

winter 2001

file =

11/27/01 ws-1

BOGSTAD Deborah L

From: LI Mary T
Sent: Friday, December 28, 2001 12:51 PM
To: LINN Diane M; ROJO DE STEFFEY Maria; CRUZ Serena M; NAITO Lisa H;
ROBERTS Lonnie J
Cc: BOGSTAD Deborah L; JASPIN Michael D; CHUCKOVICH Denise E
Subject: Funding for YEEC

Per our discussion at the rebalance session, I am confirming with you that DCPD has found the necessary funds to cover the one-time-only reduction to YEEC.

We anticipate administrative savings at the contractor level of approximately \$10,000. This is a combination of underexpended client services funds and other administrative savings by the provider. The remaining \$15,000 will be created through holding open a recently vacant OAI position in DCPD, from January-April 2002. The position was unanticipated to be vacant, but I'm confident that the Division will be able to handle the reduced level of support for that period of time.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thanks.

ANNOTATED MINUTES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

PUBLIC BUDGET HEARING / WORK SESSION

Chair Diane Linn convened the meeting at 9:35 a.m., with Vice-Chair Lisa Naito, Commissioners Lonnie Roberts and Maria Rojo Steffey present, and Commissioner Serena Cruz arriving at 9:37 a.m.

PH-4 Opportunity for Public Input on Proposed Mid-Year Reductions to the 2001-2002 Multnomah County Budget. Please fill out a speaker card available at the back table and present it to the Clerk. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

WS-1 The Board of Commissioners, Auditor, District Attorney, Sheriff and Invited Participants Will Meet to Review Priorities, Issues and Ideas, and to Discuss Mid-Year Reductions to the 2001-2002 Multnomah County Budget. Facilitated by John Rakowitz and John Ball.

CHAIR LINN ADVISED TONY MOUNTS WOULD PROVIDE CLARIFICATIONS TO THE BUDGET MODIFICATIONS ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2001, PRIOR TO BOARD VOTE, AND DISCUSSED A FEW OF THE ITEMS LISTED IN HER SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE BUDGET REBALANCING RECOMMENDATION, INCLUDING MENTORSHIP PROGRAM START UP IN JANUARY, ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT SERVICES, AND THE ADDITION OF A ONE TIME ONLY \$1.1 MILLION FROM THE MERLIN DEBT PAYMENT, CONVERTING PART OF THE CAPITAL DEBT FUND RESERVE INTO ONE PAYMENT. CHAIR LINN REPORTED THAT ORDINANCES WILL BE FILED FOR BOARD DISCUSSION RELATING TO HER PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL CONSOLIDATIONS AND FOR ESTABLISHING AN OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS. IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION

OF CHAIR LINN, COMMISSIONER CRUZ REQUESTED CLARIFICATION OF PROPOSED BUDGET NOTE 1 RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PROGRAM FUNDING FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, MENTORSHIP CONTRACT, AND SERVICES TO WOMEN WITH HISTORIES OF PROSTITUTION. SHAUN COLDWELL EXPLANATION. CHAIR LINN DIRECTED STAFF TO CLARIFY THE BUDGET NOTE TO CORRECTLY SPECIFY THE EXACT FUNDING STRATEGIES. IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION OF COMMISSIONER CRUZ, MIKE JASPIN EXPLAINED THE ADDITION OF \$64,000 FROM THE DUII ASSESSMENT PROGRAM CAME FROM A VACANT DUII EVALUATION POSITION WHICH IS NOT GOING TO BE FILLED. CHAIR LINN DIRECTED THAT STAFF PROVIDE THE BOARD WITH A COPY OF THE MEMO REGARDING SAME. IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST OF COMMISSIONER NAITO, CHAIR LINN DIRECTED THAT CLARIFICATION OF THE FUNDING FOR THE CONTRACTED SERVICES FOR WOMEN WITH HISTORIES OF PROSTITUTION BE ADDED TO THE BUDGET NOTE, USING GENERAL FUND DOLLARS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FUNDING FOR THE SECOND HALF.

PAUL MILLIUS TESTIMONY SUGGESTING THE COUNTY DIVERT SOME OF THE 62.2% OF THE COUNTY TOTAL BUDGET SPENT ON PUBLIC SAFETY, INCLUDING DRUG TREATMENT, TO THE LIBRARIES, SCHOOLS AND HEALTH AND LEFT A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE REGARDING LEGALIZING THE MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA AND THE FUTILITY OF A GOVERNMENT WAR ON DRUGS. SAMUEL E. KELLY, JOE MCFERRIN AND VAL POLK, REPRESENTING PORTLAND OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER, TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT EMPOWERMENT PROJECT,

COORDINATION SERVICES FOR THE ROSEMARY ANDERSON MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL, THE HOUSE OF UMOJA, EMMANUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES, OPEN MEADOW ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE CENTER OF OREGON.

IN RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS, CHAIR LINN DIRECTED STAFF TO COME PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF WHY \$25,000 WAS CUT FROM THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM PRIOR TO THE END OF TODAY'S HEARING / WORK SESSION.

LADDIE READ TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF A FAIR BUDGET. HOLLY ANDERSEN AND VERONIKA HAZLETT OF OPEN MEADOW MIDDLE SCHOOL TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR COUNSELOR. KHADIM CHISHTI TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED BUDGET REBALANCE AND EXPRESSING CONCERN THAT THE CURRENT SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY AND FAMILY AND POVERTY CONNECTIONS ARE MAINTAINED FOLLOWING PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION. AIDA KELSAW TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT, MENTAL HEALTH HOUSING, AND REQUESTED INFORMATION REGARDING DELAY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DRUG TREATMENT COURT FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS. CHAIR LINN ADVISED MS. KELSAW THE BOARD SUPPORTS KEEPING FUNDING FOR MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM SERVICES INTACT AND SUGGESTED SHE MEET WITH HER STAFF ASSISTANT ANDY SMITH (IN AUDIENCE) FOR ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION. COMMISSIONER NAITO SUGGESTED THAT MS. KELSAW CONTACT HER FOR AN UPDATE ON THE WORK OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMMITTEE SHE AND JUDGE JULIE FRANTZ

CO-CHAIR, AND POSSIBLY JOINING THEM ON THE COMMITTEE. JEAN COHEN, RESHA STEVENSON AND CIARA BRIDGES, REPRESENTING PROJECT NETWORK, TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF CULTURALLY SPECIFIC PROGRAMS, INCLUDING ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. MARILYN MILLER REPRESENTING PORTLAND IMPACT, TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF MAKING SURE THE TRUSTING RELATIONSHIPS DEVELOPED IN THE CURRENT POVERTY AND FAMILY INTEGRATION DELIVERY SYSTEM ARE MAINTAINED FOLLOWING PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION. WRITTEN TESTIMONY READ FROM TOM MCINNIS, REPRESENTING WATERFRONT ORGANIZATIONS OF OREGON, IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND RIVER PATROL BUDGET. LORI HILL AND SABRINA TOWNER TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR CULTURALLY SPECIFIC PROGRAMS, INCLUDING ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

MARY LI EXPLANATION OF THE \$25,000 CUT OF COUNTY \$50,000 GENERAL FUND ALLOCATION TO THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM, ADVISING THE BULK OF THE PROGRAM IS PAID BY THE CITY OF PORTLAND, AND RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS OF COMMISSIONERS CRUZ AND NAITO. IN RESPONSE TO COMMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RESTORING THE \$25,000 CUT FROM COMMISSIONERS NAITO, CRUZ AND ROJO, AND IN RESPONSE TO MS. LI'S FUNDING SUGGESTION, CHAIR LINN DIRECTED THAT MS. LI EMAIL THE BOARD EXPLAINING EXACTLY WHERE THE \$25,000 PROGRAM FUNDING WILL COME FROM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE FISCAL YEAR. CHAIR LINN ADVISED THE BOARD WILL HAVE AN EVEN MORE CHALLENGING BUDGET PROCESS FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR, AND WILL HAVE TO GET MORE

CREATIVE TO TRY TO ADOPT A BUDGET THAT IS FAMILY NOT BUREAUCRACY DRIVEN. COMMISSIONER ROBERTS SUGGESTED THE COUNTY START MAKING THE STATE RETURN THE COUNTY'S \$3 MILLION.

There being no further business, the public hearing/work session was adjourned at 10:48 a.m.

Thursday, November 29, 2001 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

REGULAR MEETING

Chair Diane Linn convened the meeting at 9:36 a.m., with Vice-Chair Lisa Naito, Commissioners Serena Cruz, Lonnie Roberts and Maria Rojo de Steffey present.

CONSENT CALENDAR

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER NAITO, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER CRUZ, THE CONSENT CALENDAR (ITEMS C-1 THROUGH C-5) WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

C-1 ORDER: Acknowledgement of Found Unclaimed Property and Authorization of Transfer for Sale or Disposal

ORDER 01-150.

C-2 Renewal of Intergovernmental Agreement 0210036 with the City of Gresham, to Continue a Combined Special Emergency Response Team (SERT) Tactical Unit to Respond to High Risk and Tactical Incidents within the City of Gresham and Unincorporated Multnomah County

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES

Memorial Grant Award, for Centralizing Domestic Violence Information and Referral/Crisis Counseling Line Services

- C-4 ORDER Authorizing Designees of the Mental Health Program Director to Direct a Peace Officer to Take an Allegedly Mentally Ill Person into Custody

ORDER 01-151.

DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- C-5 Amendment 3 to Intergovernmental Revenue Agreement 4600001732 with the City of Troutdale, for the Troutdale Road Sidewalk Project Between Cherry Park Road and Chapman Avenue

REGULAR AGENDA
PUBLIC COMMENT

Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

FRAN LANFAIR ON BEHALF OF ELDERS IN ACTION AND NINE SENIOR DISTRICT CENTERS, COMMENTS IN APPRECIATION TO BOARD FOR MAINTAINING FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS FOR SENIORS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES

- R-1 RESOLUTION Authorizing Appointment of James McConnell as County Financial Assistance Administrator for the State of Oregon Department of Human Services 2001-2003 County Financial Assistance Intergovernmental Revenue Agreement 0210007

COMMISSIONER ROJO MOVED AND COMMISSIONER NAITO SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-1. MIKE WADDELL AND CHAIR LINN EXPLANATION AND RESPONSE TO QUESTION OF COMMISSIONER CRUZ REGARDING THE NEED FOR APPOINTMENT OF MR. MCCONNELL AS STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATOR AT THIS TIME. RESOLUTION 01-152 UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

R-2 RESOLUTION Adopting System of Care Values and Principles for Child and Family Mental Health System Redesign

COMMISSIONER NAITO MOVED AND COMMISSIONER ROJO SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-2. COMMISSIONER NAITO, MARK MCKECHNIE AND PETER DAVIDSON EXPLANATION AND RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS OF COMMISSIONER CRUZ REGARDING SYSTEM OF CARE VALUES II AND III. MR. MCKECHNIE SUGGESTED REWORDING FOR SYSTEM OF CARE PRINCIPLE VIII. FOLLOWING BOARD DISCUSSION, COMMISSIONER NAITO MOVED, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER CRUZ, APPROVAL OF AMENDMENT TO SYSTEM OF CARE VALUE II, TO READ "THE SYSTEM OF CARE WILL BE COMMUNITY BASED. SERVICE MANAGEMENT SHALL BE INDIVIDUALIZED."; AND APPROVAL OF AMENDMENT TO SYSTEM OF CARE PRINCIPLE VIII, TO READ "CHILDREN WITH MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS SHOULD BE ENSURED SMOOTH TRANSITIONS TO THE ADULT SERVICE SYSTEM AS THEY REACH MATURITY." CHAIR LINN AND COMMISSIONER NAITO COMMENTS IN SUPPORT AND APPRECIATION. AMENDMENTS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED. RESOLUTION 01-153 UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, AS AMENDED.

R-3 Second Reading and Possible Adoption of an ORDINANCE Amending Multnomah County Code Chapter 15 to Add §§15.340-15.347 Relating to Civil Rights Discrimination

ORDINANCE READ BY TITLE ONLY. COPIES AVAILABLE. COMMISSIONER NAITO MOVED AND COMMISSIONER CRUZ SECONDED, APPROVAL OF THE SECOND READING AND ADOPTION. TOM CROPPER TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION. PEGGE MICHAL TESTIMONY ENCOURAGING BOARD SUPPORT OF AMENDING ORDINANCE TO PRECLUDE EXEMPTION OF

**SECTION 8 VOUCHER RECIPIENTS;
ENFORCEMENT OF GENDER IDENTITY; AND
EXCEPTIONS IN HOUSING AND
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS
UNDERGOING GENDER REASSIGNMENT.
COMMISSIONER NAITO AND CHAIR LINN
COMMENTS IN SUPPORT OF ORDINANCE.
ORDINANCE 969 UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.**

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES

R-4 RESOLUTION Authorizing Advance Distribution of Funds from the Multnomah County General Fund of Property Taxing Districts as Allowed Under ORS 311.392

**COMMISSIONER CRUZ MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER NAITO SECONDED, APPROVAL
OF R-4. DAVE BOYER EXPLANATION.
RESOLUTION 01-154 UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.**

R-5 RESOLUTION Authorizing the County to Enter into the Public Employees Retirement System State and Local Government Rate Pool

**COMMISSIONER NAITO MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER CRUZ SECONDED, APPROVAL
OF R-5. DAVE BOYER EXPLANATION.
RESOLUTION 01-155 UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.
CHAIR LINN THANKED DAVE FOR HIS
DILIGENCE ON KEEPING THE COUNTY
ADVISED OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT
SYSTEM ISSUES.**

R-6 Ratification of 2001-2004 Agreement Between Multnomah County and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 48 AFL-CIO

**COMMISSIONER ROJO MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER CRUZ SECONDED, APPROVAL
OF R-6. GAIL PARNELL INTRODUCTIONS AND
EXPLANATION. MANAGEMENT NEGOTIATOR
TOM GUINEY, IBEW LOCAL 48, AFL-CIO
BUSINESS MANAGER JOE ESMONDE, AND
COUNTY SHOP STEWARDS ROGER HERRICK**

**AND KEN HOWELL COMMENTS IN SUPPORT.
AGREEMENT UNANIMOUSLY RATIFIED.**

R-7 RESOLUTION Relating to Benefits for Employees Not Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreements and Repealing Resolution No. 01-092

**COMMISSIONER NAITO MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER CRUZ SECONDED, APPROVAL
OF R-7. GAIL PARENELL EXPLANATION. CHAIR
LINN COMMENTS IN SUPPORT. RESOLUTION
01-156 UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.**

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES

R-8 Public Budget Hearing and Approval of Budget Modifications Implementing Revenue Changes and Reducing Spending Authorization to Balance the Multnomah County General Fund for 2001-02

**COMMISSIONER NAITO MOVED AND
COMMISSIONER CRUZ SECONDED, APPROVAL
OF BUDGET MODIFICATIONS AS OUTLINED IN
SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE FY02 BUDGET
REBALANCING RECOMMENDATIONS AND
BUDGET NOTES 1 AND 2 DATED NOVEMBER 29,
2001. COPIES AVAILABLE. DEB GARDNER
TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF MAINTAINING THE
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE INITIATIVE AS A
FAMILY PROGRAM. CHAIR LINN COMMENTS
REGARDING THE ACCELERATED BUDGET
REBALANCING PROCESS, ADVISING THERE
WERE NO FUNDING REDUCTIONS TO
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ASSISTING THE
COUNTY'S MOST VULNERABLE RESIDENTS.
CHAIR LINN COMMENTS INCLUDING: THE
NEED FOR COUNTY TO TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE
IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVING
THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT; NEED FOR
STREAMLINING COUNTY SERVICES;
MAINTAINING THE COUNTY'S STRATEGIC
BENCHMARKS OF REDUCING POVERTY;
INCREASING SCHOOL SUCCESS, ENHANCING
PUBLIC SAFETY, INCREASING HEALTH AND
MENTAL HEALTH, AND INCREASING**

ACCOUNTABILITY AND THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS; THE NEED TO WORK TO ENSURE PASSAGE OF A NEW LEVY FOR THE LIBRARY TO BE PLACED ON THE SPRING BALLOT OF 2002; NEED TO STAY THE COURSE ON IMPROVEMENTS TO CURRENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE SYSTEM REDESIGN; NEED FOR COUNTY TO BE BETTER PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY AND CRISIS SITUATIONS, SUPPORT KIDS IN SCHOOLS, AND TO STRENGTHEN COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY AND CULTURAL COMPETENCY. CHAIR LINN THANKED THE ELECTED OFFICIALS, BUDGET CORE TEAM, COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS LEADERS, GENERAL PUBLIC, COUNTY EMPLOYEES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION AND VALUABLE INPUT IN THE BUDGET PROCESS. CHAIR LINN ADVISED THE BUDGET MODIFICATION REGARDING FUNDING FOR THE GIFT PROGRAM WOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR BOARD VOTE AT AN UPCOMING BOARD MEETING. COMMISSIONERS NAITO, ROBERTS, CRUZ AND ROJO COMMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE BUDGET PROCESS AND IN APPRECIATION FOR COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIALS, STAFF AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND INPUT, INCLUDING THE WELL ATTENDED BUDGET HEARINGS. DISTRICT ATTORNEY MICHAEL SCHRUNK AND SHERIFF DAN NOELLE COMMENTS IN APPRECIATION FOR INCLUSION IN THE BUDGET PROCESS. BUDGET MODIFICATION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

BOARD CLERK FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Deborah L. Bogstad



Multnomah County Oregon

Board of Commissioners & Agenda

connecting citizens with information and services

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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Portland, Or 97214

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Email: lonnie.j.roberts@co.multnomah.or.us

ANY QUESTIONS? CALL BOARD

CLERK DEB BOGSTAD @ (503) 988-3277

Email: deborah.l.bogstad@co.multnomah.or.us

**INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES PLEASE
CALL THE BOARD CLERK AT (503) 988-3277,
OR MULTNOMAH COUNTY TDD PHONE
(503) 988-5040, FOR INFORMATION ON
AVAILABLE SERVICES AND ACCESSIBILITY.**

NOVEMBER 27 & 29, 2001 BOARD MEETINGS

FASTLOOK AGENDA ITEMS OF INTEREST

Pg 2	9:30 a.m. Tuesday Public Budget Hearing, Followed by Budget Work Session
Pg 4	9:35 a.m. Thursday Resolution Adopting Care Values and Principles for Child and Family Mental Health System Redesign
Pg 4	9:55 a.m. Thursday 2nd Reading Ordinance Relating to Civil Rights Discrimination
Pg 4	10:05 a.m. Thursday Support Services
Pg 4	10:15 a.m. Thursday Public Budget Hearing and 2001-02 Budget Rebalance Adoption
***	Board and Agenda Web Site: http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/index.html

This Tuesday's meeting will be cable-cast live and taped. Thursday meetings of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners are cable-cast live and taped and may be seen by Cable subscribers in Multnomah County at the following times:

Thursday, 9:30 AM, (LIVE) Channel 30
Friday, 11:00 PM, Channel 30
Saturday, 10:00 AM, Channel 30
(Saturday Playback for East County Only)
Sunday, 11:00 AM, Channel 30
Produced through Multnomah Community
Television

(503) 491-7636, ext. 333 for further info
or: <http://www.mctv.org>

Tuesday, November 27, 2001 - **9:30 AM**
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

PUBLIC BUDGET HEARING

PH-4 Opportunity for Public Input on Proposed Mid-Year Reductions to the 2001-2002 Multnomah County Budget. Please fill out a speaker card available at the back table and present it to the Clerk. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

Tuesday, November 27, 2001 - **AM**
(IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING PUBLIC BUDGET HEARING)
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

BUDGET WORK SESSION

WS-1 The Board of Commissioners, Auditor, District Attorney, Sheriff and Invited Participants Will Meet to Review Priorities, Issues and Ideas, and to Discuss Mid-Year Reductions to the 2001-2002 Multnomah County Budget. Facilitated by John Rakowitz and John Ball.

Thursday, November 29, 2001 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT CALENDAR - 9:30 AM

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

- C-1 ORDER: Acknowledgement of Found Unclaimed Property and Authorization of Transfer for Sale or Disposal
- C-2 Renewal of Intergovernmental Agreement 0210036 with the City of Gresham, to Continue a Combined Special Emergency Response Team (SERT) Tactical Unit to Respond to High Risk and Tactical Incidents within the City of Gresham and Unincorporated Multnomah County

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES

- C-3 Intergovernmental Revenue Non-190 Agreement 0210219 with the Department of State Police Criminal Justice Division, Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Award, for Centralizing Domestic Violence Information and Referral/Crisis Counseling Line Services
- C-4 ORDER Authorizing Designees of the Mental Health Program Director to Direct a Peace Officer to Take an Allegedly Mentally Ill Person into Custody

DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- C-5 Amendment 3 to Intergovernmental Revenue Agreement 4600001732 with the City of Troutdale, for the Troutdale Road Sidewalk Project Between Cherry Park Road and Chapman Avenue

REGULAR AGENDA - 9:30 AM

PUBLIC COMMENT - 9:30 AM

Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES - 9:30 AM

R-1 RESOLUTION Authorizing Appointment of James McConnell as County Financial Assistance Administrator for the State of Oregon Department of Human Services 2001-2003 County Financial Assistance Intergovernmental Revenue Agreement 0210007

NON-DEPARTMENTAL - 9:35 AM

R-2 RESOLUTION Adopting System of Care Values and Principles for Child and Family Mental Health System Redesign

R-3 Second Reading and Possible Adoption of an ORDINANCE Amending Multnomah County Code Chapter 15 to Add §§15.340-15.347 Relating to Civil Rights Discrimination

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES - 10:05 AM

R-4 RESOLUTION Authorizing Advance Distribution of Funds from the Multnomah County General Fund of Property Taxing Districts as Allowed Under ORS 311.392

R-5 RESOLUTION Authorizing the County to Enter into the Public Employees Retirement System State and Local Government Rate Pool

R-6 Ratification of 2001-2004 Agreement Between Multnomah County and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 48 AFL-CIO

R-7 RESOLUTION Relating to Benefits for Employees Not Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreements and Repealing Resolution No. 01-092

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT SERVICES - 10:15 AM

R-8 Public Budget Hearing and Approval of Budget Modifications Implementing Revenue Changes and Reducing Spending Authorization to Balance the Multnomah County General Fund for 2001-02



Deborah Bogstad, Board Clerk

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

Multnomah County Chair's Office
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 600
Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 988-3277 phone
(503) 988-3013 fax

PUBLIC BUDGET HEARING AND CABLE PLAYBACK TIMES

Budget Hearing for Tuesday, November 6, 2001 - 6:00 PM
Gresham Branch Library, Conference Room
385 NW Miller Street, Gresham

Friday	November 9	9:00 AM	Channel 30
Monday	November 12	9:30 PM	Channel 30
Wednesday	November 14	11:00 PM	Channel 21
Monday	November 19	3:00 PM	Channel 21

Budget Hearing for Thursday, November 8, 2001 - 6:30 PM
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

Thursday	November 8	6:30 PM - LIVE	Channel 30
Monday	November 12	3:00 PM	Channel 21
Friday	November 16	9:00 AM	Channel 30
Tuesday	November 20	11:00 PM	Channel 21

Budget Hearing for Monday, November 19, 2001 - 6:00 PM
North Portland Branch Library Conference Room
512 N Killingsworth Street, Portland

Friday	November 23	9:00 AM	Channel 30
Monday	November 26	5:00 PM	Channel 30
Tuesday	November 27	11:00 PM	Channel 21
Friday	November 30	11:30 PM	Channel 21

Budget Hearing for Tuesday, November 27, 2001 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

Tuesday	November 27	9:30 AM - LIVE	Channel 21
Thursday	November 29	12:00 PM	Channel 21
Friday	November 30	8:30 AM	Channel 30
Wednesday	December 5	11:30 PM	Channel 21

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#1

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11/27/01

NAME PAUL MILLIUS

ADDRESS 3105 NE BROADWAY

PORTLAND OR 97232

PHONE 503-287 6754

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC Budget Rebalance

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#2

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11/27/01

NAME

Dr. Samuel E. Kelly

ADDRESS

717 N. Killingsworth Ct.

Portland 97217

PHONE

503-735-1825

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC 9:30 Public Budget Hearing

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK \hookrightarrow Alternative
YEAP + Schools.



#3

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11/27/01

NAME Joe McFerrin

ADDRESS 717 N Killingsworth Ct.
Portland 97217

PHONE 735-1825

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC 9:30 Budget Hearing - YEOP
GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#4

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11/27/01

NAME

Val Polk

ADDRESS

717 N. Killingsworth Ct.
Portland 97217

PHONE

735-1825

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC 9:30 Budget hearing → YEOP

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#5

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11/27/01

NAME

LADIE READ

ADDRESS

PHONE

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC FAIR BUDGET & HOLIDAYS

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#6

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

Holly

Andersson

DATE 11/27/01

NAME

Open Meadow Middle School

ADDRESS

7602 N Emerald

PDX 97217

PHONE

503-978-0809

SPEAKING
TOPIC

ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
Budget

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#7

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11.27.01

NAME

Veronika Hazlett

ADDRESS

8926 N. VanHouten

PHONE

503-285-9632

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC Open Meadow Alternative

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

Middle School

#8

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE NOV 27, 2001

NAME Khadim Chishti

ADDRESS 4110 NE 122nd

Portland OR

PHONE 503-256-2336

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC III. Dept REORGANIZATION

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#9

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11-27-07

NAME Aida Kelsaw

ADDRESS 3607 NE Prescott

PHONE 230-5487

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC Mental health services

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK Housing
Drug treatment & mental health
problems

#10

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11-27

NAME

Jean Cohen

ADDRESS

2631 N Mississippi

PHONE

970-4451

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC Budget MH-culturally

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

Specific
Services

#11

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11/27/01

NAME Resha Stevenson

ADDRESS 2631 N. MISSISSIPPI

PHONE 335 0855

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR TOPIC Budget ^{Cultural Services} MH SERVICES ^{specific}

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#2

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11/27/01

NAME

Ciana Bridges

ADDRESS

21031 N. MISSISSIPPI

PHONE

335 0855

Project

Network client

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR TOPIC

Budget Concerns

MH Culturally

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

specific Services

#13

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11-27-01

NAME

Marilyn Miller

ADDRESS

4707 SE Hawthorne

PHONE

503 988-6000

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC III REORGANIZATION

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#15

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE

11/27/01

NAME

Hori Hill

ADDRESS

6280 N Columbia Wy #20
Portland OR

PHONE

289-7069

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC

#3 Alcohol & Drug TX

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

#14

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE Nov. 27 2001

NAME

Salonna Towner

ADDRESS

2001 N Mississippi

PHONE

503 650-4888

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC Project Network - Culturally

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK Specific

DID NOT ATTEND HEARING

SPEAKER SIGN UP CARDS

DATE 11/27/01

NAME Sharon Lincoln

ADDRESS 717 N Killingsworth Ct.
Portland 97217

PHONE 735-1825

SPEAKING ON AGENDA ITEM NUMBER OR
TOPIC 9:30 Budget Hearing - YEAP

GIVE TO BOARD CLERK

U



Diane M. Linn, Multnomah County Chair

To:	Board of County Commissioners
Date:	November 20, 2001
Subject:	2001 Budget Amendment Overview

Leadership in Tough Times

Fiscal Reality

On June 5, 2001 I was sworn in as Chair of the Board of Multnomah County Commissioners. Nine days later I presided over the Board's approval of a budget for the 2001-02 fiscal year – resulting in approximately \$15 million in spending reductions. Less than four months later, we faced an additional decline in revenue - midyear. The Board had to go back to the drawing board and fill a \$22 million hole in the County's general fund and rebalance our budget.

The County's midyear \$22 million shortfall is a result of compounded declining revenues. Final receipts from the 2001 Business Income Tax (BIT) were significantly lower than expected, adversely affecting the County's beginning working capital. Additionally, as a result of our region's fragile economic condition, estimates of future BIT receipts were adjusted to reflect an anticipated further reduction in revenue. We have also experienced underperformance in other resources such as expected jail revenues and motor vehicle rental taxes.

We have entered an age of economic uncertainty and instability – businesses and corporations are experiencing staggering losses and families are struggling to make ends meet. The public sector and government services are vulnerable to the economic downturn, in fact, we *depend* on a healthy economy. **This County will take a more active role in economic development and improving our business environment.**

How we address the midyear budget rebalance will set the tone – financially and structurally – for the future of this jurisdiction and the delivery of services to the community that depends on us.

Results

Financial Stability

Like any successful enterprise – public or private, Multnomah County must pay close attention to current and potential economic and societal trends, as well as build a solid fiscal foundation. We must also look to streamline our services and start putting more money into savings.

During this budget rebalance we've done more than place a band-aid on our fiscal wound, hoping that the cause of the wound will go away. We've looked to the cause and begun to shape solutions.

The County currently enjoys a superior bond rating. But we are in jeopardy of losing that rating if we fail to maintain our General Fund reserves this year **and** increase our reserves next year and beyond. Dipping into our General Fund reserves, as the County has done for years to balance the budget, was not an option during this budget rebalance. *And it will not be considered in the future.* The Board has made a clear policy commitment to building up the County's General Fund reserves in our subsequent regular budget cycles.

We don't believe that the two-year underperformance of the Business Income Tax will correct itself. This is not a one-time loss that requires a one-time fix. The Board has taken proactive and bold steps in forming and approving a Community Partnership Agreement with the Cities of Portland and Gresham, the Portland & East County Chambers of Commerce, business associations and the Association of Portland Progress to assess the region's economic competitiveness. This undertaking will provide a means for the County to be better able to predict future revenue.

The County's budget balancing process will not end in January 2002. We are dependent upon funding streams from the state and their coffers are experiencing a *severe* fiscal threat. The Governor has called a special session to address a **shortfall of upwards of \$300 million** – perhaps more. The Legislature and Governor will be hard pressed to identify such massive savings without cutting school funding, the Oregon Health Plan and human services.

Where does that leave us? Approximately 30% of the County's total budget is resources received from the state. We will not escape harm from the results of state General Fund budget cuts, but we've poured the concrete for our financial foundation during this budget process, which will help mitigate potential repercussions from any state cuts.

Realized Revenue

The County's budget rebalance team has done a remarkable job in identifying and capturing unincorporated resources. While we began with a \$22 million hole, after sharpening our pencils and applying good management strategies, we were able to fill the hole with \$11 million of unanticipated revenue – bringing us halfway to our goal - *before* looking at efficiencies and reductions.

Integrity of Systems

As you look at specific line item reductions in the executive budget amendment, you will not be able to get the full picture. While the \$4.5 million in administrative cuts in different areas in the County are obvious, most other reductions need to be elaborated upon.

There are a number of one-time savings made possible by delaying implementation of particular programs. This in no way should be taken to mean an abandonment of future support for these programs. The Board has made a clear commitment to ensuring that they will be funded.

After passage of our 2001-02 budget rebalance, we will continue to find ways to save money which can then be applied to implementation and expansion of services put on hold during our midyear rebalance.

Public Safety:

I am confident that we were able to maintain the integrity of our Public Safety system throughout this budget process. We have taken the Correctional Facility in Troutdale offline for now, but we have not undercut our capacity to incarcerate offenders when needed to protect the public. Our criminal justice system is experiencing unique trends that allow us to take advantage of immediate opportunities. We have also maintained the District Attorney's ability to prosecute and this jurisdiction's ability to supervise offenders – before and after incarceration.

The Board recognizes that the public safety seas are changing. This Board and all the County's public safety officials are in agreement of the growing need for alcohol and drug and mental health treatment in our criminal justice system. We can and will do a better job in reducing recidivism and helping offenders become active and productive members of society. I am committed to further analysis and tapping into important work being done across departments, jurisdictions and by noteworthy, independent resources like the Citizens Crime Commission.

Libraries:

We face a considerable challenge within our world-class library system. The Library has identified reductions that can be made without significantly affecting services to the public and I have included those reductions in my executive budget amendment. The Library Department has told us it will have to make additional reductions during the next budget cycle before new levy funds are approved by the voters.

County libraries are educational institutions, exceptional storehouses of information, and community gathering places. They inspire our kids to read. They help students with their homework. They teach seniors how to use technology. They help limited and non-English speakers with language and life skills. And they are *the only County service that relies on a local option levy for over 50% of its operating funds*. The levy expires in July 2003 and I fully expect to ask voters to renew Library funding in Spring of 2002. I am committed to promoting and ensuring passage of the Library levy and hope the public will join me in recognizing the indispensable function our libraries provide.

Health & Human Services:

It's important to note **what's not on the list** of rebalance reductions. The County is often the only means of support for our most vulnerable residents and we have proposed no reductions that would affect existing programs that our community depends on to live, grow and thrive.

We remain committed to our safety net services; supporting homeless youth and families; County domestic violence programs; our neighborhood family centers; Schools Uniting Neighborhoods; and many other valuable services and programs. We will stay the course to improve our current mental health care system and have not reduced our mental health budget.

Health & Human Services are fundamental to what this jurisdiction does. The Board has recognized that and we have affirmed our commitment – knowing full well that we must be prepared to address repercussions that will come from future state cuts.

Organizational Structure

In these new and rapidly shifting times, we must look at our organizational structure and the efficiency of our business operations.

The time has come for Multnomah County to move away from an individual department approach to providing services. We cannot continue to act as a “holding company” with nine independent subsidiaries, but must move to one core enterprise that provides several but integrated lines of service. During this budget rebalance we have made significant administrative and departmental adjustments to streamline our organization.

By taking a systems approach we were able to identify efficiencies and become more cost effective in our business practices and service delivery. After looking at departmental functions and structures, I have recommended the merger of our Department of Support Services and Department of Sustainable and Community Development and the merger of the County’s Aging and Disability Services with the Department of Community and Family Services.

The restructuring of our departments and programs will go through a formal process for reformation based on policy guidelines and enhancing our organizational performance.

Initiatives

There are important areas of operation where the County can and will do better. Our fragile times require us to be better prepared for emergency and crisis situations, better able to support all kids in schools, and better able to address our region’s fast changing demographics by strengthening our commitment to diversity and cultural competency. These initiatives are cost neutral at this time.

Emergency Preparedness:

As a result of recent national tragedies, our focus must turn to enhancing our level of continual emergency preparedness. By the beginning of the next calendar year, after careful review and coordination, I will request support from the Board and involved departments to bring us to a new level of awareness and preparedness. In the event of an incident, this jurisdiction will have the ability to respond effectively and rapidly. We will be able to protect our employees, our facilities and the community if threatened by a natural disaster, hazardous conditions, threatening action or health incident. I will continue to make this a priority and expand our services and resources in this field.

Support for Kids in School:

School success and support for our public education system has always been central to my life’s work and is a key focal point of my administration. There has been considerable progress made and we still have much to do to increase student success, narrow the achievement gap and ensure that all students and their families across the County have access to the supports that make it possible for young people to succeed in school and ultimately, in life.

I am dedicated to strengthening the County’s partnership with our Public School Districts and other jurisdictions. That is why I have proposed the establishment of the **Office of Community School Partnerships** during this budget rebalance. The Office will focus on alignment of school based services, strengthening existing partnerships, expanding proven programs and practices and ensuring cultural competency.

The Office of Community School Partnerships is both a reiteration of my policy priorities as well as a considerable structural change in the County. I am very excited about what this Office will mean for the Multnomah County and for kids and families in our region.

Meeting Opportunities and Challenges of our Changing Community:

Over the past 10 years Multnomah County's Latino population has grown by 185%. The Asian and Pacific Islander Communities have each grown by almost 50%. We need to reevaluate and expand our capacity to serve the various needs of increasing special populations and continue to focus and augment what we already do in regards to diversity.

Diversity doesn't just mean hiring and retaining employees – on which Multnomah County continues to lead the way in the public sector. It also means restructuring our services to be culturally competent. It means opening more doors and increasing access to our system and programs. Diversity includes increasing partnerships, contracting and procurement opportunities, recruitment and training and it will take an actual, future resource commitment.

In these lean fiscal times, I made sure that a clear and noticeable focus on diversity was prioritized in the budget rebalance. The Board will continue ensuring that everything we do at the County provides equal opportunities for people from all diverse backgrounds. I will continue to lead the charge in paying close attention to our diversity practices and commit to dedicating real resources to reflect the demographically evolving County we've become.

Process

Formation and Inclusion

On October 15, 2001 the Board, other County elected officials, department managers and staff began the process of rebalancing the budget. At that time we reviewed our financial situation, reiterated our policy priorities, determined the outline for the process and started down the road of identifying efficiencies and cost savings.

From the inception of the budget rebalance process, I rejected the option of constructing an executive budget single-handedly. This *was not* a process that occurred behind closed doors. Nor was it a process that offered conciliatory opportunities for input while decisions had already been made. We solicited ideas and concerns from interested and involved parties in various ways.

We tapped into the skill and knowledge of our employees, made sure that all County elected officials were consistently at the table, reached out to our clients and consumers, our partners and stakeholders, and made every effort to provide an opportunity for public input.

A true open process may, at times, appear confusing and making preliminary information available lends itself to misinterpretation; however, I remain committed to full inclusion and am confident that the final product is a genuine reflection of a combination of valuable input.

Policy Guidelines & Benchmarks

It has been fundamental to my administration that this budget rebalance process – and any future budget exercises - avoid the path of a simple, percentage, across-the-board cut. Traditionally, the County has asked departments to reduce their individual budgets to address a shortfall without looking across departments.

It is no longer an option for Multnomah County and departments therein to make budget decisions in isolation. Throughout the process, we remained committed to our benchmarks, Board policy direction and – most importantly – the quality of service delivery to the people we serve.

The Board reviewed and expanded our strategic benchmarks, which provided us parameters in which to make budget decisions. They are:

- Reducing Poverty
- Increasing School Success
- Enhancing Public Safety
- Increasing Health and Mental Health
- Increasing Accountability and the Responsible Use of Public Funds

A Budget Analysis Group (the Core Team), consisting of departmental representatives from across the County, was asked to look for budget reduction opportunities that cross department lines that maintain key services, while always keeping in mind the Board's benchmarks.

Accelerated Timeline

The County had approximately six weeks to find \$22 million dollars. That equates to identifying half a million a day in savings. This fast and furious timeline has required the County to be focused and vigilant in addressing our immediate fiscal challenge while laying the foundation for future financial and organizational stability.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the Board, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Auditor and our Budget Core Team for their diligence, thoughtfulness and long hours spent on putting together a package that keeps the County whole and maintains our essential services.

I also want to thank our partners, community and business leaders and the general public for engaging in the process and providing valuable input. Change and policy direction must come from the ground up and be reflect the will of the people.

I have been enormously impressed and appreciative of the work and input from Multnomah County employees and our labor organizations. This jurisdiction has stepped up to the plate and made difficult decisions in tough, economic times.

I am proud of this executive budget amendment that I am presenting to the Board and the public today. I am certain that we are a stronger, more united organization as a result. I look forward to leading us to new, solid financial ground and setting the stage for a 21st Century Multnomah County.

Summary of Executive FY02 Budget Rebalancing Recommendation

Service Area/Proposed Action	2002			FTE	2003 Estimate	
	OTO	Ongoing	Total		low	high
Law Enforcement						
1 Reduce BOEC costs	20,000		20,000		20,000	200,000
2 Cut overtime budget	76,000		76,000			
3 Cut 1.0 FTE background investigator		55,093	55,093		55,093	55,093
Law Enforcement	96,000	55,093	151,093	0	75,093	255,093
MCSO Detention						
			0			
1 Temporarily close MCCF	0	382,691	382,691	13.20	1,842,000	1,842,000
2 Permanent closure or other Sheriff cuts						713,000
3 Cut three Jail Stewards	0	105,496	105,496	3.00		
4 Cut overtime budget	324,000		324,000			
5 Cut 1.5 FTE Community Health Nurses providing 7 day/week staffing at MCCF.		69,300	69,300	1.50		
6 Cut 2.0 FTE Program Administrators and 1.0 FTE Counselors		88,552	88,552	3.00		
MCSO Detention	324,000	646,039	970,039	20.7	1,842,000	2,555,000
Justice System						
1 Reduce LPSCC Allocation		30,000	30,000		30,000	30,000
2 Holds vacant 2 FTE Parole / Probation Officer positions budgeted to provide community and restorative justice related services.	130,000		130,000			
3 Cuts \$30,600 in capital equipment in the District Attorney's Office	30,000	0	30,000			
Justice System	160,000	30,000	190,000	0	30,000	30,000
Library *						
1 Cut remainder of proposed North Interstate library branch budget.	105,823	0	105,823	3.00		
2 Cut \$100,000 from Professional Services for systemwide programs and special events.	100,000	0	100,000			
3 Reduce the Library's Book Budget	420,000	0	420,000			
4 Salary savings due to not filling open positions at Central Library for the remainder of the fiscal year and a cut of one FTE; reduction in new positions planned for the reopened Hollywood branch library.	331,758	135,281	467,039	2.50	241,000	241,000
5 Cut funding to the Corbett School District.	0	100,000	100,000		100,000	100,000
Library	957,581	235,281	1,192,862	5.5	341,000	341,000
* Specific reductions may change as FY02-03 Budget is developed						
Alcohol and Drug Treatment						
1 Delay implementation of Drug Treatment Court for Individuals with Co-Occurring Disorders until 7/1/02	125,000		125,000			
2 Fund Mentorship Program w/DOC \$\$ rather than General Fund	150,000	0	150,000			
3 Eliminate Contracted Services with Unity for Project Oasis Housing for offenders with co-occurring disorders (substance abuse & mental health).		62,500	62,500		125,000	125,000
4 Reduce implicit GF subsidy for DUII Evaluation	0	100,000	100,000		200,000	200,000
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	275,000	162,500	437,500	0	325,000	325,000
Kids and Schools						
1 Reduce SUN School Funding	20,000	0	20,000			
Kids and Schools	20,000	0	20,000	0	0	0

Summary of Executive FY02 Budget Rebalancing Recommendation

Service Area/Proposed Action	2002			FTE	2003 Estimate	
	OTO	Ongoing	Total		low	high
Adult Education, Counseling, and Support			0			
1 Delay implementation of expanded offender housing (Beaver Hotel)	137,000		137,000	0.37		
2 Fund Transitional Employment services contract w/DOC \$\$ from 1/1-6/30		40,000	40,000		40,000	40,000
3 Fund contract for services to women w/histories of prostitution from DOC \$\$ for period of 1/1-6/30	0	100,000	100,000		200,000	200,000
Adult Education, Counseling, and Support	137,000	140,000	277,000	0.4	240,000	240,000
Teen Services and Supervision			0			
1 Delay full implementation of the Juvenile Treatment Foster Care Program	285,000	0	285,000			
2 Youth Employment Program		25,460	25,460		50,000	50,000
3 School-based Mental Health (Funds 1 FTE Anger Management Counselor at Open Meadow Alternative School)		10,000	10,000		20,000	20,000
4 Temporarily reduce Juvenile Court counselor positions until 7-1-01	97,500		97,500	3.00		
Teen Services and Supervision	382,500	35,460	417,960	3.0	70,000	70,000
Aging & Disability Services			0			
1 Cut integration services for 18-25 year olds with developmental disabilities		117,200	117,200		234,000	234,000
2 Reduce ADS professional services	30,000	0	30,000			
Aging & Disability Services	30,000	117,200	147,200	0	234,000	234,000
Health Services			0			
1 Close existing dental clinic site; redistribute staff to other sites. Move equipment to new East County facility; cut equipment budget.	175,000		175,000			
2 Increase revenues for Family Planning Enhancement Program; reduce GF in a corresponding amount	270,000	530,000	800,000			
3 Centralize client account processes; postpone facilities upgrades for JCAHCO standards; eliminate Saturday after hours clinic; personnel savings.	250,000		250,000	1.50		
Health Services	695,000	530,000	1,225,000	1.5	0	0
Sustainability			0			
1 Postpone Sustainability Program's Pollution Prevention position until 7/1/02	30,000	0	30,000	1.00		
Sustainability	30,000	0	30,000	1.0	0	0
Telecommunications			0			
1 Reduce number of phones, cell phones and pagers -- Telecom office survey resulted in reductions in all departments but two, effective 11/1/01 totaling \$23,648 FY 01-02 and \$35,474 FY 02-03/ongoing. Columns at right show estimated GF impact.		1,094	1,094		16,000	16,000
2 Reduce Telecom Fund capital balance -- resulting from deferred capitals projects	178,982	0	178,982			
Telecommunications	178,982	1,094	180,076	0	16,000	16,000
Flat Fee			0			
1 Reduce PC cost to \$1900 or \$2000/yr (effective next year)		0	0		114,000	228,000
Flat Fee	0	0	0	0	114,000	228,000

Summary of Executive FY02 Budget Rebalancing Recommendation

Service Area/Proposed Action	2002			FTE	2003 Estimate	
	OTO	Ongoing	Total		low	high
Facilities Management			0			
1 Suspend Asset Preservation for FY 2001	2,300,000		2,300,000			
2 Reduce custodial level of service from 5 to 3 days per week in general office space - bathrooms still 5 days		150,000	150,000		300,000	800,000
3 Reduce Building Management charges at monthballed MCCF (Sheriff) and CHJ		100,000	100,000		180,000	180,000
Facilities Management	2,300,000	250,000	2,550,000	0	480,000	980,000
Housing Program / Economic Development			0			
1 Cut Housing Program/Economic Development Support FTE	27,331	0	27,331	1.00		
Housing Program / Economic Development	27,331	0	27,331	1.0	0	0
Records / Distribution			0			
1 Shift Record .20FTE to mail Distribution		8,877	8,877			
2 One mail stop per day		0	0	0.00	50,000	50,000
Records / Distribution	0	8,877	8,877	0	50,000	50,000
Admin / Position Cuts			0			
1 Undersheriff vacancy	66,667		66,667			
Admin / Position Cuts	66,667	0	66,667	0	0	0
Communications			0			
1 Eliminate temporary employee for MINT publishing and development of DSS MINT content	0	12,000	12,000		24,000	24,000
Communications	0	12,000	12,000	0	24,000	24,000
Spending Control			0			
1 Reduce drugs line item in Pharmacy budget; hold 0.5 FTE vacant - Health	200,000		200,000			
Spending Control	200,000	0	200,000	0	0	0
Nondepartmental			0			
1 Discontinue payment to county school fund (State pays costs)	0	1,575,000	1,575,000		1,575,000	1,575,000
2 Discontinue funding of nond programs	0	0	0		650,000	650,000
Nondepartmental	0	1,575,000	1,575,000	0	2,225,000	2,225,000
Tap Dedicated Resources			0			
1 Shift partial funding for Sustainability Mgr to FM Fund for the balance of the year	27,688		27,688			
Tap Dedicated Resources	27,688	0	27,688	0	0	0
Purchasing Supplies and Services			0			
1 Mandate use of Central Stores for purchases of office supplies	0	70,000	70,000			
Purchasing Supplies and Services	0	70,000	70,000	0	0	0
Debt Payment			0			
1 Convert part of Capital Debt Fund Reserve into one payment.	1,100,000	0	1,100,000			
Debt Payment	1,100,000	0	1,100,000	0	0	0
Expenditure Reductions	7,007,749	3,868,544	10,876,293	33.1	6,066,093	7,573,093
Revenues Available						
Property Tax		1,775,893	1,775,893		1,775,893	1,775,893
Beginning Working Capital (GF)	2,000,000		2,000,000			
Federal Bed Rental Revenue	502,799		502,799			
Pay to Stay Fee Collection		951,544	951,544		951,544	951,544
SCAAP increase	424,643		424,643			
Indirect Cost from Jail Levy Fund		2,931,994	2,931,994		2,931,994	2,931,994
Jail Levy Fund Contingency	200,000		200,000			
Revenues	3,127,442	5,659,431	8,786,873		5,659,431	5,659,431
Total General Fund	10,135,191	9,527,975	19,663,166		11,725,524	13,232,524

Updated Financial Situation SUMMARY
11/19/2001

Revenue Source	FY 01-02 Budget	September Estimate	September Shortfall	Revisions through 11/19	Current Shortfall
Property Tax	172,984,447	172,984,447	0	1,775,893	1,775,893
Business Income Tax	37,176,808	30,240,000	(6,936,808)	0	(6,936,808)
Department of Corrections Revenue	29,640,853	29,667,394	26,541	0	26,541
DCJ	19,706,466	19,733,007	26,541		26,541
Sheriff's Office	9,934,387	9,934,387	0		0
Beginning Working Capital (GF)	19,995,165	12,773,340	(7,221,825)	2,000,000	(5,221,825)
Motor Vehicle Rental Tax	13,590,129	12,260,375	(1,329,754)	0	(1,329,754)
Federal Bed Rental Revenue	8,305,651	5,367,793	(2,937,858)	502,799	(2,435,059)
Recording Fees	3,550,000	3,850,000	300,000	0	300,000
A & T Supplement	3,465,710	3,339,373	(126,337)	0	(126,337)
Animal Control Fines and Fees	1,432,000	1,174,508	(257,492)	0	(257,492)
Pay to Stay Fee Collection	1,000,000	48,456	(951,544)	951,544	0
SCAAP increase	300,000	300,000	0	424,643	424,643
Indirect Cost from Jail Levy Fund	0	0	0	2,931,994	2,931,994
Balance of Jail Levy Fund after COLA			0	200,000	200,000
Subtotal General Fund			(19,435,077)	8,786,873	(10,648,204)
DUII Fee Revenues	538,529	320,000	(218,529)	0	(218,529)
Strategic Investment Program	1,310,001	1,310,001	0		0
Federal Financial Participation	5,200,000	5,200,000	0		0
CFS	1,100,000	1,100,000	0		0
Health	4,100,000	4,100,000	0		0
Primary Care Revenues	22,013,950	18,779,493	(3,234,457)	3,234,457	0
Gas Tax	25,974,206	25,974,206	0		
Total Estimated Shortfall (All Sources/Funds)			(22,888,063)	12,021,330	(10,866,733)
Chair's Proposal					
One Time Only Reductions					7,007,749
Ongoing Reductions (2002 amounts)					3,868,544
Remaining Shortfall					9,560

**Updated Financial Situation
11/19/2001**

GENERAL FUND PROPERTY TAX REVENUE			
	Budgeted Estimate	Tax Bill Data	Additional Available
Permanent Rate times Property Value	178,829,783	181,289,785	
Less Compression	(1,434,065)	(1,374,530)	
Less Delinquencies and Discounts	<u>(10,133,743)</u>	<u>(10,877,387)</u>	
Taxes Available for Expenditure	167,261,975	169,037,868	1,775,893

BEGINNING WORKING CAPITAL			Additional Available
Retroactive rate change for FQHC visits will decrease 2000-01 Health Department General Fund Support	estimated		2,000,000

FEDERAL BED RENTAL REVENUE			Additional Available
Bud Mod DCJ 01 recorded additional OYA revenue for Multi-Systemic Treatment and reduced General Fund support as required by the budget note setting out a three-tiered process for dealing with a shortfall in INS/Federal Marshal bed rental.			502,799

PAY TO STAY FEE COLLECTION			Additional Available
Sheriff Noelle has made a commitment to cover the projected shortfall in this revenue source by spending restrictions over and above the anticipated 98% level.			951,544

PRIMARY CARE REVENUES			Additional Available
Rate change for FQHC visits will offset the potential shortfall in primary care clinic recoveries.			3,234,457

SCAAP ABOVE BUDGET			Additional Available
US Dept. of Justice State Criminal Alien Assistance Program grant has been announced at \$724,643. The budget assumed \$300,000.			424,643

INDIRECT COST FROM JAIL LEVY FUND			Additional Available
Restores indirect cost payments to the General Fund, omitted from the Adopted Budget			2,931,994

RECOVER BALANCE OF JAIL LEVY FUND			Additional Available
Reduce Cash Transfer to balance the Levy Fund to \$0 after paying COLA to Fund employees	estimated		200,000



Diane Linn, Multnomah County Chair

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MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD AND LEADERSHIP MEETING

November 27, 2001

Multnomah Building, 501 SE Hawthorne, 1st Floor Boardroom, Portland OR 97214
9:30AM – 12:00Noon

9:30AM	I.	Convene and Welcome	Chair Diane Linn
9:35AM	II.	Follow-up Issues from 11/20 Meeting	Chair Diane Linn
9:45AM	III.	Public Hearing on Executive Proposal for Rebalancing the FY02 Budget	BCC
11:00AM Tentative	IV.	Board Discussion	BCC
12:00Noon	V.	Adjourn	

Summary of Executive FY02 Budget Rebalancing Recommendation

Service Area/Proposed Action	2002			FTE	2003 Estimate	
	OTO	Ongoing	Total		low	high
Law Enforcement						
1 Reduce BOEC costs	20,000		20,000		20,000	200,000
2 Cut overtime budget	76,000		76,000			
3 Cut 1.0 FTE background investigator		55,093	55,093		55,093	55,093
Law Enforcement	96,000	55,093	151,093	0	75,093	255,093
MCSO Detention			0			
1 Temporarily close MCCF	0	382,691	382,691	13.20	1,842,000	1,842,000
2 Permanent closure or other Sheriff cuts						713,000
3 Cut three Jail Stewards	0	105,496	105,496	3.00		
4 Cut overtime budget	324,000		324,000			
5 Cut 1.5 FTE Community Health Nurses providing 7 day/week staffing at MCCF.		69,300	69,300	1.50		
6 Cut 2.0 FTE Program Administrators and 1.0 FTE Counselors		88,552	88,552	3.00		
MCSO Detention	324,000	646,039	970,039	20.7	1,842,000	2,555,000
Justice System						
1 Reduce LPSCC Allocation		30,000	30,000		30,000	30,000
2 Holds vacant 2 FTE Parole / Probation Officer positions budgeted to provide community and restorative justice related services.	108,744		108,744			
3 Cuts \$30,600 in capital equipment in the District Attorney's Office	30,600	0	30,600			
Justice System	139,344	30,000	169,344	0	30,000	30,000
Library *						
1 Cut remainder of proposed North Interstate library branch budget.	101,499	0	101,499	3.00		
2 Cut \$100,000 from Professional Services for systemwide programs and special events.	100,000	0	100,000			
3 Reduce the Library's Book Budget	420,000	0	420,000			
4 Salary savings due to not filling open positions at Central Library for the remainder of the fiscal year and a cut of one FTE; reduction in new positions planned for the reopened Hollywood branch library.	331,758	135,281	467,039	2.50	241,000	241,000
5 Cut funding to the Corbett School District.	0	100,000	100,000		100,000	100,000
Library	953,257	235,281	1,188,538	5.5	341,000	341,000
* Specific reductions may change as FY02-03 Budget is developed						
Alcohol and Drug Treatment						
1 Delay implementation of Drug Treatment Court for Individuals with Co-Occurring Disorders until 7/1/02	125,000		125,000			
2 Fund Mentorship Program w/DOC \$\$ rather than General Fund	150,000	0	150,000			
3 Eliminate Contracted Services with Unity for Project Oasis Housing for offenders with co-occurring disorders (substance abuse & mental health).		62,500	62,500		125,000	125,000
4 Reduce implicit GF subsidy for DUII Evaluation	0	64,000	64,000		200,000	200,000
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	275,000	126,500	401,500	0	325,000	325,000
Kids and Schools						
1 Reduce SUN School Funding	20,000	0	20,000			
Kids and Schools	20,000	0	20,000	0	0	0

Summary of Executive FY02 Budget Rebalancing Recommendation

Service Area/Proposed Action	2002			FTE	2003 Estimate	
	OTO	Ongoing	Total		low	high
Adult Education, Counseling, and Support						
1 Delay implementation of expanded offender housing (Beaver Hotel)	137,000		137,000	0.37		
2 Fund Transitional Employment services contract w/DOC \$\$ from 1/1-6/30	40,000		40,000		40,000	40,000
3 Fund contract for services to women w/histories of prostitution from DOC \$\$ for period of 1/1-6/30	100,000		100,000		200,000	200,000
Adult Education, Counseling, and Support	277,000	0	277,000	0.4	240,000	240,000
Teen Services and Supervision						
1 Delay full implementation of the Juvenile Treatment Foster Care Program	285,000	0	285,000			
2 Youth Employment Program		25,460	25,460		50,000	50,000
3 School-based Mental Health (Funds 1 FTE Anger Management Counselor at Open Meadow Alternative School)		0	0		20,000	20,000
4 Temporarily reduce Juvenile Court counselor positions until 7-1-01	97,500		97,500	3.00		
Teen Services and Supervision	382,500	25,460	407,960	3.0	70,000	70,000
Aging & Disability Services						
1 Cut integration services for 18-25 year olds with developmental disabilities		117,200	117,200		234,000	234,000
2 Reduce ADS professional services	30,000	0	30,000			
Aging & Disability Services	30,000	117,200	147,200	0	234,000	234,000
Health Services						
1 Close existing dental clinic site; redistribute staff to other sites. Move equipment to new East County facility; cut equipment budget.	209,000		209,000			
2 Increase revenues for Family Planning Enhancement Program; reduce GF in a corresponding amount	270,000	530,000	800,000			
3 Centralize client account processes; postpone facilities upgrades for JCAHCO standards; eliminate Saturday after hours clinic; personnel savings.	215,899		215,899	1.50		
Health Services	694,899	530,000	1,224,899	1.5	0	0
Sustainability						
1 Postpone Sustainability Program's Pollution Prevention position until 7/1/02	29,996	0	29,996	1.00		
Sustainability	29,996	0	29,996	1.0	0	0
Telecommunications						
1 Reduce number of phones, cell phones and pagers -- Telecom office survey resulted in reductions in all departments but two, effective 11/1/01 totaling \$23,648 FY 01-02 and \$35,474 FY 02-03/ongoing. Columns at right show estimated GF impact.		1,094	1,094		16,000	16,000
2 Reduce Telecom Fund capital balance -- resulting from deferred capitals projects	178,982	0	178,982			
Telecommunications	178,982	1,094	180,076	0	16,000	16,000
Flat Fee						
1 Reduce PC cost to \$1900 or \$2000/yr (effective next year)		0	0		114,000	228,000
Flat Fee	0	0	0	0	114,000	228,000

Summary of Executive FY02 Budget Rebalancing Recommendation

Service Area/Proposed Action	2002			FTE	2003 Estimate	
	OTO	Ongoing	Total		low	high
Facilities Management						
1 Suspend Asset Preservation for FY 2001	2,285,506		2,285,506			
2 Reduce custodial level of service from 5 to 3 days per week in general office space - bathrooms still 5 days		150,000	150,000		300,000	800,000
3 Reduce Building Management charges at monthballed MCCF (Sheriff) and CHJ		164,000	164,000		180,000	180,000
Facilities Management	2,285,506	314,000	2,599,506	0	480,000	980,000
Housing Program / Economic Development						
1 Cut Housing Program/Economic Development Support FTE	27,331	0	27,331	1.00		
Housing Program / Economic Development	27,331	0	27,331	1.0	0	0
Records / Distribution						
1 Shift Record .20FTE to mail Distribution		8,878	8,878			
2 One mail stop per day		0	0	0.00	50,000	50,000
Records / Distribution	0	8,878	8,878	0	50,000	50,000
Admin / Position Cuts						
1 Undersheriff vacancy	66,667		66,667			
Admin / Position Cuts	66,667	0	66,667	0	0	0
Communications						
1 Eliminate temporary employee for MINT publishing and development of DSS MINT content	0	12,000	12,000		24,000	24,000
Communications	0	12,000	12,000	0	24,000	24,000
Spending Control						
1 Reduce drugs line item in Pharmacy budget; hold 0.5 FTE vacant - Health	200,000		200,000			
Spending Control	200,000	0	200,000	0	0	0
Nondepartmental						
1 Discontinue payment to county school fund (State pays costs)	0	1,575,000	1,575,000		1,575,000	1,575,000
2 Discontinue funding of nond programs	0	0	0		650,000	650,000
Nondepartmental	0	1,575,000	1,575,000	0	2,225,000	2,225,000
Tap Dedicated Resources						
1 Shift partial funding for Sustainability Mgr to FM Fund for the balance of the year	27,398		27,398			
Tap Dedicated Resources	27,398	0	27,398	0	0	0
Purchasing Supplies and Services						
1 Mandate use of Central Stores for purchases of office supplies	0	70,000	70,000			
Purchasing Supplies and Services	0	70,000	70,000	0	0	0
Debt Payment						
1 Convert part of Capital Debt Fund Reserve into one payment.	1,100,000	0	1,100,000			
Debt Payment	1,100,000	0	1,100,000	0	0	0
Expenditure Reductions	7,107,880	3,746,545	10,854,425	33.1	6,066,093	7,573,093
Revenues Available						
Property Tax		1,775,893	1,775,893		1,775,893	1,775,893
Beginning Working Capital (GF)	2,000,000		2,000,000			
Federal Bed Rental Revenue	502,799		502,799			
Pay to Stay Fee Collection		951,544	951,544		951,544	951,544
SCAAP increase	424,643		424,643			
Indirect Cost from Jail Levy Fund		2,931,994	2,931,994		2,931,994	2,931,994
Jail Levy Fund Contingency	200,000		200,000			
Revenues	3,127,442	5,659,431	8,786,873		5,659,431	5,659,431
Total General Fund	10,235,322	9,405,976	19,641,298		11,725,524	13,232,524

Budget Note 1:

Included in the 2001-02 Adopted Budget is \$521,321 of State Department of Corrections funding added on amendment #02_DCJ_BA_04. This amendment appropriated funds in addition to the original estimate provided by the State. Only a portion of the funds were programmed (\$40,000 for Employment Services contract), with the understanding that the Department of Community Justice would return to the Board for final approval before spending the balance. As part of the mid-year budget rebalancing in November 2001, an additional \$137,000 was used to free up general funds in a matching amount; another \$195,000 was used to provide a mentorship contract for a half year, an employment services contract for a half year, and a contract for services to women with histories of prostitution for a half year. The remainder of the DOC money (\$149,321), along with some additional savings, will come before the Board on a proposed budget modification during December.

Budget Note 2:

The mid-year budget rebalancing package includes delayed implementation of the Treatment Court for Individuals with Co-Occurring Disorders until July 2002. There are two areas of concern that have led to the proposal to delay: concern about the capacity in the mental health system to provide integrated treatment for these individuals; and the desire by defense representatives to hold off on implementation of the treatment court for individuals with co-occurring disorders until after the initial expansion is complete. The Board expressed concern about the delay and requested a briefing on the program, client needs and cost of services. A briefing will be scheduled during January, 2002.



Department of Support Services
MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

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TO: Dave Warren, Tony Mounts
FROM: Mike Jaspin
DATE: November 26, 2001
SUBJECT: DUII Evaluation Program Cuts

As you know, it has been proposed that the implicit County General Fund subsidy for the DUII Evaluation program in the Department of Community and Family services be cut by \$100,000 this fiscal year and by \$200,000 on an ongoing basis for fiscal year 2002-03. A November 17 memo from the Department indicates that the implementation of these cuts would cause the Department to cease operation of this program and begin a phase out operation.

Clearly the Board has not had sufficient time to digest the implications of this action, but regardless of whether the Board makes the cut or not, the Department and County will need to address how to cover the shortfall. Below is a proposal to address the issue in the very short-term (budget rebalance) and the longer-term. I've also included some financial background information for your reference.

Action for the Budget Rebalance

I would suggest that the vacant Alcohol and Drug Evaluation position be cut for the remainder of the fiscal year. This should result in approximately \$64,000 of savings, although the program will have to limit temporary personnel costs that will eat in to this savings. This will create a hole of \$36,000 in the \$100,000. It also does not address the remaining \$234,000 deficit in the program if revenue doesn't increase (read worst case). The Department has typically covered this deficit and I would suggest that the Department continue to do so for FY 02, while recognizing it may have to be addressed formally in the upcoming months as spending projections are refined. I have no suggestion about how to cover the \$36,000 other than to make additional cuts elsewhere or take it out of contingency. I view these actions as a poor short-term financial policy in order to avoid a worse policy decision.

Long-Term Actions

Longer-term, there is a Board policy decision about whether it wishes to continue to subsidize the program and whether it wishes to approach the Legislature about the raising the \$90 assessment fee. There is also the issue of further adjustments in the Court set fees and whether the cost of the program could be reduced. Ideally the Chair's Office and Board would address this prior to the development of the FY 2002-03 budget because there are

insufficient, realistic revenues to support the program on an ongoing basis. If the desire is to continue the program and costs can not be reduced, then the Department will need additional funds in FY 03 or will need to cut elsewhere.

Budget vs. Actual and the Size of the Operating Deficit

The program has historically operated in a deficit mode and the Department has routinely used savings elsewhere to cover the difference between expenses and unrealistically high revenue projections. Simply put, the program has always cost more than the revenue it generates.

The FY 02 Adopted budget for the program is \$538,529. This is just for personnel costs. If facility and other costs are added, the cost of the program is closer to \$600,000. For the first four months of the year, revenues were \$80,135 or \$240,405 if projected on a full year basis. For the first four months of the year, costs were \$170,759 or \$512,278 if projected on a full year basis. This translates into an operating deficit of \$271,873.

Revenues

As I understand it, implicit in the DUII 1985 State Statute is the intent that DUII Evaluation services are to be fee supported and there is a legislatively set \$90 maximum per evaluation. As of July 1, 2001, the Circuit Court began to allow the County to charge additional fees for non-compliant clients. Despite these new charges, revenues are essentially identical to last year. The issue seems not to be just the new charges, but a drop in the number of DUII Evaluations performed. Based on the November 17 memo from the Department, October DUII evaluations fell by 66 as compared to October of the prior year. A 21.3% drop. For the first four months of the year, referrals from the Court are down by 18.4% over last year. The assessment fees have dropped correspondingly. It should also be noted that the new fees have been about \$3,000 to \$4,000 a month, not the roughly \$13,500 per month need to match the program model.

Should the number of evaluations increase and the additional Court fees materialize, revenues could be as high as \$445,000 (3,000 evals @ \$90 and \$175,000 for additional fees). This should be viewed as an optimistic figure and even this figure would leave the program \$155,000 to \$93,500 short of breaking even.

There has often been mention of low collection rates and the Court's waiving of the evaluation fees. However, the collection rate appears to be in the high 90% range and it doesn't seem that the waiving of fees is significant relative to the fees not waived.

BOGSTAD Deborah L

From: COLDWELL Shaun M
Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2001 1:15 PM
To: LINN Diane M; CRUZ Serena M; NAITO Lisa H; ROBERTS Lonnie J; ROJO DE STEFFEY Maria
Cc: BOGSTAD Deborah L; JOPLIN Lore A; WARREN Dave C; MOUNTS Tony D; FULLER Joanne
Subject: CORRECTION TO BUDGET NOTE #1

I need to correct the information I gave the Board this morning regarding the Department of Corrections funding changes in Budget Note #1.

The Chair's Rebalancing Strategy included funding for contracts \$195,000 including:

Mentorship Contract for 1/2 year \$75,000

Employment Services Contract for 1/2 year \$20,000

Contracted Services for Women with Histories of Prostitution for 1/2 year
\$100,000

The first two on the list above were not in place for a full year of service, and will be funded with DOC funds beginning January 1 for half year. The third contract above has been provided for this full year, used general fund dollars for the first half and will continue for the second half with DOC funding.

We will correct the budget note to reflect these amounts.

Comm: Roberts



A Quagmire for Our Time

The war on drugs has come to look distressingly like the war in Vietnam. Can a spreading "sagebrush rebellion of the left" de-escalate it?

BY PETER SCHRAG ILLUSTRATIONS BY DAVID BUTLER

AT LEAST SINCE 1996, WHEN VOTERS IN CALIFORNIA and Arizona approved ballot initiatives legalizing the medical use of marijuana, Americans have been trying to send the same message to Washington, D.C.: The nation's escalating, \$20-billion drug war is a disastrous and costly failure that is stuffing the prisons, ruining thousands of lives both here and abroad, and producing few perceptible gains—except maybe in the careers of politicians.

With every passing year, the message becomes louder. In elections that followed passage of the California and Arizona initiatives, similar measures have been passed in Oregon, Washington State, Maine, Alaska, Colorado, and Nevada, many of them by

overwhelming majorities. Last year a medical-marijuana bill was also approved by the Hawaii legislature and signed by the governor. In the summer of 1998, Republican Congressman Bob Barr of Georgia, a leading drug-war hawk, wrote a gag rule into the District of Columbia's appropriation bill to prohibit a vote on a medical-marijuana initiative from even being counted. Ten months after the election, when a federal judge finally overthrew the ban, the count showed that it, too, had passed.

In every one of those jurisdictions, voters are, in effect, repudiating the drug war and ignoring federal lawmakers: One of every five Americans now lives in a place where state law allows people with a doctor's recommendation to smoke pot legally in order to mitigate symptoms not easily controlled by federally licensed drugs—particularly to relieve chronic pain or nausea caused by chemotherapy for cancer, to reduce ocular pressure in glaucoma, to fight debilitating weight loss caused by AIDS, or to reduce the muscle spasms of multiple sclerosis.

PETER SCHRAG, the former editorial-page editor of the Sacramento Bee, is a TAP senior correspondent and the author of *Paradise Lost: California's Experience, America's Future*.

That's not all. Drug-law reform—what Barr calls “this subversive criminal movement”—has gone well beyond medical marijuana. Last November a campaign led by a veteran California political consultant named Bill Zimmerman and funded by a trio of deep pockets—billionaire financier George Soros, Cleveland insurance executive Peter Lewis, and John Sperling, president of the for-profit University of Phoenix—secured passage of California's landmark Proposition 36, which requires that anyone convicted of simple possession of an illicit drug be sent to treatment, not to prison. The measure, which went into effect July 1, appropriates \$120 million annually for additional treatment services. California's nonpartisan legislative analyst estimates that it will keep some 30,000 individuals a year out of prison and save the state \$500 million in prison-construction costs and between \$200 million and \$250 million annually in prison-operating costs.

Looking for states in which to run Proposition 36-type ballot measures in November 2002, Zimmerman is now conducting polls and running focus groups in Florida, Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri. The poll results in Florida, he says, are as favorable as they were in California. So far, of the 15 drug reform initiatives Zimmerman has run, 14 have been approved.

The list goes on. The New Mexico legislature, with the strong backing of Republican Governor Gary Johnson, approved bills earlier this year permitting pharmacies to sell syringes over the counter to drug users in order to reduce the risk of HIV transmission; expanding funding for drug treatment; restoring voting rights to convicted felons; and allowing the early release and treatment of women convicted of nonviolent drug-related offenses. And New York Governor George Pataki, another Republican, has been calling for reform of the state's 1973 Rockefeller drug laws, under whose “mandatory minimum” sentences even some first-time offenders—individuals charged merely with possession—have been given prison terms of as much as 15 years to life. For Ethan Nadelmann, who heads the Soros-funded Lindesmith Center-Drug Policy Foundation, all these reforms aim for “harm reduction”—to control the medical and social effects of drug use as well as the corollary damage that results from enforcement of punitive drug-control laws. Their focus is on reducing deaths from drug overdoses, bringing down the rate of HIV infection by encouraging needle exchanges, getting nonviolent drug offenders out of prison and into treatment, and “wasting less taxpayer money on ineffective criminal policies.” This is the sagebrush rebellion of the left.

DOPEY DRUG WARRIORS

But the feds don't get it, or pretend not to get it. There's too much money and too many jobs in the drug war, and being “tough” on drugs is politically safer than the uncertain ground of moderation. And so federal resistance to reform remains as adamant as ever. In 1988, following an extended review of the research, Francis L. Young, an administrative law judge of the Drug Enforcement Administration, issued a voluminous ruling that marijuana “has been accepted as capable of relieving the distress of great numbers of very ill people, and doing so with

safety under medical supervision. It would therefore be unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious for DEA to continue to stand between those sufferers and the benefits of this substance in light of the evidence in this record.” But despite Young's decision, as well as a string of other appeals and scattered attempts in Congress to move marijuana into the DEA's Schedule II category of drugs—a class that doctors may prescribe and that includes morphine and other narcotics—the DEA has refused to reclassify marijuana. It remains a Schedule I drug, a classification that means it is officially a substance with a high potential for abuse and no proven medicinal use, and thus is treated as contraband except for research under extremely restricted circumstances.

Last winter, in the months immediately after George W. Bush's election, some drug-law reformers thought the new president might become to drugs what Richard Nixon was to China. As a candidate, Bush once declared that marijuana ought to be a state issue; as recently as January he acknowledged that “a lot of people are coming to the realization that maybe long minimum sentences for first-time users may not be the best way to occupy jail space and/or heal people from their disease.” At the same time, some senior members of the administration were indicating that there would be a shift in the drug war from interdiction and crop destruction to prevention and treatment. (Bill Clinton said the same thing but never acted on it.) So far, however, it's been mostly lip service. In Attorney General John Ashcroft, Bush picked a conservative who says he wants to “escalate the war on drugs.” And in early May, when Bush chose two devoted drug warriors for the administration's key drug jobs, the direction seemed even clearer. To head the DEA: Representative Asa Hutchinson of Arkansas, a moral crusader who thinks that it would be a great idea to use federal funds to campaign against state marijuana initiatives and who opposes any research on medical use of marijuana because “it would send the wrong message to children.” And for drug czar: John P. Walters—once chief deputy to William Bennett, drug boss under Bush père; a hard-liner on criminal penalties for drug users; a strong opponent of any medical exceptions for marijuana use; and a hawk who favors using the military in the drug war. A few days after those announcements, Bush approved a grant of \$43 million to the Taliban in Afghanistan—the most cruel, repressive, and anti-American regime on earth—for its success in eradicating the opium poppy crop. This is how America supports freedom.

“The most effective way to reduce the supply of drugs in America is to reduce the demand for drugs in America,” Bush said in a Rose Garden ceremony introducing his new drug warriors. “Therefore, this administration will focus unprecedented attention on the demand side of this problem.” Did Bush get the irony? In the president's proposed budget, of every \$20 for anti-drug activities only about one dollar goes to treatment programs. Two-thirds of the allocation goes to law enforcement, including a hefty 21 percent increase for federal prisons. It's hard to think of another issue on which Washington is more out of sync with voters—or with the states—than it is on the drug war.

DRUG-WAR ENTHUSIASTS LIKE BOB BARR AND ACTIVISTS like Sue Rusche—executive director of the Atlanta-based National Families in Action, probably the largest private antidrug organization in the country—argue that it's the billionaire Soros who has seduced the country into embracing all those drug-reform initiatives. Rusche may be right that the current reform campaign wouldn't be possible without the money from Soros and a few other deep pockets. She's probably also correct in regarding medical marijuana as what one reformer called "the big enchilada of reform"—the beginning of what she sees as a slippery slope toward the decriminalization of other drugs. But compared with the more than \$185 million the feds spend annually on antidrug advertising and education campaigns and the billions that go into the rest of the drug war, the Soros money is peanuts. Even Barry McCaffrey, who was Bill Clinton's drug czar, acknowledged as much. "The drug legalization people," he told Congress a couple of years ago, "don't have a fraction of the power that we have now brought to bear on this issue."

Soros and friends are fishing in well-stocked waters: Most Americans seem to understand that despite the regular announcements of big drug busts and the breakup of yet another family of South American drug lords, illegal drugs are as plentiful as ever, and often cheaper than they have ever been. In a poll conducted in March by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, 74 percent of respondents declared that the nation's costly drug war—up from \$4.7 billion in 1988 to \$20 billion now—is a failure. While most Americans are not ready for legalization, the majority say that drug abuse should be treated as a disease, not a crime. And a whopping 73 percent also say that doctors should be allowed to prescribe marijuana to their patients.

Those numbers aren't surprising. By now, it's become folk wisdom that the huge run-up in the nation's enormous prison population has been driven in considerable part by the drug laws. Of the 1.2 million drug arrests in this country in 1999, 80 percent were for possession, and more than half of those for possession of marijuana. And when 35 percent of American adults 26 years or older have tried marijuana but only 5.4 percent still smoke it, they surely have begun to suspect that pot isn't the highway to addiction that prohibitionists depict. By now they've also heard enough stories about first-time drug offenders who've been sent away to murderer- and rapist-length prison terms to know that something is seriously wrong. More than 300,000 Americans are in prison on drug charges, roughly 12 times as many as there were in 1980, at an annual cost of more than \$6 billion in prison expenses alone. Currently 31 percent of all admissions to state prisons are drug offenders, of whom a vastly disproportionate number are blacks. It's hardly surprising that there's now a Families Against Mandatory Minimums Foundation, which claims 20,000 members in 25 chapters across the country.

THE GOVERNMENT VERSUS THE PEOPLE

Zimmerman's drug-law-reform campaign began almost accidentally after a nurse in Southern California named Anna Boyce, a member of a neighborhood anticrime patrol, reported a burglary one night. When the deputies arrived to investigate, they

found a small amount of pot, which the owner of the home, a lawyer, used to control the pain from his rheumatoid arthritis. The burglars were never caught, but the lawyer was busted and charged with possession. As Zimmerman tells the story, "Boyce was so outraged that she launched a campaign to allow patients to use marijuana as medicine." Twice the California legislature passed the resulting bill; twice Governor Pete Wilson vetoed it. It was at that point that Boyce turned to Nadelmann's organization, which brought in Zimmerman.

Zimmerman and his backers freely acknowledge that their ultimate objective is not to rewrite state laws but to change federal ones. The initiative route, though often clumsy and inflexible, they believe, is simply the fastest way—and the cheapest—to send the message.

But law enforcement still speaks a lot louder in Washington than does treatment or drug-law reform. Shortly after California passed the medical-marijuana initiative in 1996, McCaffrey, U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, and other senior members of the Clinton administration warned that any physician caught discussing marijuana with a patient would be subject to revocation of his or her authority to prescribe drugs under the terms of the federal Controlled Substances Act—a sanction that, if carried out, would ruin the doctor's practice. Although the administration later softened the threat to target only physicians "recommending" marijuana to patients, two federal judges, responding to a suit filed by doctors and patients, ultimately enjoined the government from issuing such threats—which, in effect, would have amounted to a gag rule—or from launching any investigations on that ground. "If such recommendations could not be communicated," said U.S. District Judge William Alsup in a decision handed down last September, "the physician-patient relationship would be seriously impaired." Recommending pot is not the same as providing it, he ruled, and patients have a right to know their doctors' recommendations: Even if they could not get drugs legally, they would know enough to try to change the law—which, of course, is what they've been trying to do.

BUT IT'S ON THE MATTER OF SUPPLY THAT THE GOVERNMENT has concentrated its response. Ever since the first medical-marijuana initiatives passed, the government has sought to shut down groups like the Oakland Cannabis Buyers Cooperative (OCBC), which distributed pot to those it regarded as legitimate users. A liberal three-judge panel of the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals accepted the OCBC argument that since patients with no other remedies but pot could offer a medical-necessity defense in a criminal case, so could the supplier use it against the government's attempt to close it in a civil action. But in an 8-0 decision handed down in May, the Supreme Court ruled that there was no room in federal law for any medical-necessity exception for the cannabis clubs. (Significantly, three of the eight justices pointedly declared, in a concurring opinion by Justice John Paul Stevens, that the medical-necessity defense "might be available to a seriously ill patient for whom there is no alternative means of avoiding starvation or extraordinary suffering.")

The decision, however, did not overturn the medical-marijuana laws; what it did instead was create more uncertainty

for both medical-pot users and the government. The feds had brought the suit in the first place knowing that if they went after either small-time growers or individual users in discrete criminal prosecutions, a costly and cumbersome process in any case, they risked wholesale acquittals—essentially nullification of the law—by juries composed of many of the very same people whose sympathy toward cancer patients and glaucoma victims led them to vote for medical marijuana in the first place. Better, then, to try civil injunctions as in the OCBC case—without the burden of fines or imprisonment, or juries—to put the distributors out of business.

But now that the court has made its decision, who is going to enforce it—and how? If the government succeeded in shutting down centralized distributors like OCBC, it would simply drive the supply system toward the black market, with its additional risks, or into other channels. The Oregon initiative, for example, specifically allows any patient registered as a medical-marijuana user with state authorities—a certificate is available with a physician's recommendation—to grow up to seven marijuana plants, or to have a designated caregiver grow them on the patient's behalf. Kelly Paige, who runs the Oregon Medical Marijuana Registry, says she's not sure whether two or more people could designate the same caregiver: Could someone grow 21 plants for three patients or 700 for 100 patients? Paige says that there's a "gray area in the law" on that point. But what is clear is that the state's registry, now with 2,500 names, is growing at a rate of 50 a week. Will the government seek to shut that down, thereby not only creating more law enforcement problems but setting up a major state-federal confrontation?

The Nevada initiative, passed by a 65 percent majority last November, has even more interesting implications. It requires the legislature to approve "appropriate methods for supply of the plant to patients authorized to use it" and has consequently prompted a bill, so far stalled in the legislature, authorizing the state to grow and distribute the pot. Following the 1999 initiative approved in Maine, a similar bill was being considered there. If Uncle Sam were to take on the states in such cases, federal law would clearly prevail. But does an administration professing to respect states' rights really want to embark on a campaign in which it seeks to thwart what would quickly be called the will of the people?

WHAT GEORGE SOROS AND WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY HAVE IN COMMON

The debate about drugs and the drug war spawns all sorts of wacky theories. One is that marijuana is a "gateway drug" that soon leads users to crack and heroin. Another, suggested by Calvina Fay, executive director of the Drug Free America Foundation, is that Soros and his fellow money bags fund the reform movement because they "are business people" who sooner or later hope to be making money in the trade. It's true that the reformers are squinting toward something that ultimately looks a lot more like decriminalization, if not legalization, and that the compassionate-marijuana-use campaign is

itself, in effect, a gateway to a broader libertarian agenda to decriminalize all drugs. Joseph Califano—Jimmy Carter's secretary of health, education, and welfare, who now heads Columbia University's National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse—calls Soros "the Daddy Warbucks of drug legalization."

But on that issue, Soros has estimable company—from William F. Buckley to former Secretary of State George P. Shultz to economist Milton Friedman. Nadelmann says that Soros, an émigré from eastern Europe, was offended that in the United States, a model for democracy around the world, "there is no open dialogue on this issue," and that given Congress's attempts to stifle research and suppress debate—not to mention the huge number of people incarcerated for drug addiction—"this is not an open society."

Soros, with his global interests, sees the issue in international terms: in possible adaptations of the treatment-centered drug policies of western Europe; in resisting what Nadelmann describes as the danger of a Cambodia-style es-

It's hard to think of another issue on which Washington is more out of sync with voters—or with the states—than it is on the drug war. And this is an administration that professes to venerate states' rights.

calation—into Ecuador, back into Peru, perhaps into Brazil—of Washington's \$1.3-billion Plan Colombia, the bloody, U.S.-funded South American guerrilla war cum coca-eradication program; and in the reformers' wider campaign of harm reduction and drug regulation (as with tobacco and alcohol) instead of prohibition. If Colombian cocaine production were stopped tomorrow, Nadelmann said, "the U.S. drug problem would change only peripherally."

That view has support in Latin America as well—from Mexican President Vicente Fox, who said he'd legalize drugs if he could, and his foreign minister, Jorge Castañeda, who says it's time "for rethinking . . . this absurd war no one really wants to wage"; and from a growing list of prominent people—Americans and others—who signed a Soros-funded "open letter" (ostensibly directed to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan) declaring that "the global war on drugs is now causing more harm than drug abuse itself." Among the signers: former Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, former Nicaraguan President Violeta Barrios de Chamorra, former Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Harvard paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould, former Kansas City Police Chief Joseph McNamara, Stanford University President Emeritus Donald Kennedy, and scores of others—academics, physicians, cabinet ministers, members of parliament, prosecutors, and judges.

More immediately, in April the Canadian government liberalized rules for the medical use of marijuana and began to move toward an Oregon-style system in which physician-certified users or designated caregivers may grow limited

amounts of pot. At almost the same moment, U.S.-subsidized Peruvian Air Force fighters, pursuing what a Central Intelligence Agency tracking plane had tentatively identified as a bunch of drug runners flying over the Brazilian-Peruvian border, shot down a plane carrying American Baptist missionaries—killing a mother and her infant—and then strafed the survivors clinging to the plane's wreckage. No one can count how many Peruvians, Bolivians, and Colombians have been killed or driven off their land in the same war.

REFORMING REEFER MADNESS

At this point, even the scientific debate in this country about the medical use of marijuana is so hampered by politics and fraught with so much extraneous cultural baggage that it can hardly be conducted at all. Two years ago, the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine issued *Marijuana and Medicine: Assessing the Science Base*, an extensive, two-year, administration-commissioned review of the research that debunks the contention that marijuana is a "gateway drug" for the young (alcohol and tobacco, it points out, are far more common gateways). "Smoked marijuana should generally not be recommended for long-term medical use," says the report. "Nonetheless, for certain patients, such as the terminally ill or those with debilitating symptoms, the long-term risks are not of great concern." But even the Institute of Medicine report, which has been cited by drug prohibitionists to prove that smoked marijuana is addictive and medically useless, is bogged down in controversy.

The prohibitionists argue that other drugs are available to control nausea, pain, and the other symptoms for which patients smoke pot. The most important, a synthetic form of THC, one of marijuana's psychoactive compounds, comes in a pill under the trade name Marinol. But many patients have found the highs and other side effects of THC pills hard to control; others, suffering from nausea, can't even hold the pills down. Smoking marijuana, they say, generally acts faster and makes it possible for them to self-regulate the amount of the drug they absorb into their systems. The critics of reform are right that the medical-marijuana flag is being flown by a lot of users—and dealers—who have no clearly defensible medical reason for possessing pot or who stretch the definition of medicinal usage to the breaking point. (In Petaluma, California, for instance, two men who were recently arrested and tried for running a pot farm on which they were growing nearly 900 plants in a barn and half a dozen greenhouses and selling the stuff at a 100 percent markup. They said they were doing it for "compassionate use" under the state's medical-marijuana act.) At the same time, however, a lot of potentially legitimate users in states such as Hawaii, which has legalized medical use, are afraid to enroll in state registries, which are open to law enforcement officers, for fear of prosecution. But that's all the more reason to have a regulated system that allows all concerned—patients, doctors, and cops—to determine what is and isn't legitimate medical use.

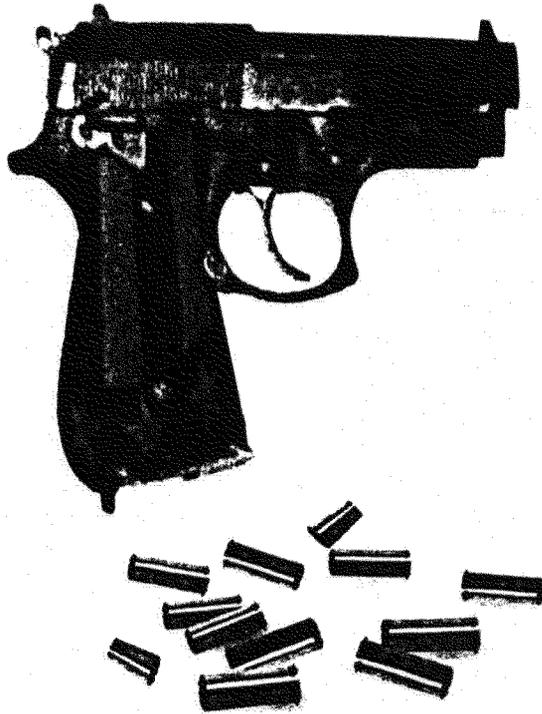
EVERY ONE OF THE NEW REFORMS IS NOW BEING tested—in the field, in the courts, and in the public arena. Increasing amounts of the movement's resources and energy are now being spent on these tests, which offer the most real hope for sanity in drug policy and are likely to determine

the future of the reform drive. Probably the biggest test has just begun in California with the implementation of Proposition 36, the drug-treatment initiative, which Zimmerman and Nadelmann hope will be a model for other states. During the campaign last year, opponents—among them cops, district attorneys, some judges, and, most prominently, the state's powerful prison guards' union—charged that the new law's enforcement machinery would be too cumbersome to make addicts cooperate and keep them in treatment until they're clean. Under the old law, drug-court judges could send addicts to treatment as a condition of probation; if they failed to cooperate, they could be jailed without further ado. Under the new initiative, resisters and backsliders are entitled to a hearing before they can be sent to prison. The opponents also contended that the state simply doesn't have the treatment facilities or the trained personnel to handle the expected 30,000-plus cases—heroin addicts, coke snorters, meth users, and others convicted of drug possession—that are expected to be driven into the system each year. The existing system, they charged correctly, doesn't have nearly enough capacity or trained therapists to handle even those who voluntarily seek treatment. In San Francisco, the city's health department has more than 1,000 people on its waiting list at the end of each month.

Zimmerman says that the \$120 million that the initiative appropriates for each of the next five years should be sufficient to provide the necessary services—because while some people require extended residential treatment, most do not. But for much of the past spring, there was a great deal of arm wrestling between probation departments and health officials about who got how much of the money. In essence, the same law-enforcement groups that said the state was short of treatment facilities tried to snatch a large share of the treatment money for themselves.

The outcome of the new reform laws is hardly assured. The public has obviously moved on the issue and so have national politicians like Republican Senator John McCain of Arizona and Democratic Senators Barbara Boxer of California and Patrick Leahy of Vermont. (All three said that their views were affected by *Traffic*, the grainy, documentary-style film about the futility of the drug war at the Mexican border—which, if true, shows how primitive congressional understanding of the drug issue really is.) And so, it appears, have some Bush cabinet officials, including Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson, who as governor of Wisconsin supported some needle exchange programs and has since succeeded in getting a supporter of such programs named as the administration's AIDS "czar." Even McCaffrey, Clinton's drug general, left office early this year sounding more moderate than he had when he began, talking now about "holistic" policies, saying the country should stop using the term "drug war," and distancing himself from the "drug gulag."

Nadelmann says drug-law liberalization is roughly where gay rights was a decade ago: "It's a matter of cultural transformation." That hardly means that enlightenment is just 10 years off. Our fundamental ambivalence as a nation—between our concern for AIDS, cancer, and glaucoma patients with no real alternatives but smoked marijuana and our powerful sense that heroin and crack are dangerous and destructive substances; between citizens who understand that our existing policies of



interdiction and repression are failing and the real fears of those same citizens as parents that their children may be in jeopardy; between our libertarianism and our puritanism—is likely to make us hesitate. The kids who experiment with deceptively dangerous meth-type drugs like ecstasy and end up in the emergency room seem to be younger than they've ever been before, and they're scaring a lot of people. "The public," said Rusche, "has been badly deceived" by the drug-reform campaign. "There'll be a backlash." If we start reading stories about addicts released under reform-law diversion programs committing ugly crimes, or more items about teenagers overdosing on ecstasy or coke at rave clubs, Rusche could turn out to be a prophet.

At the same time, however, let's not underestimate the possible backlash against the stupidity and rigidity of the drug warriors in Washington—or the power of existing federal policy, the excesses of the drug war, and unbending state criminal statutes such as the Rockefeller drug laws to energize the reform campaign. A government of drug-war militants like Bob Barr, Asa Hutchinson, and John Walters may be the best way to move the rest of the country toward moderation. Every time thoughtful voters hear that old reefer-madness rhetoric, the credibility of the larger antidrug message is undermined—as is the legiti-

The nation's fundamental tension between our libertarianism and our puritanism makes formulating U.S. drug policy a fraught endeavor.

macy of a national drug policy that, despite administration talk about treatment, is still rooted in the criminal justice system, not in the medical system. The votes and the polls of the past five years indicate that Americans seem quite capable of distinguishing between outright legalization, which they fear, and the excesses of the drug war, which they reject. It's eerie how much the quagmire of the drug war, at home and abroad, is beginning to resemble that other quagmire of a generation ago. Bust a few hundred more solid citizens who are trying to control their chemotherapy-caused nausea with pot, shoot down a few more Baptist missionaries in Peru, move a step closer toward actual American military involvement in Colombia, and who knows how much further reform could go? ♦



PORTLAND OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER, INC.

ROSEMARY E. ANDERSON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

SAMUEL E. KELLY, Ph.D.
PRESIDENT/ CEO

ROSEMARY ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL
ACCREDITED BY THE NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

November 26, 2001

To: Multnomah County Board of Commissioners

From: Dr. Samuel E. Kelly, *President/CEO*, POIC/RAMHS *ASK*
Joe McFerrin, II, *Coordinator*, YEEP Services *Jm*

Subject: Reduction of Funds for Youth Employment Coordination Services (YEEP)

On July 1, 2001, Portland Opportunities Industrialization was designated as the agent for the coordination of employment services for 5 community-based programs (Rosemary Anderson Middle and High School, House of Umoja, Emmanuel Community Services, Open Meadow Alternative Schools, and the International Refugee Center of Oregon) who serve gang-impacted youth.

As a consequence of the letter received on October 24, 2001, in which it is stated that more than \$25,000, could be potentially reduced from the fiscal year budget as of January 1, 2002, and because our program is aligned with county strategic Benchmarks, county guidelines, and service priorities, we recommend against any budget reductions for the following reasons:

- Difficulty and/or Inability to meet future Benchmarks
- Students' health, safety, and school success greatly jeopardized
- Inability to meet county service priority standards regarding serving children and the poor
- Budget reductions would negatively impact youth in the Enterprise Zone

If the budget reduction is realized, our program funds will be directly affected in the following areas:

Service	Budget Reduction Amount
Alcohol and Drug Services	\$7,310.00
Employment Developer Position, cut to part-time	\$5,190.00
Loss of Case Managers	\$12,500.00

For more than 20 years, Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center has been a successful organization (see attached Organizational Chart) and has contributed immensely to saving youth in the Enterprise Zone. If the proposed budget reductions come to fruition

(realizing that POIC must share in the struggle of facing a limited budget), we will do our professional best to salvage as much of the YEEP program as possible, however, the proposed figure is extreme in the face of our desire to provide service to meet the needs of our youth.

Enclosures:

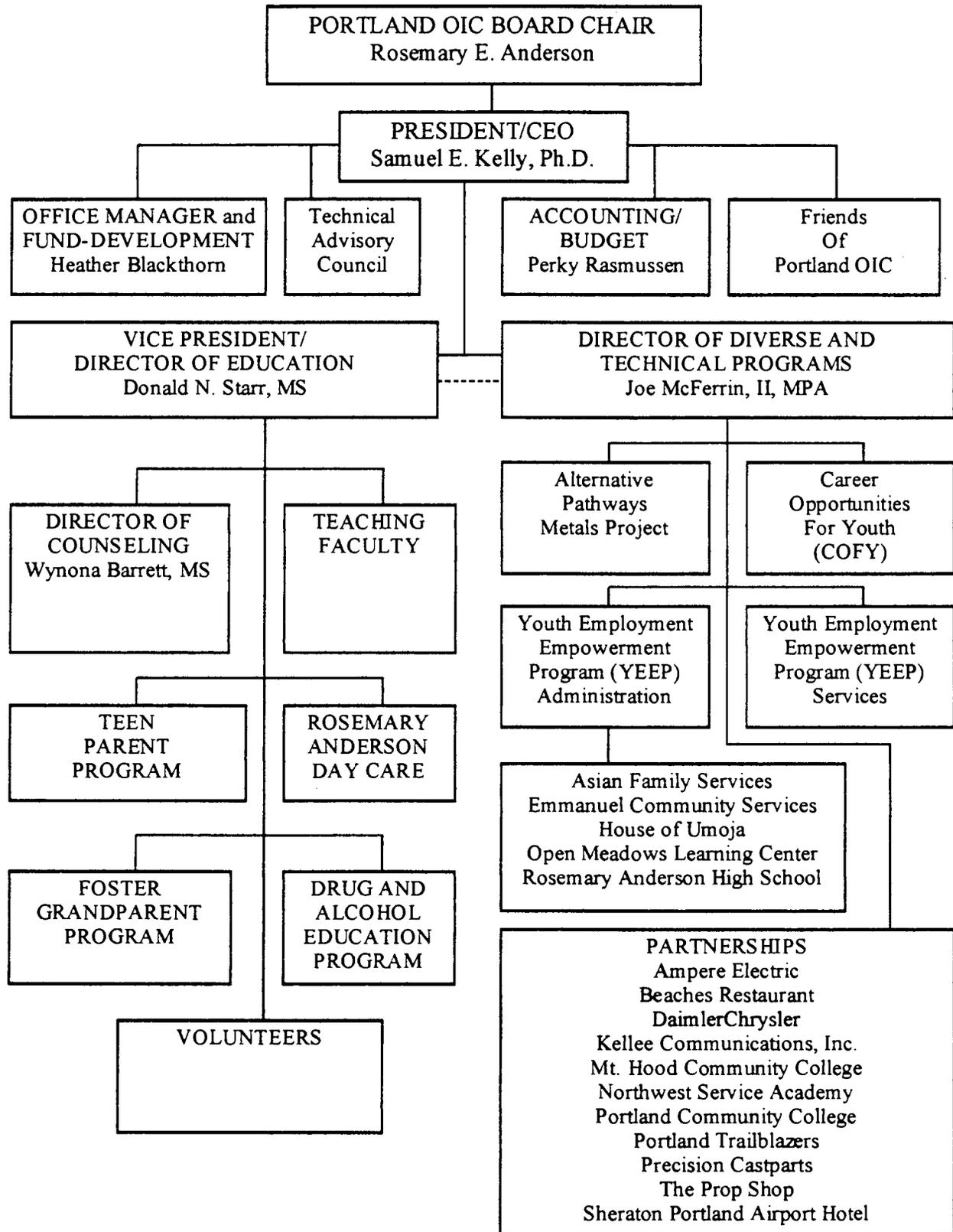
POIC Organizational Chart

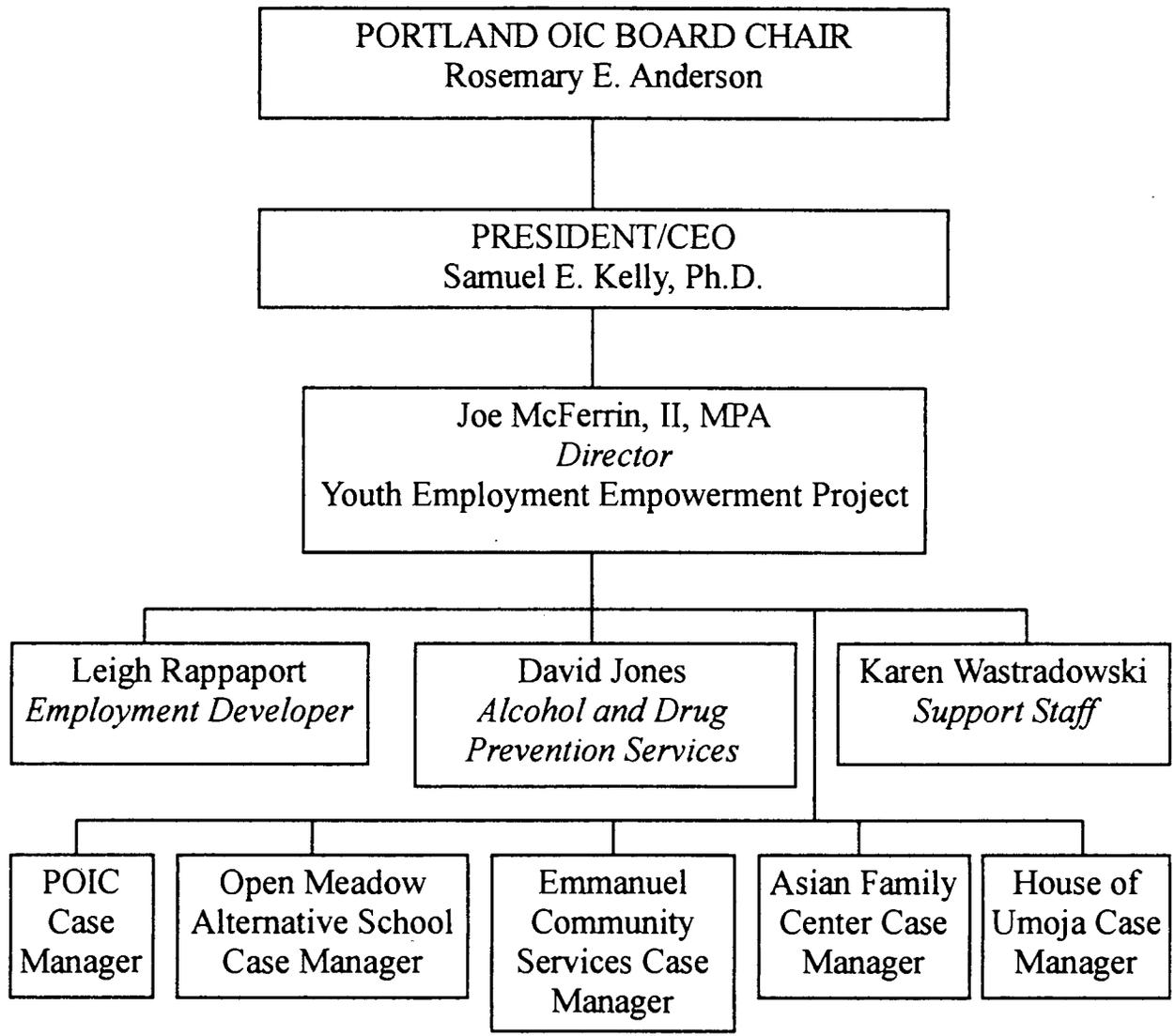
YEEP Organizational Chart

Student Reason For Applying Chart

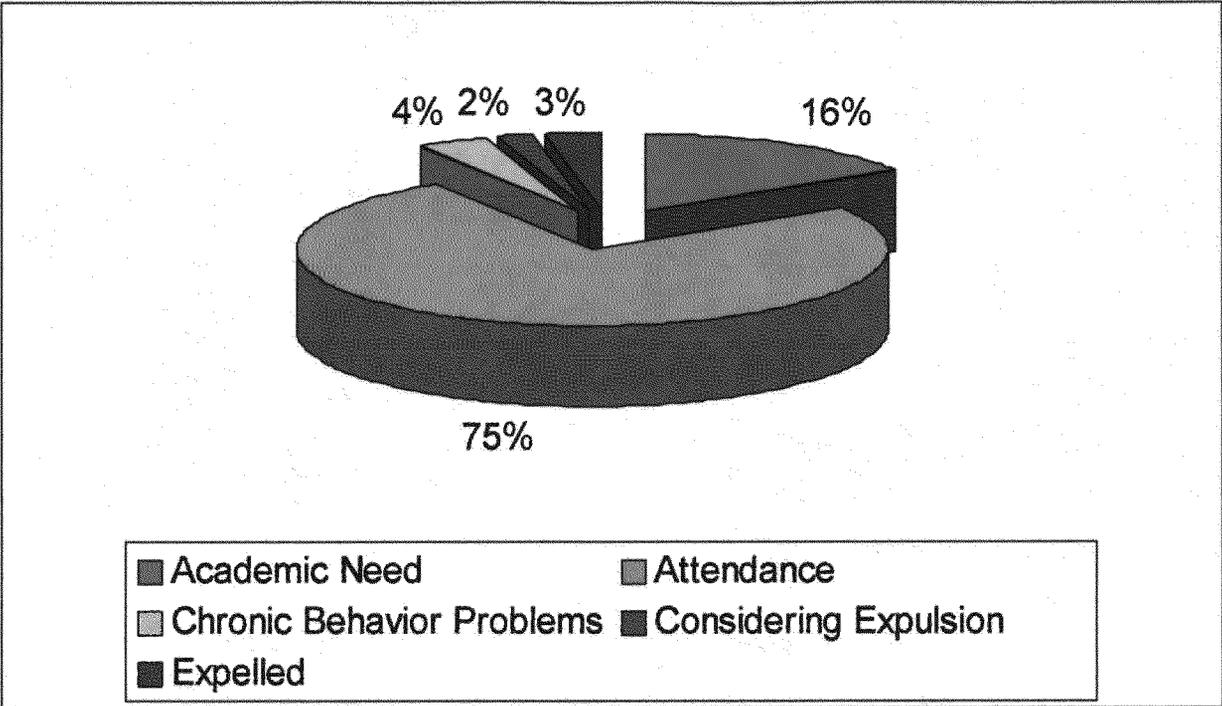
Student Population by Ethnicity Chart

Portland OIC/Rosemary Anderson Middle and High School
"The Next Level of Opportunity"

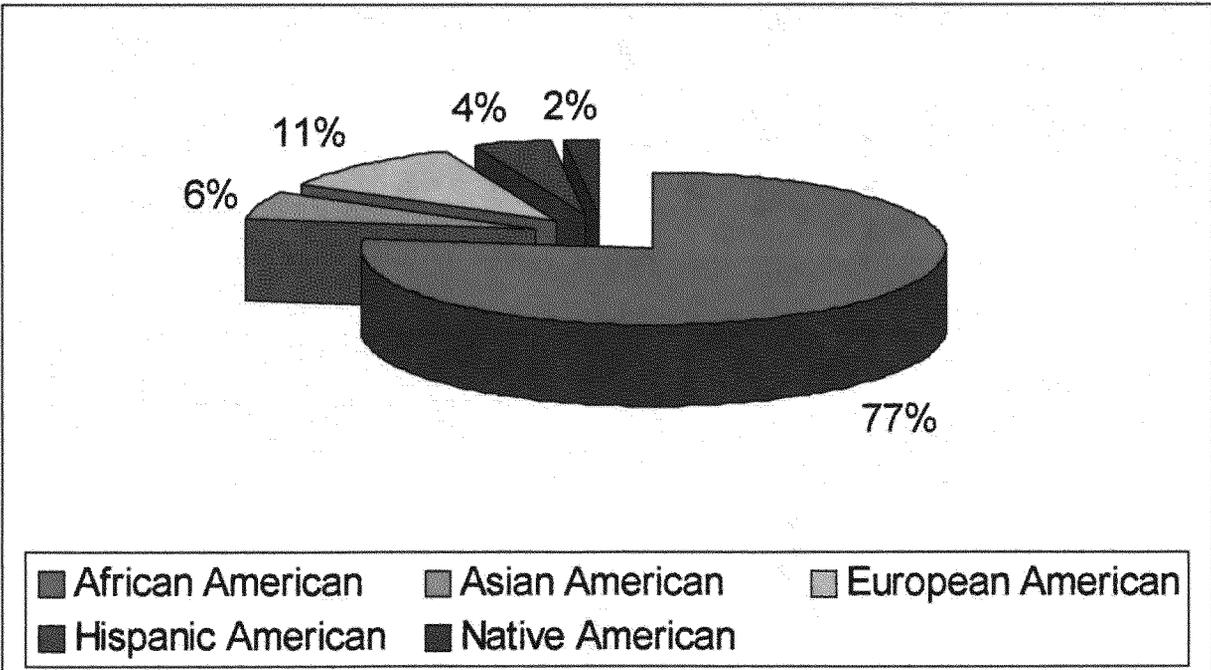




**POIC/Rosemary Anderson Middle and High School
Primary Student Reason for Applying
2000-2001**



**POIC/Rosemary Anderson Middle and High School
Student Population by Ethnicity
2000-2001**





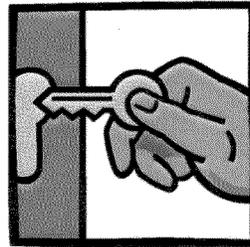
YEEP YOUTH

- ⇒ Have completed pre-employment training
- ⇒ Seek full- or part-time positions
- ⇒ Need your support to have a successful work experience
- ⇒ Have a support person/mentor from the youth's providing agency that will assist employers and youth with work related issues



STUDENTS' SUCCESSES

VELAZQUEZ "VAL" POLK - Val was YEEP's original success. He was the first student to be placed in a job by the YEEP Program. After several run-ins with the law, Val seized the opportunity to participate in YEEP. He was placed in a job as a Certified Nursing Assistant at Providence Portland Medical Center, where he positively impacted the lives of his patients. Val is currently employed as a YEEP Case Manager at POIC/Rosemary Anderson Middle and High School.



ANDREA CORTEZ

A recent graduate of the YEEP Program, Andrea currently works for the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Andrea's experiences in YEEP helped her focus on her goals and gave her necessary skills for today's job market including computer skills, software applications, and communication. *"The YEEP Program has given me the opportunity to learn as I grow, and never take my mind for granted."*

YEEP AGENCIES

Emmanuel Community Services provides group/family counseling, crisis intervention and educational, recreational, social and judicial support to youth and their families.

International Refugee Center of Oregon provides employment programs community education, economic development services and general support for refugees, immigrants and multi-ethnic communities.

Open Meadow Alternative Schools are accredited private, non-profit alternative schools in North Portland. The programs are relationship based and emphasize responsibility, academics, and service to the community.

Portland House of Umoja is a private, non profit agency in NE Portland focusing on at-risk gang affected youth, ages 11-21, and their families. The Rights of Passage Education (ROPE) program targets at-risk youth ages 11-15 and offers After-School, Summer, and Residential components.

Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center/Rosemary Anderson High School is an accredited private alternative high school that specializes in school-to-work activities through community based, corporate and higher education partnerships.

OUR GOALS AND HISTORY

Through the relationship model, offering involved and at risk youth alternatives to gang lifestyles by providing meaningful employment opportunities leading to economic self-sufficiency.

The Youth Employment and Empowerment Project is a POIC Coordinated program made up of five local agencies and many community leaders, businesses and youth. The Project was established in 1989 to address the employment needs of inner city youth and to minimize the gaps in services that they need to become productive citizens.

**Portland Opportunities
Industrialization Center, Inc.**

717 N Killingsworth Ct.
Portland, OR 97217
Phone: 503-735-1825 Fax: 503-285-4415

"HOW CAN I HELP?"

If your business or corporation is interested in creating youth job opportunities as well as developing the business skills of youth in your community, contact:

**Leigh Rappaport, the YEEP
Employment Developer, for
more information. (503)735-1825**

**leigh_rappaport@mesd.k12.or.
us**

The YEEP Program provides bus passes and appropriate work attire for our youth. If you would like to help support our youth through a financial contribution or in-kind donation, please contact:

**Joe McFerrin, II,
YEEP Project Coordinator.**

503-735-1825

joemac@qwest.net

**Portland Opportunities
Industrialization Center, Inc.**

**YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
EMPOWERMENT
PROJECT (YEEP)**

**"Helping Youth
Unlock
Their Future"**

PORTLAND OIC, INC.

ROSEMARY ANDERSON, *BOARD CHAIR*
DR. SAMUEL E. KELLY, *PRESIDENT/CEO*
717 N KILLINGSWORTH COURT
PORTLAND, OREGON 97217
503-735-1825, 503-285-4415 (FAX)



3

WISHES

- 3a. Help buy winter coats for the family (\$25)
- 3b. Buy a pair of shoes for Edgar or Victor (\$15)
- 3c. Help Carmen pay for a semester of English classes at Portland Community College (\$50)
- 3d. Help buy a used piano for the family (\$100)

A BELIEVER IN A BETTER LIFE THROUGH EDUCATION



BRENT WOJAHN/THE OREGONIAN

◆ Carmen Martinez fixes breakfast for her sons, 9-year-old Victor (left) and 11-year-old Edgar in their Portland home. Martinez, who moved to Oregon in 1999, takes English classes and works two jobs.

Carmen Martinez rarely finds time to exhale between working two jobs, learning English at night school, volunteering and attending to the tidal wave of homework, sports and friends that accompanies 9- and 11-year-old boys.

But a schedule that could be cause to gripe gets only a smile from Martinez, 35, who moved to Portland nearly 2½ years ago. She had no family in Oregon and didn't speak English when she

arrived with her sons, Edgar and Victor.

"In Oregon, I have found it all," Martinez says.

Christmas 1998 changed Martinez's life. She had separated from an abusive husband in Guadalajara, Mexico, the year before. Over the holidays, she decided to use a visa to join her sister in California.

In Mexico, Martinez had a college degree and a job as an accountant. But she says she didn't mind

giving that up if it meant her sons could have a good education and a new life.

Job prospects were dim in Santa Monica, where Victor and Edgar were unhappy and didn't progress in school. Six months later Martinez decided to move to Portland, with only a friend's recommendation to go on.

Martinez quickly became part of Portland, and Portland became part of her. She became fast friends with the English as a Second Language teacher at Buckman Elementary School in Southeast Portland. She became a legal resident and got help from the nonprofit Portland Impact and found work delivering phone books.

Soon, Martinez found a job keeping the books at a Mexican clothing and grocery store. She also taught salsa and merengue dancing at her children's school.

This fall she has moved on to two new positions. Portland Impact pays her to be a liaison for the 15 Latino families at Buckman. She also works at Centro Mexicano in downtown Portland, helping recent Latino immigrants.

Martinez says she loves helping others because so many people are part of her success in Oregon.

"They have given me security," she says. "They have given me strength. They have given me happiness. I want to return the favor."

Now, Martinez's biggest dream is to master English and attend college. She hasn't decided among accounting, communications or social work.

Whatever she does, Martinez says, she wants to set a good example for her sons.

"Without education, you can't have a better life," she says. "I'm a part of this country. I want my sons to be part of this country, too."

—Laura Oppenheimer

SPEAKER # 13

MOTHER STRIVES TO IMPROVE PARENTING, CHILDREN'S LIVES

Quinn, 3, gauges the distance between the sofa and his baby sister's empty playpen. He takes a chance and dives headfirst. His red curls bounce like copper coils. His feet kick the air. Brother Shawn, 2, thinks this is the funniest thing since chewed cheese crackers. He laughs to show his appreciation — and a mouthful of crackers — then tumbles in after his brother.

Robin Brunner, 28, sees how the playpen bends and threatens to break beneath the weight of her boys. She can't afford to buy another.

"That's the baby's safe place," she says balancing Kiara, 7 months, on one hip. "I need you to get out of there."

The boys scramble back up and out, smooshing soft faces into the worn sofa cushions. They settle down with paper and crayons to draw. For a half-minute everyone is quiet.

"I used to yell," Brunner admits.

All that did was add to the noise. The single mother is learning to handle things differently now. Attending a weekly play group of toddlers and parents sponsored by the private nonprofit Portland Impact helps.

Brunner had her first child at age 18. She gave him up for adoption. Her ex-husband, the father of Quinn and Shawn, is in a drug treatment program again, and Kiara's dad plays no role in her life.

"I was a drug user myself," she says, "but I cleaned up."

Brunner works about 30 hours a week in the deli at Safeway. She drives the kids to preschool and to a baby sitter.



BRUCE ELY/THE OREGONIAN

◆ Single mother Robin Brunner struggles financially and works hard at being a good parent. A weekly play group, overseen by childhood development specialists from Portland Impact, helps Brunner better understand and respond to her lively children (from left) Shawn, 2, baby Kiara, 7 months, and Quinn, 3.

"I would rather drive 10 miles and know that they are safe than drop them off with a neighbor where they'd be plopped in front of a TV all day," she says.

Brunner's car, a 1990 Ford Tempo, keeps breaking down. Brunner knows the old Ford isn't worth the money she has already poured into it. But a quick

fix is what she can afford.

Quinn sets down his crayons and taps his mom's hip to direct her attention to what he's holding.

It's fragile, slightly lopsided, a little tattered on one side. Quinn holds, in cherubic hands, a paper heart.

— Vivian McNerny

SPARKER # 13

Robin's Success Story

How did she get here? She enrolled her family in Parent Child Program in January 2001.

Services She Received Through P.I.

- ❖ Interactive Play Groups
- ❖ Parent Support
- ❖ Utility Assistance
- ❖ Access To Low-Income Housing
- ❖ Support to Coordinate Mental Health Services
- ❖ AFS, WIC, & Employment

What Did Robin Bring To The Table

She Accessed Every Resource Suggested
 Self Motivated, doesn't Take No For an Answer
 Gives Back by Inspiring others in the Group
 She's Come A Long Way, & Keeps Going
 Her Patience & Desire To Change

Advantages of Integrated Service Delivery

Receive Poverty & Family Services Directly
 Coordination of Family Needs, & One Advocate
 95% of Families Enrolled Receive Poverty Services
 80% of Families Enrolled in Homeless Program
 Receive Parent Child or Youth Services
 (We could serve more with increased capacity)

SPEAKER # 14
(DEB REAS)

From:
Waterfront Organizations of Oregon
P.O. Box 83926
Portland, Oregon 97283-0926
Phone 503-283-4823

To: Multnomah County Commissioners

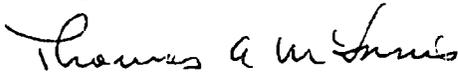
Waterfront Organizations of Oregon is a non-profit organization made up of approximately sixty five members through out the state. These members in turn represent well over fifteen hundred individuals of the waterfront community and users of the waterways in the Multnomah County area.

One of our Organizations principal missions is to foster and promote safe boating on Oregon's waterways and in particular on those water ways of Multnomah County. This mission not only pertains to safe vessel operation of all classes, but also to the safety and security of ports, moorages, marinas and the upland areas within the Multnomah County Sheriffs jurisdiction.

With this mission in mind and with great empathy for your struggle to allocate resources from diminishing budget revenues, we would pray and strongly urge you not to reduce allocated budget resources of the Multnomah County Sheriff or the River Patrol.

Thank You for your favorable consideration on this matter.

Respectfully;



Tom McInnis
President
Waterfront Organizations of Oregon