Target Numbers of Clients	Client Numbers through 6/30/17 (24 months)	2015-17 Approved Allocation	2015-17 Expenditures	2015-17 Unspent Funds	2017-19 Proposed Allocation
1	De Muniz Resource Center	<i>Not specified</i>	2,464	\$100,686	\$100,686	\$0	\$200,000
2	Family Support Program	80	28	\$42,060	\$29,793	\$12,267.50	\$0
3	Jail Reentry Program	60	65	\$476,376	\$473,227	\$3,149.19	\$524,180
4	Link Up	140	196	\$237,984	\$237,984	\$0	\$431,004
5	Marion County Adult Drug Court	<i>Not specified</i>	106	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$20,000
6	SB 416 Prison Diversion Program	120	189	\$1,257,978	\$1,222,513	\$35,464.58	\$1,252,906
7	SOAR	140	165	\$461,646	\$461,646	\$0	\$513,842
8	Substance Abuse Treatment	<i>Not specified</i>	675	\$228,000	\$228,000	\$0	\$78,090
9	Transition Services/Housing	<i>Not specified</i>	200	\$126,171	\$118,387	\$7,783.54	\$246,736
10	Victim Assistance - Bilingual Services	300	266	\$100,000	\$87,500	\$12,500	*Included in Victim Services
11	Victim Services (required 10%)	<i>Not specified</i>	3,590	\$353,408	\$273,827	\$79,580.94	\$375,489
	Data System Upgrade	N/A	N/A	\$3,750	\$3,750	\$0	\$0
	Statewide	N/A	N/A	\$106,022	\$106,022	\$0	\$112,647

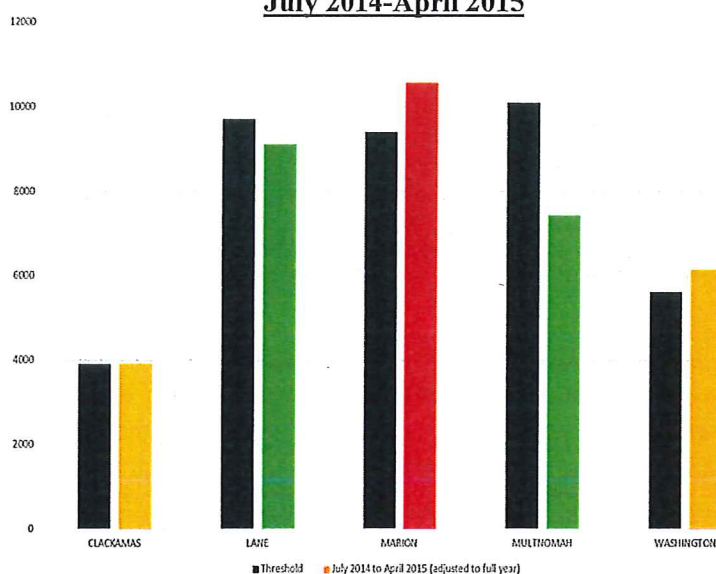
Evaluation (required 3%)							P21
				\$3,534,081	\$3,383,334	\$150,745.75	\$3,754,893
11 direct service programs		7,746					

The following charts illustrate how Marion County's strategies have achieved Oregon's Justice Reinvestment goals. In 2014-15, Marion County's prison use for non-violent drug and property crimes exceeded all Metro counties. In 2017, Marion County led the state with a 45% reduction in monthly prison bed usage. This magnitude of monthly prison bed reductions was made possible only through careful evidence-based program selection, along with careful program design¹.

COUNTY PRISON USAGE COMPARED TO BASELINE

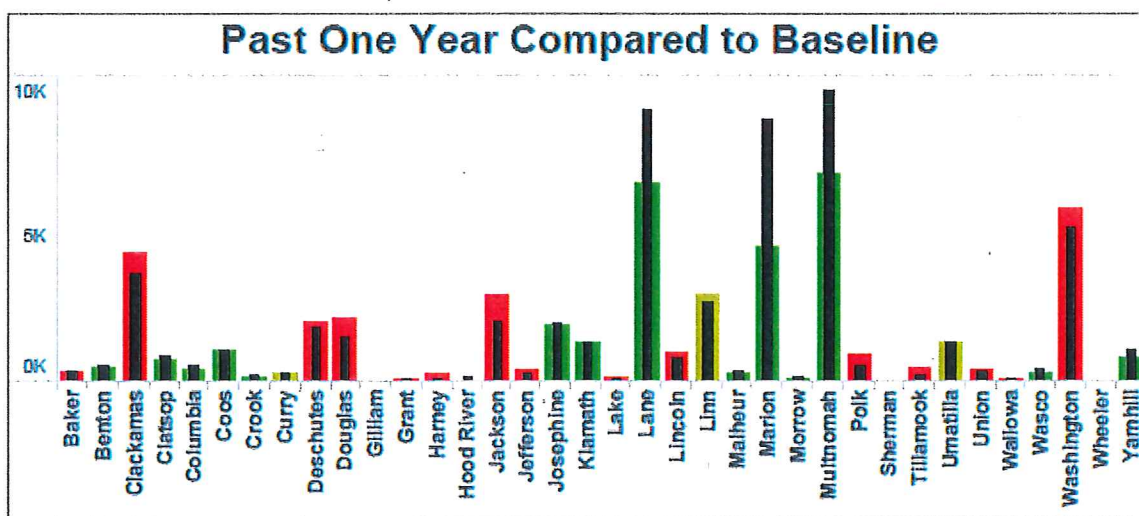
ALL COUNTIES

July 2014-April 2015



Monthly bed days compared to baseline

July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017



¹ Graph illustrates 45% decrease in monthly prison bed usage compared to baseline or 4,929 months of prison bed usage from baseline of 9,029 months. Baseline represents yearly average for the total months from July 2012 to June 2015 for M57 property, drug and driving crimes.

Target Population: Post-prison supervision and probation clients.

Annual Target Number to Serve	Number Served in 2015-16	Number Served in 2016-17
Not Specified	1,070	1,474

Program Description: The De Muniz Resource Center is a one-stop center designed to improve access to resources and provide direct services to individuals supervised by Marion County Parole and Probation Division. The Center is operated by Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support a portion of personnel costs needed to adequately operate the center, as well as operating costs and a portion of administrative costs. Total 2015-17 allocation was \$100,686; 2017-19 allocation is \$200,000.

Data Reported to CJC ²	2015-16 FY				2016-17 FY			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
No. receiving services to address specific risk/need	280	363	400	366	491	436	522	509
No. accessing cognitive and motivation courses	22	19	9	13	10	8	15	17
No. accessing parenting courses	0	0	0	14	16	6	15	15
No. accessing job readiness programming	26	54	131	126	150	162	158	141
No. securing stable and supportive housing	NA	NA	0/9	3/12	17/39	Tbd/40	Tbd/37	Tbd/35

The De Muniz Resource Center has become critical infrastructure for the Jail Reentry Program, Transition Center, and the Women's Accelerated Reentry Program (WARP), which has generated significant increased workload for the center. Center navigators assure each client has a viable release plan. On average, clients received more than 4,000 hours of service annually. Because of growing caseloads, the center added a second navigator in April 2017 through a grant from the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training. In 2015-16 the center worked with 1,070 individuals. Yet in 2016-17, the center has seen 1,474 individuals, a 38% increase over the prior year.

² Data reflect unduplicated clients within a quarter, but may be duplicated across quarters.

Target Population: High and very high-risk drug-dependent men housed at the Marion County Transition Center, serving a supervisory authority felony prison sentence of one year or less.

Annual Target Number to Serve	Number Served in 2015-16	Number Served in 2016-17
30	40	35

Program Description: Launched in 2014, the Jail Reentry Program is similar in design to Marion County's Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR) program. Jail Reentry is a 90-day treatment program delivered by multiple agencies to successfully prepare inmates at the Marion County Transition Center as they transition from incarceration to the community. Half of the program is delivered in custody at the Transition Center, with the remainder delivered in alternative custody, such as electronic monitoring or day reporting. As a partner program to the Marion County Reentry Initiative, each Jail Reentry Program cohort receives an array of services to address specific criminogenic risk factors. The Jail Reentry Program employs evidence-based risk and needs assessments, such as the Public Safety Checklist and the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI). The program is delivered in collaboration with the Bridgeway Recovery Services and the De Muniz Resource Center.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support two deputy positions at the Transition Center, including one Transition Center Counselor. Total 2015-17 allocation was \$476,376; 2017-19 allocation is \$527,328.50 (\$3,149 from unspent funds).

Data Reported to CJC	2015-16 FY				2016-17 FY			
	Q1*	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
No. of offenders reentering from jail		0	0	10	0	8	7	11
No. of reach-in contacts		20	15	15	7	7	13	12
No. needs assessments completed		10	9	10	0	8	7	11
No. reentry plans created		10	9	10	0	8	7	11

*Q1 data was not required by CJC

Jail Reentry Program Enrollment	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Total
Number of clients enrolled	11	10	9	10	8	7	55
Number of clients graduated	5	8	4	6	4	5	32
% graduated	45%	80%	44%	60%	50%	71%	58%

Jail Reentry targets a population that has historically experienced high recidivism rates. Clients tend to be younger, earlier in their criminal history, with higher numbers of risk factors than the general reentry population. Graduation rates have varied by cohort. However, in those cohorts where there is a lower graduation rate, program practice is to reengage a client into the next class. This means, for example, that the six clients who did not graduate in Class 4 may very well be part of the success story of 80% graduation rate in Class 5. Participants recidivate at lower rates than other high risk clients on supervision in Marion County during the same time period. Jail Reentry graduates were 35.5% less likely to be arrested for a new offense, 36.3% less likely to be convicted of any new crimes (misdemeanor or felony), 47.9% less likely to be convicted of a new felony, and 26.5% less likely to have a new incarceration compared to the general high-risk population on post-prison supervision in Marion County. The program has been evaluated using the Corrections Program Checklist and was rated "very high" in adherence to evidence-based practices.

Target Population: High and medium-risk males with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders who are releasing from prison to Marion County.

Annual Target Number to Serve	Number Served in 2015-16	Number Served in 2016-17
70	125	111

Program Description: Link Up provides mentoring and treatment services that support successful reentry for clients with co-occurring disorders. Professional mentors contact individuals four months prior to prison release and continue to support them for nine months post release, including the duration in which clients receive substance abuse and mental health treatment. Clients identified as medium risk for recidivism receive 200 hours of cognitive-based interventions, designed to enhance intrinsic motivation. Clients identified as high risk receive an additional 100 hours, with additional evidence-based practices addressing addiction and criminal thinking and behaviors.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support the following costs at Bridgeway Recovery Services: a full time Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor, full time Professional Mentor, a percentage of clinical supervision time, support staff time, and other associated costs including cognitive materials, urinalysis testing, transportation, and psychotropic prescriber time. Total 2015-17 allocation was \$237,984. 2017-19 allocation is \$431,004.

Data Reported to CJC	2015-16 FY				2016-17 FY			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
No. of offenders assigned a mentor	50	55	53	52	53	55	57	58
No. of offenders needing co-occurring substance use and mental health treatment	42	44	48	41	38	40	42	36
No. of offenders receiving co-occurring substance use and mental health treatment	42	44	48	41	38	40	42	36
No. of offenders completing co-occurring substance use and mental health treatment successfully during the reporting period	0	0	1	3	4	5	3	0

Link Up is Marion County's only treatment program that addresses substance use disorders and co-occurring mental health issues. The program is doing an excellent job of engaging these treatment-resistant clients in treatment, beginning with connections and engagement pre-release. For a client experiencing co-occurring disorders, even when the risk is reduced through treatment services, the client maintains high needs in the community. Link Up participants are maintaining their medications and achieving stability in the community. The program has been evaluated using the Corrections Program Checklist and was rated "very high" in adherence to evidence-based practices.

MARION COUNTY SPECIALTY COURTS

Target Population: Non-violent misdemeanor and felony drug offenders possessing medium and high criminogenic risk factors.

Annual Target Number to Serve	Number Served in 2015-16	Number Served in 2016-17
Not Specified	50	56

Program Description: Marion County's adult specialty courts include Adult Drug Court, Veterans Treatment Court, Mental Health Court, and Fostering Attachment Treatment Court. Each specialty court is designed to facilitate treatment and rehabilitation. The programs combine court concepts with integrated human services to provide meaningful interventions to these individuals and their families.

Each specialty court places participants under strict court monitoring and supervision and provides them with drug and alcohol treatment. Each specialty court is a collaborative endeavor involving a specialized team consisting of a treatment court judge, attorneys, probation officers, substance abuse evaluators, and treatment professionals. Each team works collaboratively to monitor, supervise, support and encourage court participants throughout the programs. Program participants undergo an intense regimen of substance abuse and mental health treatment, case management, drug testing, and probation supervision while reporting to regularly scheduled status hearings before a judge. Each specialty court works in partnership with treatment providers to provide alcohol and drug treatment services for all specialty court participants, including drug tests each week.

Grant Funds: In 2015-17, Justice Reinvestment funds supported urinalysis testing for the Adult Drug Court consistent with the National Association of Drug Court Professionals ten key components for drug testing. Total 2015-17 allocation was \$40,000; 2017-19 allocation is \$20,000, to be used flexibly among the Marion County specialty courts.

Data Reported to CJC		2015-17
1	At least 12 months participation in program	40 graduates
2	180 clean and sober days	40 graduates
3	Successful completion of substance abuse treatment	62 participants
4	Completion of GED (if applicable)	49
5	All court fines and fees paid	51
6	Full time employment or educational/vocational training program involvement	64

As drug court clientele tends to include fewer medium and high-risk clients than other Justice Reinvestment Initiative programs, the council recommended that the \$20,000 2017-19 allocation.

Target Population: Non-violent property and drug offenders with medium to high criminogenic risks factors, who have historically been sentenced to state prison.

Annual Target Number to Serve	Number Served in 2015-16	Number Served in 2016-17
60	154	153

Program Description: The Senate Bill 416 Prison Diversion Program develops and implements evidence-based strategies to improve probationer supervision and reduce recidivism. An evidence-based sentencing program employing risk/needs assessment, the program works in partnership with the District Attorney's Office and the courts; provides evidence-based cognitive, motivation, substance abuse treatment, and mentoring services; and ensures coordinated delivery of client services through the appropriate level of case management.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support a treatment counselor and professional mentor at Bridgeway Recovery Services, two Sheriff's Deputies, a Deputy District Attorney, supplies, and transportation. Total 2015-17 allocation was \$1,257,978; 2017-19 allocation is \$1,252,906 plus \$35,465 in unspent funds, for a total allocation of \$1,288,371.

Data Reported to CJC	2015-16 FY				2016-17 FY			
	Q1*	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Caseload Ratio		50 to 1	48 to 1	49 to 1	49 to 1	47 to 1	53 to 1	56 to 1
No. of individual case plans created		10	6	10	7	8	14	5
No. of new assessments completed		10	21	23	19	30	35	21
No. of low risk clients		19	17	0	1	3	0	1
No. of medium risk clients		20	18	6	6	8	8	11
No. of high risk clients		33	22	11	10	11	20	7
No. of very high risk clients		4	5	6	2	8	7	2
No. of clients needing SUD treatment		52	51	62	50	56	79	64
No. of clients receiving SUD treatment		38	33	41	34	31	34	31
No. of clients successfully completing SUD treatment		2	2	3	2	2	2	3

*Q1 data was not required by CJC

Senate Bill 416 services have had, perhaps, the greatest impact on Marion County's improvement in meeting prison diversion targets. Of 60 clients supervised through this program, only two returned to prison and 58 remained safely in the community. The program is the subject of a Randomized Controlled Trial or RCT study, along with Lane and Klamath counties. However, it is too early in that study to provide preliminary data. The small numbers of clients completing substance use disorder treatment is explained by that fact that these clients are supervised a minimum of three years. Most clients are not yet at the end of their supervision period and treatment continues throughout supervision. The program has been evaluated using the Corrections Program Checklist and was rated "very high" in adherence to evidence-based practices.

STUDENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACHIEVING RESULTS (SOAR)

Target Population: High-risk male clients are served within six months of release from Oregon Department of Corrections facilities. Because of local funding parameters, SOAR participants must have a history of or current property crime charge.

Annual Target Number to Serve	Number Served in 2015-16	Number Served in 2016-17
70	80	85

Program Description: Launched in 2010, Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR) is an intensive and collaborative twelve-week treatment and employment program designed for drug-addicted persons with high criminogenic needs returning to Marion County communities from incarceration. SOAR is delivered on the Chemeketa Community College campus and serves up to thirty participants per cohort. Through SOAR, newly-released clients lose the label of “offender” and become “students,” participating in evidence-based cognitive and motivational programs, parenting classes, mentoring, and addictions treatment. Interventions are delivered in a group setting.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support a Bridgeway facilitator, two Chemeketa Community College employment staff that serve within the SOAR program team, along with program facility costs for SOAR classes. Total 2015-17 allocation was \$461,646; 2017-19 allocation is \$513,842.

Data Reported to CJC	2015-16 FY				2016-17 FY			
	Q1*	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
No. of offenders with identified need for program		54	39	41	26	23	40	72
No. of offenders enrolled in program		35	34	39	20	16	26	49
No. of offenders successfully completing program		14	7	11	9	9	15	15
No. of offenders with identified need for employment services		35	39	41	26	23	26	49
No. of offenders utilizing job search services		35	34	39	20	16	15	28
No. of offenders who obtained at least part-time employment during the reporting period		6	0	5	6	2	5	7

*Q1 data was not required by CJC

SOAR Program Enrollment	SOAR 20	SOAR 21	SOAR 22	SOAR 23	SOAR 24	SOAR 25	Total
Number of clients enrolled	20	18	23	19	16	26	122
Number of clients graduated	14	7	11	9	9	15	65
% graduated	70%	39%	48%	47%	56%	58%	53%

Recidivism data for the first 13 SOAR cohorts indicate that the overall program is effective at reducing future criminal behavior. Overall, SOAR participants recidivate at lower rates than other high-risk clients on supervision in Marion County. SOAR graduates were 25.8% less likely to be arrested for a new offense, 12.1% less likely to be convicted of any new crimes (misdemeanor or felony), and 21.8% less likely to be convicted of a new felony. Like the jail reentry program, variations in cohort graduation rates reflect the practice of reengaging clients in subsequent classes. The program has been evaluated using the Corrections Program Checklist and was rated “very high” in adherence to evidence-based practices.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Target Population: Clients supervised by the Marion County Sheriff's Office who possess medium to high criminogenic risk factors, are in need of substance abuse treatment, and do not qualify for other Marion County Reentry Initiative treatment programs.

Annual Target Number to Serve	Number Served in 2015-16	Number Served in 2016-17 through 6/30/17
Not Specified	388	300

Program Description: A minimum of 200-260 hours of cognitive-based services are provided to the target population. All services are directed at enhancing offender motivation, addressing addiction and criminogenic risk factors, and providing the behavioral skills to lead a clean and sober lifestyle.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support the following positions at Bridgeway Recovery Services: a Certified Drug and Alcohol Counselor and a Professional Mentor. Total 2015-17 allocation was \$228,000; 2017-19 allocation is \$78,090.

Data Reported to CJC	2015-16 FY				2016-17 FY			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
No. of offenders needing SUD treatment	53	46	73	50	65	64	64	68
No. of offenders receiving SUD treatment	128	130	112	42	52	59	58	59
No. of offenders completing SUD treatment successfully during the reporting period	18	15	18	18	15	16	18	16

Substance abuse treatment through a contract with Bridgeway Recovery Services allows clients who are not eligible for more intensive wraparound services, or who are unable to access those programs due to limited program capacity. These services thus provide a safety net for clients needing substance abuse treatment. It is estimated that upwards of 60% of clients have experienced some type of substance use disorder. The contract also leverages funds from the Oregon Health Plan to expand client reach. The program has been evaluated using the Corrections Program Checklist and was rated "high" in adherence to evidence-based practices.

TRANSITION SERVICES/HOUSING

Target Population: High and medium-risk clients who are in need of pro-social and stable housing upon releasing from prison to Marion County.

Annual Target Number to Serve	Number Served in 2015-16	Number Served in 2016-17 through 6/30/17
180 stipends	178 stipends	178 stipends
60 people	103 people	109 people

Program Description: Marion County Sheriff's Office Parole and Probation Division provides transitional housing stipends for up to 90 days after a client is released from prison. Each one-month stipend is estimated at \$350.

Grant Funds: Justice Reinvestment funds support up to three months of housing assistance for 60 new clients per year. Total 2015-17 allocation was \$126,171, funding approximately 360 one-month stipends; 2017-19 allocation is \$254,519.41 (\$7,784 from unspent funds).

Data Reported to CJC	2015-16 FY				2016-17 FY			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
No. of clients provided housing assistance ³	0	0	56	62	21	25	64	41

Housing is essential for community stability. Without housing, clients cannot focus on treatment and other remediation services. Stipends address short-term, critical housing needs. Other revenue sources for housing stipends were reduced by the 2017 Oregon legislature.

³ Data is unduplicated within a quarter, but may be duplicated across quarters.

Marion County's collaborative victim services strategy closes critical gaps in services and was unanimously supported by the Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council. Funding of \$353,408 was shared evenly in 2015-17 between two qualified nonprofit providers: The Center for Hope and Safety and Liberty House. The 2017-19 allocation is \$375,489, which includes \$100,000 for the bilingual advocate at Center for Hope and Safety. Each provider is required to complete an annual report. The following are highlights from 2015-16 FY reports.

CENTER FOR HOPE AND SAFETY

Target Population: Victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking

Program Description: Hire an Intake Coordinator and a Children's Advocate

2015-16 FY Highlights (1st Year):

- Interviewed more than 20 people and hired two individuals with social services backgrounds, both new to our agency. Both attended more than 50+ hours of our advocacy training.
- The Intake Coordinator worked with more than 3,500 individuals who walked through center doors from September 2015 to June 2016. This represents more than double the number of people that walked into the advocacy office from the year before. She offered support, food, clothing, and individualized advocacy.
- The Children's Advocate worked with more than 60 children (ranging from birth to 16 years old) and 20 parents from September 2016 to June 2016 (34 were Latino, 6 were African American, 15 Caucasian and 7 were of other ethnic backgrounds).

LIBERTY HOUSE

Target Population: Children who have suffered physical abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect

Program Description: A new evidence-based, trauma-informed mental health therapy program

2015-16 FY Highlights (1st Year):

- The majority of the year was dedicated to recruitment of a qualified therapist to provide trauma-informed evidence-based therapy, who was hired in May 2016.
- Within a week of hire, the therapist had policies, procedures, medical/mental health records and patient information sheets developed and in place.
- Liberty House secured a separate electronic medical records system to keep the mental health records wholly separated from the clinical records.
- Liberty House also was approved as a panel provider with the Behavioral Care Network.
- May and June 2016 there were 30 referrals. Three did not show at their intake appointment, and a procedure is in place for contacting those families and following up. Two referred out. Six chose not to engage. Nineteen became actively involved in therapy.
- Liberty House began actively recruiting for a second bilingual therapist to best meet the needs of the population.

2017-2019 SUMMARY and 2019-2021 PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS

	Program/Service	2017-19 Target Numbers of Clients	Client Numbers through 3/31/19	2017-19 Approved Allocation	2017-19 Projected Expenditures	2017-19 Projected Unspent Funds	2019-21 Proposed Allocation	Funding Gap
1	SB 416 Prison Diversion Program	120	142	\$1,252,906	\$1,252,906	\$0	\$1,419,981	\$110,009
2	Jail Reentry Program	60	62	\$524,180	\$524,180	\$0	\$541,420	\$56,032
3	Marion County Adult Specialty Courts	<i>Not specified</i>		\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	
4	Link Up	140	117	\$431,004	\$431,004	\$0	\$431,004	\$43,100
5	SOAR	140	113	\$513,842	\$513,842	\$0	\$415,424	\$31,476
6	De Muniz Resource Center	<i>Not specified</i>	2,185	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$67,798
7	Transition Services/Housing	120	213	\$246,735	\$246,735	\$0	\$145,003	\$101,733
8	Substance Abuse Treatment	<i>Not specified</i>	697	\$78,090	\$78,090	\$0	\$250,800	\$25,080
9	Victim Services (required 10%)	<i>Not specified</i>	5,949	\$375,489	\$375,489	\$0	\$391,040	
	Statewide Evaluation (required 3%)	N/A	N/A	\$112,647	\$112,647	\$0	\$117,312	
	Total			\$3,754,893	\$3,754,893	\$0	\$3,931,984	\$435,228
	Unspent 15-17 Funds			\$150,746	\$150,746			



Marion County Treatment Courts

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Grant Applications



Treatment Court Goals

- Reducing recidivism and substance-use disorder among offenders.
- Increasing the offender's likelihood of successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and judicially supervised treatment, mandatory random drug testing, and community supervision.
- Enhancing public safety by addressing the root cause of the offender's involvement in criminal activities.

Treatment Court Funding

- Criminal Justice Commission Grants
 - \$16.8 million in grant awards were released in the 2017-19 biennium.
- In-kind Funding
 - Judge
 - Clerk
 - DDA
 - Probation
- Donations
 - Small donation funds for each court support incentives

CJC Grant Requirements

- A county or state body must be the grant administrator.
 - Marion County Health Department has agreed to administer the grants for all five courts.
- The Local Public Safety Coordinating Counsel must be the applicant.
 - **We are asking** you vote to approve the applications as prepared by our treatment courts and authorize their submission.

Marion County Treatment Courts

- Adult Drug Court
- Mental Health Court
- Veterans Treatment Court
- Fostering Attachment Treatment Court
- Juvenile Drug (STAR) Court

Adult Drug Court

- 2019-21 Proposed
 - **\$813,957.38**
 - Serving 60 participants/mo
- 2017-19 Actual
 - \$438,000
- Increase due to:
 - Personnel
 - Drug testing
 - Client support

Personnel

- .5 FTE Treatment Court Coordinator
- .5 FTE Probation Officer
- .25 FTE Deputy District Attorney

Drug Testing

- Joint Application Among 5 Tx Court

Client Support

- D/A Clinician on the team
- Peer Mentor
- Housing
- Bus Passes
- Education

Mental Health Court

- 2019-21 Proposed
 - **\$664,557.20**
 - Serving 30 participants/mo
- 2017-19 Actual
 - \$284,700
- Increase due to:
 - Change in allocation method (underfunded 17-19)
 - Personnel
 - Drug testing
 - Client support

Personnel

- .25 FTE Treatment Court Coordinator
- .5 FTE Probation Officer
- .25 FTE Deputy District Attorney

Drug Testing

- Joint Application Among 5 Tx Courts

Client Supports

- D/A Clinician on the team
- MH Specialist 1 on the team
- MH Specialist 2 on the team
- MH Peer Mentor on the team

Veterans Treatment Court

- 2019-21 Proposed
 - **\$680,631.92**
 - Serving 30 participants/mo
- 2017-19 Actual
 - \$153,300
- Increase due to:
 - Change in allocation method (underfunded 17-19)
 - Personnel
 - Drug testing
 - Client support

Personnel

- .25 FTE Treatment Court Coordinator
- .5 FTE Probation Officer
- .25 FTE Deputy District Attorney

Drug Testing

- Joint Application Among 5 Tx Courts

Client Support

- Housing
- Bus Passes

Fostering Attachment Treatment Court

- 2019-21 Proposed
 - **\$411,126.70**
 - Serving 30 participants/mo
- 2017-19 Actual
 - \$350,400
- Increase due to:
 - Drug testing
 - Client Support

Personnel

- .5 FTE Treatment Court Coordinator

Drug Testing

- Joint Application Among 5 Tx Courts
- Task 2

Client Support

- D/A Treatment providers on the team
- MH Counselors on the team
- Education
- Housing
- Transportation

STAR Court

- 2019-21 Proposed
 - **\$294,469.50**
 - Serving 30 participants/mo
- 2017-19 Actual
 - \$262,800
- Increase due to:
 - Drug testing
 - Client Support

Personnel

- .5 FTE Treatment Court Coordinator

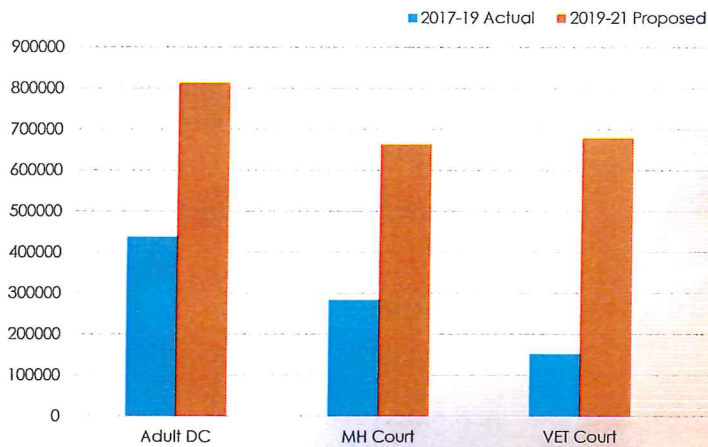
Drug Testing

- Joint Application Among 5 Tx Courts
- Additional Testing as needed

Client Support

- A/D Treatment provider on the team
- MH Treatment provider on the team

Increase in Requested Funds



Increase in Requested Funds

- Additional Personnel for Adult Tx Courts (was \$0 in 2017-19)
 - 1.5 FTE Probation Officers: \$386,352
 - .75 FTE Deputy District Attorney: \$195,174
- Total for **additional personnel**
 - **\$637,638**

Increase in Requested Funds

- Drug/Alcohol Testing (was \$321,961 in 2017-19)
 - Minimum 2x per week observed and confirmed
 - Testing for alcohol, prescriptions, "exotic" drugs when needed
 - Lab tech negotiated for all 5 courts: \$182,400
 - Adult Drug Court: \$128,600
 - Mental Health Court: \$122,760
 - Veterans Treatment Court: \$215,500
 - Fostering Attachment Treatment Court: \$56,112
 - STAR Court: \$56,112
- Total for **drug testing and lab tech:**
 - **\$761,484** (\$439,523 increase)

Increase in Requested Funds

- Proposed 2019-21: \$2,864,762.70
- Actual 2017-19: \$1,489,200
- Increase Requested: **\$1,375,562.70**
- **Due to additional personnel and D/A testing: \$1,077,161**

The Ask

- The Local Public Safety Coordinating Counsel must be the applicant.
 - **We are asking** you vote to approve the applications as prepared by our treatment courts and authorize their submission.

Continuum of Care

JUNE 2019

Topics

- ☐ What is a Continuum of Care (CoC)?
- ☐ What is the history of the CoC in our region?
- ☐ What are the policy questions that need to be answered?
 - ☐ 1. Should the region establish its own Continuum of Care?
 - ☐ 2. What organizational structure is recommended for a new CoC?
 - ☐ 3. What changes would need to occur from current and past practices?
 - ☐ 4. What is the change process?
- ☐ What are the next steps?

What is a Continuum of Care?

- ❑ CoC required by HUD since 1994.
- ❑ HUD's intent was to stimulate community-wide planning and coordination of programs for individuals and families who are homeless.
- ❑ CoC submits "single, comprehensive application" for federal financial support under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

6/7/2019

3

Two Main Purposes

- ❑ 1. To develop a **long-term strategic plan and manage a year-round planning effort** that addresses the identified needs of homeless individuals and households... Ultimately, continuums should engage in multi-year, strategic planning for homeless programs and services that are well integrated with planning for mainstream services.
- ❑ 2. To prepare an **application** for McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act ... competitive grants. ... Applications should demonstrate broad community participation and identify resources and gaps in the community's approach to providing outreach, emergency shelter, and transitional and permanent housing, as well as related services to addressing homelessness. An application also includes action steps to end homelessness, prevent a return to homelessness, and establishes local funding priorities.

6/7/2019

4

Federal Funding

1. CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAMS

a. SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

- Transitional Housing, Permanent Housing for People with Disabilities, Supportive Services, Safe Haven

b. SHELTER PLUS CARE

- Rental assistance

c. SECTION 8 SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY PROGRAM

2. OTHER TARGETED PROGRAMS (examples)

a. EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS

b. RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

c. FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES

d. HOMELESS VETERANS REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

e. HEALTHCARE FOR THE HOMELESS

3. "Mainstream" Federal Housing and Services Programs

❑ PUBLIC HOUSING

❑ SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS

❑ HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

❑ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

❑ RURAL DEVELOPMENT HOUSING PROGRAMS

❑ COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

❑ SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

❑ SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION & TREATMENT BLOCK GRANT

❑ COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

❑ WIOA ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS

"To address the challenge of finding permanent affordable housing, some continuums have incorporated permanent housing development into their year-round planning, bringing together key stakeholders in the community, including public housing agency representatives and housing developers, to discuss possible solutions."

- -- Continuum of Care 101 (2009)

Continuum of Care Structures

- ❑ **City** – urban city boundaries (9%).
- ❑ **County** – single county boundaries (52%).
- ❑ **Regional** – at least two counties (30%).
- ❑ **Balance of State** – large areas not covered by regional, county, or city continuums (7%, in 31 states).
- ❑ **Statewide Continuums** – six states with relatively small populations: Delaware, Rhode Island, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota (2%).

-- Source: Continuum of Care 101 (2009)

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Oregon CoC Structures

SINGLE COUNTY STRUCTURES

- ❑ Multnomah
- ❑ Washington
- ❑ Clackamas
- ❑ Lane
- ❑ Jackson

REGIONAL & BALANCE OF STATE

- ❑ Deschutes, Jefferson, Crook (Regional)
- ❑ 28 Counties (Balance of State):

• Baker	Benton	Clatsop	Columbia
• Coos	Curry	Douglas	Gilliam
• Grant	Harney	Hood River	Josephine
• Klamath	Lake	Lincoln	Linn
• Malheur	Marion	Morrow	Polk
• Sherman	Tillamook	Umatilla	Union
• Wallowa	Wasco	Wheeler	Yamhill

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Regional or Balance of State Approach

ADVANTAGES

- ❑ **Shared Services:** Increases the visibility of homeless persons' needs and ensures critical coverage in rural communities.
- ❑ **Pooled Need:** Creates a "critical mass" that boosts funding prospects.
- ❑ **Potential for State Support:** Leverages additional assistance from state governments.
- ❑ **Shared Expertise:** Communities with more experience can share their expertise with less experienced communities.

DISADVANTAGES

- ❑ **Limited Local Focus:** States, counties, and participating localities must come up with efficient organizational structures that allow participatory involvement in all aspects of the CoC process, from forming local planning groups to setting priorities.
- ❑ **Data Spanning 28 Counties:** Assembling meaningful data in a large geographic area that is often non-contiguous poses significant challenges.

CoC History in our Region

- ❑ Until 2011, Continuum of Care for Marion and Polk counties was coordinated by Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency.
- ❑ CoC Collaborative included multiple representatives of agencies that served homeless individuals.
- ❑ In 2011, Collaborative representatives voted to merge the Marion-Polk CoC into the Balance of State CoC. Jurisdictions (cities, counties) were not officially notified.
- ❑ Balance of State CoC is currently administered by Community Action Partnership of Oregon (CAPO).

Impetus to Consider Change

- ❑ **Increase in homelessness**, brought about by lack of affordable housing and lack of coordinated approach, among many other factors.
- ❑ **Growing public awareness** about homelessness and expectations that government will “fix the problem.”
- ❑ **No designated entity doing coordinated planning** for the county and region; Mid-Willamette Homeless Initiative was created to fill the void; other entities (Emergency Housing Network, Health and Housing Committee) are involved in planning or networking.
- ❑ **Many programs providing services** to homeless individuals; county and regional collaborations convened around issues related to homelessness; e.g., public safety, mental health, employment, domestic violence, substance abuse.
- ❑ **Capacity and performance issues** with BOS Continuum of Care.
- ❑ **Resource reductions** over the past eight years.

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Marion-Polk CoC Funding: 2005-2018

Marion-Polk CoC	Marion-Polk Within	Balance of State CoC
2005 - \$ 726,979	2011 - \$ 920,350 34.7%	\$2,654,586
2006 - \$ 726,978	2012 - \$1,059,253 36.7%	\$2,873,713
2007 - \$ 726,978	2013 - \$ 958,529 34.9%	\$2,750,204
2008 - \$ 886,927	2014 - \$ 668,126 21.1%	\$3,164,408
2009 - \$ 953,574	2015 - \$ 643,989 20.9%	\$3,081,444
2010 - \$ 954,195	2016 - \$ 615,384 19.6%	\$3,134,740
	2017 - \$ 779,982 24.6%	\$3,165,384
	2018 - \$ 696,819 21.5%	\$3,233,919

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Where We Stand: CoC \$\$ per Person based on Point-in-Time Count (2016)

1. OR-506 Washington	\$5,897.13	5. OR-500 Lane	\$2,397.94
2. OR-501 Multnomah	\$5,531.29	6. OR-503 Central OR	\$ 992.54
3. OR-507 Clackamas	\$4,955.87	7. OR-505 BOS/ROCC	\$ 548.99
4. WA-508 Vancouver	\$2,526.73	8. OR-502 Jackson	\$ 502.06

Policy Question #1 – Should the region establish its own CoC?

ANALYSIS

- ☐ Opportunity for:
 - ☐ Enhanced regional and local planning
 - ☐ Increased service coordination
 - ☐ Setting local goals and priorities

ANALYSIS

- ☐ Balance of State CoC relies on Marion County's dollars.
- ☐ Attempts to coordinate city/county/region within context of Balance of State structure were not successful.

Policy Question #2 – What organizational structure is recommended for new CoC?

ANALYSIS

- ☐ Which and how many jurisdictions? (Marion-Polk? Marion-Polk-Yamhill?)
- ☐ Will need to create regional governance structure.

HUD RECOMMENDED REPRESENTATION:

- ☐ Nonprofit homeless assistance providers
- ☐ Victim services providers
- ☐ Faith-based organizations
- ☐ Governments

REPRESENTATION (continued):

- ☐ Businesses
- ☐ Advocates
- ☐ Public housing agencies
- ☐ School districts
- ☐ Social service providers
- ☐ Mental health agencies
- ☐ Hospitals
- ☐ Universities
- ☐ Affordable housing developers
- ☐ Law enforcement
- ☐ Organizations that serve veterans
- ☐ Homeless and formerly homeless individuals

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Policy Question #3 – What changes would need to occur?

- ☐ Strategic planning, increased leverage and connection of federal/state/regional/local housing and homeless programs, with prioritization across a broader range of services.
- ☐ Legitimacy as the “go to” organization for homelessness systems.
- ☐ Laser focus on local issues within a regional context.
- ☐ Improved data quality, expanded Coordinated Entry.

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Coordinated Entry

- ❑ **Ensures all people** experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed, referred, and connected to housing and assistance, based on their strengths and needs.
- ❑ **Uses standard assessment** tools.
 - VI-SPDAT (single adult), F-VI-SPDAT (family), PR-VI-SPDAT/PR-F-VI-SPDAT (prevention)
- ❑ **Prioritizes service level**, based on need.
 - **Permanent Supportive Housing** – Highest priority, high needs clients, generally with physical health, substance abuse and mental health needs. Focus on long-term harm reduction.
 - **Rapid Re-Housing** – Clients with medium needs, up to two years support, focus on self-sufficiency.
 - **Diversion** – Low-needs clients who will likely rehouse on their own. Deposit assistance, navigation, resource information.
 - **Prevention** – Lowest needs clients, housing unstable. One-time stability support.

Lane Continuum of Care

- ❑ Merged Community Action program with county Human Services Commission to create **Poverty and Homelessness Board**. Adopted charter.
- ❑ Manages Continuum of Care formula funds and all relevant city and county dollars.
- ❑ Appointed workgroups/committees on youth, employment, shelter and supportive housing, evaluation, strategic planning, lived experience, health care, membership.
- ❑ Appointed city and county representatives, **"action-oriented" people** to board.
 - ❑ **Voting positions:** business, direct services, education, faith-based organizations, homeless/formerly homeless consumer, health care, mental health, philanthropic, homeless youth, victim services.
 - ❑ **Non-voting positions:** public housing, veterans, training and employment, DHS, grant co-applicant, emergency shelter services, coordinated care organization.

Living Document PHB Strategic Plan Matrix

Goal	Strategy	Description	DRAFT Status	Due Date	PHB Committee	Lead Person	Assisted By	Current Partners (funders and providers)	Notes on Current Progress
1.1		Create 600 additional housing opportunities throughout Lane County by 2021 for chronically homeless individuals and people with particular needs, including: veterans, youth, domestic violence survivors, those with mental illness, drug and alcohol abuse problems, and those exiting criminal justice, foster care and child welfare systems.							
1.1	a	Develop 100 Housing First units, including a 50-unit apartment building with on-site behavioral health services, and 50 micro-apartment housing units with mobile support services by 2019.		2019	SSHD			Lane County, Homes for Good, Kaiser Permanente, Nonprofits, City of Eugene	Predevelopment completed, currently seeking financing for MLK Housing First 50 units. Fairgrounds Family Project in planning stage.
1.1	b	Dedicate 100 units of Housing First, including 50 scattered site HUD housing vouchers and Homes for Good units, and 50 units integrated into low-income housing developments for special populations by 2019.			SSHD			Homes for Good, Nonprofits, Laurel Hill, OshaleCare	Through the Lane County Continuum of Care, Homes for Good was awarded a grant for 33 units of Scattered Site Permanent Supportive Housing. Homes for Good has also agreed to Project Base Section 8 certificates for the MLK Housing First Project. The recent Continuum of Care grant award included 13 scattered site units for the Sahale Project. These 13 scattered site units are dedicated for FUSE project participants.

Clackamas Continuum of Care

Steering Committee ("Governing Board" mandated by HUD) - Decisions

- Final decision maker for the CoC; elected by CoC every 2 years
- One homeless or formerly homeless member; represents populations of the CoC
- Backbone of the system
- Planning functions involved in Consolidated Plan and 10 Year Plan (eventually)
- Measures progress towards goals
- Makes decisions around bonus projects, prioritization
- Analyzes data on homelessness

CoC/Homeless Council - Operations

- Programs, operations, and activities around addressing homelessness
- Open membership; meet for training and networking
- Experts on the community and providing services
- Members complete HUD applications for funding
- Recommends bonus projects to Steering Committee
- Expands system to address community needs; implements HUD requirements
- Helps identify unmet needs; makes progress towards 10 Year Plan Goals
- Strengthen programs/best practices/data driven/funding compliance

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2,000,000	Rental units constructed: 300 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 25 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted
2	Housing Rehabilitation	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
3	Public Services	2017	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Non-housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted

Annual Action Plan
2018

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CWA Contract No: 1506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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Policy Question #4 – What is the change process?

1. By end of 2019, demonstrate regional capacity to manage CoC functions.
2. Engage in coordinated strategic planning.
3. Register and apply for funding in 2020.
4. Designate a Unified Funding Agency.
 - ☐ Proven financial management systems.
 - ☐ Capacity to enter into legal agreements with and monitor subrecipients.

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Next Steps

- ☐ Engage region's leadership; work with jurisdictions to take formal action by resolution and with nonprofits to provide letters of support.
- ☐ Identify provisions and develop an MOU.
- ☐ Organize CoC governance structure.
- ☐ Give formal notice to ROCC; involve Oregon Housing & Community Services.
- ☐ Submit documentation to HUD establishing capacity as new CoC.
- ☐ Facilitate broad-based regional planning.
- ☐ Set priorities and apply for funding in Spring 2020 -- many additional steps required to do this ...

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Continuum of Care

Questions? Thoughts? Ideas?

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MARION COUNTY

PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

Chair: Commissioner Kevin Cameron
Vice-Chair: Don Frederickson

June 11, 2019

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20410

To Whom It May Concern;

Homelessness is a critical issue in the Mid-Willamette region, in Oregon, and across the nation. The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council has approved funding through state grants for those homeless individuals transitioning from incarceration to the community and worked to address the issues of homelessness in our area since 2016. Our primary mission is to *"Increase community safety by reducing violence to and by children, youth and adults; reduce alcohol and drug abuse; reduce fear of crime."*, and our services intersect with the underlying causes and impacts of homelessness.

More than 2,600 homeless individuals in Marion and Polk counties were identified through evidence-based assessments between October 2016 and January 2019. Children, families, veterans, and chronically homeless individuals experiencing mental illness and addictions comprise a large portion of the region's homeless population. This complex issue requires engagement across all sectors.

The Mid-Willamette Homeless Initiative was established in 2016 "to identify and launch proven strategies to reduce homelessness" in the region. The Mid-Willamette Homeless Initiative's strategic plan recommended that the region "assess local inclusion in the Rural Oregon Continuum of Care to understand how best to address the problems of homelessness and needs of people experiencing homelessness."

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development created the Continuum of Care program in 1994 as a means for communities across the nation to "engage in multi-year strategic planning for homeless programs and services that are well integrated with planning for mainstream services;" mainstream services denoting public housing, Section 8 housing choice vouchers, and services for runaway and homeless youth, victims of domestic violence, veterans, seniors, and people experiencing addictions and/or mental illness.

In 2011, the Marion-Polk Continuum of Care joined 26 other Oregon counties in the "balance of state" Rural Oregon Continuum of Care, making it a 28-county service area. The Mid-Willamette Homeless Initiative Steering Committee carefully considered relevant factors and determined that the region could benefit from creating its own Continuum of Care, with enhanced service coordination, local autonomy, and alignment of goals to more effectively reduce homelessness in the region.

The Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council supports establishing a Continuum of Care for the Mid-Willamette region that could include Marion, Polk, and Yamhill counties and supports the new Continuum of Care registering with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in 2020.

Sincerely,

Commissioner Kevin Cameron, Chair
Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council

Council Members:

Mark Caillier
Citizen at Large

Kevin Cameron, Commissioner
Marion County

Robert Carney, Councilor
City of Woodburn

Paige Clarkson, District Attorney
Marion County

Kim Doster
Veterans' Representative

Jayne Downing, Director
Center for Hope & Safety

Jim Ferraris, Police Chief
City of Woodburn

Don Frederickson
Citizen at Large

Judge Courtland Geyer
Marion County Circuit Court

Tamra Goetsch, Director
Community Services Department

Troy Gregg, Director
Marion County Juvenile Department

Levi Herrera-Lopez, Director
Mano a Mano

Roland Herrera, Councilor
City of Keizer

Justin Hopkins, Executive Director
Mid-Valley BCN

Lt. Mike Iwai
Oregon State Police

Jessica Kampfe
Public Defender

Pastor Garland King
NAACP

Rick Lewis, Representative
District 18

Pete McCallum
Citizen at Large

Todd McCann
Public Defender/Attorney

Ed McKenney
Citizen at Large

Cary Moller, Administrator
Health & Human Services Department

Jerry Moore, Police Chief
City of Salem

Diane Morse, Administrator
Marion County Circuit Court

Jason Myers, Sheriff
Marion County

Judge Tracy Prall
Marion County Circuit Court

Mike Runyon, Supervisor
Oregon Youth Authority

Carl Sessums, Representative
Alcohol & Drug Planning Committee

John Van Dreal
Salem-Keizer School District

