



DRAFT

Legislators' Public Safety Briefing With Marion County Civic Leaders



Tuesday, January 29, 2019

4:30 – 6:00 p.m.

Refreshments will be served!

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

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MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

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Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council 2019 Legislative Agenda

WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

The problem. Drug abuse, chronic health conditions, and homelessness are prevalent issues affecting the criminal justice system in Marion County (population 339,200 in 2017). Marion County continues to have one of the highest per capita rates of prison inmates of any Oregon county, with 600 inmates releasing to Marion County each year from state prisons and 3,300 people on parole or probation. Four of the 14 state correctional facilities are located in the county, along with the state juvenile corrections facility and the Oregon State Hospital for offenders with psychiatric diagnoses. The Marion County Sheriff's Office also operates the third largest jail in Oregon, with more than 16,000 annual bookings. More than 90% of prison inmates from Marion County will return to Marion County communities.

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

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

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

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

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

Governance

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

Evidence-Based Practices

- Prison reach-ins reduced “no show” rates for clients immediately after release from 30% to 2%.
- Post-prison recidivism rates dropped to 14% in 2014, the lowest on record.
- More than half the highest risk clients are employed or in school, compared with the state benchmark of 39%.
- Jail Reentry graduates were 58.8% less likely to be arrested for a new offense and 38% less likely to have a new incarceration, compared with the general post-prison, high-risk population.
- Student Opportunity for Results, or SOAR, participants were 28.9% less likely to be arrested for a new offense and 20.9% less likely to be convicted of a new felony than other high-risk clients on supervision in Marion County. SOAR clients participate in an intensive 12-week treatment and employment program on the Chemeketa Community College campus.
- The De Muniz Resource Center, a one-stop reentry center operated by the Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency, connected with nearly 6,000 clients since opening in 2011. Because of a 38% increase in caseloads, a second navigator joined the staff in April 2017.
- Marion County has led the state in reducing prison admissions for justice reinvestment offenses. The Senate Bill 416 Diversion Program has had the greatest impact on meeting state diversion targets, through client participation in evidence-based cognitive, motivation, and substance abuse treatment; case management; and mentoring services.

Policy

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

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



Marion County Public Safety Coordinating Council 2019 Legislative Agenda

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BASELINE FUNDING

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

be. This exhaustive and almost two-year process resulted in an increase in the daily client cost calculation from \$11.69 to \$14.249, which increases the baseline funding to \$332 million for 2019-21. However, the Governor's Recommended Budget recommends a current service level in the community corrections budget of only \$279 million, based on an inflation factor. **Marion County supports the current service level at \$332 million, based on the time study calculation.**

WORKGROUP ON REENTRY, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING LEGISLATION

SUPPORT LC 955 requiring each professional licensing board to study criminal background criteria and character standards for licensure, certification or other authorization to provide occupational or professional service regulated by board. This bill addresses the barriers ex-offenders face when trying to get an occupational or professional license resulting from their criminal background or other rules or policies around character.

SUPPORT ending debt-based driver's license suspension. Over the past decade, 334,338 Oregonians have had their driving privileges suspended. These suspensions were not for traffic safety incidents, but because individuals could not pay fines associated with non-criminal traffic violations. Proponents of the legislation assert that suspending a driver's license deprives people of transportation necessary to get to work, take children to school, keep medical appointments, and care for ill and disabled family members.

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

JUVENILE JUSTICE

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SUPPORT recommendations from the Measure 11 workgroups. Four workgroups are working on Measure 11 legislative recommendations for the 2019 session. [[List legislative recommendations.](#)]

SUPPORT recommendations from the workgroup on youth with specialized needs who require mental health resources. The workgroup recommended options to divert mentally youth from detention and the juvenile justice system. [[List legislative recommendations.](#)]

SUPPORT legislation on juvenile detention guidelines. This legislation came out of the report “Don’t Look Around: A Window Into Inhumane Conditions for Youth at NORCOR, where concerns were documented about lack of mental health and social development needs of youth placed in juvenile detention (<https://droregon.org/investigative-report-conditions-youth-norcor/>) ([Add description here of proposed legislation provisions on juvenile detention.](#)) In addition, the council supports legislative funding to help cover the cost of additional services for detention.

MENTAL HEALTH

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE-BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PARTNERSHIP

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

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

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

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

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

OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY “370” AID AND ASSIST POPULATION

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

OREGON HEALTH PLAN/MEDICAID

SUPPORT LC 371 that supports staff and technology at the Oregon Health Authority for CCO 2.0.

The Oregon Health Authority is currently undertaking a significant advancement of the coordinated care model with a focus on the following four areas to further transform CCOs. Policy Option Package 416 provides \$1 million to support this effort.

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT

CONTACTS:

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Woodburn Police Chief Jim Ferraris	503-982-2350	jim.ferraris@ci.woodburn.or.us
Oregon State Police Lt. Michael Iwai	503-569-5379	michael.iwai@state.or.us

PROSECUTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICE EVIDENCE

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

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

COST OF CRIME IMPACT STATEMENTS

SUPPORT legislation requiring a Community Impact Fiscal Impact Statement that considers the statewide impacts of proposed public policy on the criminal justice system. The cost-benefit analysis would consider costs of incarceration, savings of prison beds, and avoided victim and taxpayer costs. The legislation is based on the experience of the State of Washington.

VICTIM SERVICES

CONTACTS:

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

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

SUPPORT legislation prioritizing housing funds for survivors of domestic violence and protecting tenants from unfair evictions and extreme rent increases. Four in ten Oregonians rent their homes and are at risk of displacement from rent spikes or unfair eviction at any time. Renters who pay rent on time and comply with the rules are still at risk of displacement with 30 to 90 days' notice of no-cause eviction or extreme rent increase. This legislation would create a just-cause eviction standard, requiring a legitimate reason for termination, such as a tenant violating a lease or a landlord's business or family necessity; and repeal the state prohibition on local jurisdictions' ability to consider rent stabilization policies, such as ordinances that would slow the rate and speed of rent increases for tenants, while still allowing landlords a reasonable rate of return. The bill would also preserve a landlord's right to make a reasonable return on investment and make business or family decisions about property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

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SUPPORT the Oregon Housing Stability Council’s 2019 legislative agenda.

Strategies include:

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

SUPPORT the Oregon Housing Alliance legislative recommendations.

Proposals include:

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



OREGON

THE MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

Background & Membership

MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL BACKGROUND

MEASURE 11 AND SENATE BILL 1145

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

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

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

LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCILS

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

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

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

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

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE

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

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

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

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



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2019 Membership Roster and Contact Information

NAME	AFFILIATION/ADDRESS	WORK PHONE	EMAIL
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Robert Carney	Councilor City of Woodburn 270 Montgomery Street Woodburn, OR 97071	503-982-5228	carneyrj@wbcable.net
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Kim Doster	Veterans' Representative	503-463-0134	kimb@tntmanagement.com
Jayne Downing	Executive Director Center for Hope and Safety 605 Center Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-378-1572	jayne@hopeandsafety.org
Chief Jim Ferraris	City of Woodburn Police Department 1060 Mount Hood Avenue Woodburn, OR 97071	503-982-2350	jim.ferraris@ci.woodburn.or.us
Don Frederickson, Vice-Chair	Business Representative Skyline Ford Sales Inc., 2510 Commercial Street SE Salem, OR 97302	503-581-2411 x127 503-551-4975	skyford@aol.com
The Honorable Courtland Geyer	Marion County Circuit Court 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-588-5135	courtland.geyer@ojd.state.or.us
Tamra Goettsch	Director Marion County Community Services Department 555 Court Street NE PO Box 14500 Salem, OR 97309	503-589-3200	tgoettsch@co.marion.or.us
Troy Gregg	Director Marion County Juvenile Department 3030 Center Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-584-4806	tgregg@co.marion.or.us
Levi Herrera-Lopez	Director Mano a Mano Family Center 3850 Portland Road, Suite 214 Salem, OR 97301	503-315-2290	levi@manoamanofc.org



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2019 Membership Roster and Contact Information

NAME	AFFILIATION/ADDRESS	WORK PHONE	EMAIL
Councilor Roland Herrera	Citizen Member	503-779-9512	rolandherrera@comcast.net
Justin Hopkins	Executive Director Mid-Valley Behavioral Care Network 550 Hawthorne Avenue SE, Suite 140 Salem OR 97301	503-585-4991	jhopkins@mvbcn.org
Lt. Michael S. Iwai	Albany Area Command Oregon State Police 3400 Spicer Drive SE Albany, OR 97322	503-569-5379	michael.iwai@state.or.us
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Pastor Garland King	Citizen Member	971-283-2345	garvin1115@gmail.com
Greg Leo	Citizen Member	503-804-6391	greg@theleocompany.com
Representative Rick Lewis	House District 18 State Capitol 900 Court Street NE, H-479 Salem, OR 97301	503-986-1418	rep.ricklewis@oregonlegislature.gov
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Ed McKenney	Business Representative President, Gem Equipment 1010 N. Main Street Mt. Angel, OR 97362	503-845-1903	gem@gemequipment.com
Cary Moller	Administrator Marion County Health and Human Services Department 3180 Center Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-585-4978	cdmoller@co.marion.or.us
Chief Jerry Moore	City of Salem Police Department 555 Liberty Street SE Salem, OR 97301	503-588-6308	jmoore@cityofsalem.net
Sheriff Jason Myers	Marion County Sheriff's Office 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-589-3216	jmyers@co.marion.or.us
Diane Morse	Trial Court Administrator Marion County Circuit Court 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-584-4752	diane.m.morse@ojd.state.or.us



MARION COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2019 Membership Roster and Contact Information

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The Honorable Tracy Prall	Presiding Judge Marion County Circuit Court 100 High Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-373-4445	tracy.a.prall@ojd.state.or.us
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Mayor Kim Wallis	City of St. Paul 20239 Main Street NE St Paul, OR 97137	503-633-8231	mayor@stpaultel.com

* NON-VOTING MEMBER



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

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Patrice Altenhofen	Executive Director Family Building Blocks 2425 Lancaster Drive NE Salem, OR 97305	503-566-2132	patrice@familybuildingblocks.org
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Julie Huckestein	President Chemeketa Community College 4000 Lancaster Drive NE Salem, OR 97305	503-399-5050	julie.huckestein@chemeketa.edu
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Alison Kelley	Executive Director Liberty House 2685 4 th Street NE Salem, OR 97301	503-540-0288	akelley@libertyhousecenter.org
Michael Laharty	Executive Director Creekside Counseling 2586 12 th Place SE Salem, OR 97302	503-371-4160	jmlaharty@live.com



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

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