

Date 9/05

NAME FRED A. STICKEL

ADDRESS

Street

City

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____
Subject _____

_____ FOR

_____ AGAINST

CORRECTIONS

Critic Commission:

Courtsrooms at Inverness

Double banking at MCDC

Expand jails

MCRC - fully funds to capacity

MCCF - Do not close

Increase MCIS by 2-30 beds

2

Date 09/05

NAME

PATRICK F. DONALOSUN

ADDRESS

220 N.W. SECOND AVE.

Street

City

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject _____

____ FOR

____ AGAINST

Staff to Crime Commission
Must hold inmates accountable, if
in a program, Not successful
& bed waiting.
Clean issue on ballot just for beds

3

Date 9/5/89

NAME

TODD TAYLOR

ADDRESS

4004 SW Kelly

Street

Polk Hwy

City

OR

97201

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject COLLECTIONS

FOR

AGAINST

- INCREASED JAIL FEE
- INCREASED LEVY

Issue:

Anger over Crime requires
more beds

Video arrangements

4

Date Sept 17/89

NAME

Louise Weidlich

ADDRESS

7720 SW Capitol Hill Rd

Street

Portland, Oregon 97219

City

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject

Jail Space

____ FOR

____ AGAINST

Keep MCCIF open

Prison industry should be im-
plemented

5

Date 9/5/89

NAME

TOM ENGLISH, OCCO

ADDRESS

714 W. Burnside #208

Street

Portland OR 97207

City

Zip

Collection Issue

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject _____

_____ FOR

_____ AGAINST

Dir. Comm. Crime & Delinquency

A balanced approach which
must provide programs/ser-
vices as well as jail

6
NAME

Dee Dee Rouns

Date _____

ADDRESS

6908 SW 37th

Street

Port

Or

City

97219

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item #

baile-Alturndes

Subject

more jails

X FOR

AGAINST J

Citizens Crime Commission
Victims

What is success?

①
Date 7-5

NAME

Denise W Banks

ADDRESS

510 SW 3rd #400

Street

Portland, Or. 97204-2509

City

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item #

Sails

Subject

/ FOR

AGAINST

Business prospectus + Crime Commission:

300-400 Beds at

Seek variances to lower
costs for a lesser level
of criminal inmate. use as
a "work crew" facility.

8

Date _____

NAME

SY KORN BRODT

ADDRESS

3810 NE TREMONT

RD 4
Street

City

97212

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject _____

_____ FOR

_____ AGAINST

Parole/Probation Association

9

Date 9-5

NAME Mick Chase

ADDRESS 1714 SE 52 nd

Street

Portland

City

97215

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject Tail Space

~~FOR~~

FOR

AGAINST

Property owner in SE: & Bdz
Crime Commission:

Something needs to be done!!!

NAME JEROME LABARRE ATTORNEY Date _____
ADDRESS 900 SW 5th AVE Resident NE Portland
Street
PORTLAND OR 97204
City Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # R-9
Subject _____

____ FOR AGAINST

NAME

Yussie M Robert

Date

9/7/89

ADDRESS

PO Box 151

Street

Wresham OR 97030

City

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item #

R 9

Subject

MCCF

FOR

AGAINST

X

Closing

Date 8/8

NAME Doug Bray

ADDRESS Rm 225, 1021 SW 4th

Street
Portland, OR 97204
City Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # R-9
Subject _____

_____ FOR _____ AGAINST

Date _____

NAME

ROBIN LINDQUIST

ADDRESS

111 SW Fifth Ave

Street

Portland

97204

City

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item #

R-9

Subject

Jail space

FOR

AGAINST

5

Date _____

NAME PATRICK F. DONALDSON

ADDRESS _____

Street

City

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject _____

_____ FOR

_____ AGAINST

Date 9/7/89

NAME EUGENE COLLINS

ADDRESS SW PORTLAND

Street

City

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # CORRECTIONS
Subject _____

_____ FOR

_____ AGAINST

7

Date 9/7/89

NAME

TODD TAYLOR

ADDRESS

4004 SW Kelly

Street
Patlam

City

97201

Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject _____

____ FOR

____ AGAINST

8

Date 9/15/89

NAME Bob Kouns

ADDRESS 6908 SW 37

Street
Par. 99219
City Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____

Subject _____

____ FOR

____ AGAINST

9

Date 9/6/89

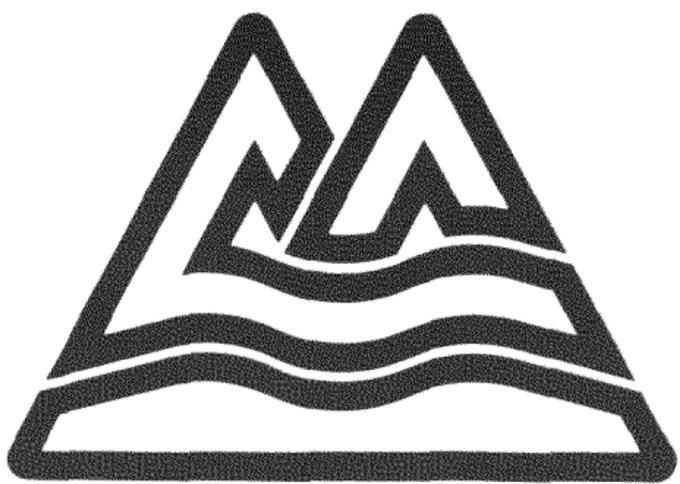
NAME Ray Allen

ADDRESS 1126 SW Cheltenham St

Portland OR 97201
Street City Zip

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # _____
Subject _____

_____ FOR _____ AGAINST



**MULTNOMAH
COUNTY**

EAP

Employee Assistance Program



Provided Through

Cascade Counseling Center

East Portland: 253-3841

West Portland: 245-3317

Tigard: 639-3009

WHAT IS IT?

Recognizing that employees run into a variety of personal concerns that have an effect on their work performance, Multnomah County has contracted with Cascade Counseling Center to provide confidential counseling services to County employees.

Eligibility:

Cascade Counseling Center is available to all permanent Multnomah County employees, employed half time or more and their families. If you or your family member is eligible for coverage under the County's medical insurance program, then you or your family member is also eligible for the Employee Assistance Program.

Each family unit is eligible for ten free hours of counseling per fiscal year.

KEEPING IT CONFIDENTIAL

Your problems are your own and Multnomah County has no need to know about any assistance you are seeking. In order for you to have complete confidence in the **EAP**, your use of the services will be strictly confidential. You set up your own appointments and meet at Cascade, away from your work place.

Information disclosed to the counselor(s) will never appear in your employee personnel file nor will the County have access to any records at Cascade Counseling Center.

THE EAP is a free, confidential service that is provided to the employees of Multnomah County.

WHO IS CASCADE COUNSELING CENTER?

Cascade Counseling Center is an independent firm which provides professional, confidential counseling services for the employees of many agencies, municipalities and corporations. Cascade helps employees deal with personal problems on an individual basis when they reach stages which affect work performance.

If you would like more information about Cascade Counseling Center or any of the counseling staff, feel free to call or visit.

HOW CAN WE HELP?

The prime concern of the professional counselors at Cascade is to identify and treat personal problems that may be affecting work performance, I.E., absenteeism, reduced work performance and motivation, etc.

If you have recognized symptoms — unreasonable irritability, prolonged fatigue and loss of energy, a need to drink to relax, an unwarranted feeling of depression — you may want to seek the counseling expertise available at Cascade. The EAP can help you cope with:

- **alcohol or substance abuse**
- **marital discord**
- **personal relationship problems**
- **family problems**
- **divorce adjustment**
- **financial & legal difficulties**
- **career development**
- **stress and tension**
- **job related relationship problems**
- **chronic time loss**
- **depression or anxiety**
- **habit control**

HOW TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT

Call Cascade Counseling Center and identify yourself as a Multnomah County employee. You will be asked a few questions in order to determine the most appropriate counselor for you. An appointment convenient to your schedule will then be made.

Appointments are available after work hours to accommodate employees. Every effort will be made to preserve confidentiality during your visit.

You will meet with a counselor in a confidential environment. The program is of a preventive nature, and therefore employees are encouraged to use the Employee Assistance Program to identify and treat problems before they reach a crisis level.

24 HOUR SERVICE

The services of Cascade Counseling Center, are available to employees 24 hours per day. There are three Cascade offices in the Portland area:

East Portland

7931 N.E. Halsey, Suite 202
Portland, Oregon 97213

● Phone: 253-3841

West Portland

10542 S.W. Capitol Highway
Portland, Oregon 97210

● Phone: 245-3317

Tigard

7180 S.W. Fir Loop, Suite 1-A
Tigard, Oregon 97223

● Phone: 639-3009

Phone the office most convenient for you and make an appointment. Although the offices are open formally from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, you may contact the center at any time by calling any of the above numbers. A counselor is on call through the answering service at all times.



Employee Assistance Program

Phone the office most convenient for you:



**East Portland
7931 N.E. Halsey, Suite 202
Portland, Oregon 97213**

253-3841

(68th exit off I-84 East to 79th & Halsey)



**West Portland
10542 S.W. Capitol Highway
Portland, Oregon 97219**

245-3317

(4 blocks south of I-5 & Barbur Blvd)



**Tigard Office
7180 S.W. Fir Loop, Suite 1-A
Tigard, Oregon 97223**

639-3009

(2 blocks south of I-217 at 72nd exit)

MORRISON CENTER

YOUTH
&
FAMILY SERVICES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS

3355 SE Powell Blvd.

Portland, Oregon 97202

(503) 232-0191

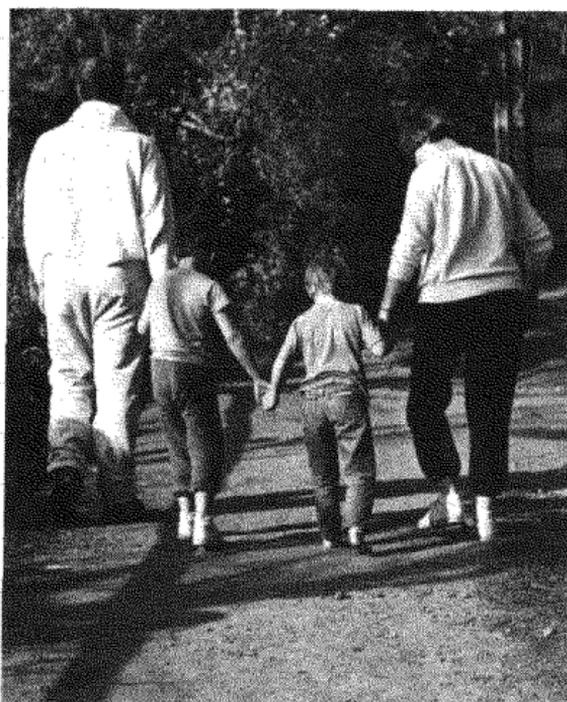
CHILD AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

Child and Family Mental Health

3355 SE Powell Blvd.
Portland, Oregon 97202
(503) 232-0191

135 NW Miller
Gresham, Oregon 97030
(503) 667-2626

Outpatient mental health services for children, youth and their families including family, group and individual therapy; parent education; and consultation. Fees are based on a sliding fee scale. Welfare and private insurance billing is available.



Psychological Evaluation

3355 SE Powell Blvd.
Portland, Oregon 97202
(503) 232-0191

Comprehensive forensic psychological evaluations of children and families including treatment, placement and diagnostic recommendations for children; and the evaluation of appropriate interventions for adjudicated adolescents. We accept Children's Services Division, Juvenile Court and private referrals.

EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

Day Treatment for Young Children

Portland, Oregon
(503) 667-2626

Gresham, Oregon
(503) 667-2626

Intensive day treatment services for disturbed and/or severely abused and neglected preschoolers who demonstrate serious maladaptive behavior and significant developmental delays. Services are provided to the children and their biological, foster and adoptive families. Children are referred by Children's Services Division, hospitals, Headstart, public schools and parents.

Early Intervention

3355 SE Powell Blvd.
Portland, OR 97202
(503) 232-0191

4080 SE International Way
Milwaukie, OR 97222
(503) 654-2387

Individual and group services for families of developmentally disabled infants, toddlers and preschoolers to encourage the overall development of their children. Services include parent education; speech, physical and occupational therapy consultation; parent-toddler groups; self-contained preschool and integrated preschool classrooms. No fee.

Preschool programs not available in Clackamas County.





MORRISON CENTER

3355 SE Powell Blvd.

Portland, OR 97202

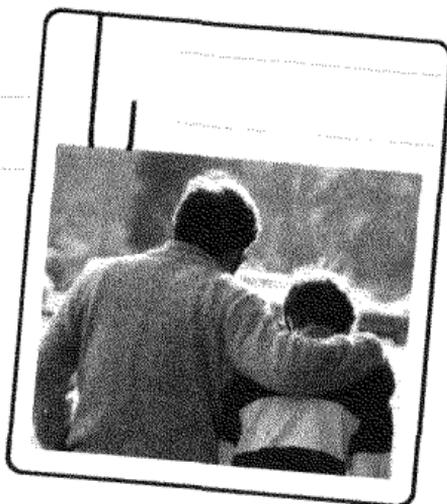
Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
P A I D
Portland, OR
Permit No. 526

—A United Way Agency—

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

SuperNet

1439 SE 122nd Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97233
(503) 225-1559



Family- and community-centered supervision and treatment for youth on probation. Includes individual, group and family skills training. Offers specialized sub-programs for alcohol and drug problems and sex offending. Youths are referred to SuperNet by the Juvenile Court.

Adolescent Day Treatment

5205 SE 86th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97266
(503) 771-4437

Day treatment and education for severely emotionally disturbed adolescents. Services include alternative special education and treatment modules for anger management, alcohol and drug use, peer socialization and appropriate sexuality. Juvenile Justice system probationers and parolees from Oregon and Southwest Washington are given referral priority. Referrals are also accepted from local school districts.

Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Program

8200 NE Sandy Blvd.
Portland, OR 97220
(503) 254-6000

Twelve-month, residential, day and aftercare treatment for delinquent adolescents with alcohol and drug problems. Program components include alcohol and drug treatment, family and individual therapy, employment and living skills training. Professionally staffed homes are available for youth in day treatment and aftercare phases. Oregon Juvenile Justice system probationers and parolees are given referral priority.

ABOUT MORRISON CENTER

Morrison Center is a private nonprofit organization serving children, youth and their families. The Center was founded in 1947 as The Community Child Guidance Clinic by Carl V. Morrison, M.D., a leader in child advocacy.

Morrison Center offers a broad range of flexible and comprehensive services provided by psychologists, social workers, counselors and consulting physicians.

We take pride in:

- ☛ Our commitment to family- and community-based treatment.
- ☛ Our continuum of services including outpatient, day treatment and residential programs for diverse clinical populations.
- ☛ Our record of developing innovative and effective community alternatives to institutional care.
- ☛ Our record of evaluating and reporting the effectiveness of our treatment programs.
- ☛ Our dynamic Board of Directors and professional staff.

Some programs partially funded under independent contracts with Multnomah and Clackamas Counties.

To Chairperson McCoy, and Commissioners Kofoury, Baumart, Anderson, and Kellew Sept. 5, 1989

VETERANS DAY

Regarding Jail Space Neighborhoods Protective Association
Keep Troutdale Facility open.
P.O. Box 19224, Portland, Oregon 97219

November 11, 1988

February 9, 1988

- PUBLIC HEARING: Prison siting. LEAST COST
1. Edgefield Manor
 2. U.S. VETERANS HOSPITAL (Old one) Bldg. #25 Built in 1949—all brick!
 3. Rajneesh-Purem property or similar in country. * 7 stories high
 4. Oppose Regional jail concept-5 in Oregon). * Build parking lot at bottom of the hill.

Jail Siting Committee
c/o Mike Lindberg, Committee member
Portland City Hall
1220 S.W. 5th Street
Portland, Oregon 97204

ATTENTION: Our Congressional Delegation.
Senator Hatfield:
Senator Packwood
Congressmen: AuCoin, Wyden, others
Governor Neil Goldschmidt

Dear Members of the Jail Siting Committee, and Governor Goldschmidt:

Violence, robbery, murder, and other behaviour requires some drastic measures to protect society. Prisons is part of that system, showing the result of a lack of respect for human rights and private property rights. Those who break reasonable laws should be given a trial-by-jury with justice prevailing.

Those who break the law, however, should not be an economic burden on those who work and abide by the law. The fairly recent statistics that show that a prisoner costs the taxpayer approximately \$27,000 a year is WRONG. The system that perpetuates it is WRONG!

PRISONERS SHOULD NOT BE AN ECONOMIC BURDEN ON THE TAXPAYERS, but should be self-sufficient, such as the prison-farm, or work farm concept. Also, they should be working for-the state of Oregon, such as in making state license plates, in growing their own produce, canning or freezing their own food, working in the kitchens, digging ditches, scrubbing floors, and generally being useful. NO TELEVISION, except maybe a few hours in the evening.

EDGEFIELD MANOR, the old poor farm in Troutdale is on 300 Acres owned by Multnomah County that could be refurbished by the prisoners themselves, or...the Rajneesh-Purem property in eastern Oregon should be used. After all, do they not owe the state money anyway??

***The VETERANS HOSPITAL could be converted into a prison, with a parking lot at the foot of the hill and a shuttle bus system. It is already built, and if not used will be destroyed by demolition!!! WHAT A WASTE!!!

There should be a study made of this possibility. The Ten Pillars of Economic Wisdom support such a concept; the 2nd pillar: "Government is never a source of goods, Everything produced is produced by the people, and everything that government gives to the people, it must first take from the people." Let me read the 3rd one, attached below.

Building 25 at the Veterans hospital is not as old as the rest of the buildings. In fact I worked there as an Occupational Therapist for 9 years when tuberculosis was still a serious illness, before penicillin! It is a beautiful building, with larger rooms than in the new building, so I am told!

A group called Decency Through Law, and others got Cincinnati, Ohio to close down the X-rated movies, and closed pornography stores, removing pornography magazines, etc.. Guess what? THE CRIME RATE WENT DOWN 93% in 5 years!! Why not try it?

Please give these consideration.

Sincerely, *Louise Weidlich*
Mrs. Louise Weidlich, Director

Published by:
THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC FOUNDATION
21 East 42 Street • New York, N.Y. 10017

Economic ignorance and failure to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship will weaken and ultimately destroy those individual freedoms and opportunities which are the historic pillars of our representative Constitutional Republic.

Economic ignorance is the Achilles' heel of self-government! It's the reason why economic freedom—which in our country has already delivered what Marxism can only promise—is threatened by the increased acceptance of sophisticated fallacies which most people are unable to analyze and expose. This dangerous condition can only be righted by education that does expose these fallacies.

Nothing in our material world can come from nowhere or go nowhere, nor can it be free: everything in our economic life has a source, a destination and a cost that must be paid.

Government is never a source of goods. Everything produced is produced by the people, and everything that government gives to the people, it must first take from the people.

The only valuable money that government has to spend is that money taxed or borrowed out of the people's earnings. When government decides to spend more than it has thus received, that extra unearned money is created out of thin air through the banks, and when spent, takes on value only by reducing the value of all money, savings and insurance.

inflation



**OREGON COUNCIL ON
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY**

718 W. Burnside Street, Suite 208
Portland, Oregon 97209-3579
(503) 228-5397

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Jan Kasamayer, Chair
Community Volunteer
Ray Allen, Vice-Chair
*Willamette Employment
Resource Center*
Jerome K. Caplan, Sec-Treas
Certified Public Accountant

Executive Director
Thomas R. English

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*Director, Multnomah Co.
Justice Services Center*
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Gordon Bertles
*Director,
Chiloquin Community Services
Liaison Project*
Alton Bautier
*Community Volunteer
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*Executive Director
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Useni Perkins
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Urban League of Portland*
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Multnomah Co. Juvenile Court
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Dr. Paul Wright
*Theologian-in-Residence,
Lewis and Clark College*

Emeritus Members

John Blackwell
Michael Forrester
Dr. Paul Railing

GK _____
RW _____ ✓
TA _____
MB _____

August 22, 1989

Gretchen Kafoury
Multnomah County Courthouse
Room # 605
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Gretchen:

I have enclosed a copy of an article in the current (Vol. 20, No. 16, 8/15/89) issue of the Criminal Justice Newsletter reporting on the Massachusetts experiment with Day Reporting Centers for your information.

I had the opportunity to meet with John Larivee when I was in Boston in June at which time he told me about this project and its success. As we look at sentencing guidelines for misdemeanants especially, successful model programs such as Day Reporting Centers should be considered as alternatives to costly bed space.

If you are interested in exploring this particular model further, please let me know. John Larivee indicated that he'd be very pleased to provide any additional information we might require.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. English
Executive Director

Encl: as stated



A United Way Agency

AUG 23 1989



enforcement and corrections in a list of 16 industries that would be covered. The agency estimated that compliance with its proposed standard would cost \$4.9 million in corrections and \$4.5 million in law enforcement. Those cost figures were based on OSHA estimates that law enforcement and correctional agencies already are in partial compliance with certain parts of the standard.

Because the Hepatitis B virus is more easily transmitted than the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the OSHA standard includes stricter rules for HBV. The proposed rule would require employees to provide the HBV vaccine to any employee who is exposed to blood at least once a month.

The 23 states that have their own OSHA-approved safety and health plans would be required to adopt a comparable standard within six months of publication of the final federal standard.

OSHA has scheduled four public hearings on its proposed standard: Washington, D.C., September 12; Chicago, October 17; San Francisco, October 24; and New York City, November 13. The agency called for public comment on dozens of questions, including several specific to law enforcement and corrections: "What circumstances unique to law enforcement and correction officers place these employees at risk . . .? What, if any, additional training should be required? What can be done to ensure that personal protective equipment is available when and where it is needed?"

Additional information: The proposed OSHA standard on bloodborne pathogens was published in the May 30 issue of the *Federal Register*, pp. 23042-23139. For additional information, contact James F. Foster, OSHA Office of Public Affairs, Room N-3647, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20210. (202)523-8151.

CORRECTIONS

PRISON AND JAIL AIDS RATES JUMPED IN 1988, SURVEY FINDS

AIDS is an increasingly serious problem for prison and jail administrators, according to the fourth annual survey of correctional AIDS policies conducted for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). As of October 1988, correctional agencies reported a cumulative total of 3,136 cases of AIDS among inmates, a 60-percent increase over the year before.

The incidence rate of AIDS increased from 54 cases per 100,000 inmates in federal and state institutions in 1987 to 75 cases per 100,000 inmates in 1988. The incidence rate for the total U.S. population was 13.3 cases per 100,000 in 1988.

The distribution of AIDS in correctional facilities remained "quite skewed," the NIJ report stated. The three "mid-Atlantic" states—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—accounted for 59.4 percent of all cases in state

prison systems. In New York, almost 60 percent of inmate deaths in 1987 and 1988 were due to AIDS.

Nevertheless, "all correctional systems will have an inmate AIDS case sooner or later," the report said. All 50 states participated in the survey, and only seven state systems reported that they have not yet had any inmate AIDS cases, down from 26 systems in 1985.

The report noted that "medical care for AIDS patients in correctional facilities has come under severe criticism in some quarters," with many lawsuits pending. In one case to reach the federal appeals court level, the 1st Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that inmates must receive "adequate medical care," but not necessarily "the most sophisticated care that money can buy." *U.S. v. DeColgero*, 821 F.2d, (1st Circuit 1987).

Experimental drugs, even those commonly used to treat AIDS patients outside of prison, "are not widely available in prisons and jails," the survey found. At the time of the survey last fall, only 39 percent of the federal and state systems administered aerosolized pentamidine, a drug that has proved effective against a type of pneumonia that is the most common cause of death among AIDS patients. In June, the Food and Drug Administration officially approved use of pentamidine. Continued testing of the drug had become virtually impossible, because few patients were willing to participate in tests where they might receive a placebo instead of the drug.

Even as the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration moved to regulate AIDS prevention efforts for correctional employees (see preceding article), the latest NIJ survey—like the three earlier surveys—found no case of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection of a corrections employee that could be linked to an on-the-job incident. "In this year's survey, two systems listed job-related cases, but, upon further investigation, neither case was at all persuasive," the report stated.

Report: "1988 Update: AIDS in Correctional Facilities" (NCJ-115522), a 58-page report, is available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville MD 20850. (301)251-5500. (800)851-3420.

MASSACHUSETTS SHERIFFS EASING JAIL CROWDING WITH DAY CENTERS

Five sheriffs in Massachusetts are experimenting with what is described as a new type of program to ease jail crowding, unique in the United States: a form of community release called "Day Reporting Centers."

Day Reporting Centers (DRC) combine elements of intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, work release and house arrest, but differ from those types of programs in at least two ways, according to John J. Larivee, executive director of the Crime and Justice Foundation, a Boston-based organization that conducted an evaluation of the first DRC, in Massachusetts' Hampden County. First, Day

Reporting Centers provide offenders with a central location at which a wide range of rehabilitative services, such as employment counseling, and supervision requirements, such as drug testing, are coordinated. Second, DRC clients are not probationers or parolees they remain under the authority of the sheriff serving their time just as if they were in jail instead of on DRC release.

Program requirements are quite strict, officials said. Clients report to the DRC every day, except in rural counties, where the requirement sometimes is relaxed to four days per week, because transportation is difficult for inmates who do not own cars. In all cases, offenders write itineraries accounting for their whereabouts 24 hours a day, with names, addresses, phone numbers, and names of persons to contact at each location. Many clients are contacted seven to 10 times a day, according to the Crime and Justice Foundation.

Electronic monitoring helps to ensure that inmates go home at night; when a DRC computer generates a telephone call to the inmate's residence, the inmate must verify that he is at home by placing a special bracelet that he wears into a machine, and he must leave a message on the DRC answering machine to show that he is sober enough to speak clearly.

Any time an inmate cannot be found at home, at work, at his community service site or other location according to his itinerary, a "two-hour rule" takes effect: if DRC officials are unable to contact the inmate within two hours, they report him to the sheriff as an escapee, and he is removed from the program. "Dirty urine"—failure of a single drug or alcohol test—also results in termination from DRC.

British probation served as a model: Massachusetts' Day Reporting Centers are patterned after a similar program developed by the British probation system. The Crime and Justice Foundation began working on the idea with a committee of state and local officials in 1986. Hampden County (Springfield) was chosen as the first site, largely because Sheriff Michael J. Ashe, Jr. had extensive experience with pre-release programs and had demonstrated a commitment to a philosophy that inmates should be given opportunities to prove themselves worthy of less restrictive levels of security, according to the Crime and Justice Foundation.

Sheriff Ashe also was serving on Gov. Michael S. Dukakis' Special Commission on Correctional Alternatives. That commission, in its 1986 report, included Day Reporting Centers as one of five major initiatives recommended to ease the state's prison crowding rate, which stood at 67 percent over capacity—the worst in the nation, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics. County facilities, intended for inmates sentenced to less than 30 months, were holding state inmates because of the overcrowding at state institutions.

Because the DRC project was undertaken in the context of severe overcrowding, officials were determined that DRC should not merely "widen the net" of control over offenders

who otherwise would be sentenced to probation, according to the Crime and Justice Foundation. That is why the program targeted a population that was already incarcerated: county jail inmates.

82% success rate reported, and no "disasters": The Hampden County Day Reporting Center opened in December 1986. Since then, it has handled more than 350 clients, and currently manages more than 80, according to Kevin Warwick, director of the center. Only one offender has been removed from the program because he was arrested for a new crime, Mr. Warwick said. Others have been sent back to jail for failing program requirements (most often for failing urinalysis), but 82 percent of the offenders who have participated in the DRC program have completed it successfully, he said.

Hampden County DRC clients generally have been convicted of drug possession, driving under the influence of alcohol, or property crimes, not crimes of violence; more than 75 percent were sentenced to terms of 18 months or less. But four out of five had previous criminal convictions, and half of those had three or more prior convictions, according to the Crime and Justice Foundation study. Recently, the program began accepting significant numbers of pretrial detainees as well as convicted offenders, because a federal court imposed a population cap on the jail, increasing the pressure to find alternatives.

The costs of a DRC program are estimated at \$5,000 to \$7,000 per inmate per year, once a DRC facility attains a level of 50 clients, according to Mr. Larivee. By contrast, jail beds cost about \$18,000 to \$21,000 per inmate per year in Massachusetts, he said.

A year after the Hampden County DRC opened, the Crime and Justice Foundation opened a second facility to serve the Boston area. The foundation operates that center for the sheriffs in Suffolk and Middlesex Counties. And in 1988, the sheriffs in Norfolk and Worcester Counties opened Day Reporting Centers.

Even though the Day Reporting Centers were opened before Massachusetts' correctional furlough programs were used as a potent issue against Governor Dukakis in his campaign for President, DRC program officials said that from the beginning, they have been acutely sensitive to the issue of community safety. Richard J. McCarthy, a spokesman for Sheriff Ashe, noted that the one new offense committed by a DRC client was driving under the influence—not the sort of "high-profile" crime that might throw the entire program into question. "We haven't had a red flag waved in our face," he said. "It's a strict program."

Report: "Evaluation of the Hampden County Day Reporting Center," a 26-page report, is available from the Crime and Justice Foundation, 20 West Street, Boston MA 02111. (617)426-9800.

CORRECTIONS ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1		Alternative 2
MCIJ build 300 beds		MCIJ build 200 beds
Capacity \$ 6,033,000		Capacity \$ 3,877,000
Operations +16,000,000		Operations +12,000,000
MCCF replaced when MCIJ beds ready	22,033,000	MCCF continue to use as locked facility
		Upgrade +3,600,000
Less MCCF operations	-6,600,000	
	16,069,000	
Intensive Pretrial	+636,000	
A&D residentials	+3,000,000	
TOTAL COSTS	\$19,069,000	\$19,477,000
Net new jail beds 114		New new jail beds 200
3 year capacity	2,736	3 year capacity
		4,866
Gain from use of existing population monitoring	5,200	Gain from use of existing population monitor capacity
		4,866
Intensive supervision capacity	2,400	
A&D capacity	2,880	
Total 3 year offenders/ arrestees through system	12,516	Total 3 year offenders/ arrestees through system
		9,732
Total cost per offender/arrestee		Total cost per offender/arrestee
	\$1,520	\$2,000

GRETCHEN KAFOURY
Multnomah County Commissioner
District 2



605 County Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 248-5219

September 6, 1989

Jail Levy Recommendation
For referral to voters for November 1989 Election

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. MCIJ current operations | <u>\$19.4M/3yr.</u> | |
| <u>256 beds</u> | | |
| 2. MCIJ expansion <u>210 beds</u> | <u>\$16M/3yr.</u> | |
| (includes \$3.9M capital and operation costs) | | |
| 3. Residential A&D Treatment <u>\$4.6M/3yr.</u> | | |
| Three 40 bed units.(1 for women and
2 for men) <u>120 beds</u> | | |
| <u>Totals</u> | <u>526 beds(330 new)</u> | <u>\$40M/3yr Levy</u> |

1473KmjB

RICK BAUMAN
Multnomah County Commissioner
District 3



606 County Courthouse
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 248-5217

To: Commissioner Pauline Anderson
Commissioner Gretchen Kafoury
Commissioner Sharron Kelley
Commissioner Gladys McCoy
District Attorney Michael Schrunck
Sheriff Robert Skipper

From: Commissioner Rick Bauman 

Re: Comprehensive Public Safety Proposal

Date: September 5, 1989

In recent weeks we have discussed numerous options addressing in varying degrees next years expiration of the jail levy, the substandard conditions and code violations at MCCF, and our responsibilities in addressing crime in Multnomah County. A major component of these considerations is the development of a responsible yet practical methods to raise the money necessary to carry-out the options selected.

In separate but related discussions we are considering the deplorable conditions at the Donald E. Long Home, the pressing space needs of several county departments and next year's expiration of the library levy.

Underlying this is an increasing concern about the limited opportunities available to present options relating to any or all of these issues to the voters. The ballots for the first of these opportunities--the November 7 election--will be in the mail to voter's in a scant six weeks.

The following is a comprehensive proposal which I hope we can use as a framework for addressing all of the issues mentioned above in a matter which reflects policies the Board has developed in recent years, provides for a dramatic increase in the depth and breadth of services and programs we offer to promote and enhance public safety, and adds to the fiscal stability of the County.

Though there are alternatives to each individual aspect of this plan, each is included to address a specific need. If we should choose not to do a certain portion of this plan, I think it is imperative an alternative be substituted so all the problems are addressed.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS

Though often simplified to an argument concerning the need for additional jail beds, the Board has long been aware of a complex series of needs and problems within the criminal justice system. In his January, 1988 report to the Board, Don Clark concluded, in part, "The criminal justice system is not working -- it is fragmented, expensive, overcrowded, overwhelmed and not adequately linked with human services." Few would dispute that this analysis is still valid today.

The Board has indicated its desire to seek options which focus on decreasing the crowding in the system and increasing public safety by lowering the likelihood an individual will

reoffend as a result of his or her contact with the system. A chronological view of a person's interactions with the criminal justice system illustrates the problem.

Event	Problem
Arrest	Citation and release of suspects for a growing number of crimes.
Pre-trial	Matrix releases. High "failure to appear" rates. Lack of diversion programs. Delays awaiting trial.
Pre-sentence	Delays in preparation of pre-sentence investigation reports. This may increase significantly with the implementation of sentencing guidelines.
Post-sentencing	Lack of an appropriate variety of sanctions Lack of treatment programs--especially for alcohol and/or drug dependent offenders. Lack of community-based programs. Ineffective parole and probation monitoring. Lack of meaningful sanctions for those who violate the terms of their parole or probation.

OTHER COUNTY PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

In addition there are other serious needs which the Board must soon address. Several of these are directly related to the needs of the criminal justice system. They all are inter-related however because of the limited fiscal capacity of the County to respond to these problems.

Item	Problem
Jail Levy	Expires 6/30/90.
MCCF	Serious building code violations.
Donald Long Home	Antiquated, deteriorating facility.
Library Levy	Expires 6/30/90.
Courts/DA	Demands for more space in or near the County Courthouse.
Human Services	Inadequate space available in Gill Building.
Space Leasing	Inefficient provision of service and use of taxpayers' money through leasing of space at dispersed locations.

COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES

The responses to these problems suggested here include options developed by various individuals and departments throughout the County--especially the Sheriff's Office, the Department of Justice Services, Facilities Management and the Department of Human Services. I respect and admire the calibre of much of that work.

Before describing this proposal further, it should be noted that many of these proposals are inter-related. For example, an increase in jail space for sentenced offenders will, other things being equal, decrease the caseloads of probation officers, thereby increasing their effectiveness.

For the criminal justice system I recommend the following response

Problem	Response
Citation/release Matrix releases Failures to appear Appropriate sanctions	Build 210 new beds at Inverness as per Sheriff's proposal (8/31/89) Increase capacity of MCIJ to code limit.
Citation/release Parole/probation sanctions	Reserve CHJ (or other appropriate space) exclusively as 48-hour hold beds.
Failures to appear Parole/probation monitoring	Adopt appropriate staffing levels and develop innovative programs for supervision of non-custodial defendants and offenders.
Diversion	Implement Justice Services/Human Services Triage Project proposed in January, 1988.
Timing of trial	Develop trial alternatives (e.g. night court) and determine appropriate staffing in the DA's office to accelerate investigations, negotiations and pleas.
Pre-sentence investigations	Determine appropriate staffing to avoid delays in sentencing. Monitor closely as sentencing guidelines are implemented.
Sanction options Community options	Implement programs like those suggested by Department of Justice Services (9/30/89) Make MCRC a treatment facility. Utilize it fully.

The other critical problems facing the County can be addressed as follows.

Problem	Response
Jail levy Library levy	Permanent funding through County Income Tax.
MCCF	Remodel to code.
Donald Long Home	Rebuild, on same of other appropriate site.
Courts/DA Space Leasing	Build on Hamilton Hotel block or purchase Duniway Plaza.
Human Services	Purchase Mead Building

FINANCING

Central to the financing of this package is the abandonment of property taxes as a source of County revenues and, in its place, adopt a County Income Tax. A resolution initiating the development of this tax is being brought before the Board this Thursday by Commissioner Anderson.

The details of such a tax will be presented separately, but in sum, a progressively - structured income tax on both businesses and individuals could replace the property tax. Without redistributing financial responsibilities between classes of taxpayers (i.e. residential, commercial, industrial) the tax would be structured to collect the slightly more than \$100 million now collected and needed to finance the programs proposed in this memorandum.

As a very rough estimate a progressive personal income tax from 0% to 2% would generate the appropriate amount of money. This would also allow for the collection of taxes (though I would assume at a lower rate) from those individuals who work in but do not reside in Multnomah County.

The Mead Building and a new County Building could be financed, all or in part, by Certificated of Participation and sales of other assets (e.g. Edgefield). US Department of Energy loans may be available to finance the new juvenile and/or jail facilities--as was recently done in Marion County--if certain energy standards are incorporated in the designs.

Sharing of space in any of these facilities (e.g. the US Marshall in a new jail, Clackamas and Washington Counties in a new juvenile facility) could reduce the County's capital obligations.

General obligation bonds to supplement these funds would, of course, require voter approval.

TIME LINE

This proposal eliminates the need for approaching the voters for levy approvals and hence for rushing a measure for inclusion on the November 7, 1989 ballot.

I propose that four working groups be formed immediately to fully develop and oversee the implementation of each of these proposals. One group should focus on each of the following areas:

- (1) Facilities,
- (2) Programs,
- (3) Financing, and
- (4) Income Tax.

The groups should complete their work by the end of December, 1989 so that issues needing voter approval can be referred to either the March or May, 1990 ballots and the FY 90/91 budget can be developed appropriately. Implementation of these proposals can be accomplished within the parameters we have been discussing.



CITY OF GRESHAM

1333 N.W. Eastman Parkway
Gresham, Oregon 97030-3825
(503) 661-3000

Mayor
Gussie McRobert

Councilors
Rodger Clawson
Bernie Giusto
Joel Malone
Barbara Sullivan-Hoern
Mary Walker
Barbara Wiggin

The issue of adequate jail space in Multnomah County is not new to anyone who has lived in our area for more than a very short time.

The controversy has gone on for many years and has been studied time and again, and yet, there remains the need for additional facilities.

Many of our citizens have expressed their concerns that our Criminal Justice system cannot effectively detain dangerous and repeat offenders. The citizens of our County have voiced their concerns over and over and have further clarified their wishes by voting in 1987 for the necessary funds to construct the Inverness Correctional facility.

Even with the construction of the Inverness facility it is apparent that if our Criminal Justice System is to work effectively there is a need for more, not less, jail space.

Sheriff Skipper has requested funds to expand the Inverness facility by 210 beds. This construction is supported by the Portland Citizens Crime Commission, which recommends the additional capacity for 200 to 300 beds.

I strongly urge you to continue the use of the Troutdale facility until the expansion of the Inverness facility and a "bed for bed" replacement of the Troutdale facility have been completed.

Mayor Gussie McRobert



CIRCUIT COURT OF OREGON
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
MULTNOMAH COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1021 S.W. 4TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

DONALD H. LONDER
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

COURTROOM 356
(503) 248-3846

September 7, 1989

Gladys McCoy, Chair
Multnomah County Board
1021 S.W. Fourth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

RE: Expanding Correctional, Alcohol and Drug Treatment, and
Pretrial Supervision Resources To Reduce Population
Releases.

Dear Madam Chair:

It has come to our attention that the Board is now nearing a final decision on the package for the up coming levy to expand the resources available for holding criminal defendants and to reduce the County's dependency on population releases. As you are aware, the Court continues to be opposed to population releases; it is our view that these releases undermine the credibility of the entire criminal justice process in this County.

It is our understanding at this time the Board has decided to retain MCCF as a full custodial facility and those 186 beds will remain on line. It is our further understanding that the Board is now considering alternative proposals to place on the levy. The first proposal would expand MCIJ by 200 beds. The second proposal would expand MCIJ by 200 beds, add 120 Drug and Alcohol Treatment beds through Community Corrections, and would also establish an Intensive Pretrial Supervision Unit (5.0 FTE supervising 100 released defendants) through Community Corrections.

Please be advised that we cannot support the first proposal; it falls far short of current demand and would perpetuate population releases. We find the second proposal to be the more acceptable since the combination of custodial beds, treatment beds and intensive pretrial supervision should be sufficient to reduce substantially the need for population releases, but we feel it does fall short of actual need.

If the Board chooses to send the second proposal to the voters, upon enactment of the levy and the establishment of the Intensive Pretrial Supervision program, the Court will authorize its Pretrial Release staff to release appropriate felony probation violators under the Court's release guidelines. In addition, the Pretrial Release staff will be instructed to release higher risk failure to appear defendants, not presently Court released, into the Intensive Pretrial Supervision Unit, as well as maintaining a full caseload in the Pretrial Supervision Unit. Finally the Court will continue to release the highest risk pretrial defendants into Close Street Supervision. By using all of these programs to their maximum capacity, together with the 200 additional custodial beds and the 120 treatment beds, it is our hope that population releases can be reduced to a minimum.

Our preferred position would be to add 300 to 350 additional jail beds and totally eliminate population releases. We understand, however, that this decision rests entirely with the Board. Given the present two alternatives, we will support the second to add the maximum number of beds possible.

Very truly yours,



Donald H. Londer
Presiding Judge

Philip T. Abraham
Chief Criminal Judge

cc: Commissioner Gretchen Kafoury
Commissioner Rick Bauman
Commissioner Pauline Anderson
Commissioner Sharron Kelley
Michael Schrunk, District Attorney
Robert Skipper, Sheriff
Grant Nelson, Department of Justice Services
Dorothy J. Coy, Trial Court Administrator
Douglas M. Bray, Criminal Courts Director