

AGENDA

BENTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Tuesday, July 27, 2021

GoToMeeting: <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/622882653>

or Dial 1 (669) 224-3412; Access Code 622-882-653#

Livestream: <http://facebook.com/BentonCoGov>

(Chair May Alter the Agenda)

THE BOARD WILL TAKE A BRIEF RECESS BETWEEN THE WORK SESSION AND BUSINESS MEETING

9:00 A.M.

I. Opening:

A. Introductions

B. Announcements

II. Comments from the Public

Time restrictions may be imposed on public comment, dependent on the business before the Board of Commissioners. Individual comment may be limited to three minutes.

III. Review and Approve Agenda

IV. Work Session

- 4.1 9:00 a.m., 1 hour – Discussion About Community-based Organizations Supporting Transition Out of Homelessness – Ben Danley, Community Outreach; Shawn Collins, Unity Shelter; Ann Craig, Jackson Street Youth Shelter; Allison Hobgood, Corvallis Daytime Drop-in Center
- 4.2 10:00 a.m., 30 minutes – Presentation from Criminal Justice Commission – Kelly Officer, Criminal Justice Commission Research Director
- 4.3 10:30 a.m., 1 hour – Continued Discussion on Justice System Improvement Project – Nick Kurth, JSIP Coordinator

The Board of Commissioners may call an executive session when necessary pursuant to ORS 192.660. The Board is not required to provide advance notice of an executive session. However, every effort will be made to give notice of an executive session. If an executive session is the only item on the agenda for the Board meeting, notice shall be given as for all public meetings (ORS 192.640(2)) and the notice shall state the specific reason for the executive session as required by ORS 192.660.

The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities should be made at least 48 hours before the meeting to the Board of Commissioners Office, (541) 766-6800.

BUSINESS MEETING

V. Information Sharing: (If time permits the following section will be heard. *The chief purpose of "Information Sharing" items is to allow the Board of Commissioners time and a venue to update one another of their individual activities.*)

- 5.1 Xanthippe Augerot, Chair
- 5.2 Nancy Wyse, Commissioner
- 5.3 Pat Malone, Commissioner
- 5.4 Joe Kerby, County Administrator

VI. Other

ORS 192.640(1)" . . . notice shall include a list of the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the meeting, but this requirement shall not limit the ability of a governing body to consider additional subjects."

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
BENTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

Tuesday, July 27, 2021

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9:00 a.m.

- Present:** **Xanthippe Augerot**, Chair; **Nancy Wyse**, Commissioner; **Pat Malone**, Commissioner; **Matt Wetherell**, Acting County Administrator; **Vance Croney**, County Counsel
- Staff:** **Teresa Farley**, **Joe Hahn**, **Lili'a Neville**, BOC staff; **Nick Kurth**, Justice System Improvement Project; **Erika Milo**, BOC Recorder; **Alyssa Rash**, Public Information Officer; **Jef Van Arsdall**, Sheriff's Office
- Guests:** **Catherine Biscoe**, Philomath City Council; **Jen Butler**, First Congregational Church Corvallis; **Laurie Chaplen**, **Jan Napack**, **Gabe Shepherd**, Corvallis City Council; **Shawn Collins**, **Tim Roach**, Unity Shelter; **Ann Craig**, Jackson Street Youth Shelter; **Ben Danley**, Community Outreach; **Ian Davidson**, **Kelly Officer**, Oregon Criminal Justice Commission; **Allison Hobgood**, Corvallis Daytime Drop-in Center; **Peggy Lynch**, Corvallis Women's League of Voters;

Chair Augerot called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m.

- I. Opening:**
 - A. Introductions**
 - B. Announcements**

Augerot acknowledged that Benton County is on the lands of the Kalapuya peoples, who are now part of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians. Residents of Benton County continue to cherish the lands and honor the people who lived here for many centuries.

II. Comments from the Public

Jen Butler, Senior Minister at Unity Christian Church: Butler commented that the City of Corvallis had returned to pre-pandemic policies of clearing camps of unhoused people. These actions were denounced by many service providers, who have asked the City to stop until there are appropriate alternative living and sleeping spaces. At the last Council meeting, the City passed ineffective measures not approved by the provider community. Butler asked the County to step into the leadership vacuum. Butler is thrilled with the Home, Opportunity, Planning, and Equity (HOPE) recommendations and City-County partnership, but it is necessary to move quicker and with more imagination. The inhumane practice of bulldozing camps continues and people are being displaced into the forest by heat, increasing the impact of fire and COVID-19 variants. Housing insecurity rises daily, with at least 150 known people living outside in Corvallis alone. The City says sanctioned or managed camping is not possible, yet the County has a successful managed camp. Butler asked the County to rise to the occasion now, not later.

Augerot responded that the Board will do their best to rise to the occasion. As a HOPE Board member, Augerot fully supports the recommendations to County and City and hopes groups can work together swiftly. Today the Board has invited service providers for the unhoused to discuss possible roles in HOPE work.

III. Review and Approve Agenda

No changes were made to the agenda.

IV. Work Session

4.1 Discussion About Community-based Organizations Supporting Transition Out of Homelessness – Ben Danley, Community Outreach, Incorporated (COI); Shawn Collins, Unity Shelter; Ann Craig, Jackson Street Youth Shelter (JSYS); Allison Hobgood, Corvallis Daytime Drop-in Center (CDDC)

Danley explained that COI serves people in Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties experiencing or at risk of homelessness. The main COI facility offers housing and case management, medical and dental care, children's services, day services, and behavioral counseling. The drug- and alcohol-free family dormitory offers transformational housing and wraparound services. The average time to complete the program is 6-9 months. COI is growing the aftercare program for those who want support after moving out. Reports of child homelessness are increasing. All residents receive case management, with special programs for veterans and young adults. COI operates all-volunteer medical and dental clinics in the Cities of Corvallis and Lebanon, and in rural Benton and Linn Counties. In fiscal Year 2020-21, one clinic had almost 1,300 visits. Services include diabetes education, psychology, and physical therapy. COI provides outpatient counseling and drug and alcohol abuse counseling for men and women. Some clients are COI residents, but about two-thirds are under-insured or uninsured community members. Mary's Place is a childcare center for children aged 6 weeks to 4 years with unique needs from being homeless or from highly transient families. In Linn and Benton Counties, childcare is more expensive than public university in-state tuition. COI also provides day services, food distribution, information referrals, and mail services. The newest program is a dormitory for young adults aged 18-25, about 15% of COI's population; COI works with Oregon Youth Authority, the Department of Human Services (DHS), Corvallis School District, and JSYS. The dormitory will open in a few weeks, provided enough staff can be hired.

COI is very excited about HOPE recommendations for data collection and sharing, a coordinated entry model, and client conferencing. COI is already a Crisis Resource Center (CRC), so that element is exciting. The most important but difficult aspect is creating places for people to go once stabilized. Danley suggested that HOPE not focus solely on the visibly homeless and public crises; many other people are homeless but less visible.

Napack requested annual budget numbers. Danley replied in the chat window that COI's Fiscal Year 2022 budget is about \$1.9 million.

Augerot asked to hear later how COI works with JSYS on the new youth dormitory.

Collins explained that basic social/psychological needs, safety needs, and physiological needs are all interrelated. Even if all three needs are addressed, trauma can create instability in clients. Unity Shelter focuses on people who are chronically homeless, unsheltered, or need transitional housing, and partners with Corvallis Housing First (CHF) on permanent supportive housing. To support a person, it is necessary to "do enough for long enough through networked supports and resources to restore and support recovery, stability, health, and ongoing positive engagement." Unity provides opportunities for resources, dignity, learning, volunteerism, and employment. Unity's mission is providing safe shelter through collaborative care and community engagement. Safety for residents and community members is central.

Unity program sites expanded during the pandemic to include the Men's Shelter, Hygiene Center, Room at the Inn (24/7 women's shelter), SafePlace microshelters, and The Inn (24/7 non-congregate shelter for men, women, or couples). Currently Unity has 76 total shelter beds and 26 transitional housing microshelters. In September 2021, Unity will probably increase capacity slightly at the Men's Shelter, while reducing capacity at the Women's Shelter, for a total of about 70-90 beds going forward. About 10-12 more microshelters will be developed by the end of 2021. Partnerships include local churches, Samaritan Health Services, Benton County Health Department, Veterans Services, CHF, Linn-Benton Food Share, community volunteers, donors, restaurants, and others.

In 2020-21, Unity staff learned that shelter and transitional housing must address the whole person and require:

- More food supports, which also support dental health.
- More physical health supports. Emergency Room (ER) experiences in Corvallis are frequently poor for those experiencing homelessness, who typically lack primary care providers. Samaritan Mobile services were diverted to other uses by the pandemic. Mobile medical care for sheltered and unsheltered people is needed.
- More mental health supports. Access is often very challenging, especially for those with co-occurring mental and behavioral health needs. Patients may receive multiple antipsychotics at the ER which results in incorrect assessment and premature release.
- More compassion, creativity, crisis support, and flexible options for housing.

Collins described how Unity could help with the following HOPE recommendations:

Item 1: Facilitate and coordinate data improvement efforts. Unity documents all programs within Shelterware software. The Federal Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) provides coordinated entry data. Service providers should use such systems instead of repeatedly interviewing people about traumas.

Item 3: Improve care coordination using the hub model. Unity continues to develop internal capacity for care coordination, partnering with CHF.

Item 4: Collaborate with social service and health care partners to increase the number of case managers. Unity is committed to contracting for and developing internal capacity for whole person case management. More clarity and definition is needed.

Item 5: Pursue implementation of a crisis response team. A model of Law Enforcement plus Mental Health providers is good in many cases, but more non-police response is also needed.

Item 6: Provide organizational capacity to facilitate and coordinate providers in establishing a 24/7/365 sheltering system. Collins noted that shelters should not be expanded without corresponding services.

Malone shared touring the inadequate County Jail yesterday. Law Enforcement is part of the package; a future Correctional Facility, not just a place to store people, will be part of the solution. No one entity can solve the problem, so partnership is essential.

Augerot felt that one of the biggest challenges is creating a system that addresses both immediate and long-term need. The County needs more shelter, but it also takes staff to adjust people to living housed. It is hard to even get enough staff. Augerot requested recommendations of where to start now.

Collins shared that Unity has recently found good staff in recent graduates of Social Work and Public Health programs at Oregon State University and Portland State University (PSU). It is important not to focus overly on credentials; emotional intelligence and compassion do not necessarily come with a degree. In addition to crisis support and counseling, it is important to educate the community about mental health needs, increasing the pool of volunteers and advocates. Collins's biggest organizational need is for volunteers to spend more time socially interacting with Unity clients.

Wyse thanked Collins for highlighting comprehensive needs. Facilities are important, but so are staff and service needs.

Malone emphasized that coordination and partners are needed to combine the pieces of solutions into a smooth enough continuum to solve these problems.

In the chat window, Collins shared that Unity's 2022 budget is about \$1.5 million, including \$250,000 in one-time renovation costs for the Men's Shelter. Ongoing operations are about \$1.2 million annually.

Craig explained that youth homelessness is a major pathway to adult homelessness, which JSYS seeks to prevent. The HOPE plan mostly focuses on visible chronic adult homelessness; underlying that is the issue of poverty, where one job loss or illness can lead to loss of housing. Craig shared a video about JSYS services and client testimonials. JSYS performs community outreach and helps youth find a better living situation or treatment facility. Clients learn how to get a job, pay taxes, start savings, and be independent.

The JSYS continuum of care includes street and school outreach, drop-in centers, mentoring, support groups, mental health, case management for ages 10-24, shelters for minors ages 10-17, housing during crisis, family mediation, aftercare, and education assistance. The Next Steps Program for ages 18-24 provides supportive housing, life skills, mental health, case management, employment support, and aftercare. Regarding the HOPE plan, JSYS is using COVID-19 funds to invest in organizational capacity with additional training, software systems, beds, program staffing, and mental health services. Diverse funding includes private, local, State, and Federal sources, but more is needed to sustain the JSYS capacity initiative. Staffing is the main expense. JSYS also advocates for State funding. Oregon House Bill 2544 just passed, providing about \$2 million statewide for the biennium. JSYS is participating in a statewide assessment of youth homelessness, which will show the number of units and services each region needs and approximate costs to be requested from the Legislature. Youth participated in developing the proposed plan. The 26 Oregon counties in the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program are applying for a multi-million dollar grant from Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for a youth homelessness demonstration program.

Because JSYS receives Federal funding through the Administration of Children and Families, JSYS data is entered in HMIS, supported by CoC. JSYS hopes to move to paperless files this year and contract with Social Solutions for case management software. Outcomes (e.g. family unification, school graduation) are mainly measured through life skills assessments at various points from entry through exit; JSYS is working to improve assessments. Outcomes are defined based on Federal grant requirements and statewide peers.

Main JSYS partners include local schools' homeless liaisons and counselors, Juvenile Justice probation officers, Child Welfare case workers, and volunteers, businesses, and agencies that provide in-kind items and services. PSU is developing a Case Management certification for

youth homelessness, which will be shared statewide. The JSYS outreach team goes to parks, schools, and camps to meet teens, and is trained to assess for human trafficking victims and provide preventative support groups.

JSYS shelters are for minors, thus not part of the HOPE recommendations. JSYS shelters are licensed by DHS as a childcare agency. JSYS would like to lead a CRC for coordinated entry for unaccompanied minors. JSYS also has a strength in working with Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay, Trans, and Queer youth, who are a large percentage of the homeless youth population. The JSYS Young Adult Transitional Housing Program expanded in Corvallis in 2020, with three tiers including housing, mental health services, case management, and skills training. Depending on the tier, participants pay into a savings plan or pay partial or full but low rent.

JSYS would like to participate in discussions of the HOPE recommendation for affordable family housing. Safe temporary housing for families in crisis helps prevent other issues.

Augerot stated that it was difficult for the HOPE Board to choose what to focus on in its first year; all speakers have noted gaps. Youth homelessness is clearly a gateway into adult homelessness, often rooted in trauma.

Danley commented in the chat window that the Next Steps program could be a great Young Adult partnership with JSYS, being able to refer residents back and forth; the programs provide distinct services. Danley added aloud that there will be many opportunities to collaborate when COI opens its youth dormitory, as both organizations provide great life skills training.

Craig agreed that youth have a huge need which is different from that of adults experiencing chronic homelessness. The Chapin Hall report on National Youth Homelessness says that one in 10 of the older youth population experienced homelessness that year. JSYS also works with homeless college students. COI offers daycare for young adults with young children, and drug and alcohol services; many clients began as teens and moved into housing. COI moves clients to a less monitored independence, whereas shelters are staffed 24/7. Clients are expected to put in the work.

Augerot felt the programs sounded very complementary, with different levels of supervision and supports, creating additive resources. Augerot praised Craig's statewide funding advocacy.

Hobgood shared that the CDDC motto is "where needs are met." CDDC is a day community center offering a very low barrier resource navigation hub for people in chronic poverty, many of whom are unhoused. CDDC serves 50-70 people daily Monday through Friday, meeting basic needs and offering assistance, hospitality, advocacy, community, and social support across emergency, transitional, and ongoing life circumstances. Attendees are considered guests, not clients. CDDC is committed to inclusive and culturally responsive services to enable health and equity for people marginalized due to poverty. CDDC is the lowest barrier point of access in Benton County. Hobgood shared a video about CDDC services and testimonials from guests.

Seventy-six percent of CDDC guests self-report having disabilities. CDDC helps guests navigate basic needs such as housing lists, tax reports, referrals, mail locations, clothes and toiletries, food security, medication co-pays and pickup, transportation fees, and onsite counseling. CDDC works closely with the Benton County Mental Health Harm Reduction Team, and provides physical healthcare in collaboration with Samaritan and County Health Navigators, CHF Case Management Coordinators, Community Services Consortium (CSC), and direct street outreach. Hobgood is CDDC's first paid Executive Director, with five staff. CDDC is supported through

50% grants (private, Federal, City, etc.), 45% donations, and 5% income from the Homeless Employment Lodging Program, which provides day labor opportunities. CDDC's budget is about \$300,000 per year.

Regarding HOPE recommendations, CDDC is already working to align and coordinate existing services and improve data collection, especially for people experiencing homelessness or behavioral health crisis. CDDC is also interested in establishing a more robust 24/7 shelter for all populations and a CRC for coordinated entry. However, CDDC is an important low barrier access point for people who would be daunted by a larger CRC. CDDC is already working with Corvallis Police Department and Benton County Mental Health on crisis co-response. Hobgood advocates a non-law enforcement model of response. More fulltime case managers are needed.

Augerot agreed that CDDC provides both dignity and services, and it is important to retain that aspect if a more formal CRC is established.

Chair Augerot recessed the meeting at 10:28 a.m.

Chair Augerot resumed the meeting at 10:33 a.m.

4.2 Presentation from Criminal Justice Commission – Kelly Officer, Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (OCJC) Research Director; Ian Davidson, OCJC Justice Reinvestment Programs Manager

Officer presented on the OCJC, whose mission is “to improve the legitimacy, efficiency and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.” OCJC’s primary duty is “to develop and maintain state criminal justice policy and a comprehensive long-range plan for a coordinated state criminal justice program that encompasses public safety, offender accountability, crime reduction and prevention, and offender treatment and accountability.” OCJC has 20 staff members and has divisions for programs, research, and operations.

Davidson described how OCJC awards Federal pass-through public safety grants, such as the Coronavirus Supplemental Funding Grant and Residential Substance Abuse Grant. If the County is interested in applying for one of these grants, OCJC may be able to assist. OCJC also administers statewide public safety grants. Benton County receives the Specialty Court Grant and Justice Reinvestment Grant, and might be interested in the Improving People’s Access to Community-Based Treatments, Support and Services Grant, among others.

OCJC also offers technical assistance. In 2019, House Bill 3064 created the Justice Reinvestment Equity Advisory Committee to report to the Legislature in 2020. The committee recommended: lengthening grant timelines to allow more community input; asking counties to engage with historically underserved communities throughout the process; more focus on process, not just outcome; and making equity data more accessible to counties. Many recommendations are applicable to OCJC.

Officer explained that OCJC is the statistical analysis center for Oregon. OCJC performs recidivism analysis, fiscal policy and cost benefit analysis, and racial and ethnic impact analyses, which are provided to the Governor, Legislature, and public safety stakeholders. Officer described a program tracking prison youth in Junction City, with the goal of controlling prison growth. Justice reinvestment was selected instead of expanding the facility, using grants to improve County public safety systems. This reduced prison use and recidivism while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable. As a result, the prison population was projected

not to grow as quickly, avoiding the cost of facility expansion. Justice reinvestment has been successful.

Officer demonstrated an OCJC interactive data dashboard designed to embed equity into the grant process and make data more accessible. Officer showed comparisons of race, ethnicity, and gender demographics in individuals with local probation or local control sentences, compared to the percentage of those demographics in the state or county population. This can spur conversation for planning grants and justice reinvestment by identifying service gaps such as language barriers or culturally specific services. For instance, from 2015-2019, 7.2% of those receiving probation or local control sentences statewide are Black men, but Black men make up only 3% of Oregon's population. This shows a disparity in probation and local control intake, with a similar disparity in statewide prison intake. In Benton County over the same period, 3.7% of those sentenced to probation or local control were Black men, but Black men make up only 2% of the population. However, it is difficult to analyze causes or gaps at this level due to the small numbers of individuals (14 men over 5 years). Latinos in Benton County showed a disparity of 12% sentencing versus 7.7% of population (46 men). Prison intake was 7% Black men versus 2% of the population (17 men), and 13.4% Latinos versus 7.7% of the population (32 men). Additional information to be provided in an appendix.

Augerot praised the new dashboards, which indicate a need for more culturally appropriate services, awareness of social determinants, and other work. Wyse and Malone concurred.

Augerot asked if the County can contact OCJC for technical assistance and advice on assembling County data, from an individual's initial contact with Law Enforcement to parole and probation.

Officer replied that OCJC could participate in discussions and provide data, along with input on how to fill gaps and track data. OCJC examines overlaps between criminal justice and health data for populations at different points within the system.

Malone asked about the Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant, a current hot topic.

Davidson explained that the County could apply for \$60 million, a doubling of pass-through funding. The grant typically supports the Sheriff's Office or a County-City Law Enforcement collaboration to seek and handle illegal marijuana grows.

Augerot noted this is an increasing issue.

4.3 Continued Discussion on Justice System Improvement Project (JSIP) – Nick Kurth, JSIP Coordinator

Kurth resumed the July 20, 2021 conversation on this topic, in which District Attorney John Haroldson proposed adding wings to the historic courthouse (HCH). Kurth explained that DLR Group studied this concept thoroughly eight months ago and dismissed it after discussing with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Operations Team. Expansion would mean higher costs, losing \$20 million in matching funds, and would present many accessibility challenges, as well as being unlikely to pass the historic review process. Kurth shared DLR's study with the Board this morning, and asked if this information was sufficient.

Malone and Wyse thanked Kurth for the background review.

Kurth shared that Natural Areas, Parks and Events Director Lynne McKee, DLR members, and Facilities Director Paul Wallsinger met yesterday. DLR has not studied the HCH structurally, but has made limited observations which do not suggest that structural elements have been compromised. Because the HCH is constructed of masonry blocks with cement skin, any settling would cause extensive cracking in the skin. Wallsinger has been gathering data on the crack monitors Haroldson mentioned, and will provide a summary. Kurth to follow up with McKee.

Kurth returned to the question of which facilities are options for the bond measure. The Board and staff are still not fully aligned regarding the HCH. Kurth asked if the Board agreed that it is best practice to put the District Attorney's Office (DAO) in the new courthouse.

Augerot affirmed.

Malone liked having the DAO in the new courthouse, but requested more time to examine uses for the HCH and funds needed for upgrades.

Kurth shared that the plan is to perform a feasibility study and potentially a business analysis to determine an appropriate reuse of the HCH. The proposal is to locate the DAO in the new courthouse and then determine how to use the HCH and how to fund upgrades, whether through the JSIP bond measure, another bond measure, or a public-private partnership.

Wyse asked Kurth to restate the initial question.

Kurth asked if the Board supports strategically pursuing locating the DAO in the proposed new courthouse.

Wyse asked whether the public would still be asked for input on the HCH if the Board decides now to put the DAO in the new courthouse.

Kurth clarified that at that point, the question for the public becomes, "Do you support some other use of the HCH and including \$12-15 million for seismic upgrades to make it safe for a to-be-determined use?"

Wyse requested a one-on-one meeting with Kurth.

Augerot noted that Kurth's small group presentation last night offered three alternatives: keep the DAO in the HCH (the most expensive option, not best practice); invest in HCH seismic upgrades, either through the bond, or not; or do nothing to improve the HCH and keep it for other uses. The number of questions makes it hard for groups to provide input. It is much easier for people to respond if the Board simply invites feedback on including the HCH upgrade in the bond.

Wyse felt that insufficient information was provided for this decision. There was no informational packet for this meeting and Wyse was not familiar with Kurth's presentation.

Van Arsdall stated that his top priority is a new Jail, which houses both adults in custody and staff. Whatever option is presented to the public, it needs to be what the community truly wants and needs. The community understands the need for the Jail, or rather Correctional Facility; Van Arsdall noted this terminology because it is important to expand programs, not just house people.

Augerot felt that Wyse and Malone should have an opportunity to review the presentation; last night's discussion included which facilities are most important, which sites best support them, and how to do this affordably. The HCH was also discussed. The Board does not need to make final facility decisions until fall 2021, but answering Kurth's question would help simplify some discussion points in the presentation.

Malone agreed with Van Arsdall that the Correctional Facility is a top priority.

Kurth asked if Wyse had enough information to discuss prioritization of facilities in the bond.

Wyse replied possibly, depending on the direction of the one-on-one meeting with Kurth.

Augerot asked if the Board needs to prioritize facilities at this time, or can continue with engagement to ascertain community priorities.

Van Arsdall noted that other important facilities need to be addressed. Electeds need to see the results of community engagement.

Kurth requested direction on what to ask the public. If the Board is undecided about prioritizing facilities, the relative importance of buildings becomes unclear.

Augerot felt it was clear in last night's discussion that these were all important facilities, and that a Correctional Facility was first priority. The Board can say this has been studied through assessment, visioning and redesign with DLR, and this is the suite of facilities the Board recommends to build and improve the Justice System. This framing worked last night.

Wyse asked if it would be helpful for the Board to make a motion.

Kurth affirmed. There needs to be some alignment on what to ask the public. The Operations Team believes all these facilities are important and can be included for \$100 million.

Malone requested a spreadsheet showing that it is possible to have the desired facilities for a cost under \$100 million. Malone was not ready to approve something that is not yet clear.

Kurth offered to speak with each Board member individually.

Augerot asked Kurth if further discussion was needed prior to public engagement this afternoon.

Kurth replied this was sufficient.

Augerot agreed. Small group engagements are providing initial feedback; large group engagement begins September or early October 2021, to confirm that the initial feedback was captured accurately. Then the Board should have a preferred list of facilities and a clearer idea of costs.

Neville noted that Rash is leading JSIP public engagement, and invited Wyse and Malone to meet individually with Rash about concerns and expectations.

Wyse requested a meeting with Rash.

Chair Augerot recessed the meeting at 11:31 a.m.

Chair Augerot resumed the meeting at 11:36 a.m.

V. Information Sharing

5.1 Xanthippe Augerot, Chair

Augerot shared that the focus of Information Sharing has shifted over time, from updating fellow electeds on individual meetings, to sharing electeds' activities with the community. Augerot appreciated recent Board tours of Bellfountain Park, timberlands, and the County Jail.

Augerot received a letter from Cascades West Council of Governments requesting ongoing funding to expand the Stand By Me (SBM) program. The letter was also sent to Lincoln County Commissioner Claire Hall and Linn County Commissioner Roger Nyquist, asking all three counties to participate. Augerot to share the letter with Malone and Wyse for later discussion. SBM has brought in several grants and is working with Kidco Head Start in Benton and Linn Counties, CSC, and other groups. SBM helps families with financial stability, which also helps with education and housing stability. Upstream interventions lead to greater success throughout life.

The Board received an email from Association of Oregon Counties (AOC) Executive Director Gina Nikkel, inviting Benton County to participate in technical assistance opportunities. AOC proposes to facilitate meetings between counties on housing and water issues, but Benton must provide \$25,000 from Housing and Urban Development funding for each item. Augerot asked the Board to review the proposal for a more extensive American Rescue Plan Act planning discussion at the next Goal Setting meeting.

5.2 Nancy Wyse, Commissioner

Wyse attended the Bellfountain Park grand reopening, and thanked staff for time and dedication to ensure the park serves the broader community. Oregon Commissioners are required to tour the County Jail annually. The Benton County Jail is inadequate, which makes Wyse even more passionate about JSIP and acquiring a new correctional facility.

5.3 Pat Malone, Commissioner

Malone attended the Board's annual forestry tour, which raised the issue of fire evacuation routes and housing areas with only one access. Malone also toured the Jail, which, due to lack of space, is a jail rather than a correctional facility, with minimal space for programs or counseling that should be included.

Malone recently met with Representative Dan Rayfield, who provided information on recent legislation, and attended Rayfield's town hall meeting. Malone praised Rayfield's work ethic and grasp of the issues.

Last month the County received a \$9990,000 community pass-through grant to help pave the section of the Corvallis-to-Albany Bicycle Path from Conifer Boulevard to Merlot Avenue. Malone hoped for a future path parallel to Highway 99 from north Corvallis to the City of Adair Village, a system to help people commute to work and exercise, reducing income inequality.

Shortly before July 4, 2021 the Board received several requests to ban fireworks in the County. This was too short notice to be very effective, but Malone would like to discuss how Benton can

foster awareness of wildfire risks, with help from the Oregon Department of Forestry. Climate disruption is causing longer dry seasons and heat domes. Public awareness is needed.

Augerot concurred.

Malone added that Lane County banned fireworks last week; a larger regional approach is most likely to succeed. Malone suggested discussions with neighboring counties and other partners.

5.4 Matt Wetherell, Acting County Administrator

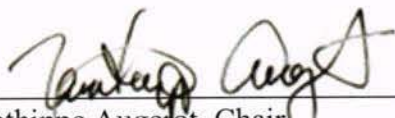
No business was discussed.

VI. Other

No other business was discussed.

VII. Adjournment

Chair Augerot adjourned the meeting at 11:57 a.m.



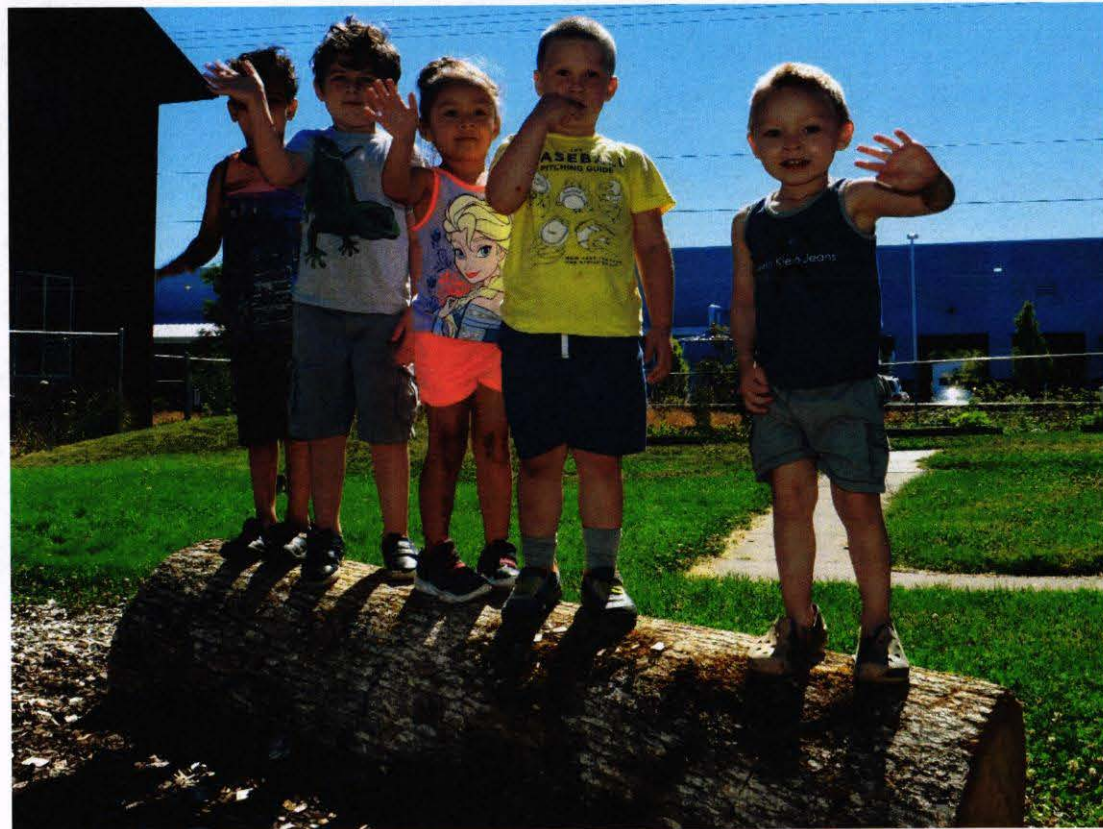
Xanthippe Augerot, Chair



Erika Milo, Recorder

** NOTE: Items denoted with an asterisk do NOT have accompanying written materials in the meeting packet.*

Questions?



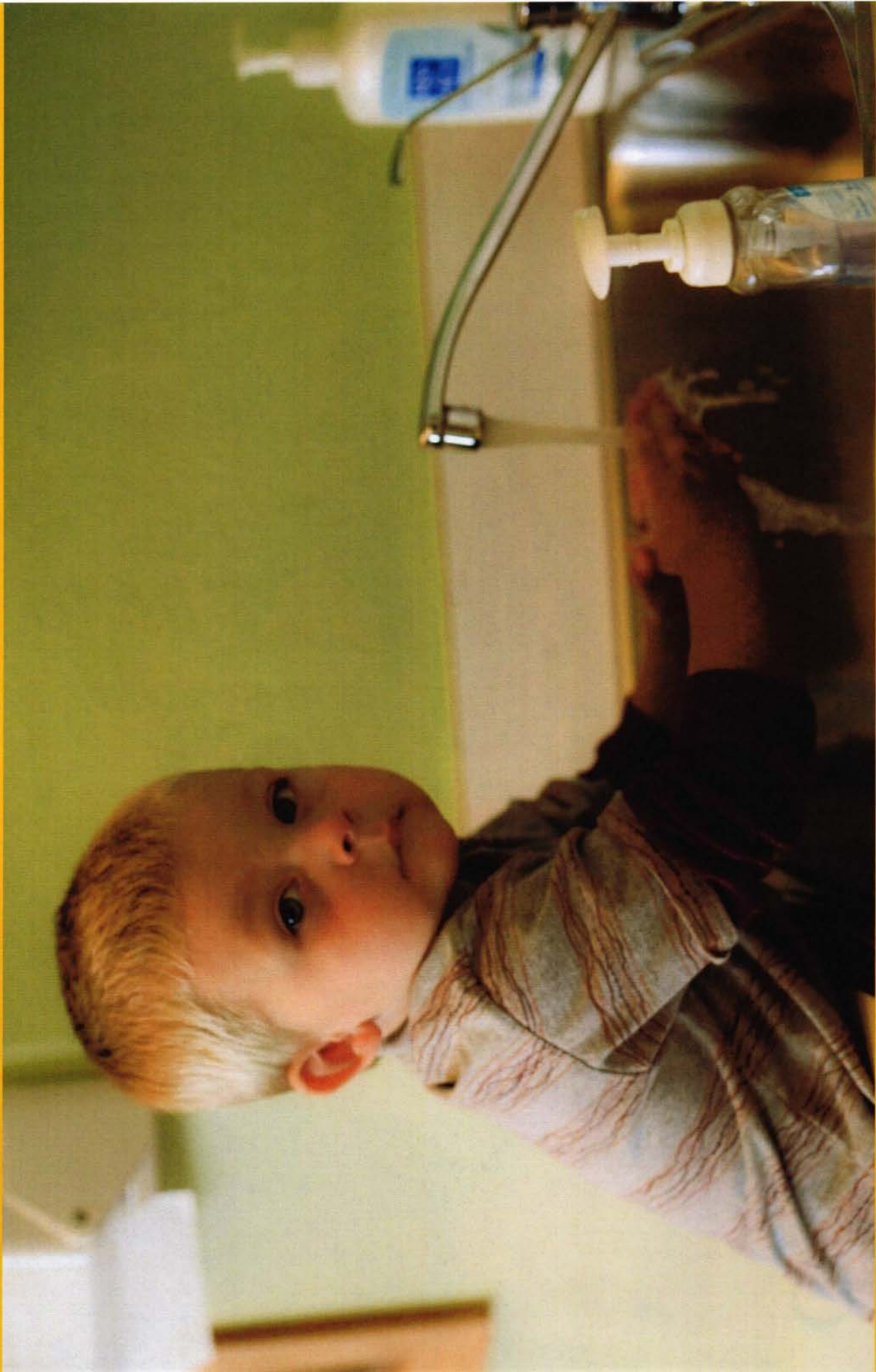
Ben Danley | 541-758-3000 | bdanley@communityoutreachinc.org



COI



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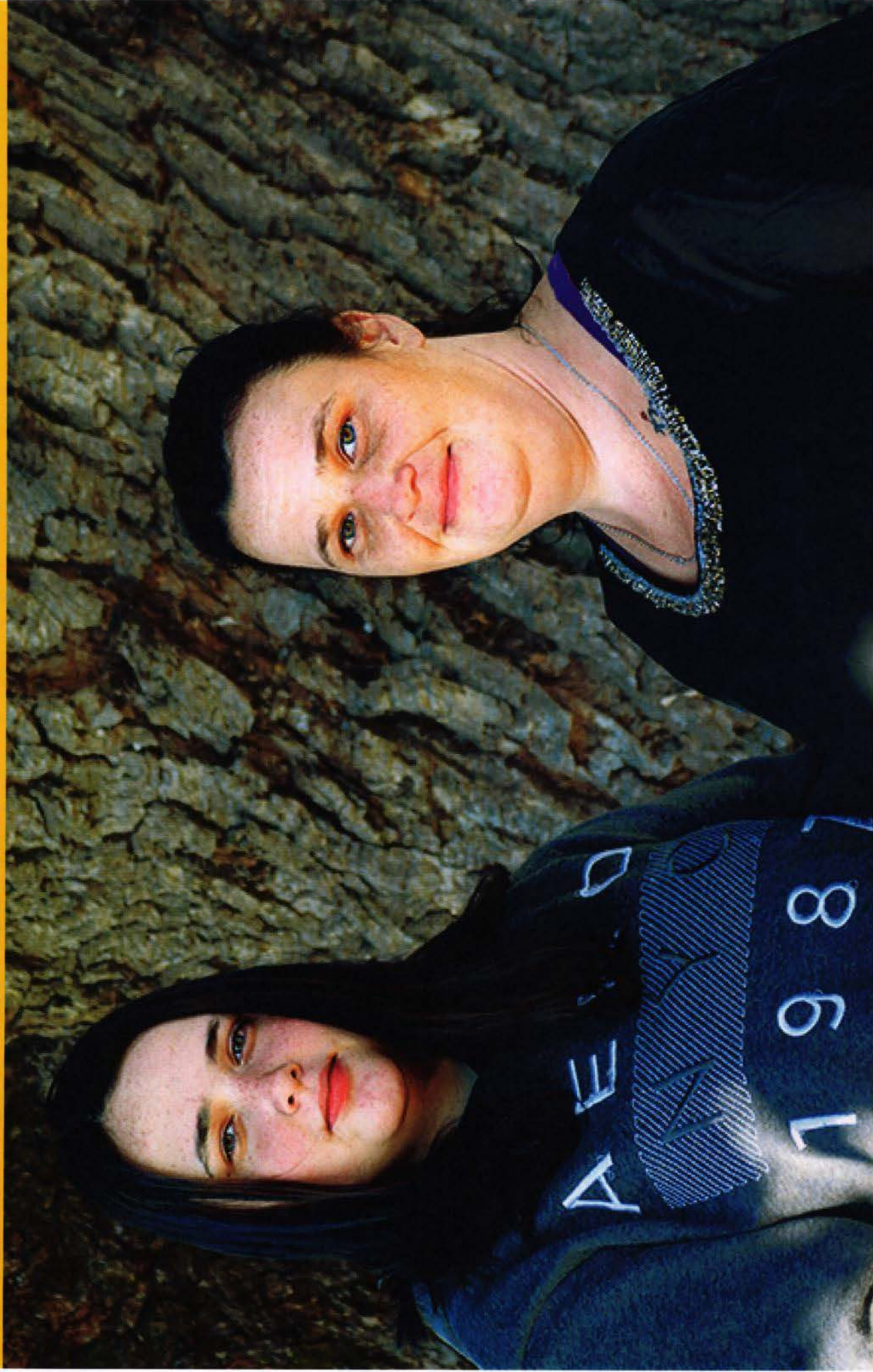
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COI



COI







*Helping people help themselves lead
healthy and productive lives.*



unity shelter

Mission, Programs, Alignment

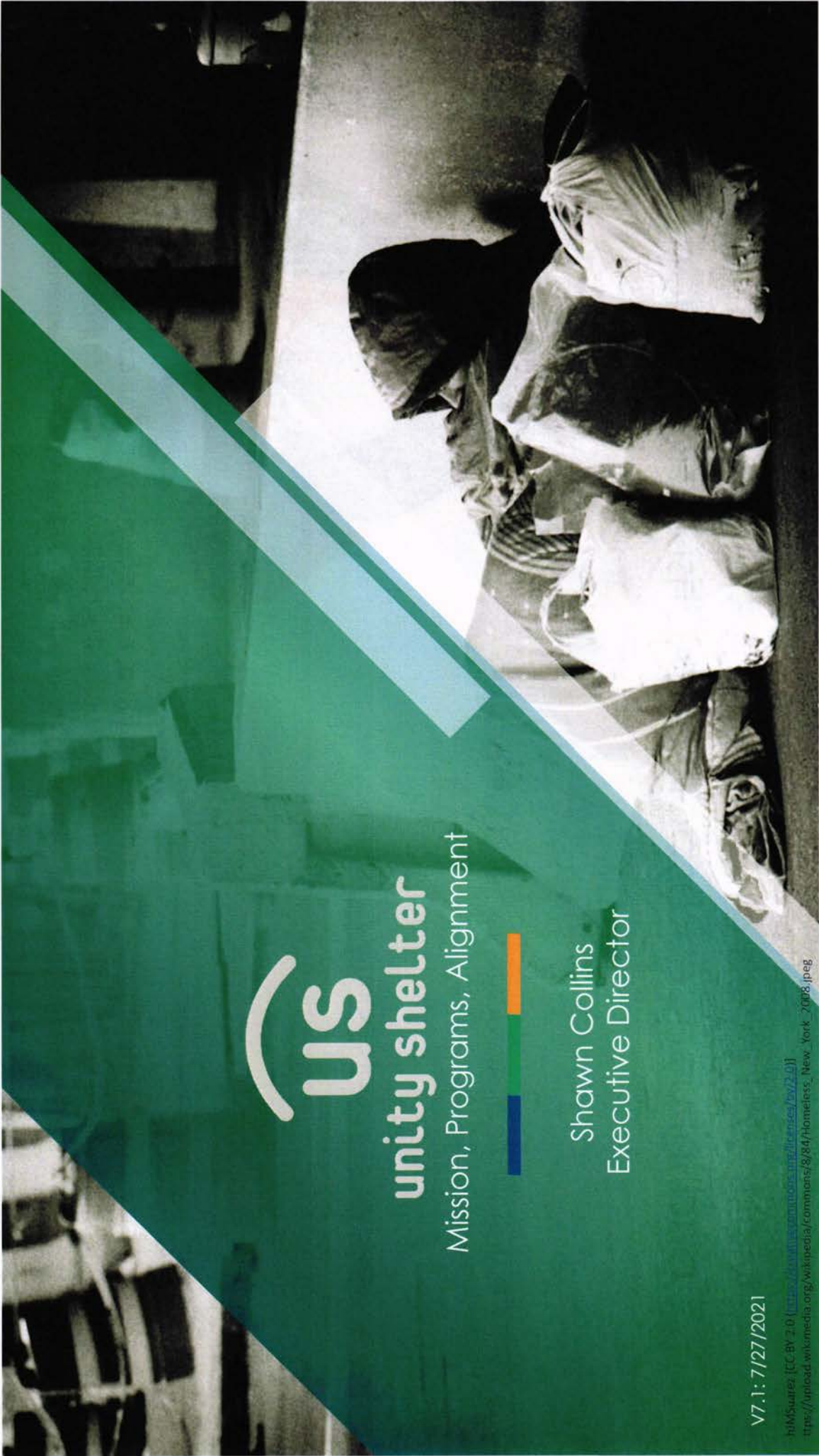


Shawn Collins
Executive Director

V7.1: 7/27/2021

hiMSquare, [CC-BY 2.0] (<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HiMSquare.jpg>)

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/84/Homeless_New_York_2008.jpeg



Maslow: Levels of Need in the Hierarchy Interact and Influence Response to Crisis and Resilience

Social / Psychological Actualization and Integration

Safety / Physical Security / Stability

Physiological / Biological Needs



Brain chemistry is now understood to function in relation to needs being met. The core theory that base levels of stability in basic needs influence and enable successful fulfillment of more complex needs is complemented by understanding needs in relation to trauma, and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).



Spectrum of need in our community

Solutions and needed services vary across the spectrum of need.

Unity Shelter

**Not housed
Chronic**

**Situational
Transitional**

**Supported
Permanent**

**Rental
Assistance**

**Housed - Affordable
Home Ownership**

**While the chronically homeless and provision of basic shelter draws much of the spotlight,
there is a continuum that must be addressed to fulfill our
shared need for safe, affordable housing.**





What is needed to support a person?

Do Enough
For Long Enough
Through
Networked Supports and Resources
To Restore and Support Recovery, Stability, Health, and Ongoing Positive Engagement

- Restoration of resources, dignity and hope
 - Resources and supportive services
 - Housing, food, hygiene, financial supports, healthcare (dental, physical, mental)
 - Legal and other systems navigation and advocacy
 - Supportive community engagement and integration
 - Opportunities for learning and skill development
 - Hobbies and self-development/enjoyment
 - Volunteerism and the value of giving back, helping others
 - Employment opportunities and support





Unity Shelter: Responding to Needs, Integrating Successful Programs

- **Mission:** Providing Safe Shelter through Collaborative Care
 - **Vision:** Community supported collaboration across services and sites, to ensure safe shelter, stability, access to basic hygiene and resources for persons experiencing homelessness, in a setting appropriate to each individual or couple's needs and circumstance.
 - **Values:** Collaboration, Community Engagement, Safety
- 



Unity Shelter: Programs, Locations

- **Men's Shelter:** Overnight Shelter (6pm-9am) *PRE-COVID:* 50 beds / Currently 36 beds at 211 SE Chapman Pl. Leased / exploring purchase options.
- **Hygiene Center:** Daytime support (laundry, showers, food, clothing, device charging) 11am-5pm daily at 211 SE Chapman Pl. Typically serve between 40-60 men and women daily.
- **Room at the Inn:** 24/7 Women's shelter. *PRE-COVID:* 18 beds / Currently 22 beds at 1165 NW Monroe Ave. Rental / exploring alternate location.
- **SafePlace:** Transitional housing in microshelters. Microshelters at FUMC (4), Corvallis Evangelical (3), First Congregational – Safe Camp (16), Men's Shelter (3 – 2 of these are ADA). 3 Additional locations currently being explored.
- **The Inn:** 24/7 Non-congregate shelter for men/women/couples at 1480 SW 3rd St (former Budget Inn). Currently 18 residents, more when renovation/repairs complete.

Currently: 76 Shelter beds, 26 Transitional Housing microshelters





Unity Shelter: Program Partnerships

- First Congregational United Church of Christ and partner churches
 - First United Methodist Church
 - Corvallis Evangelical Church
 - Unitarian Universalist Fellowship
- Good Samaritan Mobile Medical
- Good Samaritan Homeless Resource Team
- Benton County Health Department Harm Reduction & Health Navigation
- Veterans Services
- Corvallis Housing First Case Management Team
- Linn-Benton Food Share
- Stone Soup of Corvallis
- First Alternative Co-op
- Meals on Wheels
- Community Restaurants, Donors and Volunteers





Unity Shelter: Lessons Learned in 2020-2021

- Providing shelter and transitional housing must address the “whole person” and requires more...
 - ***Food supports:*** Access to nutritious food, and facilities for cooking, and a variety of food options that accommodate poor dental health. A substantial number of our clients have few or no teeth.
 - ***Physical Health supports:*** The experience of Emergency Room services is frequently very poor for those experiencing homelessness, and the need for health care is high in this aging and often very fragile population. Use of health care in “Primary Care” settings is an exception. Mobile medical care – for sheltered and unsheltered – is a real need.
 - ***Mental Health supports:*** Access to mental health care is often extremely challenging, and this is particularly so in cases of co-occurring mental and behavioral health need. Assessments for BC MH services are now scheduling for October – but mental health needs don’t wait or happen on a convenient schedule.
 - ***Compassion, Creativity, Crisis Support, Flexibility of Options for housing...*** When someone has a crisis, and blows out of shelter – where can they go? The ER? Jail? Illegal camping in unsafe conditions? ***We have to do better.***
- 



Unity Shelter: Relationship to HOPE Recommendations

- **1. Facilitate and coordinate data improvement efforts**

- Unity Shelter programs are all documented within Shelterware™, which gives us real time and historical information on residents, occupancy, staff comments and demographics.
- In addition, primary funding sources like Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), which will support all programs over the next year, require participation in HMIS, the federal Homeless Management Information System. This includes demographics and base service enrollment and can include standard vulnerability and coordinated entry data.
- As more providers use HMIS and coordinated entry, the need for re-interviewing, and potentially re-traumatizing clients is diminished and greater systemic visibility to needs and services is created.





Unity Shelter: Relationship to HOPE Recommendations (Continued)

- **3. Prioritize ... improved care coordination...**
 - Unity Shelter continues to develop internal capacity for case management and systems navigation support, as well as partnering with Corvallis Housing First. Our staff and partners will be ready partners in coordinated services, though we are clear that client voices need to be well represented in any model that is developed.
 - **4. Collaborate with social service and health care partners to increase the number of ... case managers**
 - Case management means many things, depending on the organization and context. Unity Shelter is committed to contracting for and developing stronger internal capacity for case management that addresses the needs of the whole person for mental, physical and behavioral health, housing, systems navigation and development or essential life skills that can ensure long term housing success.
- 



Unity Shelter: Relationship to HOPE Recommendations (Continued)

- **5. Pursue implementation of a crisis response team**
 - Experience with clients of Unity Shelter suggests the crisis response system in our community is broken, and many are left vulnerable and suffering as a result. Calls for support – short of a situation of imminent threat to self or others – are at best met with a request to put the person in crisis on the phone and are more often met with directions to meet with the “counselor of the day.” This means many are simply left without support and may end up in conditions that call for a police response that may escalate the crisis. This must change. Unity Shelter strongly supports development of non-police response to mental health crisis, and stands ready to help. Mental health crises don’t happen on a schedule – and neither our Benton County Mental Health teams or the Samaritan Health Services Mental Health services are designed to meet the needs of our community effectively.





Unity Shelter: Relationship to HOPE Recommendations (Continued)

- **6. Provide organizational capacity to facilitate and coordinate providers in establishing a 24/7/365 Sheltering System**
 - Unity Shelter is committed to developing year-round services that meet a diverse set of needs in the community. From congregate to non-congregate shelter, to transitional housing and day services, Unity Shelter has steadily enhanced and expanded services to meet evolving needs and leverage our resources.
 - One area of challenge is “right sizing” – it’s difficult to forecast needs, and we must be mindful to partner any service expansion with advocacy and support for development of complementary services in our own and neighboring communities. It’s not just about providing a roof – it’s that plus all the needs of the whole person. And it’s not just about Corvallis/Benton County – our region and state need to develop stronger systems of care for those experiencing homelessness if we are to make meaningful progress in this work.
- 



www.unityshelter.org

Ron Clausen [CC BY-SA 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)]
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/15/Home_construction_in_Auburn_WA.jpg

Jackson Street Youth Services Accomplishments & Plans

Ann Craig, Executive Director

July 27, 2021

The major pathway to adult homelessness is youth homelessness. Services are unique because they are still developing. Jackson Street programs are prevention for adult homelessness.

The HOPE plan is focused mostly on visible chronic adult homelessness. I support it and think its important. But I also believe that it is the tip of the iceberg that we can see. Under the surface is the unseen and larger issue of poverty, families struggling to pay their rent and just one illness or job layoff away from crisis.

- A. We are currently investing in our organizational capacity with more beds, program support staffing, additional training, mental health, and software systems.
- B. We have diverse funding including private, local, state, and federal. Increased funding will be necessary to sustain our capacity initiatives.
- C. Oregon HB2544 just passed (after years of advocacy) to increase funding for youth homelessness programs. We are currently participating in a state-wide Oregon Assessment for Youth Homelessness with results coming out later this summer. The report will propose what services, where, and how many for each region in the State. The best part is youth participated in developing the proposed plan.

I also chair the ROCC Homeless Youth workgroup and we are submitting a HUD YHDP application today for the 26 counties in our CoC which could bring millions of dollars into our state.

- 1. Because of our federal funding through the Family and Youth Services Bureau (not HUD) we currently input data into HMIS supported by the ROCC. For other data and documentation, we hope to migrate this year from paper files and a homegrown MS Access system to a 4 year contract with Social Solutions for case management software.
- 2. Our four main outcomes include measures for Safety, Well-being, Connections, and Education and Employment. We are working on improvements in how we measure these outcomes, mostly on (Casey Life Skills) assessments completed by youth and case managers. The outcomes are based on grant requirements by the Family and Youth Services Bureau and state outcomes developed with peer organizations in the Oregon Alliance of Children's Programs. Examples are family reunification and school graduation.
- 3. Our main collaborative partners include local school homeless liaisons and counselors, juvenile justice probation officers, and child welfare caseworkers. Our many other partners include community volunteers, businesses, churches, or agencies that provide in-kind items and services such as space, haircuts, health appointments, or outdoor activities such as our partnership with Suislaw National Forest.
- 4. We currently have a partnership with PSU to develop a certification for Case Management specifically for youth homelessness which we plan share across the state once evaluated.
- 5. Our Outreach Team uses pop-up drop-ins to meet youth where they are (Parks, Schools, etc.) and are trained to assess for human trafficking victims. We also provide various support groups for prevention.

Jackson Street Youth Services Accomplishments & Plans

Ann Craig, Executive Director

July 27, 2021

6. Our Shelters are for minors and are not part of the HOPE sheltering system recommendations. We use evidence-based best practices that are developmentally appropriate and trauma informed. Our shelters are licensed by DHS as a child caring agency and subject to many laws and guidelines.
7. Jackson Street would like to lead a resource center with coordinated entry for unaccompanied minors. We have a strength in working with LGBTQ youth.
8. Our transitional housing program for young adults has expanded in Corvallis this past year.

Tier 1: Traditional Next Steps Housing participants engage in weekly mental health, skills training, and case management programs; "rent" paid is a savings program, which is returned in full to the youth at the time of exit. *This program is offered to young adults ages 18-20, for up to 18 months.*

Tier 2: Next Level Housing participants attend some skills training and case management to ensure future success and have access to mental health; begin paying partial rent. *This program offers a month to month lease for young adults ages 21-24.*

Tier 3: Rental Housing young adults have access to case management, skills training and mental health opportunities without obligations; will pay full (regionally inexpensive) rent. *This program offers a month to month lease for young adults ages 21-24.*

Other: Affordable family housing in general is needed. I would like to see safe temporary housing for families in crisis addressed. This would also help immensely with prevention. Jackson Street would happily participate in these discussions as we see it as upstream to youth homelessness.

1 Self intro—name, pronouns, CDDC ED

Access check

Gratitude, opportunity, collab and communication

happy to be here with my colleagues

Really exciting moment of growth and possibility around affordable housing solutions and homelessness justice in Benton Co and beyond

2 structure

Xan asked for: Mission/vision, org structure and funding, contribution to HOPE project

Please interrupt with questions, casual presentation, want interactive and dialogue driven

3 bit about mission and folx we serve

The CDDC's motto is "Where Needs Are Met"

Our organization is a day community center that serves as an extremely low barrier resource and navigation hub for people in poverty, many of whom are unhoused.

We offer information, referral, and direct services for 50-70 unduplicated individuals M-F between 9-2.

As we strive to meet people's basic needs and offer community and social supports, our goal is to provide folks with dignity and hospitality: the folx we serve are guests, not clients.

We offer all kinds of assistance and advocacy, opportunities for building community and social networks, and we support individuals' welfare and rehabilitation across emergency, transitional, and ongoing life circumstances.

In short: CDDC is deeply committed to inclusive, culturally responsive services that enable health and social equity for people chronically marginalized due to poverty.

**let guests and supporters of CDDC speak for themselves:
play the vid!**

The folx we serve are highly vulnerable individuals considered extremely low to low income as measured by fed gov, often CDDC guests have mental health or co-occurring disabilities, who are experiencing housing, food, and income insecurity.

Among other things, our guests are impacted by transition from incarceration, lack of education, and generational poverty. The latest data from CDDC continue to show that homeless Indigenous and Black individuals are significantly overrepresented in our guests. Moreover, other self-reported data show that

roughly 76% of the folks we see identify as having disabilities of some kind, from depression to PTSD to schizophrenia.

We are a crucial resource and navigation hub for our guests. They experience support from CDDC across a number of interventions (and this list isn't exhaustive):

Basic Needs Navigation: affordable housing list vulnerability indexing, tax support, referrals to social service organizations, help with document replacement, SSI/SSDI applications, accessing phones and technology

General Welfare: tech charging, mail receipt, provision of clothes and toiletries, financial aid for pet surgeries through our Advocates for Pets of the Homeless

Social Support: community and friendship building, socialization in the face of isolating life circumstances

Food Security: Coffee, fruit, snacks, and light meals via support from local grocers and businesses

Employment: financial and organizational support via the Homeless Employment Launching Program (HELP)

Medication: assistance with prescription copays and pickup

Behavioral Health Support through on-site, decolonized, low-barrier counseling; also connections with BCHD's Harm Reduction team

Physical Health Support through Samaritan Internal Medicine Department nurses and health navigator from BCHD

Housing Assistance and Case Management in collab with Community Services Consortium, Corvallis Housing First, and Samaritan Hospital.

SORT outreach

4 org structure and funding

I was hired a year ago as first ever paid ED

150 hours/ week in volunteer labor

5 PT staff—frontline community wellness; guest support and coordination-data; basic needs nav; HELP; sort

Mentioned many collaborations with other community based orgs across the tri-counties

We are supported predominantly through grants and donations; right now we're about 45% donation and 50% grant; and 5% income income from our HELP

Our grant streams are diverse, ranging from private foundations to federal grants to partnerships with the City of Corvallis and other agencies and comm based orgs

5 CDDC is very much in alignment with first 2 broad HOPE topic areas:

Align and coordinate existing services with a focus on improving data collection and collaboration for individuals experiencing homelessness or in behavioral health crisis

Establish a sheltering system for all populations that is accessible 24/7/365 days per year, as well as a Resource Center to support coordinated entry into publicly funded assistance programs

Things we are already doing in terms of HOPE goals:

- Coordinating data improvement efforts
- collaboration and coordination with providers and partners
- would love to have full time case managers working out of CDDC
- SORT exploring possible crisis response models and also CPD and BCMH on their crisis co-response (we advocate for a wholly non-enforcement model)
- Navigation hub like CDDC will need to be at any 24/7/365 Sheltering System—and it should be massively amplified

- It is the first step to enabling people to access a Resource Center of the kind being discussed—explain why—low barrier, trauma informed, right off the street, trust creation!
- First place where we assess need and the barriers to accessing housing for individuals and their families—we are the initial step most folks take as they begin a journey towards housing

6 John Noltner Peace Project

Explain and 4 images

Corvallis
Daytime
Drop-in
Center

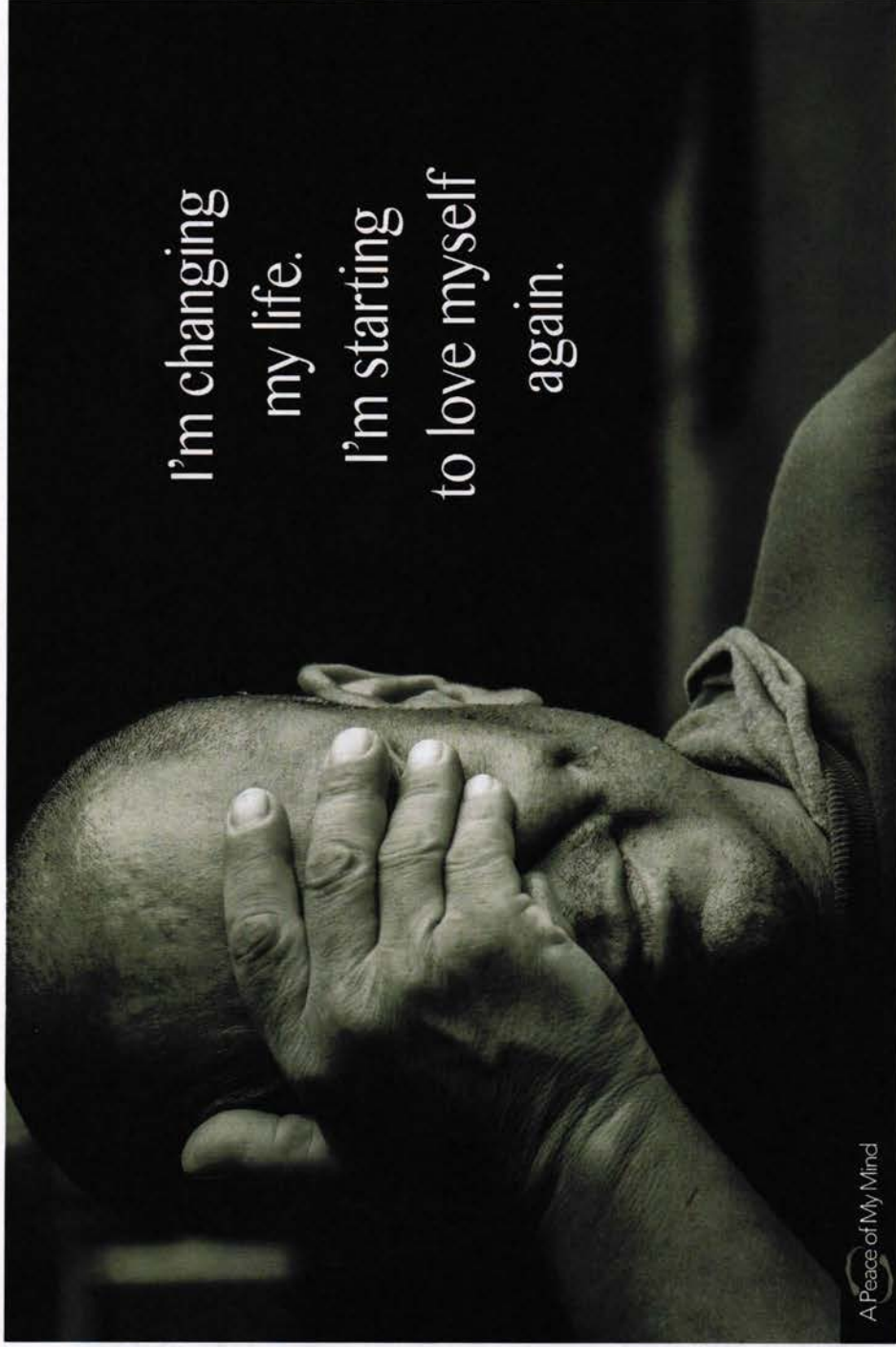


<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GkifCtOUe6QMva3gmCyZq4KylBHh1akW/view?usp=sharing>



Faith comes in
all faces and names,
but grace, light
and love
have helped us
continue our lives
with peace.

I'm changing
my life.
I'm starting
to love myself
again.

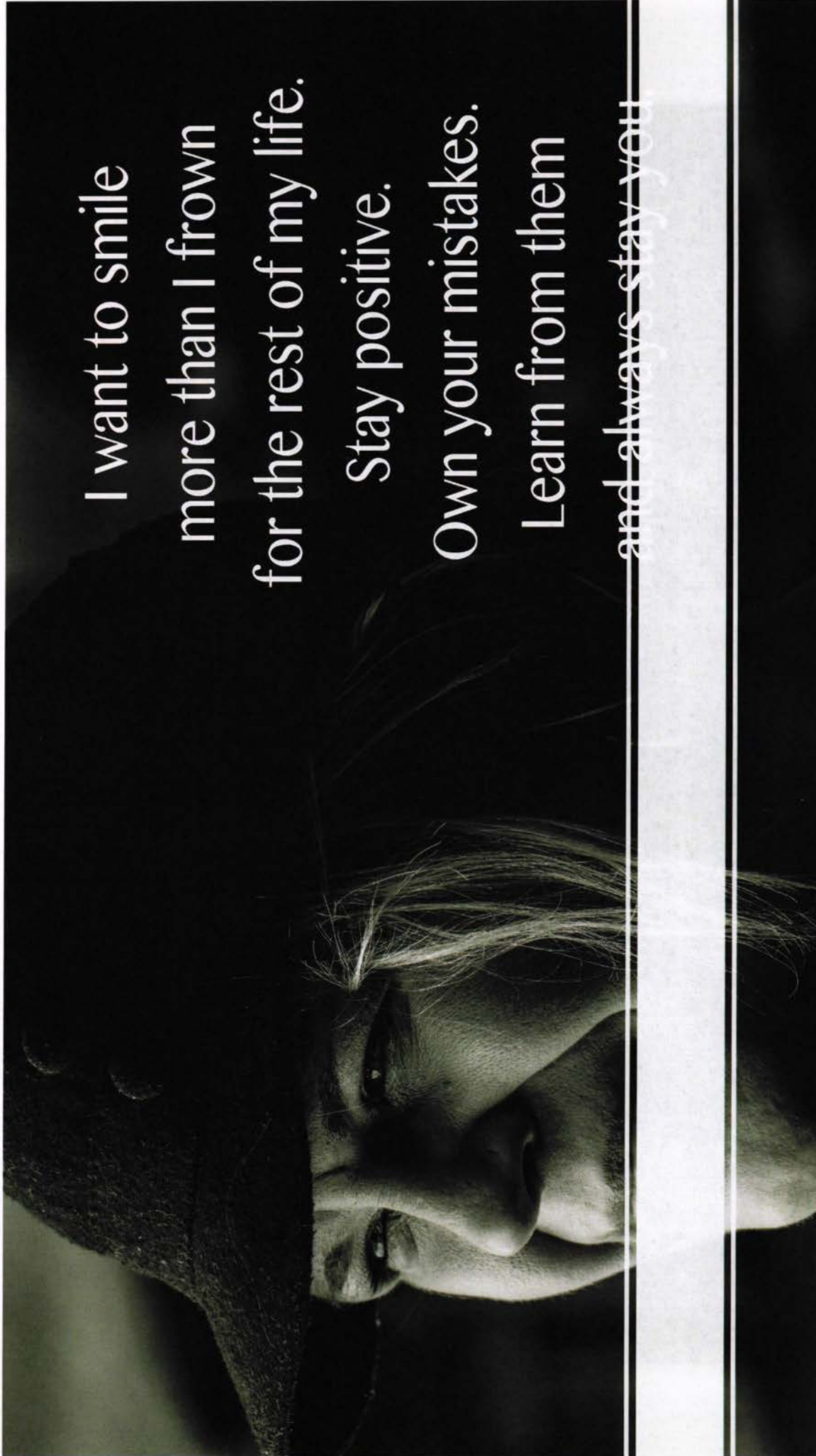


A Peace of My Mind



Just because
you don't understand it
doesn't mean it
doesn't make any sense.

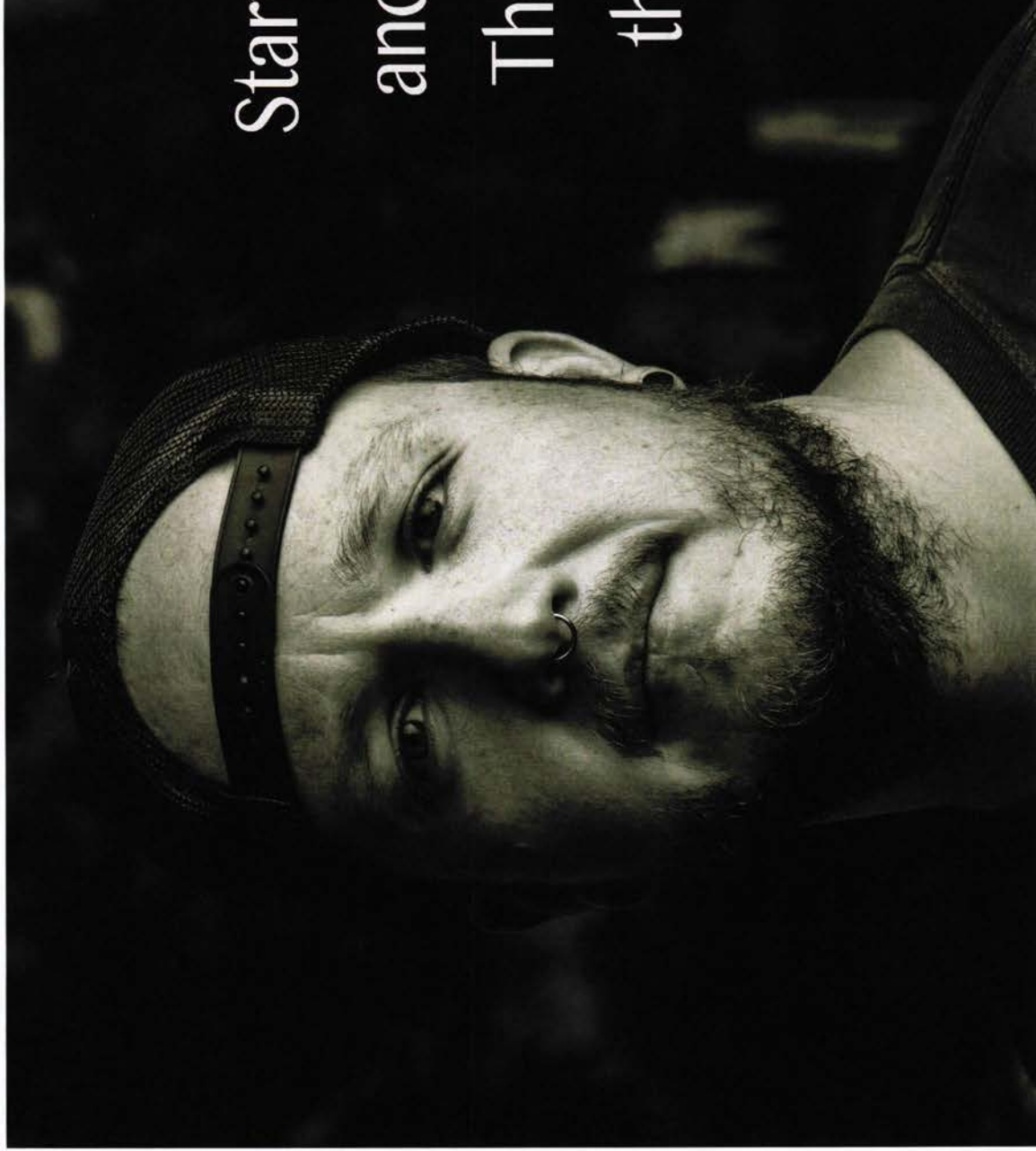
Just because
you don't like it
don't mean
it ain't any good.



I want to smile
more than I frown
for the rest of my life.
Stay positive.
Own your mistakes.
Learn from them

and ~~always~~ stay you

Start with empathy
and compassion.
Then see where
that takes you.



Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

Overview for Benton County



Kelly Officer
Research Director

Ian Davidson
Justice Reinvestment Program Manager

27 July 2021

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION · STATE OF OREGON

4.2055

Agency Overview

MISSION AND DUTIES

Mission Statement

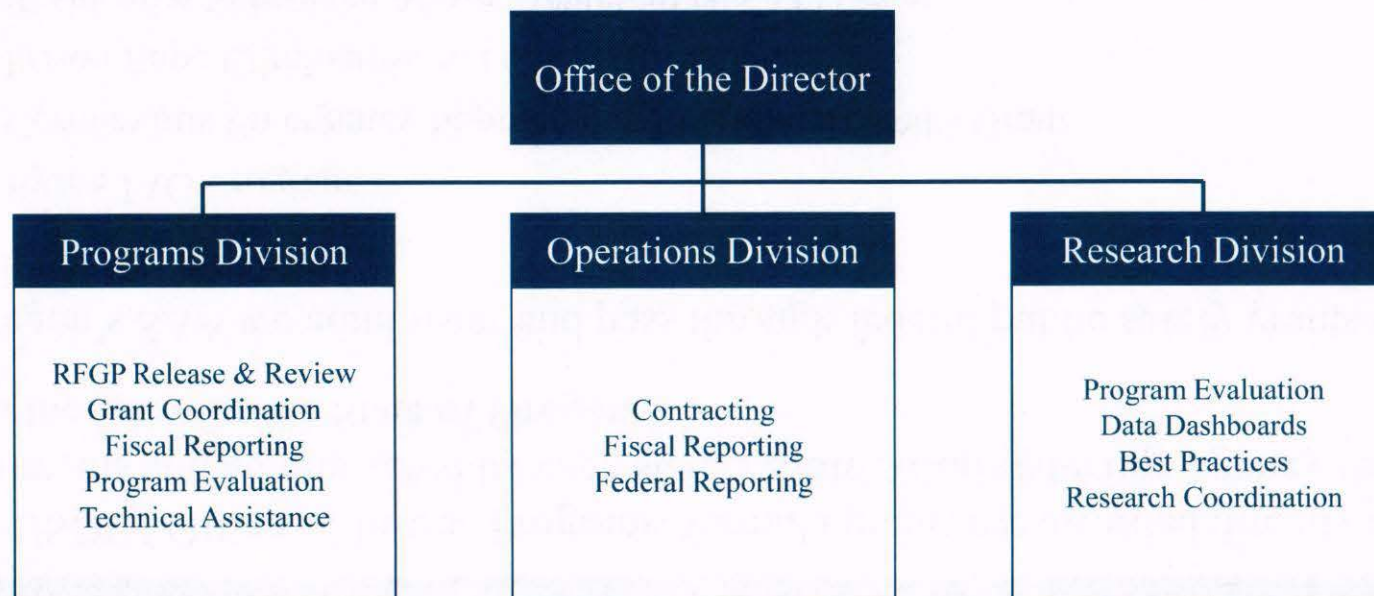
To improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

Primary Duty of the Commission

To develop and maintain a state criminal justice policy and comprehensive long-range plan for a coordinated state criminal justice system that encompasses public safety, offender accountability, crime reduction and prevention, and offender treatment and rehabilitation. *ORS 137.656*

Agency Overview

COMMISSION AGENCY AND STAFF



Programs Division

1. FEDERAL PASS-THROUGH PUBLIC SAFETY GRANTS

Many USDOJ Office of Justice Programs formula grants are awarded directly to state governments and administered by each state's **State Administering Agency (SAA)**. The CJC is the SAA for the State of Oregon.

As Oregon's SAA we administer and pass through federal public safety grants to state and local agencies, including:

- Byrne JAG Program
- Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) Grant
- Prison Rape Elimination Act Grant (PREA) Grant
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Grant
- Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) Grant

Programs Division

2. STATEWIDE PUBLIC SAFETY GRANTS

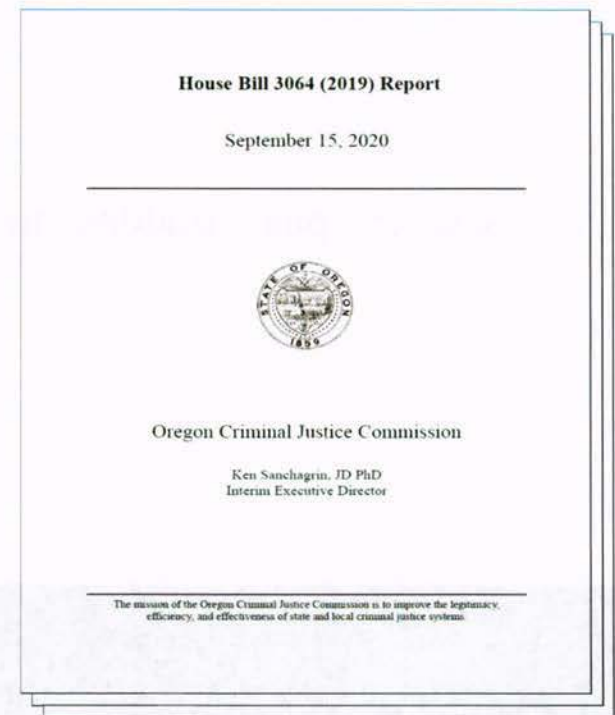
We also administer the following state-funded grants:

- Specialty Court Grant
- Justice Reinvestment Grant
- Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant (IMMEGP)
- Improving People's Access to Community-Based Treatment, Supports, and Services (IMPACTS) Grant
- Oregon Justice Resource Center Grant (OJRC)

Programs Division

3. IMBEDDING EQUITY IN OUR GRANT PROGRAMS

- HB 3064 created Justice Reinvestment Equity Advisory Committee tasked with making recommendations in the form of a report to legislature
- Recommendations to agency included:
 - Lengthening grant timeline
 - Asking counties to engage with historically underserved communities throughout process
 - Focus on process, not just outcome
 - Make data more accessible to counties



Research Division

1. THE ROLE OF THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)

The CJC is the state's clearinghouse for criminal justice data and research. As the state's Statistical Analysis Center, the agency provides the Governor, Legislature, and public safety stakeholders with access to data, objective research, and analysis related to public safety, through:

- Recidivism Analysis
- Fiscal Policy and Cost Benefit Analysis
- Racial and Ethnic Impact Analyses
- Synthesis of state criminal justice system data
- Quasi-experimental and randomized controlled trial studies of criminal justice system interventions.
- Interactive data dashboards



Bias Hotline Reports

December 30, 2020



Prison Use for All Crime Types

October 27, 2020



STOP Dashboard

December 1, 2019



Recidivism

June 26, 2020



JRI Prison Usage

October 27, 2020

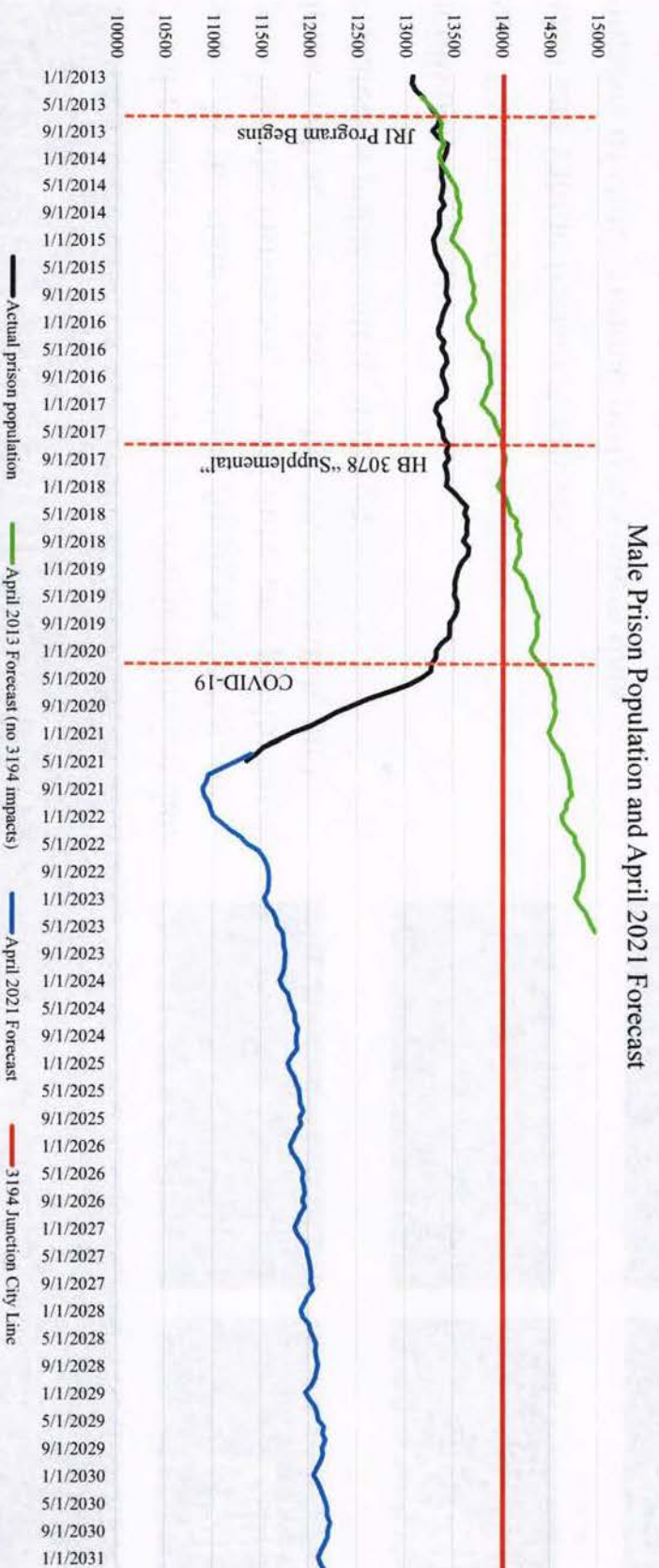


JRI County Programs

July 10, 2017

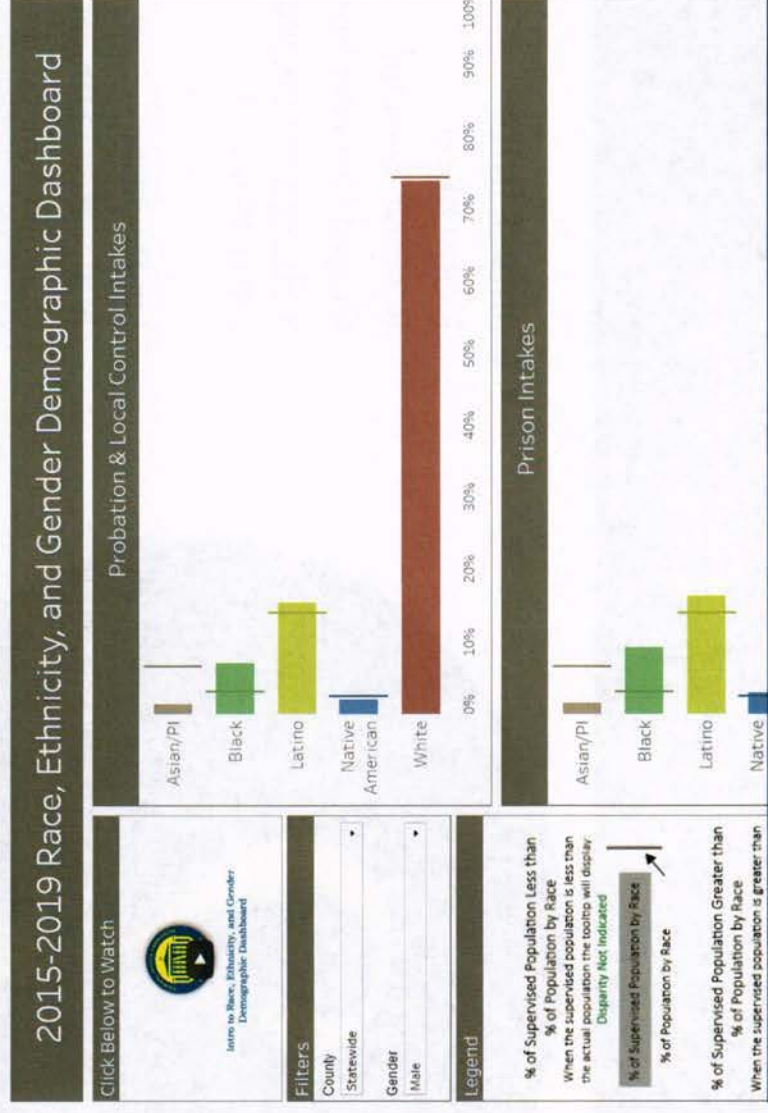
Research Division

2. JUSTICE REINVESTMENT OUTCOMES



Research Division

3. RACE, ETHNICITY, AND GENDER DEMOGRAPHIC DASHBOARD



Questions



- Contact Info:

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Appendix

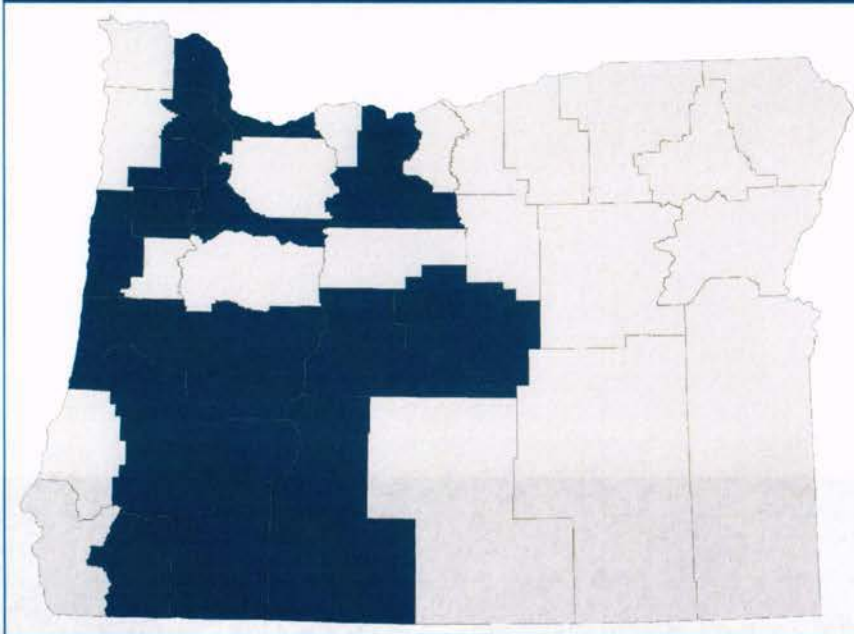
Programs Division

2. JUSTICE REINVESTMENT “SUPPLEMENTAL” GRANT PROGRAM

“Supplemental” JRI

- In 2017, HB 3078 allocated \$7M in additional funding to JRI.
- This separate pot of funds are devoted to downward departure prison diversion programs. These programs provide intensive supervision to otherwise prison bound individuals.
- The grant award process is competitive and is focused on funding positions.
- Fifteen counties received awards in the 19-21 funding cycle.

JRI Supplemental Grant Recipients (2019-2021)



Programs Division

2. JUSTICE REINVESTMENT “SUPPLEMENTAL” GRANT PROGRAM

Josephine County: Justice Reinvestment Program

Targeted Population: male and female individuals with prison-eligible property and drug offenses.

Program: downward departures to probation with treatment and other wrap-around services; additional jail sanction capacity

Washington County: Integrative Re-Entry Intensive Supervision Services

Targeted Population: male and female individuals with repeat felony property and/or drug convictions who are prison-eligible with substance abuse problems. Juveniles with Second Look eligibility also considered.

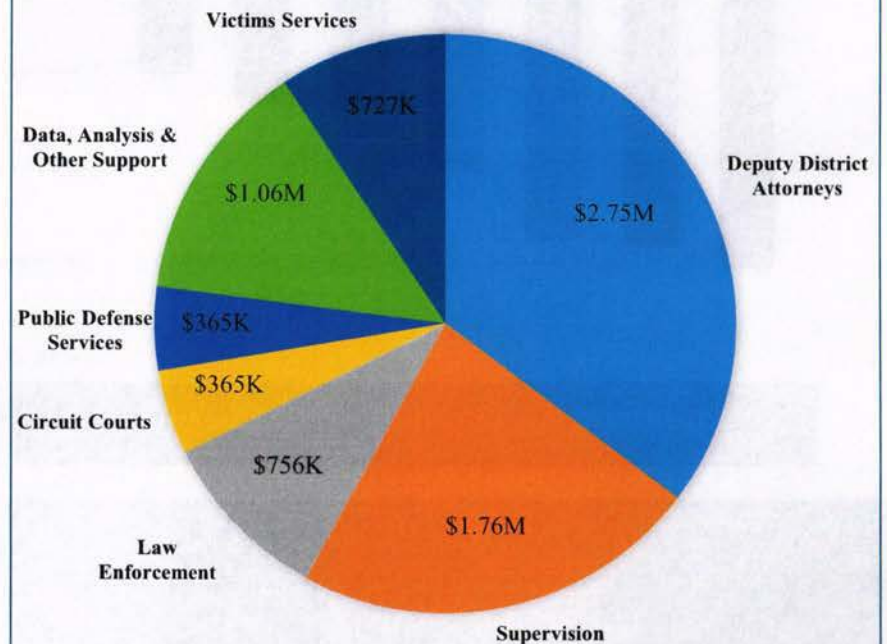
Program: downward departures to probation with behavioral health treatment, housing, employment services, and peer mentors.

Douglas County: Supplemental Justice Reinvestment Program

Targeted Population: prison eligible individuals with drug and property convictions; cases with restitution owed to victims are prioritized.

Program: embedded prosecutor in Community Corrections office works with qualifying individuals; following a downward departure, wrap around services provided by Community Corrections.

JRI Supplemental Grant Award

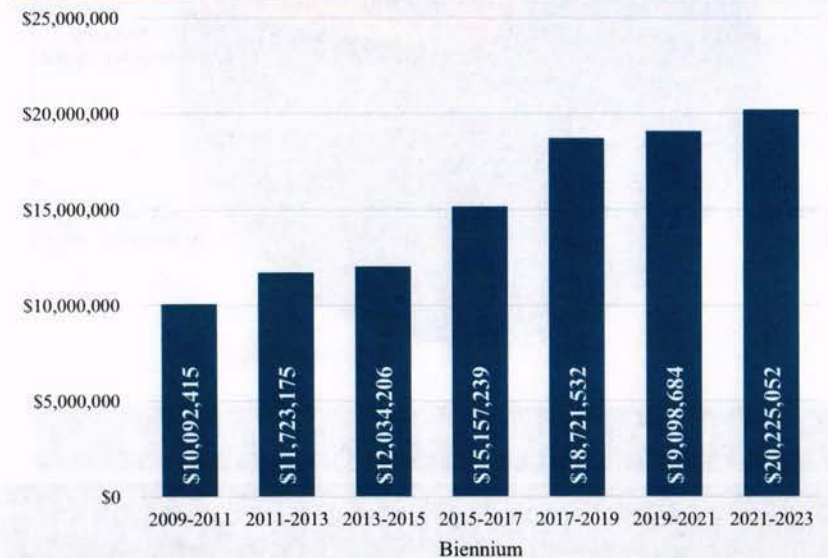


Programs Division

3. SPECIALTY COURT GRANT PROGRAM

- 2019-2021 Funding Cycle:
 - 48 courts were funded in whole or in part
 - All 25 counties with specialty courts had at least one court funded by CJC

Oregon Specialty Funding by Biennium



2021-2023 Biennial Funding Amount from the Governor's Recommended Budget

Programs Division

4. ILLEGAL MARIJUANA MARKET ENFORCEMENT GRANT

- In 2018, the Legislature established a grant to assist cities and counties in addressing unlawful marijuana cultivation and distribution operations.
 - Deschutes-Bend: funding for data analysts and a researcher, citizen web reporting, and information coordination
 - Jackson-Medford: illegal marijuana interdiction personnel (detectives, deputy DA, analyst)
 - Josephine: illegal marijuana interdiction personnel (sheriff's deputies, deputy DA, analyst)

2019-2021 Grant Cycle Funding and Outcomes

Grantee	Award Amount
Deschutes-Bend	\$436,896.92
Jackson-Medford	\$1,283,852.37
Josephine County	\$941,613.00
Total	\$2,662,362.29
Outcome Measure	Amount
Felony Arrests	118
Cases Open/Filed	74/55
Felony Convictions	13
Vehicles and Trailers Seized	8
Firearms Seized	119
Illegal Marijuana Plants Destroyed	90,582 (9.07 tons)
Cash Seized	\$2,446,801.85

Programs Division

5. IMPACTS GRANT

- The Improving People's Access to Community-Based Treatment, Supports and Services Grant.
 - SB 973 created the IMPACTS grant program in 2019.
 - Funds were awarded via a joint CJC-OHA led nineteen member steering committee.
 - Awards were made in July 2020:
 - 20 counties and 9 federally recognized tribes applied, requesting \$19.68M in funding.
 - After a 20% Tribal set aside, which funded 5 Tribal applicants, the remaining \$7.7M was awarded to 6 counties.

2019-2021 Grant Cycle Funding

Grantee	Award Amount
Clackamas County	\$499,987.52
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians	\$322,264.96
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	\$289,999.96
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	\$282,743.00
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	\$490,841.00
Deschutes County	\$2,403,519.52
Douglas County	\$1,414,878.72
Klamath Tribes	\$691,580.00
Lane County	\$2,527,697.00
Lincoln County	\$288,490.00
Union County	\$562,945.27

Programs Division

5. IMPACTS GRANT

Clackamas County (\$499,987.52)

IMPACTS funds pay for housing and wrap around services for frequent utilizers of county jail and health care resources. The aim is to aid clients in transitioning from stabilization to permanent housing. Funds will also go toward helping clients meet more consistently with mental health staff through the use of smart phones and telehealth appointments.

Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians (\$490,841)

IMPACTS funding pays for a dedicated care coordinator to work with frequent utilizers of criminal justice and health care resources and provide them with wrap around services. Funds also support crisis services, transitional housing, permanent housing and transportation to assist clients in locating stable, permanent housing and break down barriers to services.

Deschutes County (\$2,403,519.52)

IMPACTS funding will allow the county to expand to 24/7 service provision at the Deschutes County Stabilization Center, a crisis stabilization center with respite and sobering resources. This increased service level will allow the Center to accept individuals suffering from mental health or addiction related crises outside of a jail or hospital setting.

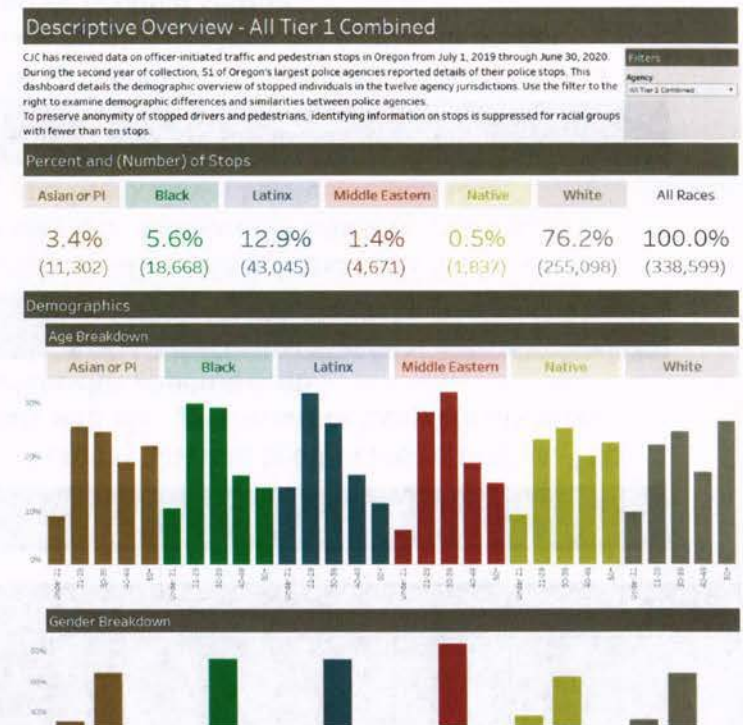
Lane County (\$2,527,697)

Funding will help the county supplement its Frequent User System Engagement and CAHOOTS programs with a Forensic Intensive Treatment Team (FFIT), which will create wrap around services for high jail utilizers, connecting them with services.

Research Division

2. STATISTICAL TRANSPARENCY OF POLICING (STOP) PROGRAM

- The STOP Program was created by HB 2355 in 2017 to monitor data collected from Oregon law enforcement agencies to detect disparities in traffic and pedestrian stops.
 - All three tiers of agencies are recording and reporting data as of July 2020.
 - The second annual report contains analyses for Oregon's 51 largest law enforcement agencies.
 - CJC is engaging with agencies with identified disparities to better understand causes and consequences of disparate outcomes.
 - Agency data is available on our data dashboards and can facilitate local discussions about policing.



Research Division

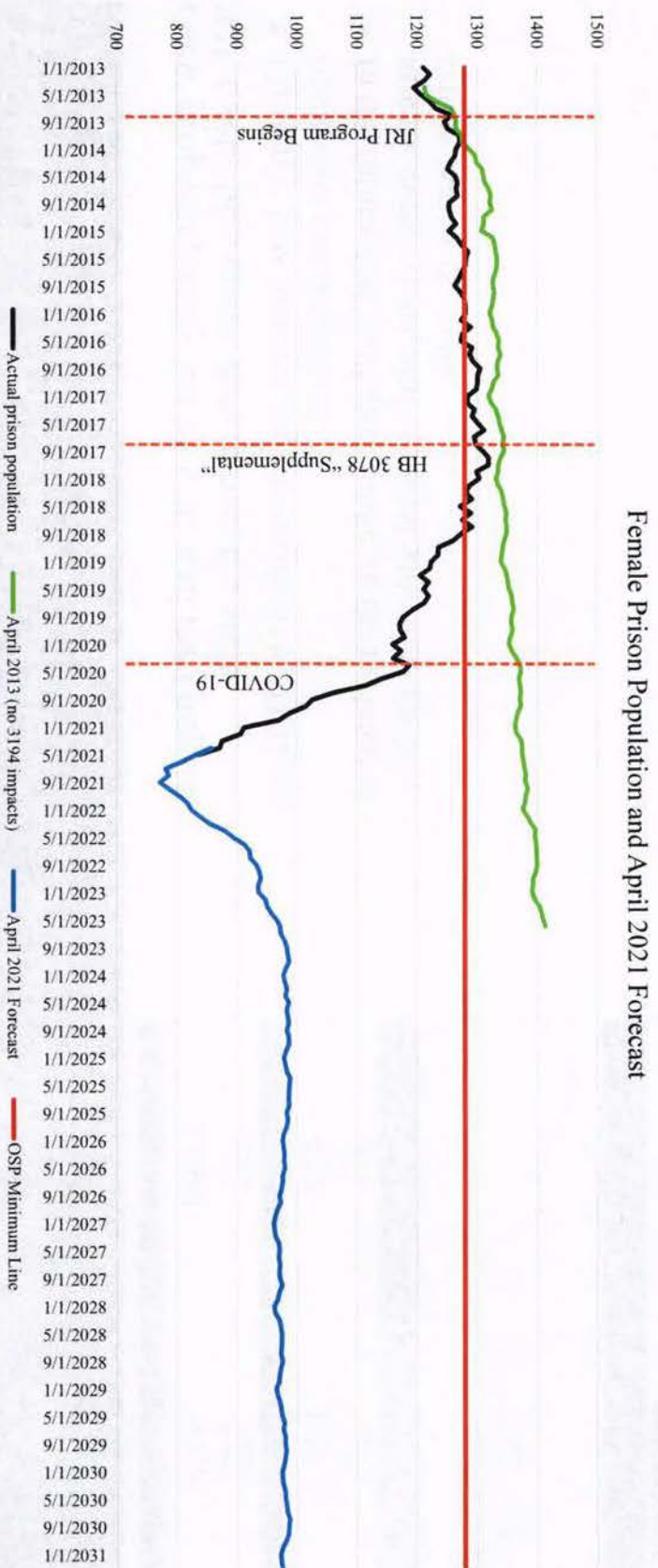
3. BIAS CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

- A new program jointly led by CJC and the Oregon DOJ, tracks bias crime data across the state.
 - Currently, bias incident reports received by DOJ are tracked on our dashboard.
 - In the future, CJC will also publicize data related to arrests, convictions, and criminal sanctions for bias crimes across the state.



Programs Division

2. JUSTICE REINVESTMENT OUTCOMES



Programs Division

2. JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROGRAM

HB 3194 (2013)

- In 2013, rather than build a new prison, HB 3194 created the Justice Reinvestment Grant Program.
- The program focuses on funding county-based programs designed to meet the JRI program goals.
- JRI provides ~\$50M per biennium to county programs.

Program Goals

- **Reduce prison populations** and avert future prison construction,
- **Reduce recidivism** through evidence-based practices and data-driven research,
- **Increase public safety** through collaboration, and
- **Hold offenders accountable.**



Programs Division

2. JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROGRAM

2019-2021

- In this current funding cycle, CJC administered almost \$49M in JRI funding to all 36 counties.
- Funding is determined by a formula, which is tied to the community corrections population in each county.
- Types of funded programs include:

Prison Reentry Programs	Education Assistance
Mentoring	Employment Assistance
Transitional Housing	Parenting
Supervision	Jail Sanction Funding
A&D Treatment	Data & Analysis
Victims Services	Pretrial Programs

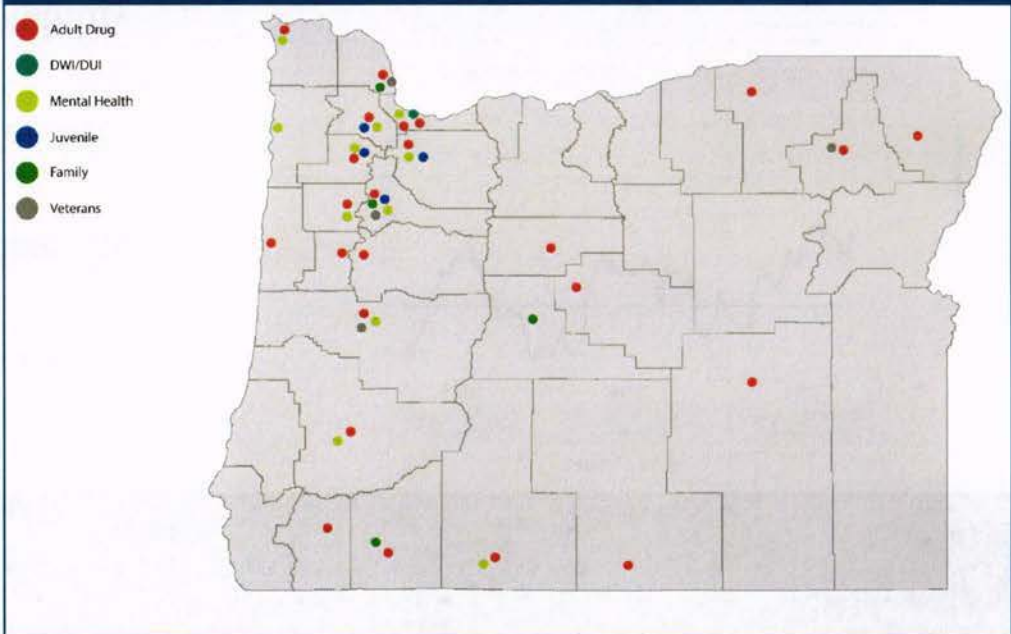


Programs Division

3. SPECIALTY COURT GRANT PROGRAM

- In 2013, the Legislature expanded CJC's responsibilities for specialty courts:
 - Coordination of research and distribution of results;
 - Coordination of specialty court trainings; and
 - Supporting the implementation of programs and evidence-based practices.
- In 2018, the CJC partnered with the Oregon Judicial Department to develop the Oregon Specialty Court Standards.

Oregon Specialty Courts (2021)

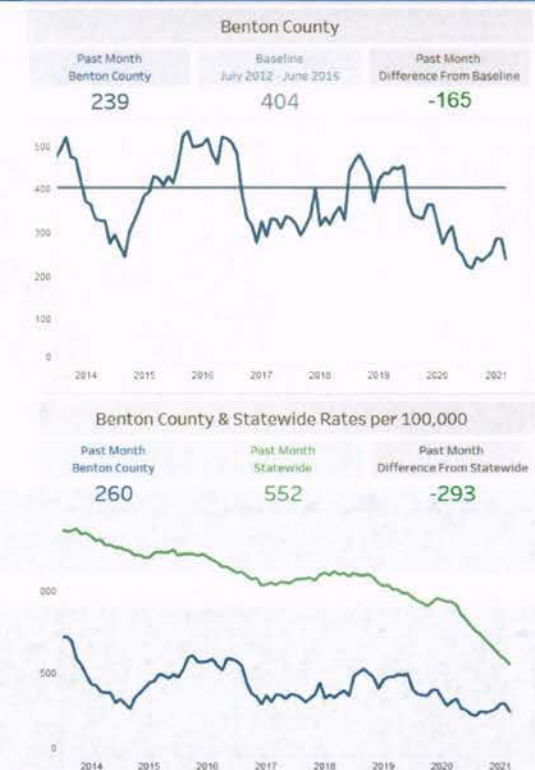


Programs Division

2. JUSTICE REINVESTMENT OUTCOMES

Local Tracking

- Grantees are assessed based on meeting the goals of JRI.
- CJC releases biannual recidivism reports and updates its recidivism dashboard on the same schedule.
- CJC also releases monthly data on prison usage for JRI crimes so that grantees can track their outcomes.
- CJC is implementing means for increased accountability in its application and data tracking processes.



JSIP Update for Benton County Board of Commissioners

July, 2021

Proposed Annexation of South3/Krause Property

- Annexation is an expected step in developing South3 for JSIP.
- The process, which includes City of Corvallis Council approval, takes several months and should begin now to assure an outcome prior to the May 2021 JSIP bond measure.
- Krause's would be co-applicants on annexation currently, which they support in concept.
- Annexation agreement could include a future condition – passage of the bond measure – if desired.
- If South3 is the "chosen" property for JSIP, the County will own it prior to the bond measure; annexation could proceed regardless of the outcome of the bond measure.
 - Paul Bilotta, Greg Gescher, Greg Verret to discuss pros/cons of annexation
- Whether conditioned on bond measure or not, does BOC support moving forward as co-applicants on annexation of the South3/Krause property?

For Discussion – Elements of JSIP Bond Measure

- What facilities, if any, are "baked" into the bond measure? This is critical to what we communicate with the public, and what we ask the public to determine. This speaks to the level of complexity of the bond package and the complexity of public engagement.
- Closely related to the first bullet, how does the \$2M earmarked for a remodel of the BOC into a Crisis Center affect what is baked into the bond measure? Are we still proposing to spend \$15M on a greenfield Crisis Center or \$XM for a second remodel of the BOC as part of the bond? If greenfield, are we proposing to raze the remodeled BOC?
- Closely related to the first bullet, how does money (\$2M?) earmarked for an interim EOC affect what is baked into the bond measure? Are we still proposing to spend \$8M on a greenfield, standalone EOC as part of the bond?
- Closely related to the first bullet, what are we asking the public relative to the historic BC Courthouse? I am aware of one question only related to JSIP, which is: will the public support spending an additional \$15M to keep the DA in the historic Courthouse (versus housing the DA in the proposed new courthouse). However, additionally are we asking the public whether it supports spend \$15-\$20M to make seismic upgrades and other enhancements for a TBD repurposing of the Courthouse?
- See potential bond scenarios (next page)

Site Selection

- Lumen proposing potential outright sale of its parking area, i.e. no swap for D&M

Potential Bond Scenarios

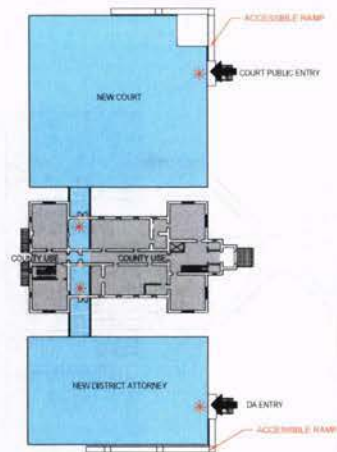
Highest Cost (\$M)		Medium Cost (\$M)		Lowest Cost (\$M)	
Correctional Facility	50	Correctional Facility	50	Correctional Facility	50
Crisis Center (Greenfield)	15	Crisis Center (Enhanced remodel)	4	Crisis Center (remodel with State funding)	0
New Courthouse (no DA; net of matching funds)	20	New Courthouse (with DA; net of matching funds)	35	New Courthouse (with DA; net of matching funds)	35
Historic BC Courthouse (with DA)	35	Historic BC Courthouse (upgrade; no DA)	15	Historic BC Courthouse (no upgrade; no DA)	0
New BCSO LEB (net of sale of existing LEB)	16.5	New BCSO LEB (net of sale of existing LEB)	16.5	New BCSO LEB (net of sale of existing LEB)	16.5
New EOC (standalone)	8.5	New EOC (integrated)	7.5	New EOC (none)	0
FF&C Borrowing	0	FF&C Borrowing	<15>	FF&C Borrowing	<20>
Total	\$145	Total	\$113	Total	\$81.5

Lumen Parking Lot Acquisition Cost Scenarios*

	Swap for D&M + Cash (current proposal)	Direct Purchase (new proposal)
Cash Upfront	\$100,000	\$900,000
Cost to Develop D&M into Parking Area for Lumen	\$275,000	\$0
Opportunity Cost of D&M Parcel and Building	\$500,000	\$0
Brokerage Fees	\$68,000	\$36,000
Escrow Fees	\$7,650	\$3,825
Net Cost	\$950,650	\$939,825



HISTORIC COURTHOUSE - 2 ADDITIONS - OPTION B



Decoupling DA and Court on any site, including at historic courthouse, requires:

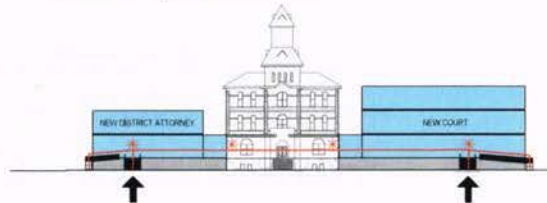
- Twice as many mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems
- Twice the site work and foundations
- Increased area of building envelope at foundation and roof

Requirements in addition to those listed above for decoupled DA and Court at this site:

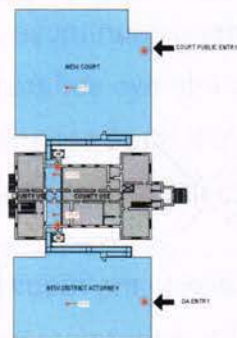
- Twice as many seismic joints to connect to existing courthouse
- Additional security checkpoints in/out of historic courthouse
- Ramping for accessible routes or elevators at either addition

Additional considerations:

- Where the new connection meets the historic courthouse, the existing historic exterior will be compromised
- In order to secure entry into each addition through the historic courthouse, a security checkpoint is required
- For the DA to circulate through the historic courthouse, a new hallway in the north-south direction is required. This is a risk to the historic east-west hallway layout of the existing building. It also divides the floor into two separate zones.
- With three separate buildings, there is no opportunity to provide a centralized circulation core including elevators and exit stairs.
- Given the program area requirements, there is very limited space remaining on the site to accommodate comments regarding deference to the historic building. In order to negotiate comments, additional levels are needed in order to consolidate the floor plan.
- Possible comments:
 - > increase space between buildings
 - > set back new building facades from historic facade



HISTORIC COURTHOUSE - 2 ADDITIONS - OPTION A

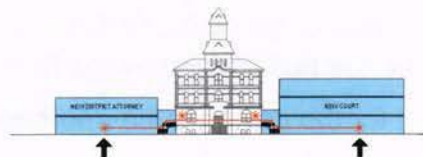


Two addition scenario:

- Placing two additions separated by the historic courthouse would potentially increase costs due to some loss of efficiency and limitations to centralizing systems.
- Twice as many mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems
- Twice the site work and foundations
- Increased area of building envelope at foundation and roof
- Twice as many seismic joints to connect to existing courthouse
- Additional security checkpoints in/out of historic courthouse

Additional considerations:

- ADA: The historic courthouse entry is a half story above grade, which has long been an issue for the courthouse providing equitable access for all.
 - If new additions are set on grade to provide ADA compliant entries they will require either:
 - > long and circuitous ramps to get up to HC first level and then back down, or
 - > two elevators (one on each side of the HC)
- In order to secure entry into each addition through the historic courthouse, a security checkpoint is required. (Red asterisks show where security checkpoints would be required)
- For the DA to circulate through the historic courthouse, a new hallway in the north-south direction is required which divides the HC floor into two separate zones and compromises usable space and egress path for the HC
- With three separate buildings, there is no opportunity to provide a centralized circulation core including elevators and exit stairs.



1

Historic Risk:

Adding onto the building increases risks related to the required historic review process and the potential for the design to be approved. While there are many criteria to consider, the Historic Resources Commission will likely be concerned with issues related to size of the additions (that they don't overwhelm or detract from the original) and separation (that they don't completely obscure the historic building). Considering the program area requirements, there is very limited space remaining on the site to make adjustments based on feedback from the HRC if they are concerned with size or separation. The site doesn't allow for much in terms of setback. Any comments related to decreasing the scale of the additions (eg. setting them back further from the original, making them smaller, lower, etc.) would result in a loss of planned program area.

2

Summary of Comments on BCCH_TwoAdditionOption.pdf

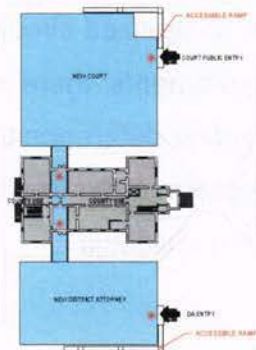
Page: 1

Number: 1 Author: klemke Subject: Text Box Date: 7/27/2021 7:17:21 AM

Two addition scenario: Placing two additions separated by the historic courthouse would potentially increase costs due to some loss of efficiency and limitations to centralizing systems. - Twice as many mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems - Twice the site work and foundations- Increased area of building envelope at foundation and roof- Twice as many seismic joints to connect to existing courthouse- Additional security checkpoints in/out of historic courthouse **Additional considerations:** - ADA: The historic courthouse entry is a half story above grade, which has long been an issue for the courthouse providing equitable access for all. - If new additions are set on grade to provide ADA compliant entries they will require either: > long and circuitous ramps to get up to HC first level and then back down, or > two elevators (one on each side of the HC)- In order to secure entry into each addition through the historic courthouse, a security checkpoint is required. (Red asterisks show where security checkpoints would be required)- For the DA to circulate through the historic courthouse, a new hallway in the north-south direction is required which divides the HC floor into two separate zones and compromises usable space and egress path for the HC - With three separate buildings, there is no opportunity to provide a centralized circulation core including elevators and exit stairs.

Number: 2 Author: eceder Subject: Text Box Date: 7/27/2021 7:09:29 AM

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Decoupling DA and Court on any site, including at historic courthouse, requires:

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- Twice the site work and foundations
- Increased area of building envelope at foundation and roof

Requirements in addition to those listed above for decoupled DA and Court at this site:

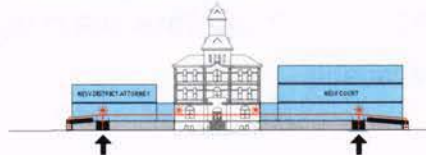
- Twice as many seismic joints to connect to existing courthouse
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- Ramping for accessible routes or elevators at either addition

Additional considerations:

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HISTORIC COURTHOUSE - 2 ADDITIONS - OPTION B

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- Possible comments: > increase space between buildings > set back new building facades from historic facade