



# PUBLIC SAFETY BRIEFING

Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council

## PUBLIC SAFETY BRIEFING WITH MARION COUNTY'S LEGISLATORS

December 13, 2022

Marion County Courthouse, Court Room 2A

7:30 - 8:30 AM

### Council Members:

#### Council Members:

Chris Baldridge, Director  
Safety & Risk Mgt.; SKSD

John Bauer, Chief Legal Officer  
Salem Health Hospitals & Clinics

Joseph Budge, Fire Chief  
Hubbard and Woodburn

Kevin Cameron, Commissioner  
Marion County

Robert Carney, Councilor  
City of Woodburn

Paige Clarkson, District Attorney  
Marion County

Jayne Downing, Director  
Center for Hope & Safety

Don Frederickson  
Citizen at Large

Judge Courtland Geyer  
Marion County Circuit Court

Troy Gregg, Director  
Marion County Juvenile Department

Roland Herrera, Councilor  
City of Keizer

Linda Hukari, Administrator  
Marion County Circuit Court

Chris Hoy, Councilor  
City of Salem

Elizabeth Infante  
Citizen at Large

Joe Kast, Sheriff  
Marion County

Alison Kelley, Executive Director  
Liberty House

Pastor Garland King  
NAACP

Rick Lewis, Representative  
District 18

Christina McCallum  
PacificSource

Pete McCallum  
Citizen at Large

Todd McCann  
Public Defender/Attorney

Ed McKenney  
Citizen at Large

Ryan Matthews, Administrator  
Health & Human Services Department

Tim Murphy, CEO  
Bridgeway Recovery Services

Judge Tracy Prall  
Marion County Circuit Court

Dave Rash, Police Chief  
City of Hubbard

Mike Rumyon, Supervisor  
Oregon Youth Authority

Cari Sessums, Representative  
Alcohol & Drug Planning Committee

Shaney Stair, Executive Director  
CASA of Marion County

Shannon Wilson, Executive Director  
Marion County Public Defender

Colm Willis, Commissioner  
Marion County

Trevor Worrak, Police Chief  
City of Salem

Chris Zolner, Lieutenant  
Oregon State Police

Let's Partner to Make Our County Safer!

7:30 - 7:40 AM

BREAKFAST AND SEATING

## AGENDA

### WELCOME

Commissioner Kevin Cameron

Chair, Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council

### OPENING REMARKS

- Judge Tracy Prall  
Presiding Judge, Marion County Circuit Court
- Paige Clarkson  
Marion County District Attorney



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### MENU OF TOPICS (Including but not limited to ...)

- **Statewide Behavioral Health Issues**
  - What is happening at the Oregon State Hospital and what can we all do to address the issue?
- **Ballot Measure 110**
  - What can be done to address Oregon's addiction crisis?
- **Defense Attorneys**
  - A defense attorney shortage has slowed down the delivery of justice for some Oregonians. What can we do to ensure the constitutional rights of all Oregonians are protected?
- **Reduce State Prison Expenses by Supporting Funding for:**
  - Local Community Corrections;
  - Justice Reinvestment Initiative Grants; and
  - Specialty Courts
- **Other discussion topics**
  - See attachments
- **ADJOURN at 8:30 AM**



# **PUBLIC SAFETY BRIEFING**

*Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council*

**DECEMBER 13, 2022**



*Let's team up for the 2023 Legislative Session*

**2023 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA**

## **Oregon State Courts**





# Oregon State Courts – 2023 Legislative Agenda

## *Oregon Chief Justice 2023-25 Budget Request and Legislative Proposals*

The Chief Justice's Recommended 2023-2025 Budget includes current service level funding and adds targeted resources to better serve Oregonians. The budget request and legislative concepts connect tools and resources with OJD's Strategic Campaign commitments. With these requested investments and changes in law, OJD seeks a measurable, positive return on investment to improve the public's experience in our courts. A copy of the Strategic Campaign and OJD's commitments to Oregonians can be found [here](#).

### Strategic Campaign Commitments

1. **Improve services and outcomes** for people who are underserved, vulnerable, or marginalized.
2. **Eliminate barriers to access to justice** by simplifying and streamlining processes and forms, enhancing service options, leveraging technology, improving interpreter services, and keeping courts open, safe, and secure.
3. **Enhance the public's trust and confidence in Oregon's state courts** by listening and responding to the needs of those we serve, holding ourselves to high standards, and communicating the role of our courts in providing justice for all.
4. Create a workplace and courthouse culture that is supportive, inclusive, welcoming, and affirming, that embraces diversity, and where **all people can thrive and are treated with respect and dignity**.

### Legislative Proposals

1. Adequate **judicial compensation** to increase equity and fairness and improve retention and recruitment.
2. Increase **juror compensation** and mileage reimbursement to reduce barriers to participating in jury service.
3. Expand opportunities to **evaluate impacts of the justice system through data and demographic information-gathering**, while maintaining privacy and security of sensitive information of court users.
4. **OJD Omnibus Bill**: increase transcriber rates to improve quality and remain competitive with neighboring states, simplify procedure for appointment of senior judges, protect court users' privacy, and additional nonsubstantive technical and housekeeping fixes.
5. **Additional judicial positions** in Jackson, Washington, Lane, Josephine, Douglas, and Clackamas counties (listed in order of need).

*OJD's Policy Option packages listed below are organized by initiatives set out in the [Strategic Campaign](#).*

### Initiative 1.6 Statewide Pretrial Release System

#### **POP 101 – Continued Investments in Statewide Pretrial Program (39.6 FTE, \$9.6M GF)**

Support the development of robust pretrial programs in counties statewide and continue the work of SB 48 (2021). Includes \$1.7M for a statewide case management system and statewide risk assessment tool, central IT staff, and release assistance officers in Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Deschutes, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah, and Polk counties.

### Initiative 1.3 Conservatorship Pilot Project

#### **POP 102 – Protective Proceedings Court Oversight Improvement Program (3.1 FTE, \$0.8M GF)**

Permanent central support to improve and standardize circuit court monitoring of guardianship and conservatorships. The program improves data collection processes, provides training and tools to probate judges and staff, and delivers financial auditing oversight of conservatorship activity. This investment would continue and expand efforts launched under a federal grant, which will expire in September 2023.

## **Initiative 2.1 Improve Services to Self-Represented Litigants**

### **POP 103 – Fresh Start Expungement Program (4.89 FTE, \$1.24M)**

Permanent resources for courts to ensure timely, equitable, and efficient processing of expungement for qualified individuals. Creates a centralized petition-based process that seals public case records associated with a past criminal incident, giving Oregonians the fresh start they may be entitled to under Oregon law. Continues and expands on efforts launched under SB 397 (2021) to reduce collateral consequences and improve efficiency of set-aside processing. Permanently funds central staff currently funded by one-time American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds, which expire in January 2024.

### **POP 104 – Court Access & Assistance for Self-Represented Litigants (11.44 FTE, \$2.6 GF)**

Over the past five years, 83% of all parties in landlord-tenant disputes have been self-represented. In addition, 71% of parties in divorce cases are self-represented. Provides central staff to support expanded translation services for documents, forms, and online resources, and a one-time investment to translate online content. Ensures access to court services for self-represented litigants by expanding court resources for facilitation and customer service in Clackamas, Klamath, Multnomah, and Umatilla counties.

## **Initiatives 4.4 Statewide Core Curriculum & 3.1 Community Outreach and Engagement**

### **POP 105 – Promoting Justice for Communities through Technology & Training (9 FTE, \$2.3M GF)**

Central training staff to develop core curriculum for court staff to ensure consistent and reliable services amidst rapid changes in technology, legislation, and new program development. Regional training staff to deliver education to court staff will leverage collective resources and utilize technology to maximize efficiency. Central staff to inform and engage court users and the community on OJD resources, services, and the administration of justice through community relations, communications, content development, and online presence.

## **Initiative 2.2 Use of Technology to Improve Services**

### **POP 106 – Remote Proceedings & Data Interfaces (11.44 FTE, \$3M GF)**

Adds audio/video and IT staff in central IT office as well as Josephine, Multnomah, and Washington counties for expanded use of remote proceedings and new data interfaces with public safety partners.

### **POP 109 – Equipment Lifecycle Replacement (\$2.5M GF)**

Additional funds to keep up with increasing costs for software licensing and equipment lifecycle replacement.

### **POP 123 – Technology Fund Replacement (\$2.2M GF)**

Additional funds for state court technology services. Current revenues do not cover all expenditures.

## **Initiative 2.4 Adequate Resources for Responsive Courts**

### **POP 107 – Appellate Court Improvements (6.88 FTE, \$1.9M GF)**

Additional Court of Appeals staff resources to support managed workflow to expedite decision-making using a weighted caseload model and differentiated case management. Additional Senior Staff Counsel to support the Supreme Court.

### **POP 108 – New Judges and Support Staff (24.64 FTE, \$6.6M GF)**

New judges and support staff to keep up with growing populations and growing caseloads. Additional resources will improve timely resolution of cases in the following counties: Jackson, Washington (2 judges), Lane, Josephine, Douglas, and Clackamas.

### **POP 110 – Classification and Compensation Changes (TBD)**

Classification and compensation changes based on comprehensive organization-wide study to be completed in Spring 2023. The total costs depend on completion of labor market research and implementation approach.

### **POP 111 – Judicial Compensation (\$17.3M GF)**

Ten-percent salary increases for judges; one in July 2023 and another in January 2024 to improve recruitment and retention and provide salaries equitable to senior State attorneys. The Chief Justice will introduce companion legislation.

## **Initiative 2.4 Adequate Resources** *continued*

### **POP 112 – Juror Compensation (\$21M GF)**

Increased daily compensation and mileage rates for jury service. A bill to increase juror compensation and mileage rates will also be introduced by the Chief Justice.

### **POP 118 – Legal Aid for Vulnerable Oregonians (\$14M GF)**

Increase passthrough funds to Legal Aid for direct and systemic legal advocacy to help Oregonians keep families together, maintain safe and stable housing, and navigate pressing legal problems.

### **POP 120 – Continue OF Grant Positions (\$11M OF)**

Authority to accept specialty court and other grant funds.

## **Initiative 1.5 Problem-Solving Courts**

### **POP 113 – Family Treatment Courts (1.76 FTE, \$0.8K GF)**

Continues investments in Family Treatment Courts (FTCs) received from September 2022 Emergency Board. FTCs are a multidisciplinary, evidence-based, problem-solving model serving child-welfare involved families where parental substance use is a factor contributing to abuse or neglect. Funds also would continue support for central program staff after federal grant funding expires in 2023, and provide dedicated and trained pro tem judicial resources for four new family treatment courts in Benton, Polk, Clackamas, and Josephine.

### **POP 114 – Specialty Court Enhancements (10.13 FTE, \$2.5M GF)**

Additional staff to support new, understaffed, or unstaffed specialty courts in Baker, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Douglas, Hood River, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Malheur, Tillamook, and Yamhill counties. Specialty courts prove that providing supervision, structure and evidence-based treatment is a far more successful approach to substance use and mental health disorders than punishment or incarceration alone.

### **POP 115 – Stable Specialty Court Funding for Existing Specialty Court Coordinators (22.45 FTE, \$6.3M GF)**

Stable funding for existing CJC-grant funded specialty court coordinators. The coordinator is the conduit between the court and community partners, ensuring access to treatment and connection with services in the community. Coordinators provide ongoing training and technical assistance and support consistent data collection and reporting. Limited-duration positions through grant funding creates barriers to recruitment and retention for these critical positions.

## **Initiative 3.5 Sound Financial Footing**

### **POP 116 – Court Security Entrance Screening (\$12.5M GF)**

Passthrough funding to counties for equipment and contract personnel services for entrance screening in 22 jurisdictions that currently have none.

### **POP 119 – Circuit Court Replacement Planning (\$1.7M GF)**

Passthrough funding to counties for courthouse replacement planning projects in Hood River, Lincoln, Polk, Washington, and Umatilla counties. These projects are prioritized in conjunction with the Association of Oregon Counties (AOC).

### **POP 121 – Circuit Court Capital Improvement Projects (\$8.7M OF)**

Courthouse improvement projects in Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Douglas, Josephine, Lake, Tillamook, Umatilla, and Wasco counties.

### **POP 122 – Circuit Court Capital Replacement Bonds (\$167.2M OF)**

Approve state construction bonds for courthouse replacement projects in Benton, Clackamas, Curry, and Morrow counties.

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Questions? Please contact Nancy Cozine, State Court Administrator, at [Nancy.Cozine@ojd.state.or.us](mailto:Nancy.Cozine@ojd.state.or.us), or Phil Lemman, Deputy State Court Administrator, at [Phillip.Lemman@ojd.state.or.us](mailto:Phillip.Lemman@ojd.state.or.us).





# **PUBLIC SAFETY BRIEFING**

*Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council*

**DECEMBER 13, 2022**



*Let's team up for the 2023 Legislative Session*

**2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONCEPT WHITE PAPERS**

## **Oregon District Attorneys Association**





## Oregon District Attorneys: Public Safety Agenda 2023 Legislative Session

### Protecting Rights of Crime Victims

This bill makes necessary updates to the law that will provide clarity and ensure the State protects the rights of victims and survivors of crime in three key ways:

- **Including cleanup costs as qualifying expenses for Crime Victim Assistance funds:** When violent crimes take place outdoors and in public spaces, municipalities typically cover cleanup costs. But when violent crimes occur in homes or businesses, the cleanup is shouldered by the family, household members or others close to the person injured or killed. The Department of Justice already oversees and administers compensation for victims' expenses through the Crime Victim Assistance Program. Adding reasonable and necessary cleaning costs to the list of qualifying expenses will ensure victims can access these critical funds.
- **Holding offenders accountable for use of physical force in coercion cases:** A 2021 court ruling reduced the State's ability to prosecute the crime of coercion by finding that a defendant who threatens a victim to compel them to act involuntarily has committed coercion, but a defendant who actually physically assaults the victim for the same purpose cannot be charged with the same offense. This commonsense fix redefines what constitutes the crime of coercion to include when physical force is used to make someone move from one place to another or to prevent a person from moving from one place to another – restoring safety to crime victims and holding offenders accountable when they use threats as well as physical force to keep a victim from leaving when they want to.
- **Eliminating barriers for victims of financial fraud and property crimes when they are victimized in multiple counties:** Currently, when a victim has multiple crimes of fraud committed against them in multiple counties they often have to participate in multiple legal proceedings in all of those counties. This creates unnecessary hardship for crime victims in order to participate in the justice system. Under current law a separate case in each county would be necessary for the victim to receive justice. This bill would allow prosecutors in any one of those counties to present a unified case for all the frauds regardless of which county they occurred in. This means fewer trips to the courthouse for the victim and less confusion because they would only have to interact with one prosecutor and court system for their case. Additionally, this bill would update Oregon's venue statute to reflect the increasing number of frauds committed over the internet when it is difficult to establish just exactly where the fraud occurred because it occurred.



## Oregon District Attorneys: Public Safety Agenda 2023 Legislative Session

### Safe Streets – DUII Modernization

This bill makes several important changes to Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants statutes to bring Oregon in line with other states while accounting for the unique circumstances of Oregon's drug laws. It includes four key changes:

- **Close impairment law loophole:** Oregon has seen an increase in DUIIs involving multiple drugs; recent Oregon State Police counts showed that those charged in more than 45% of driving cases had three or more drugs in their system. Yet Oregon remains one of only a few states without a DUII law covering all impairing substances, instead limiting DUII statute to impairment caused by alcohol, inhalants, psilocybin, cannabis and controlled substances while overlooking medications and herbal or designer drugs like Kratom that may also impair a person's ability to drive. This fix would ensure that offenders can be held accountable when they endanger the community by driving while impaired, regardless of whether they have controlled, noncontrolled or a combination of substances in their system. Without closing this loophole, drivers who are impaired by both a controlled substance and a noncontrolled substance will continue to be able to avoid legal accountability for driving under the influence by making the argument that they were only impaired by the noncontrolled substance.
- **Dedicated funding for blood testing:** Unlike nearly every other state in the country, Oregon's forensic lab lacks the ability to test drugs in blood. This imposes enormous and unnecessary cost and time constraints on the State and impedes its ability to efficiently prosecute DUII cases, because all blood samples must be sent to out-of-state labs, and the witnesses who tested the blood at those testing labs must then be brought in to testify from out of state. As the State investigates and prosecutes DUII cases involving a growing range of substances, Oregon needs blood testing capabilities to keep up with the evolving climate and avoid unnecessary costs.
- **Funds for an e-warrant system:** Oregon needs but lacks a statewide e-warrant system allowing law enforcement access from their offices as well as in the field. Frequently, evidence dissipates with the passage of time, making Oregon's laws more difficult to enforce without prompt access to warrants. An online system will provide for timely requests for judicial review for all law enforcement, regardless of the size or location of their agency. Additionally, such a system would allow law enforcement to comply with Oregon's case law on the subject.
- **Provide consistency in DUII law:** Currently, under ORS 813.011, a defendant with two DUII convictions in 10 years will have any future DUIIs treated as felonies. However, a person convicted of a felony DUII and sentenced under a different statute, ORS 813.010(5), may have future DUII charges treated as misdemeanors, even if they have more than two prior DUII convictions. This technical fix would reconcile these two sections of law so a person convicted under felony DUII statutes is treated the same for any future DUII convictions.



## Oregon District Attorneys: Public Safety Agenda 2023 Legislative Session

### State v. Prophet/Owens – Mental State Fix

This bill addresses confusion in existing law by adding a single word, “conduct,” into the relevant statute, to clarify that a defendant’s mental state (i.e., whether they knowingly committed a crime) must be proven in relation to illegal conduct rather than every potential material factor in a case. This ambiguity began with the 2016 ruling in *State v. Simonov*, which imposed a new requirement for the State to not only prove a defendant knew they were stealing a car, but also that they knew the vehicle’s owner did not consent to its theft. The courts have lacked consistent interpretations of the rule, and instead have modified the standard on a case-by-case or crime-by-crime basis. This fix provides clear guidance for when a mental state is or is not necessary to prove a material element of a criminal charge, resolving this issue across all crimes rather than on a piecemeal basis, a process that could take years and create widespread confusion.



## Oregon District Attorneys: Public Safety Agenda 2023 Legislative Session

### Modernizing Courtrooms

This bill will make simple statutory updates enabling Oregon to move our criminal justice system into the 21<sup>st</sup> century while accounting for the practical challenges of virtual court proceedings by:

- **Updating Failure to Appear (FTA) definition:** Existing law neglects to define whether “personal appearance” may be virtual or digital. This fix would correct that omission so that someone who has been commanded by the court to appear virtually, but fails to do so, may be held accountable for that FTA.
- **Allowing for virtual testimony by video for the State and witnesses in probation violation proceedings:** Currently allowed for defendants, video testimony should be allowed for the State and witnesses as well.
- **Improving access to certified court records:** A technical fix will allow for certified court records to be downloaded from the centralized electronic record system managed by the Oregon Judicial Department rather than requiring the State and defense counsel to obtain certified records from every individual county of origin.



## Oregon District Attorneys: Public Safety Agenda 2023 Legislative Session

### Safe Neighborhoods – Responsible Drug Crime Reform

**Fix law to clarify drug possession with intent to sell is sufficient proof of attempted delivery:** For more than three decades, Oregon courts have adopted the definition of delivery of a controlled substance from *State v. Boyd*, which established the rule that possession of drugs with the intent to sell them was sufficient proof of this crime. A recent Oregon Court of Appeals decision upended this precedent and the prosecution of drug dealers in Oregon by requiring proof of an attempted person-to-person transfer in order to charge a defendant with delivery. For example, if a suspect is found in possession of 600 grams of cocaine, which is packaged into individual user-quantity bags, along with a scale and customer list, they can no longer be charged with delivery. This bill would restore the longstanding definition of delivery, which had been law for the previous 30 years.

**Modify law to reflect evolving use of fentanyl:** Fentanyl, a Schedule II controlled substance, is rampant in Oregon – often in the form of mass-produced, counterfeit pills that resemble pharmaceutical oxycodone. The prevalence and potency of these illicit pills have led to fentanyl becoming the leading cause of death for U.S. adults ages 18 to 45. In Oregon, fentanyl deaths skyrocketed by 932% from 2015 to 2021. Current law classifies fentanyl crimes only by weight, whereas it defines oxycodone crimes by the number of “pills, tablets, capsules or user units.” Because illegal fentanyl is now commonly taken in pill form, the law should mirror the language associated with oxycodone crimes.

**Establish Taylor’s Law on behalf of drug overdose victims and their families:** Taylor’s Law closes a gap in Oregon law when it comes to holding drug dealers accountable for their role in a person’s death. While federal law makes it a crime to deliver a controlled substance that results in someone’s death, Oregon has no law under which drug dealers can face proportionate consequences when they sell illegal drugs that cause someone’s death. This fix will make it a serious crime to sell a controlled substance when that delivery results in a death. It will not punish shared users, such as if a friend or partner shared a needle or pill, but it will rightfully hold accountable drug traffickers and dealers who profit from the addiction of others and provide justice for the families of their victims.

**Update law to recognize illegal fentanyl possession as a misdemeanor in certain amounts:** Oregon currently lacks a law allowing for prosecution of illegal fentanyl possession as a misdemeanor charge. Possession of less than 50 grams is considered a class E violation, and possession of more than 50 grams a class C felony. Because fentanyl is more potent and equally prevalent to drugs such as heroin, this proposal would revise statute to treat fentanyl the same as heroin, making possession of 1 gram a misdemeanor, 3 grams a commercial drug factor and 5 grams a substantial quantity. It would also make corresponding changes in sentencing guidelines to include fentanyl alongside drugs such as heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine. Treating fentanyl the same as heroin will support law enforcement’s efforts to reduce dangerous, illicit drug use and provide offenders with access to court-mandated treatment and treatment-based court programs.



## Oregon District Attorneys: Public Safety Agenda 2023 Legislative Session

### Protecting Vulnerable Victims – Sex Crimes

This bill addresses three gaps in the current sex crimes statutes to protect vulnerable victims of sex crimes by:

- **Amending statute to separately define oral and anal intercourse:** Existing law must be updated to correct a glaring omission that allows someone who makes a child lick his anus subject to a 75-month sentence, whereas someone who performs oral sex on a child or makes a child lick his penis is subject to 25 years.
- **Clarifying criminal behavior that qualifies for charges of Using a Child in a Display of Sexually Explicit Conduct:** A 2021 Court of Appeals decision resulted in the Using a Child in a Display of Sexually Explicit Conduct statute no longer applying to hidden cameras used to capture child pornography images, as the court found insufficient evidence that a defendant actively “permitted a child to participate or engage in sexually explicit conduct” because the hidden camera was passively recording, even though the images captured would constitute child pornography under relevant statutes. This statutory fix would fill the gap created by the recent case by prohibiting and criminalizing the “knowing creation” of sexually explicit images of a child.
- **Ensuring young and nonverbal victims of sexual assault are protected:** Current sexual offense statutes require the State to prove not only that a victim of sexual assault was penetrated, but also specifically how they were penetrated: either with an object (unlawful sexual penetration), or a penis (rape), or a mouth (sodomy). This means that, even if medical evidence shows penetration has occurred, the State cannot charge any crime if it’s unable to prove which specific type of penetration occurred, including in cases where the victims are young children or nonverbal. This fix would enable prosecutors to charge unlawful sexual penetration so long as they can prove penetration occurred, closing an unintentional and unjust gap for some of Oregon’s youngest and most vulnerable victims of sexual abuse.





## Oregon District Attorneys: Public Safety Investments 2023-25

**Oregon is at a pivotal moment for public safety, facing systemwide problems that require systemwide solutions.** Together, an accountable and well-functioning defense, prosecution and judiciary uphold the justice system. It's impossible to expand or reduce one arm of the system and maintain balance with the others. As demand for all public sector attorneys has grown, **Oregon has injected important funding into public defense services – but the State has not matched this spending with investments in its courts or prosecuting offices.**

Historically, State financial support for District Attorney services has declined. Since 2011, the State has stopped contributing toward salaries for Deputy DAs, stopped paying witness fees, and relied heavily on counties to supplement the office of the District Attorney to attract and retain skilled, highly qualified attorneys, victim advocates and support staff. **Today, counties fund a majority – about 75% – of District Attorney operations.** It's time to value public safety in Oregon by investing in all branches of the system.

### Proposed Policy Option Packages (POPs):

#### **POP 101/LC 937 – Pay Equity Alignment for District Attorneys** (*\$1.49M General Fund*)

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Like judges and public defenders, DA compensation is determined by the State. However, unlike the judges and public defenders in their counties, DAs are paid on a two-tier system based on population size of the county they serve. This contributes to a \$21,000+ annual pay gap between DAs with similar qualifications, responsibilities and working conditions, which undervalues their work, places a disproportionate burden on rural counties, and exposes the State to a lawsuit under Oregon's Pay Equity Act. POP 101 eliminates the lower tier to pay all DAs a consistent salary. This simple and cost-effective solution also protects the State from a costly lawsuit while freeing stakeholders and legislators to focus on the broader crises affecting all levels of our criminal justice system.

#### **POP 102/LC 935 – Salary Adjustment for District Attorneys** (*\$3.48M General Fund*)

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District Attorneys protect crime victims' rights, promote a balanced approach to justice including treatment and crime reduction strategies, collaborate with community and public safety partners, and advocate for justice. Many also serve as a county's primary law enforcement officer, attending crime scenes, writing search warrants and trying cases ranging from misdemeanors to felonies, from assault and domestic violence to murder trials. Compensation should be commensurate with their roles, but State pay for DAs is often less than lawyers make in the private sector and in other public positions requiring comparable experience. Inadequate compensation harms counties' abilities to attract and retain qualified DAs. POP 102 follows the example of states that have established pay standards tying elected prosecutor salaries to those of other elected officials in the judicial system. It sets State salaries for elected DAs at 100% of what a Circuit Court judge earns so their salaries are comparable to those of other experienced public servants in Oregon courts.

#### **POP 103 – Including DAs and DDAs in Police/Fire PERS** (*\$490,753 General Fund*)

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Oregon's DAs and Deputy District Attorneys prosecute the most serious criminal cases, from child sex abuse, domestic violence, to gang violence and fraud. Stalking, threats, and risk of physical and psychological harm by those they prosecute is not uncommon. They respond to homicides in the middle of the night, during the

workday, and on weekends and work side by side with other law enforcement to build cases from the ground up. Their jobs are difficult, traumatic, and require exceptional personal sacrifice. Today, many prosecutors are leaving the profession altogether in favor of more competitive, less stressful private sector jobs with better benefits. It's long overdue for career prosecutor benefits to reflect career prosecutor workloads by adding them to the Police and Fire PERS designation. DAs and DDAs are frequently statutorily defined as "law enforcement" throughout Oregon's legal codes. Along with police officers, parole officers, prison guards, firefighters, and 9-1-1 dispatchers, prosecutors are strike prohibited under Oregon law, because a general strike would represent such a profound threat to public safety. Yet they are the only one in that category not included in the Police Fire PERS designation.

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#### **POP 104/LC 933 – Digital DA Investment/Body Cameras (\$14.4M General Fund)**

District Attorney offices are facing rising demands to process and review law enforcement body camera footage tied to cases. Even the simplest case can result in hours of recorded footage that requiring review and processing, and these demands are poised to grow even further as more and more law enforcement agencies begin using body cameras. The State can help prioritize and incentivize the use of body-worn cameras by investing in body-camera-specific deputy DA positions and support staff. POP 104 allocates \$200,000 to each county to fund positions needed to review and process body camera footage.

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#### **POP 105/LC 932 – Strengthen DA Services to Crime Victims (\$25.4M General Fund)**

Crime victim advocates in DA offices provide a core function of the DAs office, supporting a crime victim through the criminal justice system. They are key partners with community-based partners who support these victims beyond the engagement with the courts. As such, significant investment is needed to support both of these vital efforts. Today, many DA victim advocate positions rely on funding from federal Victims of Crimes Act grants, which have declined annually since 2018. States are now bracing for additional cuts despite an increased need for services resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, especially for BIPOC and other marginalized communities. Without consistent funding, the State must backfill through emergency measures, force counties to absorb the costs or risk losing these programs entirely. Victim advocates in DA offices need dedicated State funding to ensure these lifesaving services continue and are as accessible, seamless and efficient as possible. POP 105 provides funding for one crime victim advocate in DA offices with a single prosecutor and an advocate for every four deputy DAs in offices with more than one prosecutor. It is crucial to note that this funding does not replace allocations for other, community-based advocacy services, that provide additional support for victims and survivors of crimes. Investments are needed in both.

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#### **POP 106 – County Costs Related to Indigent Defendants (\$6M General Fund)**

The State must continue to cover the discovery expenses for indigent defendants. These funds were previously distributed to the Office of Public Defense Services (OPDS); however, since 2021, OPDS has opposed routing these funds through the agency. Whether OPDS or another entity administers these funds, the State must ensure they reach counties and the discovery costs for indigent defendants are covered. POP 106 provides permanent funding for direct allocation by each county to District Attorneys to allow these services to continue to be reimbursed/offered free of charge to indigent defendants.

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#### **POP 107 – Grand Jury Recordation (\$384,000 General Fund)**

The 2017 Legislature required counties record all grand jury proceedings. POP 107 supports the continuation of grand jury recordation, providing the necessary funding for ongoing trainings, equipment maintenance, secure long-term cloud storage and transcription costs.

**TOTAL DA Public Safety Investment 2023-25: Approximately \$52M**

# **PUBLIC SAFETY BRIEFING**

*Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council*

**DECEMBER 13, 2022**



*Let's team up for the 2023 Legislative Session*

**2023 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES**

**Marion County  
Sheriff's Office**





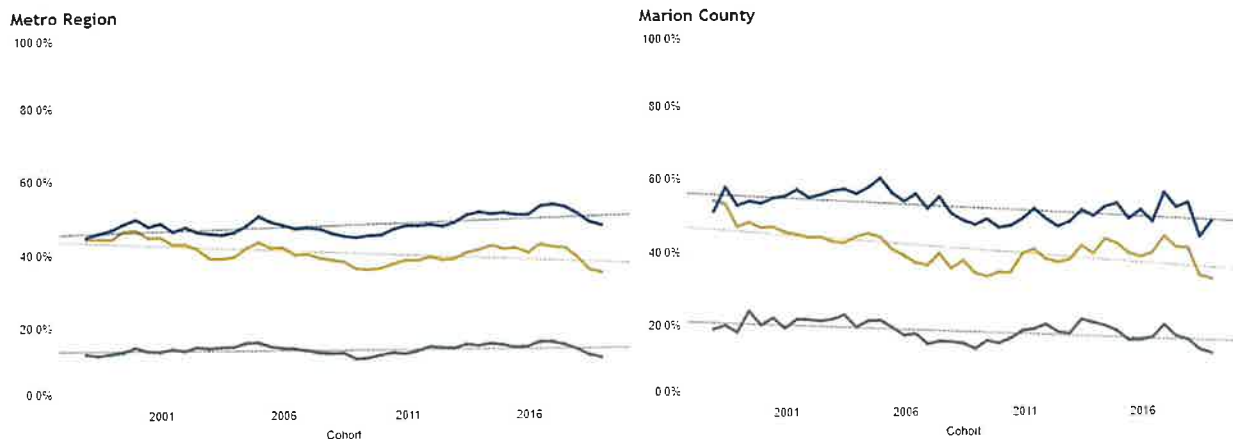
# MARION COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

JOE KAST, SHERIFF

## 2023 Marion County Sheriff's Office Legislative Priorities

### Maintain Community Corrections Baseline Funding

- Current Funding for community corrections statewide is at \$284 million
  - Based on total supervised population of 31,000
  - Provides approximately 20% of funding at the jail and transition center
- 2023-2025 Oregon Department of Corrections Agency Request budget for community corrections: \$255 million
  - Based on estimate of 24,000 total supervised population
- Maintain Supplemental Funding for Measure 57 and Family Sentencing Alternative Program (FSAP)

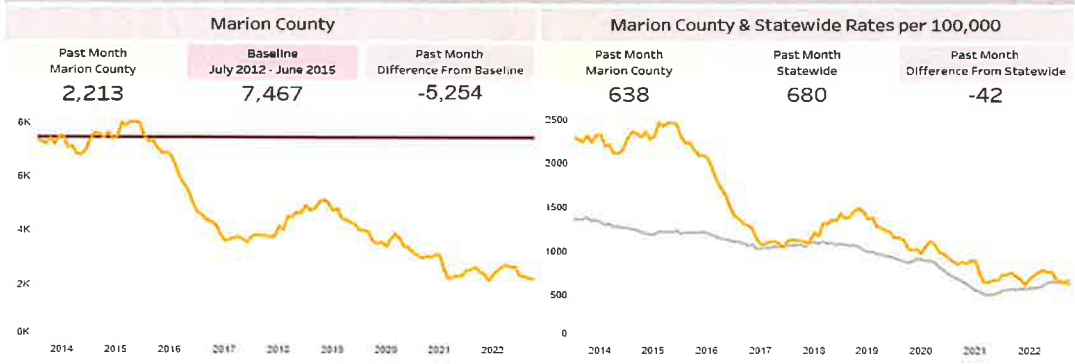


Source: <https://www.oregon.gov/CJC/SAC/Pages/Recidivism-dashboard.aspx>

### Continue Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) Funding and Supplemental Funding

- Without legislative action JRI is scheduled to sunset and end in 2024
  - JRI provides funding for Marion County Reentry and Prison Diversion Programs
    - Student Opportunity for Achieving Results (SOAR), SB416, Specialty Courts, and Transition from Jail to Community (TJC)
    - Victim Services funding
    - Jail and District Attorney funding
    - Evidence-Based Treatment, Mentoring, peer supports, and housing resources

# One Year Rolling Sum of Prison Usage



Source: <https://www.oregon.gov/CJC/SAC/Pages/snapshot.aspx>

# **PUBLIC SAFETY BRIEFING**

*Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council*

**DECEMBER 13, 2022**



*Let's team up for the 2023 Legislative Session*

**2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

## **Domestic Violence Information**

- Center for Hope and Safety





# \$10 MILLION FOR ODSVS TO END DOMESTIC & SEXUAL VIOLENCE



## SUPPORT SURVIVORS BY SUPPORTING THE PROGRAMS THAT SERVE THEM

### WHO WE ARE

Community-based DV/SA programs - like Center for Hope & Safety (CHS) - provide supportive, trauma-informed services to victims and survivors of domestic and sexual violence. The need for these supportive services continues to grow and the burden of essential service provision is challenged by staffing shortages, lack of funding, and other obstacles. Support \$10 million for ODSVS to help programs across the state continue to provide necessary and life-saving services.

"The Center for Hope & Safety did exactly what it's named: they gave me hope in knowing my family was going to be safe.[CHS] changes lives. You saved us. Thank you."  
- a survivor



### ACROSS THE STATE 5,245

the number of survivors in Oregon who received **emergency shelter** services between July 2021- June 2022 <sup>1</sup>

### 160,000

the number of **nights of shelter** provided between July 2021- June 2022 <sup>1</sup>

### 6,610

the number of **unmet requests for shelter** between July 2021- June 2022 <sup>1</sup>

### 90,941

the number of **crisis line calls answered** by programs in Oregon between July 2021- June 2022 <sup>1</sup>



### CHS BY THE NUMBERS

## 39,420

the **number of contacts** CHS received from July 2021 - June 2022

## 12,227

the number of **nights of shelter** CHS provided from July 2021 - 2022

## 8,299

the number of survivors who received **in-person support at our office** from July 2021 - June 2022



strongly agree/agree CHS **helped them make informed choices** about their situation

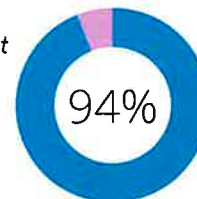
### SAFE SHELTER



"Thank you from the bottom of my heart for all your help, concern, and kindness. I was alone in this mess until you came by my side to help me. I truly benefited from your assistance and cannot thank you enough."  
- a survivor



strongly agree/agree that after working with CHS, they have **new ideas about how to stay safe**



strongly agree/agree that after working with our agency they know more about **resources and how to access them**

In a statewide survey, respondents identified **ODSVS** and Housing Assistance for Survivors as the **highest priorities** in need of new/additional investment.<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Data from DOJ for ODSVS Funding June 2021 - July 2022

<sup>2</sup> Data from 2021 Oregon Alliance the End Violence Against Women Survey

# DV/SA & CULTURALLY SPECIFIC PROGRAMS FUNDED BY ODSVS



**The following community-based programs provide vital services to vulnerable families across the state of Oregon. These services include confidential hotlines, shelter services, housing assistance and more.**

African Youth & Community Organization  
Bradley-Angle House  
Burns Paiute Tribe  
Call to Safety  
Canyon Crisis & Resource Center  
Center Against Rape & Domestic Violence  
Center for Hope & Safety  
Clackamas Womens Services  
Community Works, Inc.  
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians  
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians  
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon  
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Spring Reservation of Oregon  
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians  
Domestic Violence Resource Center, Inc.  
Domestic Violence Services, Inc.  
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon/Russian Oregon Social Services  
El Programa Hispano Católico  
Harney Helping Organization for Personal Emergencies  
HAVEN from Domestic Violence  
Heart of Grant County  
Helping Hands Against Violence, Inc  
Henderson House Family Crisis Shelter

Hope & Safety Alliance  
Illinois Valley Safe House Alliance  
Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization  
Impact NW  
Jackson County SART  
Klamath Crisis Center  
Lake County Crisis Center  
Legal Aid Services of Oregon  
MayDay, Inc.  
My Sisters Place  
Native American Youth & Family Center  
New Beginnings Intervention Center  
Northwest Family Services  
Oasis Advocacy & Shelter Inc.  
Oregon Law Center - Coos Bay Regional Office  
Oregon Law Center - Eugene Regional Office  
Peace at Home Advocacy Center  
Project DOVE  
Raphael House of Portland  
Sable House  
Safe Harbors  
SAFE of Columbia County  
Safety Compass  
Saving Grace Imagine Life Without Violence  
Self Enhancement, Inc.  
Sexual Assault Resource Center  
Sexual Assault Support Services  
Shelter From the Storm  
Siuslaw Outreach Services  
The Harbor, Inc.  
The Klamath Tribes  
The SAFE Project  
The Salvation Army  
Tides of Change  
Volunteers of America of Oregon, Inc. - Home Free  
Women's Crisis Support Team  
YWCA of Greater Portland



**Center for  
HOPE &  
SAFETY**  
*because everyone deserves  
a life free of violence*



# END HOUSING INSTABILITY FOR SURVIVORS

BY CONTINUING SURVIVOR HOUSING FUNDS

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Both in 2019 and 2021, the Oregon Alliance to End Violence Against Women found that permanent, affordable housing is the greatest need facing survivors of domestic and sexual violence in our state. The Survivor Housing Funds (SHF) have been instrumental in supporting survivors and their families in finding safe and permanent housing in the midst of a statewide housing shortage, rise in rent costs, and current inflation. But the work is not done. Support \$6 million in Survivor Housing Funds to end housing instability for survivors.

## CHS SHF BY THE NUMBERS 85

### 74%

the percentage of households who received assistance with minor children

the number of families assisted with Survivor Housing Funds between July 2021 - June 2022

### 68%

the percentage of households who received assistance to stay in safe housing

### SHF RECIPIENT THROUGH CHS

Translated from Spanish:

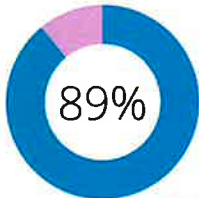
"I hereby write to you to thank you, infinitely, to Center for Hope & Safety and its Advocates...for the financial aid that was granted to my family and me to have a dignified and safe place to live. Thank you very much for this noble work...I urge you to continue to help all those who need this program; because we all deserve a life free of violence." - a survivor



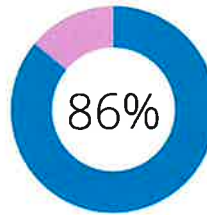
### FROM A CHS HOUSING ADVOCATE



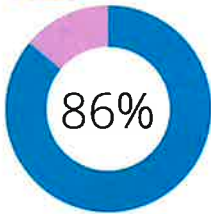
"Survivor reached out initially for support around a contestment hearing for her TRO against abuser. As she continued to work with us, she expressed the need for housing support. We were able to provide the financial assistance for half of her move in expenses to get her safely into her new home." - an advocate



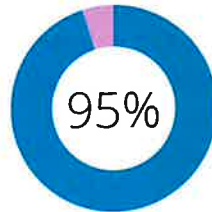
89% survivors with safe housing 3 months after receiving assistance<sup>1</sup>



86% survivors stating that having stable housing has helped them **keep a job, get a job, attend school, receive medical/mental health, or manage child custody**<sup>1</sup>



86% survivors with children who report that **their children are more safe and stable**<sup>1</sup>



95% survivors reporting they **feel better off** than they did prior to receiving assistance<sup>1</sup>



## \$6 MILLION FOR SURVIVOR HOUSING FUNDS

TO END HOUSING INSTABILITY FOR SURVIVORS & THEIR FAMILIES

<sup>1</sup> Data from DOJ for SHF Funding June 2021 - July 2022. Please note: data only represents the first 6 months of that Fiscal Year.



## DV/SA & CULTURALLY SPECIFIC PROGRAMS FUNDED BY SHF

**The following community-based programs provide vital services to vulnerable families across the state of Oregon. These services include confidential hotlines, shelter services, housing assistance and more.**

A Village for One  
African Youth & Community Organization  
Bradley-Angle House  
Bridges Oregon  
Canyon Crisis & Resource Center  
Center Against Rape & Domestic Violence  
Center for Hope & Safety  
Clackamas Womens Services  
Community Works, Inc.  
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians  
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians  
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation  
Disability Rights Oregon  
Domestic Violence Resource Center, Inc.  
Domestic Violence Services, Inc.  
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon/Russian Oregon Social Services  
El Programa Hispano Católico  
HAVEN from Domestic Violence  
Heart of Grant County  
Helping Hands Against Violence, Inc  
Henderson House Family Crisis Shelter  
Hope & Safety Alliance  
Illinois Valley Safe House Alliance  
Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization  
Impact NW  
J Bar J Youth Services  
Jackson County SART  
Janus Youth Programs, Inc.

Klamath Crisis Center  
Lake County Crisis Center  
Lutheran Community Services Northwest  
MayDay, Inc.  
Mercy Foundation, Inc.  
Muslimahs United  
My Sisters Place  
Native American Youth & Family Center  
Northwest Family Services  
Northwest Human Services, Inc.  
Oasis Advocacy & Shelter Inc.  
Peace at Home Advocacy Center  
Project DOVE  
Raphael House of Portland  
Sable House  
Safe Harbors  
SAFE of Columbia County  
Safety Compass  
Saving Grace Imagine Life Without Violence  
Self Enhancement, Inc.  
Sexual Assault Resource Center  
Sexual Assault Support Services  
Shelter From the Storm  
Siuslaw Outreach Services  
The Harbor, Inc.  
The Next Door Inc.  
The SAFE Project  
The Salvation Army  
Tides of Change  
Volunteers of America of Oregon, Inc. - Home Free  
Women's Crisis Support Team  
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