

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ROOM 605, COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1021 S.W. FOURTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

GLADYS McCOY • CHAIR • 248-3308
PAULINE ANDERSON • DISTRICT 1 • 248-5220
GRETCHEN KAFOURY • DISTRICT 2 • 248-5219
RICK BAUMAN • DISTRICT 3 • 248-5217
SHARRON KELLEY • DISTRICT 4 • 248-5213
JANE McGARVIN • Clerk • 248-3277

AGENDA OF

MEETINGS OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE WEEK OF

August 28 - September 1, 1989

Tuesday, August 29, 1989 - 9:30 AM - Informal Briefing. . Page 2

Tuesday, August 29, 1989 - 1:30 PM - Informal Meeting . . Page 3

Thursday, August 31, 1989 - 9:00 AM - Executive Session . Page 4
9:30 AM - Formal Meeting
12:00 PM - Work Session

-2-

Tuesday, August 29, 1989 - 9:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

INFORMAL BRIEFINGS

1. Presentation about METRO's parks and infrared projects -
Mel Huie, Mike Hauck.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY WILL NOT BE TAKEN AT INFORMAL MEETINGS

-3-

Tuesday, August 29, 1989 - 1:30 PM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

INFORMAL

1. Informal Review of Bids and Requests for Proposals:
2. Informal Review of Formal Agenda of August 31, 1989

PUBLIC TESTIMONY WILL NOT BE TAKEN AT INFORMAL MEETINGS

NOTE CHANGE OF TIME

Thursday, August 31, 1989, 9:00 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Executive Session regarding Real Estate Transactions (allowed per
ORS 192.660(1)(e))

9:30 AM

Formal Agenda

REGULAR AGENDA

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

- R-1 In the matter of ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement with Oregon State Health Division whereby the State Public Health Laboratory will continue to test blood of County clients for Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B for period July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990
- R-2 In the matter of the ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement with State Community Services (SCS) for \$1,740,492 in various SCS funds to provide community services and weatherization services on a Countywide basis during various periods in FY 89-90; and amendment to the contract reallocating \$5,712 in Emergency Community Services Block Grant funds and \$35,414 in State Homeless Assistance Program funds from program to administration
- R-3 In the matter of ratification of an Intergovernmental Revenue Agreement between Multnomah County Social Services Division and City of Portland whereby City will provide \$40,000 to cover partial costs in maintaining staff support for the Regional Drug Initiative for the term July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990
- R-4 Budget Modification DHS #4 to increase Social Services Division A & D budgets, various line items for a net total of \$12,226 to reflect actual revenue from City of Portland for Regional Drug Initiative

- R-5 In the matter of ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement with Oregon Health Sciences University whereby the University will continue to provide physicians for \$120 per half day clinics at County's T.B. clinic for period July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990
- R-6 In the matter of ratification an Intergovernmental Personal Services Agreement between Oregon Health Sciences University and the Developmental Disabilities program office whereby the County will pay for psychiatric evaluation for Developmentally Disabled clients referred by case managers at established rates for the period August 18, 1989 through June 30, 1990
- R-7 In the matter of ratification of a work study agreement between the University/Community Action Program of the University of Oregon and the Developmental Disabilities program office whereby County will contribute \$3,420 for a work study student for the period September 19, 1989 through June 8, 1990.
- R-8 In the matter of ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Portland, Energy Office, for \$153,500 in funds to provide weatherization services through the Block-By-Block (BBB) program during the period August 16, 1989, through June 30, 1990
- R-9 In the matter of ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement with the State Adult and Family Services Division whereby the County agrees to continue to administer the "Physician Care Organization Agreement" and agrees to various amendments for period October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990.
- R-10 In the matter of ratification of a grant award from Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, Office of Community Services (OCS) for the period of July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1991 for the County to conduct a Homeless Family Self-Sufficiency Demonstration Project.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVICES

- R-11 In the matter of ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement with the State's Portland Motor Pool whereby the County Corrections Counselors in the Community Corrections Division's Intensive Supervision Unit continue using State vehicles; idemnifies the State for the use of three cars by County staff.

- R-12 In the matter of ratification of an Intergovernmental Contract with the City of Portland, Police Bureau to provide services to fingerprint and photograph individuals arrested for crimes for period July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990.
- R-13 Resolution in the matter of interjurisdictional effects at Columbia Villa
- R-14 Liquor License application submitted by Sheriff's Office with recommendation that same be approved for Quick Shop Minit Mart #11, 13076 SE Stark (Package Store - change of ownership)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- R-15 In the matter of ratification of an amendment to an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Portland whereby an amendment to the 1986 City/County Urban Services Agreement allows the City's Code Enforcement Officer the ability to enforce building code violations in cases originating in the County.
- R-16 In the matter of ratification of the 1989 Community Development Block Grant Contracts as follows for period September 1, 1989 to December 31, 1990: a) City of Gresham (CDBG #89-1) 10th & Linden Waterline Replacement; b) City of Fairview (CDBG #89-2) Reservoir/Waterline improvements; c) City of Wood Village (CDBG #89-3) Hawthorne/Ceder Lane Sanitary Sewer; d) City of Gresham (CDBG #89-5) NE Kane Road Waterline Installation; e) City of Wood Village (CDBG #89-5) 238th Transmission Line, Phase 2

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

- R-17 In the matter of ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement with North Clackamas School District #12 to use the County's contract for the purchase of Herman Miller furnishings in accordance with Bid No. B43-100-3028.
- R-18 Budget Modification DGS #1 reclassification of six (6) Property Appraiser Supervisors to Program Supervisors in the Assessment & Taxation Division with additional funds coming from salary savings (Continued from August 17)

NONDEPARTMENTAL

R-19 Proclamation In the matter of proclaiming Saturday,
September 2, 1989 MADD/Volkswagen DRIVE FOR LIFE day in
Multnomah County.

12 - 2 PM

WORK SESSION

Continuation of August 24 Work Session - Capital Improvements

Thursday Meetings of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners are
recorded and can be seen at the following times:

Thursday, 10:00 PM, Channel 11 for East and West side
subscribers

Friday, 6:00 P.M., Channel 27 for Rogers Multnomah East
subscribers

Saturday 12:00 PM, Channel 21 for East Portland and East
County subscribers

0500C.49-55

SUPPLEMENTAL AGENDA

Thursday, August 31, 1989 - 9:00 AM

The following matter was inadvertently left off the agenda and will be presented as item R-20 on the regular agenda:

In the matter of ratification of an intergovernmental agreement with the City of Gresham, Oregon Department of Transportation and U.S. Bancorp for the County to commit \$150,000 of road funds for intersection improvements at 181st and Sandy Blvd, as part of the \$1,400,000 worth of public facility improvements for the major economic development project in east county; the U.S. Bancorp processing center.

SUPPLEMENTAL AGENDA

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1989

REQUEST UNANIMOUS CONSENT TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MATTER:

NONDEPARTMENTAL

R-21 Proclamation in the matter of proclaiming the week of
September 4th to 9th, 1989 as Union Label Week in Multnomah
County

0500C.57
CAP



2501 SW 1st, Suite 201, Portland, Oregon 97201 503-227-3278

Ex. Session
Hand out
8-31-89

August 18, 1989

Mr. Joseph M. DeJager
Vice President
Mr. Mark C. Edlen
Cushman & Wakefield
of Oregon, Inc.
111 S.W. Fifth Avenue
Suite 2400
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Mr. DeJager and Mr. Edlen:

This constitutes an offer to Multnomah County to exchange ADP Plaza for Multnomah County's Edgefield Manor property (approximately 310 acres) and \$9,405,500 in cash. The values proposed in the above stated offer are as follows:

Edgefield Manor Property (See Exhibit A)

Parcel A - 21 Acres x \$25,000/Ac	= \$ 525,000
Parcel C - 46.8 Acres x \$25,000/Ac	= 1,170,000
Parcel E - 83.5 Acres x \$25,000/Ac	= 2,087,500
Parcel F - 28.6 Acres x \$25,000/Ac	= 715,000
Residential Property	<u>1,869,000</u>
	\$6,366,500

Offer Computations

ADP Plaza Building	\$15,772,000
Less Edgefield Manor Property	<u>6,366,500</u>
Cash needed for exchange	\$ 9,405,500

Upon Multnomah County's acceptance of this offer, offeror shall have two weeks to review and accept the zoning, comprehensive plan and any historic designations associated with the subject property.

Mr. Joseph M. DeJager
Mr. Mark C. Edlen
August 18, 1989
Page 2

Upon Multnomah County's acceptance of this offer, Multnomah County will provide a "letter of introduction" to the offeror introducing the offeror to the City of Troutdale and asking the City to extend all courtesies to offeror during offeror's two week due diligence period.

The ADP Plaza Building would be transferred to Multnomah County's ownership with a lease in full force and effect to Automatic Data Processing, Inc. (ADP), encompassing ADP's occupancy of approximately 75,000 sq.ft. consisting of the fourth floor 301 wing, all of the third floor and a portion of the first floor 101 wing. The referenced lease provides for a lease extension of five years beyond the lease expiration of 12/31/94.

At this time, there is no way of ascertaining whether ADP will choose to exercise their lease extension rights. At Multnomah County's option, the offeror will agree to master lease that portion of the building subject to the ADP lease and occupancy for a period of a minimum of ten years from 1/1/90 to a maximum of 20 years that would terminate 12/31/2009. Offeror would be obligated to pay a flat monthly rent of \$93,750 which applies first to the base operating expenses for that portion of the building and then to the base rental.

It shall be offeror's responsibility to bill and collect from the tenant those "pass through" operating expense increases provided for in the present lease with ADP or any extensions or replacements thereof during the period of the master lease period.

As a performance guaranty for the payment of rents provided for by the master lease agreement, offeror agrees to the following:

- A. Placement of bond, letter of credit or cash in the amount of \$1,125,000 and
- B. Placement of all sums received in payment of base rent or those sums received in excess of \$15 annual per sq.ft. into a trust account.
- C. Operating expense pass through revenues shall be used by offeror to pay actual operating expenses for that portion of the building subject to this master lease agreement.

Mr. Joseph M. DeJager
Mr. Mark C. Edlen
August 18, 1989
Page 3

Both of these funds usage is restricted to payment of: (1) additional tenant improvement costs required by ADP or any replacement tenant for all or any part of that space presently occupied by ADP, (2) leasing commissions due to any real estate firm for its assistance in securing a replacement tenant for all or any part of the ADP occupancy, or (3) payment of rent to Multnomah County not to exceed a rate of \$93,750 monthly in the case of vacation of all or a part of the premises leased by ADP or any successor tenant.

Options to Multnomah County

- A. Parcel A, comprised of 21 acres valued at \$525,000, can be omitted from this transaction at the option of Multnomah County. Should the County decide to exercise said option, the County shall increase the cash payment to consummate this transaction by \$525,000.
- B. Within Parcel F, the Multnomah County Correctional Facility, comprised of approximately eight acres, can be omitted from this transaction at the option of Multnomah County. Should the County decide to exercise said option, the County shall increase the cash payment to consummate this transaction by \$200,000.

Should Multnomah County decide to retain ownership of MCCF, the County and the offeror will mutually agree upon a new access road to serve MCCF. Said road shall be provided for via an easement through Parcel E, at no cost to the County for the easement. The County would be responsible for the improvements to the easement. The offeror shall have an option to purchase the MCCF upon the County's ceasing to operate the MCCF facility at a purchase price of \$200,000.

It may be of interest to Multnomah County what plans the offeror has for the Edgefield Manor property being acquired. Offeror is using the same consultants the County has previously employed in regards to the highest and best use of the property, namely Cogan, Sharpe & Cogan, and Hobson & Associates.

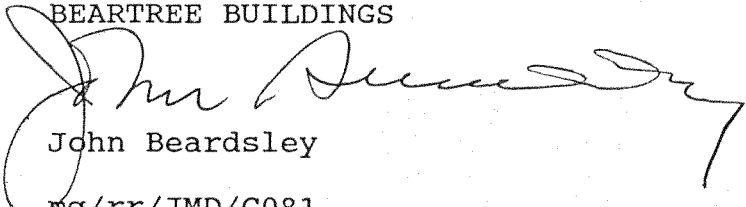
Offeror envisions the creation of a planned development built around the existing historic structures and believes the Manor building can accommodate, with obvious substantial remodeling, a golf course clubhouse with a restaurant, theater, and bed and breakfast hotel. The other buildings can provide support for pro shop and equipment storage functions. This use indicates that the land area is developed residentially around an 18 hole golf course, thus continuing the open space character of much of the property.

Mr. Joseph M. DeJager
Mr. Mark C. Edlen
August 18, 1989
Page 4

The financial elements of the transaction contemplate a continuation of a financial partnership relationship the offeror has recently enjoyed with Security Properties, Inc. of Seattle. This partnership, known as Harbour Village Limited Partnership, is presently developing a Twenty Million Dollar, 400-unit apartment project. Security Properties, Inc. will be acquiring the Beartree partnership interest of W. Martin Treece in the land and contributing their credit and resources into the creation of the Edgefield Manor Country Club.

Offeror:

BEARTREE BUILDINGS



John Beardsley

mg/rr/JMD/C081

AGREED AND ACCEPTED
MULTNOMAH COUNTY

By: _____

Date: _____

JAIL AND CORRECTIONS OPTIONS

*AK. Session
Hand Out #1*

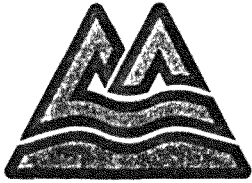
SUMMARY COSTS & TIMELINE

PROGRAM	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
INVERNESS JAIL (MCIJ)					
Current Status (256 beds)					
Capital					
Operational	6.1 million	6.4 million	6.9 million	7.2 million	7.6 million
Additional 200 beds					
Capital	3.9 million				
Operational	1.5 mil	5.1 million	5.4 million	5.8 million	6.1 million
Additional 300 beds					
Capital	6.0 million				
Operational		Not yet available from Sheriff's Office			
Additional 400 beds					
Capital	8.3 million				
Operational		5.1 million	6.3 million	6.6 million	7.0 million
* Operational costs do not include health costs					
MCCF					
Close, substitute MCIJ beds					
Capital					
Operational	2.1 million				
Change to "Facility"					
Capital	1.0-1.8 million				
Operational	2.1 million	2.2 million	2.3 million	2.5 million	2.6 million
Retain as Lockup Institution					
Capital	3.5 million				
Operational	2.1 million	2.2 million	2.3 million	2.5 million	2.6 million
* Costs not available for new operation; current costs					

JAIL AND CORRECTIONS OPTIONS

SUMMARY COSTS & TIMELINE

PROGRAM		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
NON-CUSTODIAL OPTIONS						
Intensive Pretrial Supervision						
Capital						
Operational		205,000	208,000	224,000	235,000	248,000
Inpatient A&D treatment						
Capital						
Operational		231,000	1.9 million	2.4 million	2.5 million	2.6 million
Men's Residential Probation Ctr						
Capital						
Operational		540,000	576,000	595,000	625,000	656,000
Day Reporting Center						
Capital						
Operational		183,000	192,000	201,000	211,000	222,000
Urban Work Camp						
Capital						
Operational		368,000	387,000	406,000	426,000	448,000
Intensive Outpatient A&D (elec. monitoring)						
Capital						
Operational		492,000	502,000	528,000	554,000	582,000
Intensive Probation Supervision						
Capital						
Operational		339,000	343,000	361,000	379,000	398,000
Women and Children Recovery Housing						
Capital						
Operational		201,000	211,000	221,000	232,000	244,000
JDH						
4 Units						
Capital		15.7 million				
Operations		4.6 million	4.8 million	5.1 million	5.3 million	5.6 million
6 Units						
Capital		18.1 million				
Operational		4.6 million	4.8 million	5.1 million	5.3 million	5.6 million



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

*Wk. Session
Hand Out #2*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVICES
1120 S.W. FIFTH AVENUE
ROOM 1500, THE PORTLAND BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
(503) 248-3701

GLADYS McCOY
COUNTY CHAIR

TO: Board of County Commissioners
THRU: Gladys McCoy, County Chair
FROM: Grant Nelson *GN* Acting Director
Department of Justice Services
DATE: August 30, 1989
SUBJECT: Sanction Options

At the meeting in the Lake House on August 23, the Department of Justice Services was asked to provide additional information on outcomes, and cost effectiveness of the various sanction options which were presented to the Board at that meeting. Additionally, several Board Staffers suggested that we outline costs and identify populations in need of similar interventions.

The Department has developed the attached package of options to address what should be the goal of the criminal justice system:

To provide the appropriate level of supervision necessary to control defendants and offenders to ensure their appearance in court, to provide for community safety, ensure the completion of court imposed sanctions and conditions, and minimize their potential for repeated criminal activity.

This plan assumes present jail capacity plus 114 beds and is designed to complement that additional capacity with a mix of supervision options and programs which will reduce the number of offenders returning to our justice system again and again.

Options

	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Served Annually</u>	<u>Avg Annual Cost</u>
Pretrial Programs:			
Intensive Pretrial Supervision Program (pp 1-4)	100 @ 1:20	800	\$ 205,000
Programs for Offenders:			
In-patient Alcohol & Drug Treatment Facilities (3) at 40 beds ea./160 x 3 per year (pp 5-8)	120	480	1,502,699
Men's Contract Probation Center (depending on length of stay) (pp 9-10)	40	160-480	546,000
Intensive Out-Patient Alcohol & Drug w/Electronic Monitoring (pp 11-13)	40	400	491,556
Work Camp (pp 14-16)	20	120	368,350
Intensive Probation Supervision 1:20 supervision ratio (pp 17-18)	<u>120</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>339,021</u>
Total	440	2100-2400	\$3,452,626

In addition to the package of options above, we have developed preliminary estimates for two additional sanction options the Board may wish to consider:

	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Served Annually</u>	<u>Avg Annual Cost</u>
Expansion of Capacity for A & D Treatment for Women with Children (pp 19-21)	10	24-30	200,750
Day Reporting Center	25	150	182,500

INTENSIVE PRETRIAL SUPERVISION

Intensive Pretrial Supervision would allow Multnomah County to supervise 100 pretrial defendants who are now most likely to be released as a population matrix release. Population monitoring is now available for population releases at a staff-to-defendant ratio of 1:75. About 44% of population releases fail to appear for their court dates and/or trial; this amounts to about 112 of the 254 average matrixed out population each month.

Intensive Pretrial Supervision is a vital component of a balanced approach to managing the population now being "matrixed out." In 1988 an average of 254 inmates were released each month when population limits at MCDC and CHJ were exceeded. If Multnomah County increases its jail capacity by 114 new beds, an average of 140 individuals would still need to be released each month because of federal population limits. This program would deal with 100 of those inmates. The 114 new beds should be filled with those among our present release population who are deemed most likely to fail to appear. Intensive supervision would be provided for 100 individuals at a supervision ratio of 1 staff per 20 releasees. Population monitoring could then be responsible to manage approximately the same number of releasees currently managed but the expansion of jail and intensive supervision would make it possible to bring in 260 additional people each month who are now being cited and released. Providing sanctions for these individuals should have a significant impact on criminal behavior which presently is not accompanied by any immediate sanction.

The Intensive Supervision unit is expected to have an 80% success rate. Success is defined as defendant returning for court dates/trials.

Outputs

- A) 800 defendants supervised per year. Average stay in program 45 days. 100 capacity.
- B) Average expected success rate 640 defendants return for court dates.

System and Offender Outcomes

- A) Reduction of present FTA rate among this population by at least 50%.
- B) Decreased supervision ratios in population monitoring which would reduce case load ratio; or
- C) Consistent use of existing capacity in population monitoring bringing thousands of arrestees now being cited and released through the jail for a short stay followed by supervision at 1:75 (Note: These individuals presently have no jail stay and no supervision following citation.).

Costs

Supervision of 100 defendants for an average of 45 days - total supervised in one year 800, \$5.70 per offender per day. (See attached budget information)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVICES

PRETRIAL PROGRAMS

FIRST YEAR BUDGET DETAIL

Personnal Services

5.0 FTE Corrections Technicans @ \$27.750 =	138,750	
1.0 FTE Office Assistant 2 @ \$26,250	26,250	
Subtotal		165,000

Material & Services

Supplies	5,000	
Phones	2,000	
Printing	500	
Education & Training	3,500	
Motor Pool	4,000	
Space	7,500	
Subtotal		22,500

Capital Outlay - Equipment

Celular phones	6,000	
Computers & Related Equipment	8,000	
Office Equipment	3,500	
Subtotal		17,500

TOTAL		205,000
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVICES

PRETRIAL PROGRAMS

THREE YEAR PROGRAM COSTS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	
Personal Services	165,000	178,200	192,500	
Material & Services	22,500	24,000	25,000	
Capital Outlay	17,500	6,000	6,000	
TOTALS	205,000	208,200	223,500	636,700

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE CENTER

IMPACTS

The following summary of expected impacts is based on the Division's experience in managing similar programs and the results obtained by other programs working with similar populations around the country.

1. Outputs (per year)

- A. 160 enrollments.
- B. 96 successful program completions. This group, about 60% of enrollees, will have completed 75-90 drug-free and crime-free days of residential treatment and met most treatment objectives.
- C. 32 partially successful completions. This group, about 20% of enrollees, while not meeting all treatment objectives, will complete 60 drug-free and crime-free days of treatment and derive some benefit from their participation.
- D. 128 positively impacted clients. This figure, about 80% of enrollees, represents the total of the successful and partially successful completions.

3. Outcomes

- A. Maintain no more than a 10% recidivism rate 12 months after discharge.

Follow-up studies of clients at 6 and 12 month intervals after program participation will help us evaluate the long term program impacts. We will compare clients who completed the program with those who did not in terms of recidivism, drug use, and employment.

- B. Increase the sanctioning capacity of the County by providing a 40 bed alternative sanction that incorporates incapacitation, deterrence, and treatment.

This program, when ordered by the court as a condition of probation or a "custody units" requirement under sentencing guidelines, will provide an incapacitation option that equals or exceeds the length of jail time available to the courts.

- C. Compared to an equivalent length of jail time, this alternative sanction improves the chances of a successful reintegration into the community by providing both treatment and incapacitation.

4. Costs

- A. Contracted treatment, including aftercare: \$656,400.

Cost of 90 day residential treatment (excluding aftercare):

160 clients x \$42/day x 90 days = \$604,800.
Cost per client: \$3,780

For purposes of comparison, if we estimate the cost per day at MCDC at \$85, then the MCDC cost for 160 clients and a 90 day length of stay is \$1,224,400. The cost per client is \$7,650.

- B. Community Corrections Division staff:

1.0 FTE Program Development Specialist	27,000
1.0 FTE Office Assistant 2	17,080
Benefits	17,191
Desks, computer, Motor Pool, training	4,000
TOTAL	\$65,271

- C. Total Budget: \$721,671 for each A & D center.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE CENTER

FIRST YEAR BUDGET DETAIL (7/1/90 - 6/30/91)

Personal Services

1.0 FTE Program Development Spec. @ 27,000
1.0 FTE OA 2 @ 17,080
Benefits = 17,191

SUB TOTAL 61,271

Materials and Services

Supplies 1,000
Training 1,000
Contract (3 months) 164,100

SUB TOTAL 166,100

Capital

Computers & related 4,000

• SUB TOTAL 4,000

TOTAL \$231,371

THREE YEAR PROGRAM COSTS

- Assumes three centers, the first opening on 10/1/90, the second on 7/1/91, and the third on 1/1/92.
- Assumes 3% annual salary increase and 3% annual merit increase.
- Assumes a 5% inflation factor.

	First Year 90-91	Second Year 91-92	Third Year 92-93
Personal Services	61,271	159,609	201,709
Materials & Services	166,100	1,729,350	2,177,658
Capital	4,000	8,400	0
TOTALS	231,371	1,897,359	2,379,367

THREE YEAR BUDGET: 4,508,097

MEN'S RESIDENTIAL PROBATION CENTER

The following summary lists the expected impacts and outcomes of a contract Men's Residential Probation Center.

Outputs (per year)

- A) Average 320 slots for adult probationers (26 per month).
- B) Average 250 successful completions with no return to more restrictive custodial environment. Of this population a successful completion will be determined by compliance with all program imposed conditions of residence. These conditions will be influenced by recommendations from the courts and probation officers (22% of total referrals).
- C) Average 70 partial completions with return to more restrictive levels of custody. This group will have completed a portion of the program and failed to comply with conditions as imposed or agreed to by courts, probation officers or program officials.

System and Offender Outcomes

- A) Provide increased sanctioning capacity for county justice system by providing 40 new contract program beds for adult probationers. This program is available for the courts to consider and use for "custody units" accrual as required by sentencing guidelines. Under the new sentencing format the program could be used for presumptive probationary sentences for the following guideline ranges: 6-g, 5-f, 4-f, 4-g, 3-f, 7-f, 7-g, 7-i.
- B) Provide probation officers with 10-day "time out" facility for persons where jail would be inappropriate or unnecessary.
- C) Maintain a 20% non-reoffense rate for duration of probation for those who complete the program.
- D) Provide a contract correctional program facility that operates at less than jail space costs which incorporates the correctional goals of incapacitation, deterrence, and rehabilitation.

Costs

Contracted treatment at \$35 per day for 40 beds	\$511,000
Adds 1 FTE to Division Staff for monitoring	<u>35,000</u>
Total	<u>\$546,000</u>

Cost benefit is based upon the county offering the service as described in the attached narrative. The county cost would most likely be in the MCRC range if we assume correctional officer involvement. It would be approximately \$50 per day or \$730,000 per year. The contract rate of \$35 per day is higher than any other per diem reimbursement rate currently offered by the Division and still approximately 40% less than the costs associated with the county provided program amount. The rate is competitive. Contractors contacted both in and out of state indicated that the rate proposed would allow for the development of a comprehensive program.

INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT

Overview

Substance abuse is a pervasive and re-occurring element of many criminal behaviors. It is clear that simple interruptions of the abuse cycle via arrest and jail do not change the offenders fundamental relationship to drugs and alcohol. One program model which has had a high degree of relative success modifying abusive behavior is intensive outpatient treatment combined with probation supervision.

Substance abusers tend to structure their entire life around their abuse patterns. Friends, activities, criminal acts, and daily choices are geared towards maintaining access and use of addictive substances. Intervention must therefore be geared towards global changes in the offender's life to promote an entire life pattern that does not support continued addiction. For many offenders this process is best achieved when therapy is combined with close supervision while the offender lives in the community. Only with exposure to "real world choices" can any addictive person learn new behaviors of coping with the world without chemicals.

Probation supervision ensures that offenders comply with treatment and provides the surveillance and supervision that supports drug-free living. Offenders on intensive outpatient can continue supportive social relationships with friends and family and maintain employment.

It is important to note that varying degrees of "success" are often attributed to alcohol and drug programs. As the goal of this program is drug and alcohol free living without criminal behavior objectives will be centered on long term behavior changes, not program completion. Typically intensive outpatient programs use evaluation points at 90 days, 180 days, and one year. Most local programs, generally treating non-offender populations, consider themselves highly successful if fifty percent of the program graduates are drug and alcohol free after one year.

Program Outline

This program will target offenders incarcerated or statistically comparable to offenders incarcerated for use, distribution, or transport of drugs due to addiction or who engage in other offenses primarily to support addictions. A combination of Alcohol and Drug therapists, casemanagers, probation officers, and psychological testing will be used to provide community supervision, therapy, work/educational referrals, basic skills training, and monitoring of Court conditions. The selective use of electronic surveillance technology provides an additional element of community control during the initial phase of treatment.

To ensure program integrity and to underscore offender responsibility immediate sanctions will be imposed for violations of program goals. A tourniquet model will be used, with low level violations receiving internal program sanctions such as curfew, electronic supervision, et al, and repeated violations or major problems resulting in arrest and detention pending resolution.

Two tracks will be offered dependent upon the offender's employment status. In both tracks therapy will be limited to 3 hours per day, a typical limit to the intensive counseling process. Unemployed offenders will then spend additional hours in "directed activities" which are part of the probation plan to improve social functioning. Employed offenders will experience a higher degree of community supervision but dependent upon employment will not engage in job search, educational programs, or other activities of this type. Both tracks will have three program modules. For the unemployed the first and second modules are three weeks long, with required attendance and activities for 8 hours per day and 4 hours per day respectively. The final module is scheduled for 10 weeks at 3 hours per day. Employed offenders will participate 4 hours per evening for the first three weeks, 3 hours per evening for the second three week module, and followup of 2 hours per day on alternate days for six weeks. All modules will be scheduled on a rotating weekly pattern which maximizes community supervision and uses all days of the week.

To prevent staff burn-out and to ensure close supervision staff will work as teams and follow treatment groups through the followup phase. After conclusion of all treatment probation supervision will be transferred to the responsible agency.

As so few resources are currently available for addicted offenders and because chemical abuse is a major determinant of criminal behavior it seems reasonable that a program of this type would enjoy wide-spread support.

Performance Measures

1. Target population indicators; conviction offense, criminal history, alcohol and drug assessment, demographic items.
2. Program performance indicators; caseload size, number and type of contacts, number and type of abuse screenings, satisfaction rates of Court conditions.
3. Outcome measures; number and type of program violations, number and type of re-arrests, number and type of positive abuse screenings, successful completion rates at 90, 180, and 365 days.

Outline Budget

Personnel; salary and benefits

4 Probation Officers	100,761	
3 A & D Casemanagers	85,503	
2 A & D Therapists	63,587	
1 Supervisor	49,694	
2 OA II	46,010	
.25 FTE Psychologist	15,000	
		374,056
Office Rental		17,500
Travel, Motor pool		12,000
Office supplies, printing		5,000
Training, education		6,000
Surveillance electronics		55,000
OTO Capital (chairs, desks, ect)		13,000
Telephone		9,000
		<hr/>
Total		\$ 491,556

As configured this unit would provide intensive outpatient chemical abuse therapy, high level probation supervision, program referrals and resources, and community surveillance for 400 offenders per year. The cost per offender in this program is \$ 1229 per year, or \$ 3.36 per day.

WORK CAMP

Need

The implementation of sentencing guidelines November 1, 1989 necessitates the development and expansion of community based sanctions which will allow offenders to complete court imposed "custody units" as a condition of probation. One type of program which meets the guideline criteria for completion of "custody units" is a residential community service program where offenders reside under close supervision while completing their sentences.

The Community Service Forest Project with capacity of 30 probationers (360 per year) is an example of such a program which has proven highly effective in diverting offenders from prison and local jail. The community and criminal justice system benefit from an intensified period of supervision for high risk property, drug, and driving offenders. Offenders in this program are supervised 24 hours per day for 30 days while completing 500 hours of community service work. Offenders are involved in labor intensive projects during the work day and participate in basic skill and job readiness curriculum in the evenings. The program combines the correctional goals of rehabilitation, restitution and incapacitation.

Expansion of this project or the development of an urban project would allow for further use of this highly successful correctional program concept.

Target Population

Adult, male offenders requiring a structured, custody sanction of 30-60 days in duration. Specifically focusing on the property, drug, and driving offender in Sentencing Guidelines 7-F, 7-G, 6-F, 6-G, 5-F, 5-G, 4-F, 4-G, 3-F (each with ranges of 90-180 custody units or 60-120 custody units).

Program Components

Offenders will serve four- to twelve-week sentences based upon judicial order and offender needs. Emphasis will be on community work projects for the U.S. Forest Service (specifically the Estacada and Zig Zag Ranger District), state and county parks, and non-profit agencies; job readiness training through WERC; housing assistance; and self-awareness.

WORK CAMP

Outputs Per Year

- A) Provide 20 supervised beds for adult offenders.
- B) Provides courts with a 60-day length of stay for all offenders committed to program as a presumptive condition of probation. Program will provide up to maximum of 60 custody units.
- C) Process 120 offenders per year.

Client Outcomes

- A) Completion of eight weeks of community service restitution in a highly structured, rehabilitative correctional program.
- B) Improved employability as a result of completion of job preparedness, readiness, and basic skills component.
- C) Reduction of drug use through participation in drug treatment, counseling, and abstinence for period under program supervision.
- D) Resocialized to more acceptable community norms.

System Outcomes

- A) Creates capacity to punish 120 offenders with an intermediate rehabilitative sanction.
- B) Increases the offenders' ability to pay restitution by affording them opportunities to learn job skills.
- C) Contributes thousands of hours of public service to the community.
- D) Allows more efficient use of hard jail beds.
- E) Provides for the constructive incapacitation of offenders.
- F) Restricts offenders' ability to victimize citizens while program involved.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVICES

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION

WORK CAMP

FIRST YEAR BUDGET DETAIL

Personal Services

1 FTE Facility Manager @ \$47,600	47,600
4 FTE Resident Supervisors @ \$34,000	136,000
2 FTE Crew Project Leaders @ \$34,000	[*68,000]
1 FTE Office Assistant @ \$26,250	26,250
1 FTE Service Coordinator @ \$ 40,000	40,000

Subtotal	\$ 249,850
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Material & Services

Food	42,000
Supplies	5,000
Phones	2,000
Printing	500
Education & Training	3,500
Motor Pool	7,000
Space	7,500

Subtotal	\$ 67,500
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Capital Outlay - Equipment

Vans 2 @ \$16,000	34,000
Cellular Phones	6,000
Computers & Related Equipment	8,000
Office Equipment	3,500

Subtotal	\$ 51,000
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TOTAL	\$ <u>368,350</u>
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*Funded by recipient agency

Cost \$43.00 per person/per day - excluding capital outlay

INTENSIVE PROBATION UNIT

Overview

"..Intensive probation supervision programs are a response to pressures for incarceration that exceed capacity. To date these programs have provided cost effective options to jail and prison space, satisfying demands for punishment, public safety, and treatment objectives.." [U.S. Department of Justice].

Intensive probation is used to supervise offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated. Current programs use frequent face-to-face contacts with the offender and his/her friends and family, surveillance via urinalysis testing, alcohol testing, electronic "bracelets", polygraph testing, 'round-the-clock contact schedules, required community service, employment or educational programs, curfews, a high degree of technical support, and planned, rapid responses to condition violations or offender failures.

Several states have used intensive probation to reduce incarcerated populations while significantly improving offender functioning. In several studies offenders who completed intensive probation have lower re-arrest rates than offenders released from prison or standard probation.

In Georgia intensive programs reduced prison populations by ten percent while having lower recidivism rates than offenders who completed prison. In New Jersey only four percent of the intensive parole cases were re-arrested for significant new charges, and the program diverted 600 offenders from prison in 24 months. The New Jersey program averaged 27 probation officer-offender contacts per month and saved 62,000 offender custody days.

Program Outline

This program will target offenders convicted of property crimes who are currently sentenced to jail for more than 30 days. Program length for each offender will be 9 months. After completion of intensive probation the offender may be continued on standard probation if the Court has so ordered. During the term of intensive probation the offender will be subject to 24 hour per day, 7 day per week contacts, and required to participate in a wide variety of directed programs which will monitor activities as well providing the opportunity for improvement in social functioning.

To ensure the widest possible understanding of this program the Courts and Citizen groups will be involved in defining operational guidelines and sanction points.

To promote esprit and the team work necessary for such programs this will be a "stand alone" unit in the Probation

Services Division. Prior to implementation all staff will need to be well trained and equipped. Most intensive supervision units immediately arrest and detain program violators and as a consequence intensive units generally operate in teams. In practice an intensive probation unit functions much like a mini-police agency with a very select group of offenders. The choices for the offender are to change or return to jail.

Performance Measures

1. Target population indicators; conviction offense, criminal history, needs and risk score, demographic items, comparison to incarcerated offenders to insure actual displacement of jail bound offenders.
2. Program performance indicators; caseload size, number and type of offender contacts, program referrals and completions, condition satisfactions.
3. Outcome measures; number and type of program violations, number and type of new arrests.
4. Cost comparisons; costs of program operation compared to other sentencing alternatives including the costs of re-offense within 6 months of program completion.

Outline Budget

Personnel, salary and benefits:	
6 Probation officers	201,522
1 Supervisor	49,694
1 OA II	23,005
	274,221
Office rental	14,800
Motor pool	15,000
Office supplies, printing	4,000
Training and education	6,000
Radiophones	6,000
OTO Capital, (desks, chairs, et al)	12,000
Telephones	7,000
Total	\$ 339,021

As configured this unit could supervise 120 offenders per year for an average of nine months. Cost per offender per year is \$ 2118, or \$ 7.84 per day.

A video tape of an intensive probation unit in operation filmed by NBC is available upon request.

August 29, 1989

To: Grant Nelson

From: Joanne Fuller

Subject: Expansion of Ecumenical Ministries Type Women's and Children's
Recovery Housing for Female Offenders and their Children

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Women in the criminal justice system have a high incidence of substance abuse. In the Client Needs Assessment completed by the Community Corrections Division in January 1989, 46% of the female offenders on probation in the community are abusing at least one substance. The medical staff of the Multnomah County Jail report that approximately 70% of the women treated for medical issues in the jail are abusing drugs and/or alcohol. This drug and alcohol abuse can effect many areas of each woman's life. Women who are involved in substance abuse are more likely to be under employed, unemployed, and lack the education and skills required to become employed. These women often experience difficulties making appropriate decisions in relationships, and parenting deficits.

Women in the criminal justice system often have custody of minor children or children who are in the temporary custody of the Children's Services Division. The jail staff estimate that 50% of the female offenders incarcerated in Multnomah County have minor children who are in their custody or who are going to be returned to their custody. The Community Corrections Division Needs Assessment indicated that 31% of female offenders on probation with substance abuse problems have custody of minor children, and an additional 31% have minor children in the custody of others. Evaluations and information from programs for female offenders such as the Council for Prostitution Alternatives, the Volunteers of America Women's Center, and The Office of Women's Transition Services indicate that approximately 50% of the women served in these community based programs have minor children. Most of these women come from dysfunctional drug abusing families who can not care for these children without exposing them to drugs and physically dangerous situations.

These multiple problems result in a situation where women in jail and/or women about to be convicted often can not enter residential substance abuse treatment programs without giving up custody of their children to the state or leaving them in dangerous situations.

Traditional drug and alcohol treatment programs do not address the need for children to reside with their parents in treatment. Nor do traditional treatment programs address the issues of homelessness, parenting, income issues, and women's special needs in treatment. Some out-patient treatment programs maybe appropriate for women if the women have a stable drug free living situation for themselves and their

children. However, most frequently these women are living in unstable environments or situations where drug use is frequent and staying drug free in the face of this drug use is extremely difficult.

In May 1989, the Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon opened a women's and children's recovery house for eight women and their children. This project is the only one of it's kind in Oregon where women in the criminal justice system can go to live with their children for recovery from substance abuse. Many of the women who have utilized the program in the first three months of operation have been pregnant substance abusing women who can not return to their abusive and drug influenced homes and/or women who have been involved with men who are selling and distributing drugs. These women seek out the EMO Recovery House to remove themselves and their children from these dangerous circumstances and to live in a drug free and supportive environment for up to three months. During the first three months of operation, this program has received 200 referrals for services. The current program can serve approximately 24-30 women and their children in a year. Clearly this type of drug free housing for women with children is in demand. Currently within the population of women in jail approximately 40 per month would benefit from this type of program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Multnomah County could contract with a non-profit organization to create a drug free living situation for female offenders and their minor children modelled on the Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon program. This program would be housed in a large home to facilitate the family style living environment. Women could be moved to this living situation from jail or other short term treatment programs. Staff on-site would facilitate the residents participation in treatment on an out-patient basis. Staff would provide parenting training and assistance in the location of GED, training programs, child care, housing and other assistance during residence and as women leave the facility. Women could stay in the residence for three to six months depending on their need for assistance and willingness to participate in treatment. The program staff would coordinate care with the Children's Services Division, health care, mental health, alcohol and drug treatment providers, and the corrections system.

Women entering the residence would be expected to care of themselves and their children. They would be taught basic living skills through the participation in household chores, budgeting their money, and other daily living situations.

The program goals would include both decreasing the number of women and length of stay for women in the jail, and decreasing drug use by program

participants.

BUDGET

The program costs would be approximately \$35.00 per day for each woman

and \$10.00 per day for each child for a total estimated cost of \$200,750.00 per year for 10 women and their children to be housed in one facility. A total cost for three years would be \$602,250.00.

DAY REPORTING CENTER

Outputs Per Year

- A) 152 enrollments per year with an average length of stay of 60 days.
- B) 80% successful completion of all assigned pre- and post-trial candidates.

System Outcomes

- A) Provide offenders with central location at which a wide range of rehabilitative services such as counseling, job readiness, preparedness, and job placement activities can be found and accessed; drug testing can be conducted; and supervision conditions can be coordinated (completion of community service, outpatient treatment attendance, etc.).
- B) Provide enhanced surveillance of select probationers without scheduled daily activities. Contact standards and frequency of daily reporting can be assigned on a schedule as determined by program officials.
- C) Offer the criminal justice system enhanced supervision capacity over adult pre- or post-trial offenders.
- D) Meets sentencing guideline eligibility for accrual of "custody units" if offered as component of house arrest.

Offender Outcomes

- A) High structure, high surveillance, eight-hour per day accountability for 100% of assigned probationers.
- B) Increased opportunities for access to rehab services for 100% of assigned probationers.

Cost

152 offenders at \$5 per day for 365 days	\$182,500
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Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

12240 N.E. GLISAN ST., PORTLAND, OREGON 97230

ROBERT G. SKIPPER
SHERIFF

(503) 255-3600

*Wk. Session
Hand Out #3*

SHERIFF'S JAIL BED / MCCF PROPOSAL

1. We believe that according to current trends we need 430 new jail beds to eliminate matrix releases and provide back up deterrent for a variety of ongoing and potential new programs.
2. However, being realistic and sensitive to the voter "sticker shock", we feel that 210 new beds would have a positive impact on the jail crowding problem and be "sellable" to the voters.
3. We believe MCCF should remain open at this time. We should move the work crew program from MCIJ to MCCF and reduce the severity of type of inmates at MCCF.
4. We believe some improvements should occur at MCCF to show good faith effort on the part of the Sheriff and the Board to address the building code concerns. Perhaps between \$250,000 and \$500,000 could be a starting point to deal with the most severe problems.
5. We have talked with the City of Troutdale and the Fire Marshal's Office. They exhibited a sensitivity to our problem and a willingness to work with us "in good faith" in resolving the issues involved in meeting the applicable codes.
6. As we monitor the effect of the new 210 beds, the sentencing guidelines, the addition of state beds, etc., we can continue to make improvements at MCCF or we can commence to phase it out of existence as the need dictates.
7. The U.S. Marshal has been approached (informally) to assist with the financing of the new 210 beds. They have indicated they might be interested in an arrangement similar to the one they currently have with MCIJ. *Provide 500,000 for construction*
8. The levy measure should contain only the request to continue to operate MCIJ and add and operate the 210 new beds. No other funding issue should be included in the same levy measure.
9. We estimate the cost of operating the additional 210 beds to be between \$10,000,000 and \$10,700,000 for three years, exclusive of health costs.
10. The construction costs of our additional 210 beds is estimated to be approximately \$3,877,000.