

PSCC Agenda
Lane County Youth Services
Carmichael Room
2727 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Eugene, OR
and

PUBLIC and PRESENTERS' MEETING LINK

Meeting Link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81941451165?pwd=WTdYby9XZ2xXdStJcElZLzNnVnBJZz09>

Phone: **+1 253 215 8782** Meeting ID: **819 4145 1165** Passcode: **666256**

Thursday, January 19, 2023
3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

- | | | |
|-------|--|---------|
| I. | Call to Order/Welcome/Introductions – Paul Solomon | 5 min. |
| II. | Public Comment | 5 min. |
| III. | Minutes November 17, 2022 Minutes (<i>Action</i>) – Paul Solomon | 5 min. |
| IV. | Intra-System Communication – All | 25 min. |
| V. | Committee Reports | |
| | A. Budget Committee – Paul Solomon | 5 min. |
| | B. Behavioral Health & Criminal Justice Workgroup – | 5 min. |
| | 1. Behavioral Health Summit - Pauline Gichohi | |
| | C. Juvenile Committee – Star Felty | 5 min. |
| | E. Reentry Task Force – None | 0 min. |
| | F. Workplan Workgroup – Paul Solomon | 5 min. |
| | 1. Equity Education Process | |
| VI. | Lay Member Recruitment (<i>Action</i>) – Denise Walters | 10 min. |
| | A. Advance Ms. Groshong-Cox to the Board of County Commissioners in accordance with current Bylaws; and | |
| | B. Vote to amend Bylaws as proposed and discussed in November. | |
| VII. | Salem Update – Steve Adams and Alex Cuyler | 15 min. |
| VIII. | Violence Prevention & Intervention HB 4045 Summary & Opportunities | 25 min. |
| IX. | Grant Update – Denise Walters | 5 min. |
| X. | Adjourn – Paul Solomon | |

The 2023 PSCC Meeting Dates are:
January 19, March 16, May 18, September 21, and November 16

PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL MINUTES

November 17, 2022

3:00 p.m.

Lane County Parole and Probation (2699 Roosevelt Blvd) and Virtual via Zoom

PRESENT: Paul Solomon, Chair; Jay Bozievich, Vice Chair; Emily Groshong-Cox, Donovan Dumire, Star Felty, Sheriff Clifton Harrold, Denis Hijmans, Patty Perlow, Brook Reinhard, Erin Reynolds, Lucy Vinis, Jocelyn Warren, voting members; Jason Jones, Greg Rikhoff (for Steve Mokrohisky) non-voting member; Denise Walters, LCOG Staff; Britni D'Eliso, Matt Ellis, Deputy Sheriff Carl Wilkerson, Kelly Barlow, Lynn Smith, guests.

ABSENT: Tom English, Pauline Gichohi, Jay McAlpin, Andrew Shearer, Chief Chris Skinner, Sarah Stewart, voting members; Lieutenant Hank Duren, Steve Mokrohisky, non-voting members.

I. Call to Order/Welcome/Introductions

Chair Solomon called the meeting of the Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) to order at 3:05 p.m. Those present introduced themselves. Chair Solomon and Sheriff Harrold recognized the many contributions Commissioner Bozievich had made to the PSCC and Lane County.

II. Public Comment

No one wished to provide public comment.

III. Minutes September 15, 2022

MOTION: Mr. Dumire moved, seconded by Mr. Reinhard, to approve the September 15, 2022, PSCC meeting minutes as presented. The motion passed unanimously – 10:0:0.

Lucy Vinis joined the meeting at 3:12 p.m.

IV. Intra-Systems Communication

Sheriff Harrold discussed the recently passed Ballot Measure 114, noting he anticipated there would be a legal challenge and nothing would be implemented until rule-making had occurred. He observed Lane County voters were pretty evenly split on supporting or opposing the measure. Sheriff Harrold added hiring had been going smoothly, he had been contacted by other communities regarding the mental health services provided at the Jail, and he was seeking ongoing funding for their electronic monitoring program. He emphasized his commitment to work diligently to get the public safety levy renewed in May 2023.

Mr. Dumire announced his staff participated in the Back on Track program, which focused on bringing people with outstanding warrants back into compliance (not necessarily taking them to jail). Community Corrections' mental health team was enhancing their abilities to conduct assessments more quickly. He had toured Multnomah County to learn how they conducted community outreach. Speaking to personnel, Mr. Dumire said they had two recent retirements and had recently hired two additional officers.

Mr. Rikhoff previewed a Journey Through the South of a group of local African American and Jewish community members.

Commissioner Bozievich said his focus was on budget issues. Last year Lane County had used reserves to balance four funds. He explained it was important the State increased funding for community corrections and hoped the Senate Bill 1145 task force established a better funding formula. Commissioner Bozievich shared he had emphasized the importance of the upcoming Public Safety Levy with the newly elected commissioners. Addressing Ballot Measure 114, he warned of unintended

consequences regarding limits on standard patrol weapons and asked about the legality of larger magazines purchased before the measure was passed.

Mayor Vinis explained Eugene's Municipal Court had received a three-year, \$600,000 grant to use for a shelter for people coming through Community Court who do not have stable housing. They were currently looking for sites and providers. She said the Eugene City Council had engaged a consultant to look at ways to improve alternative response systems in public safety, including ambulance services, CAHOOTS, and other alternative providers (e.g., community service officers, neighborhood services officers, parks ambassadors, and downtown ambassadors). The consultant's final recommendation was to be presented to the City Council in January 2023.

Ms. Reynolds thanked Commissioner Bozievich for his service. She referenced the continued success of the mobile crisis response pilot project in Florence, a multijurisdictional effort. Ms. Reynolds thanked the Eugene Police Department and Lane County Sheriff Department staff for assisting with a pipe bomb incident and a homicide. She also noted Florence had a new mayor and two new councilors.

Mr. Reinhard shared Lane County did not have the same problem of unrepresented clients as other Oregon counties. The Public Defender office was pursuing grant opportunities to better track long term results, e.g., recidivism. Mr. Reinhard recognized the work the District Attorney staff was doing regarding Senate Bill 819 cases. He shared one of his staff had received a pardon from Governor Brown. Mr. Reinhard invited people to attend the Holiday Open House at their new location, 180 East 11th, on December 16, 2022.

Dr. Warren announced there was a state of emergency around pediatric Intensive Care Unit (ICU) beds in the Portland area. There were no dedicated pediatric ICU beds in Lane County. She explained there had been a rise in Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) and influenza. COVID cases remained steady.

Mr. Jones cited staffing issues at Maclaren Youth Correctional facility. The regional facility was doing better. He noted overall caseloads continued to decline.

Ms. Perlow said staffing in the District Attorney's office was unchanged from the previous PSCC meeting. She thought one reason Youth Services' caseloads were declining was because law enforcement was not investigating sex crimes where both participants were juveniles. Ms. Perlow thought it important the victims of those crimes be referred to Kids FIRST.

Chair Solomon described his transition from Executive Director at Sponsors, Inc. to a project-focused, senior advisor role. He announced they had hired Morgan Jaco as the new Executive Director and described her professional background. Chair Solomon shared he had also received a pardon from the Governor. He emphasized it was important to do more for people who had turned their lives around.

V. Committee Reports

A. Budget Committee

1. Approve Recommendation to Pursue Additional JRI funds

Commissioner Bozievich said the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) had announced some additional Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) funds had become available as some counties were unable to spend all their allocations. The PSCC Budget Committee recommended requesting \$70,000: \$33,333.30 for Lane County Sheriff's Office Pre-Trial Electronic Monitoring Program; \$16,666.70 for Sponsors, Inc. crises funds to assist with housing application fees, deposits, first and last month rents, etc.; and up to \$20,000 to work with the five federally recognized tribes to develop or expand culturally responsive programming and services.

MOTION: Mr. Reinhard moved, seconded by Sheriff Harrold, to approve the grant request as submitted. The motion passed unanimously – 12:0:0.

B. Behavioral Health & Criminal Justice Workgroup

1. Behavioral Health Summit

Britni D’Eliso, Stabilization Center Project Manager, gave a Powerpoint presentation entitled *Lane County Stabilization Center*. She reviewed the history of the project and emphasized the importance to provide an alternative for those in a behavioral health crisis instead of jail or the emergency room. Turning to the current reality, Ms. D’Eliso described the deficit of available beds at the state hospital, the prolonged stays of youth in emergency rooms, and the delayed access to treatment. She summarized the Stabilization Center provided 24/7 access to behavioral health care, including peer support, case management, crisis de-escalation, and medication and detailed the adult and youth capacities and the referral methods (including walk-ins). Ms. D’Eliso described how the Stabilization Center worked with the other local, state and federal programs for crises intervention and residential programs and reviewed the project timeline. She announced the BCC had directed staff to proceed with due diligence for building the Stabilization Center on County property on Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK) Boulevard, near the Behavioral Health Clinic.

Chair Solomon recalled the PSCC had discussed the need for a Stabilization Center for many years and he was pleased it was moving forward. It was a much better solution for those in a behavioral health crisis.

Mr. Rikhoff noted there were concerns about the closeness of the site to the John Serbu Juvenile Justice Center. He said there had been some problems with the interactions between the youth and residents of the housing first facility and there needed to be a very thoughtful design of the Stabilization Center so it does not drive Youth Services off the MLK campus.

Sheriff Harrold referenced the time Behavioral Health Summit participants spent developing the center and endorsed the project moving forward.

Ms. D’Eliso also distributed a handout entitled *Navigation Center vs. Stabilization Center*.

Ms. Reynolds added it was important to have similar resources available for west Lane County residents.

C. Juvenile Committee

There were no updates.

D. Reentry Task Force

There were no updates.

E. Workplan Workgroup

1. Equity Education Consultant Selection Process Update

Chair Solomon reviewed the members of and process used by the PSCC Request for Proposal (RFP) Review Committee. They had reviewed twenty-one bid responses and interviewed six finalists. He announced, after much discussion, local consultants, Oblio Stroyman and Mo Young, had been selected. Chair Solomon asked for volunteers to help negotiate the scope of work.

Deputy Sheriff Carl Wilkerson reviewed the process used to decide on who to recommend. An important factor was to find someone familiar with the community.

2. Member Recruitment

Chair Solomon pointed out two lay member positions would be opening up soon. Last time, outreach efforts had sought someone with lived experience with the criminal justice system or from an underserved community. He asked if there were other underrepresented groups. Chair Solomon recalled in the past, people had suggested someone from the business or education community. He invited PSCC members to share their ideas via e-mail.

VI. Lay Person Procedure

A. Advance Ms. Groshong-Cox to the Board of County Commissioners in December

The agenda item was not discussed.

B. Decide whether to amend Bylaws

Chair Solomon described the issue: When Ms. Groshong-Cox was recommended for PSCC membership, she was completing someone else's term. The term ended in December and action was required to advance her to BCC for appointment to a regular term. He thought a better option was to have the regular term begin with the appointment and he offered to work with Ms. Walters on drafting language for an amendment to the Bylaws.

When Mr. Reinhard asked if there were other needed changes to the Bylaws, Chair Solomon responded there may be more identified as part of the diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice efforts.

VII. Grant Update

The topic was postponed to the next meeting so that Ms. Walters could give her report.

VIII. Adjournment

Chair Solomon adjourned the meeting at 4:33 p.m.

(Minutes recorded by Beth Bridges)

PSCC January 19, 2023 Agenda Item Summaries

V.F.1 Equity Education Kick Off

Stroyman and Young will begin interviewing members to establish a baseline understanding of the PSCC and develop sessions to best meet needs. While the details are likely to adapt depending on the group, the attached scope of work provides an overview of what lies ahead. Most sessions will be roughly two hours, so the PSCC will need to identify dates and times for the sessions. A monthly standing time would be ideal. We have the option to have all or part of the sessions after 5:00 pm (example, 3pm – 5pm or 4pm – 6pm). Most, if not all, sessions are intended to be in person (barring any health directives that might emerge of the course of the effort).

As a refresher for the purpose/effort see the attached concept map.

V.F.2 Lay Member Recruitment

PSCC is in active recruitment for two (Tom English and Denis Hijmans) of the three lay member positions. The recruitment will remain open until filled. Priority applicants are those having lived experience with the criminal justice system and/or someone from a traditionally under-served/marginalized group.

VI. Lay Member Procedure – Bylaw Amendment (*action item*)

PSCC's current Bylaws are written in such a manner that require a re-appointment of any lay member appointed to a vacated seat at the time the original person's term would have ended. As the PSCC follows a full, public recruitment process for any lay member appointment, the current Bylaws create an inefficient and un-necessary process. For example, Ms. Groshong-Cox was advanced at the PSCC's September meeting, approved by the Board of County Commissioners at its October 18 meeting, and under current Bylaws will need to again go before the Board of County Commissioners in December.

Requested actions under this item:

1. Decide whether or not to amend Bylaws as proposed or as amended at the meeting.

VII. Legislative Session

Lane County Intergovernmental Relations staff will share updates and opportunities for educating decision makers about areas of concern to the PSCC. An annual report from Multnomah County's LPSCC is attached as one kind of tool that could be useful for ongoing education.

VIII. Violence Prevention & Intervention HB 4045 (attached for reference)

The Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 4045 during the 2022 session. HB 4045 establishes funding shall be granted to community based organizations and hospitals for community violence prevention and intervention measures that address immediate risk factors and support protective factors to decrease social pressure to engage in community violence. Examples of eligible activities:

- Program/service planning
- Substance abuse and alcohol misuse, excluding direct treatment of substance use disorders
- Legal services
- Educational attainment
- Conflict resolution
- Parent education
- Employment services, including assistance procuring vital records and official documents
- Youth and gang intervention
- Peer support
- Targeted case management
- Housing stability
- Street outreach and norm change

KEY DEFINITIONS:

Act of community violence: means an intentional act of interpersonal violence committed in public by someone who is not the victim's family member or intimate partner.

Community violence prevention services:

- A. includes evidence based, trauma-informed, supportive and nopsychotherapeutic services, offered in or out of a clinical setting.
- B. Also include but is not limited to peer support or counseling, mentorship, conflict mediation, crisis intervention, targeted case management...to:
 - a. Promote improved health outcomes and positive behavioral changes;
 - b. Prevent injury recidivism; and
 - c. Reduce the likelihood that victims of acts of community violence will commit or promote violence themselves.

It is not clear at this time how programming relevant to victims of trafficking would be viewed in terms of alignment with the funding purpose.

Presenters from the Oregon Health Authority will review the bill and how they will be rolling out funds. The PSCC will also hear from the Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center (POIC) program Healing Hurt People as a model of possible programming.

Scope of Work

| Component | Activities |
|--|---|
| <p>#1 Listen, Learn and Assess</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribute Self-Assessment Surveys; ● Facilitated Listening Sessions; ● Team/Relationship Building; ● Consultants collect documents/policies/procedures for review; ● Book/material assignment given; ● Consultants collect data/measures PSCC is using to measure success; and ● Consultants will conduct short individual interviews. |
| <p>#2 Content Creation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Customize educational materials and refine implementation based on learnings from initial sessions. This includes but is not necessarily limited to assessing what group/educational structures and approaches will most benefit the dynamics of this group. ● Create an initial timeline and schedule for delivery of trainings; and ● Provide individual coaching and support for participants |
| <p>#3 Deliver Educational Sessions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hold educational sessions including topics emerging from assessment and observations. Topics may include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – History of underrepresented communities in Lane County and resulting institutional barriers to health/care/safety; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The role of government and public agencies in dismantling these institutional barriers – Terms and definitions; – Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging and Justice concepts; – Microaggressions; – Recovery and repair from inevitable missteps; – Allyship/accomplice-ship; – Inclusion for colleagues and underrepresented community engagement; – Examining practices, policies and programs and introducing equitable, inclusive, and effective strategies; and – Mentorship on facilitating conversations about DEIBJ topics within the PSCC ● Book assignment discussion of key concepts ● If there are any self-identified folks from systematically marginalized communities, there will be 30 minutes provided after all education sessions for affinity processing |

| Component | Activities |
|---|--|
| <p>#4 Assess and Deliver DEIBJ culture shift Recommendations</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze and present analysis of data current practices and develop recommendations in the form of an Equity Action Plan (including tools as appropriate) on how PSCC can establish and grow engagement with systemically under-represented communities in planning and implementation of community safety goals; • Participants tasked with noticing inequity in the workplace and return with their own recommendations; • Consultants develop recommendations; • Consultants deliver recommendations in writing; • Work session with participants to collaboratively work towards implementation; and • Facilitation of an equity informed visioning, outcomes, and goal setting process. |
| <p>#5 Project Coordination and Information Sharing</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with planning team on all project related components and debrief of each session. • Assist staff/respond to requests for support in developing reports for funders, members, and community partners. |

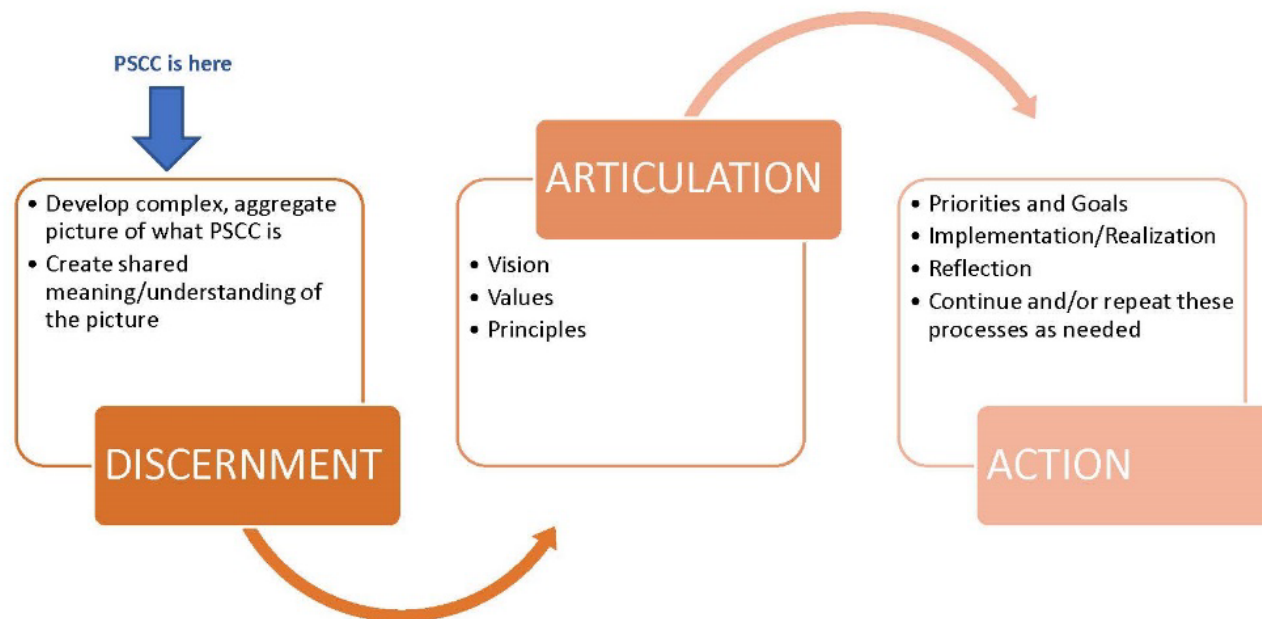
Item VF1

COMPLEX SYSTEMS CHANGE – is what we are attempting.

In complex systems:

- minor changes can produce disproportionately major consequences;
- the agents/actors within the system and the system constrain one another, especially over time.

PROCESS MAP - How we are approaching the attempt:



DISCERNMENT - where PSCC is now.

DISCERNMENT DETAIL

Actions

Equity, diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging education

Praxis with coaching on application of concepts learned

Intended Results

Complex, aggregate picture of what PSCC is

Shared understanding of current and historical structures, strategies and belief systems that benefit some at the expense of others (legacy)

Identified continuing impacts of legacies above and other ongoing intersecting systemic inequities that perpetuate manifestations of inequity

Established foundations for increasing engagement of under-represented communities in defining and actualizing Public Safety vision, outcomes, goals and strategies.



Shared meaning of PSCC picture

The diagram above represents the PSCC's current location as articulated by the following:

- A. In need of a complex, aggregate picture of what PSCC is, establishing a sense of the contexts and conditions comprising the culture and lived experiences of people in the body/PSCC.
- B. Creating a shared meaning of the picture (See A above) by:

1. Establishing a shared understanding of current and historical structures, strategies and belief systems that benefit some at the expense of others.
2. Build on this shared understanding, identify the continuing impacts of the legacies understood in part 1 (above) and other ongoing intersecting systemic inequities interact to perpetuate manifestations of inequity.

WHAT RFP ASKED FOR:

1. Provide in-person and/or virtual diversity, equity, and inclusion training for the PSCC, approximately 22 members and 10 staff. Training should be designed in such a manner that is safe for all participants to engage as their full selves.
 - A. The goal for training is to establish a baseline understanding to facilitate conversations, dismantle institutionalized barriers and create more equitable, inclusive and effective programs, practices, and policies.
 - B. Knowledge, awareness and experience with historical and current inequities and marginalization varies greatly from person to person, so a range of training and coaching options is needed.
2. Provide analyses and recommendations on how PSCC can establish and grow engagement with un/under-represented communities in planning and implementation of community safety goals.
3. Coach members and staff on implementation/praxis of concepts learned. Proposers may want to include a phasing plan for the work.

**BYLAWS
OF THE LANE COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL
Revised by PSCC January 18, 2018 and May 17, 2018
Adopted by the Board of County Commissioners June 12, 2018**

ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP

The PSCC shall consist of the following twenty-two members:

| Member | Appointed By |
|--|--|
| <u>Required by ORS 423.560</u> | |
| • Police Chief | Police Chiefs in county |
| • Sheriff of the County | Sheriffs in the county |
| • District Attorney | District Attorneys of the county |
| • State Court Judge | Presiding Judge of county judicial district |
| • Public Defender or Defense Attorney | Presiding Judge of county judicial district |
| • Director of Community Corrections | Board of County Commissioners |
| • County Commissioner | Board of County Commissioners |
| • Juvenile Department Director | Board of County Commissioners |
| • Health Director | Board of County Commissioners |
| • Mental Health Director | Board of County Commissioners |
| • One lay citizen | Board of County Commissioners |
| • City Councilor or Mayor | Cities in the county |
| • City Manager or other city representative | Cities in the county |
| • Representative of Oregon State Police (<i>non-voting</i>) | Superintendent of State Police |
| • Representative of Oregon Youth Authority (<i>non-voting</i>) | Director of OYA |
| • Community-based Victims Services Agency Director | Board of County Commissioners |
| <u>Added by Lane County Board of Commissioners</u> | |
| • City Councilor or Mayor from Eugene or Springfield | City of Eugene or Springfield |
| • Two Lay Citizens | Board of County Commissioners |
| • Lane County Administrator (<i>non-voting</i>) | Board of County Commissioners |
| • Reentry Services Provider | Board of County Commissioners |
| • Police Chief of Eugene or Springfield | Board of County Commissioners |

Appointees who are not assigned ex-officio to the PSCC shall serve four-year terms. Should an appointee who is not ex-officio leave prior to the end of their four-year term, the new appointee's four year term begins upon approval of the Board of County Commissioners, unless the appointment is to fill the unexpired term of another committee member.

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LPSCC

Local Public Safety Coordinating Council
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Report 2021 - 2022

July 2020 - December 2022



Letter from the Co-Chairs

Over the last three years, our community has encountered a series of uniquely historic events: from the COVID-19 pandemic, to sustained and passionate protests for racial justice, to the impacts of climate change and other smaller, often related crises. These challenges have pushed us to respond in ways that reveal our convictions, our values and our commitment to using these opportunities to create something better. That's especially true when it comes to the ongoing effort to transform the criminal legal system.

Even before the events of this historic chapter, Multnomah County, the City of Portland and many of our public safety partners understood that system transformation is an undeniably urgent matter. The Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) has been essential to leaning into — and making progress toward — a new vision of our public safety system. In collaboration with our system partners and community members, we are striving to make our community safer for everyone by building a system of true public safety that is grounded in a foundation of equity, restoration, evidence-based practices and data-driven decisions.

For decades, the task of comprehensively overhauling the criminal legal system has been painted by some as an idealistic, if not prohibitively broad and long-term, goal. This characterization has too often led to delaying the effort to pursue lasting, meaningful and transformative change. Even with earnest efforts that result in incremental changes to policies and programs, the harms of institutional inertia continue to fall disproportionately on people of color, individuals living with a mental health diagnosis and/or substance use disorder, and those experiencing homelessness. Changes made in the margins will not bring about true and equal access to justice, safety and healing.

Despite — and in some cases, because of — COVID-19, LPSCC and our partners have found ways to advance meaningful, systemic changes. More than two years after the pandemic started, we've maintained many of the strategies that were deployed early in the public health crisis to reduce the jail population in ways that account for and reduce racial disparities in who is incarcerated. Well into 2022, the jails were operating at 75% capacity.

Further, our work with the MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge continues. Our ongoing attempts to reform an inequitable and inefficient pretrial system have experienced significant challenges, but we remain committed to the work. We've also invested heavily in behavioral health services, as well as culturally specific violence prevention programs that have shown to be effective at reducing racial disparities in the juvenile justice system and interrupting cycles of community violence. And spurred by local data, we made investments in an initiative to offer housing as a potent stabilizing intervention for individuals who were identified as being among the most frequent users of local jails.

And notably, despite the constraints of the pandemic, we launched and have made significant strides in our Transforming Justice initiative, which will ultimately put in our hands a roadmap to implementing a fully realized vision of public safety that's been designed by both the community and stakeholders in the criminal legal system.

The passionate protests and sustained movement for racial justice that shook our nation out of complacency in the wake of George Floyd's murder made it clear that we can't wait any longer. Meanwhile, the system-wide changes we made during and in response to the pandemic showed

us that we can, in fact, quickly make significant changes. As we pivot into a new stage of the pandemic, the work of LPSCC will continue to be informed and propelled by a sense of urgency and possibility.

It is an incredible undertaking to transition from a system that is based on an overreliance of incarceration and punishment, to one that is sufficiently equipped to address behaviors born out of trauma, poverty, racial inequities and health disparities. Moving forward with broad buy-in from a system as diverse and decentralized as the public safety system, as well those who have lived experience within it, requires not just collaboration, but a deep commitment to the process.

As leaders within our own government jurisdictions, and as LPSCC Co-Chairs, we are grateful for and proud of LPSCC's refusal to settle for small policy wins, instead focusing on building momentum toward the creation of the kind of equitable and restorative public safety system we all deserve. There is much more work ahead, but LPSCC is building the framework for transformational and lasting change.

Sincerely,



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Deborah Kafoury".

Deborah Kafoury
Multnomah County Chair
Co-Chair of Multnomah County LPSCC



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jo Ann Hardesty".

Jo Ann Hardesty
Portland City Commissioner
Co-Chair of Multnomah County LPSCC



About

The Multnomah County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) was established by Senate Bill 1145 (1995) to coordinate local criminal justice policy among affected criminal justice entities.

To carry out this mission, LPSCC's Executive Committee meets during monthly meetings convened by the LPSCC co-chairs to enhance participation of countywide leadership, foster close collaboration in the development and operation of public safety policy, and promote coordinated, data-driven public safety operations.

Multnomah County Chair Deborah Kafoury has served as the LPSCC co-chair since 2017. In 2020, she welcomed Portland City Commissioner Jo Ann Hardesty as her co-chair. Together, they have helped lead conversations on criminal system reform and community healing.

The Executive Committee directs the work of several subcommittees, working groups and affiliated committees that focus on key issues within the public safety system.

For more information, visit multco.us/lpscc.

LPSCC Successes

COVID-19 response and collaboration

Despite the challenge of not being able to meet in person throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, collaboration among LPSCC stakeholders thrived. Members of the council quickly moved from conference calls to Zoom and other online video meeting tools to facilitate policy-making activities. As noted in the [2020 annual report](#), LPSCC members acted quickly to determine policies aimed at preventing and mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in the jail system while also upholding the health and safety of justice-involved individuals and public safety staff.

As vaccines became more widely available in the spring of 2021, partners shifted their focus to how and when to open up and return to pre-pandemic operations. LPSCC stakeholders continue to meet to discuss issues such as public health and safety in the jails, the court and in the field; ramping up hearings and trials to address the backlog of cases from the past year; appropriate use of technology and when to continue remote proceedings; communication with crime victims; and reducing the number of people in detention.

Completion of the FUSE study

With the support of the Corporation for Supportive Housing, LPSCC, the City of Portland, Multnomah County's Joint Office of Homeless Services, and Health Share of Oregon engaged in a study to learn more about the familiar faces who pass through homeless services providers, health systems and local jails. The project, Frequent User Systems Engagement (FUSE), confirmed a long-held hypothesis: That individuals who are frequently booked into jail are also ill and struggle to maintain stable housing.

The [FUSE study](#) found that connecting these frequent users to supportive housing resulted in numerous improved outcomes, including:

- Over 400 fewer jail bookings
- Over 50 fewer inpatient psychiatric stays
- Over 17,000 fewer Emergency Department (ED) visits
- Over 5,000 fewer avoidable ED visits
- Over 200 fewer hospitalizations.

Justice Reinvestment turns eight

The Multnomah County Justice Reinvestment Program (MCJRP) continues to find success despite fluctuating budgets and COVID-19 impacts. MCJRP is well-institutionalized and continues to safely reduce the number of individuals sentenced to state prison.

In 2023, the County's Department of Community Justice will complete a qualitative evaluation that analyzes the experiences of MCJRP clients. The evaluation is intended to help identify what approaches have the greatest impact on successful outcomes from the participants' perspectives.

For more information, visit the [MCJRP website](#).

Specialty courts

Since 2019, LPSCC has held the responsibility of submitting specialty court grant applications to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. The Multnomah County District Court operates several specialty courts, including: Mental Health Court; Success Through Accountability, Restitution and Treatment (START) Court serving high-risk property offenders; and the DUII Intensive Supervision Program (DISP) Court. The newest specialty court, Strategic Treatment and Engagement Program (STEP) Court, which focuses on Measure 11 clients, was implemented in late 2021. In response, LPSCC staff now help convene an ongoing cross-system workgroup to increase equity, efficiency and the effectiveness in the administration of all local specialty courts.

Violence Prevention staff

The LPSCC office has hired a new project manager position for community violence prevention coordination. County leadership acknowledged the need for violence prevention staffing capacity and Chair Kafoury added the funding in her fiscal year 2023 executive budget. The Board of County Commissioners approved ongoing funding for this position in the adopted budget. The position will increase the LPSCC office's capacity to engage in violence prevention policy and practice improvements across the county.



LPSCC Challenges

COVID-19

As it did to most institutions across the world, the COVID-19 pandemic caused disruptions to Multnomah County's criminal legal system. However, LPSCC stakeholders collaborated to quickly respond to many of these issues:

- Case backlogs increased across the country and in Multnomah County. To mitigate the backlog, system partners worked on ways to become more efficient, such as the use of remote court hearings. The Oregon Judicial Department and other partners continue to strategize innovative ways to resolve cases. Throughout the pandemic, criminal legal system partners met consistently to communicate about the impact of COVID-19 and policies to ensure quality collaboration and networking.
- The Oregon public defense system has been chronically underfunded. The COVID-19 pandemic, along with "the great resignation," worsened the situation in Multnomah County. Public defenders (as well as the District Attorney) continue to struggle with hiring and retaining lawyers, leaving some defendants without representation. While the problem is ongoing, collaboration via LPSCC has helped better plan for and respond to the shortages.

Demands for racial justice

The protests demanding racial justice that started in 2020 in the wake of George Floyd's murder challenged LPSCC partners to think transformationally about change and reform. Although the groundwork for the Transforming Justice project (see below) was laid prior to the summer of protests, the public calls for racial justice galvanized people who work with or within the criminal legal systems to think more ambitiously and to expedite their work together, even while facing the challenges presented by COVID-19.

Additionally, Chair Kafoury made a number of investments with the intent of better serving and lifting up Black, Indigenous, and other communities of color.

For more information, visit the [Multnomah County Justice and Equity Agenda website](#).

Successfully diverting and deflecting people away from entering the criminal legal system

The County has expanded our Stabilization, Treatment and Preparation (STP) program, which offers transitional housing and psychiatric stabilization services, legal skills training and a range of additional supports to help people experiencing homelessness who are also involved in the justice system prepare to rejoin the community.

The County is also expanding the service by partnering with Central City Concern to create a new culturally specific, Afrocentric 12-bed house, called Karibu, which began operating in fall of 2022. Central City Concern is finalizing renovation of a site to house the program long term. Additional funding will allow the Department of Community Justice to include services for pretrial clients, as well as those preparing to leave jail following a term of incarceration. Karibu services will include outreach, engagement, peer support and employment advocacy and support. This program is currently up and running.



Transforming Justice

Background

Spearheaded by LPSCC, the Transforming Justice project is the ambitious and necessary process to re-envision the criminal legal system that is informed by both the community and criminal legal system stakeholders.

In January 2020, the council began a process of envisioning a wholly transformed public safety system during the [What Works in Public Safety Conference](#), which gathered local and national experts from healthcare, human services and the judiciary, as well as law enforcement, defense attorneys, community providers, victims' rights advocates and representatives from county and city government.

That conference concluded with a collective pledge to focus strategies on transforming the current system into one that is adequately equipped to respond to behavior rooted in social problems, such as racism and poverty. Participants agreed that the most effective pathway toward that goal is by shrinking unnecessary incarceration and growing approaches grounded in housing, health, behavioral health and culturally specific supports.

At the beginning of 2021, an outside firm, [Territory](#), began facilitating a unique process of collaboration between criminal legal system leaders, health system leaders, elected officials, providers, victims of crime and individuals with lived justice system experience. As an agency without previous affiliations to criminal justice work, Territory is able to focus on uncovering and capturing the public safety expertise that exists among the stakeholders participating in this effort.

Goals

The ultimate goal of the Transforming Justice work is to envision and design the future state of local criminal legal policy that will be tangible and implementable over the next two, five and 10 years. Before any concrete implementation starts, the project will address reckoning for harms done, and then move to reconstruction.

In order to transform legal systems, we first need to collaboratively create a fully realized, implementable vision of a public safety system that:

- Leads with race and and prioritizes interventions, policies, and budgeting for Black, Indigenous and other People of Color (BIPOC) communities.
- Focuses on shrinking the current criminal legal system footprint, while growing health, housing, and treatment responses.
- Increases restorative approaches that focus on healing, harm reduction, and restoration.

Work to-date

After two years of working together using human-centered design and uplifting the voices of people impacted by legal systems, the vision was approved by the [Transforming Justice Steering Committee](#) on June 13, 2022. [View the final report.](#)

Following approval of the vision, Territory and LPSCC staff planned and facilitated a series of sessions focused on each of the 18 core strategies. These sessions focused on what is currently happening, identified barriers and gaps, and assessed who else should be engaged.

The wisdom and information collected in each session is currently being reviewed for feedback and input, and will be made available for public consumption and comment in the new year.

Work ahead

Transformation requires vision and a clearly defined North Star. Now that the vision has been established, the work ahead will be to fine tune and implement the 18 accompanying core strategies. The timing, scope and partnerships required for success are currently being developed. However, like the visioning process, the implementation phase will focus on human-centered design.

Safety and Justice Challenge: Pretrial system reform

Since 2015, Multnomah County has been an active member of the [John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge](#) (SJC). Multnomah County was awarded \$2 million from the foundation in 2017 to implement strategies that address the main drivers of the local jail population, including unfair and ineffective practices that take a particularly heavy toll on people of color, low-income communities, and people with mental health and substance abuse issues. In 2021, Multnomah County was awarded a final \$1.2 million grant to complete pretrial system reform.

Overhauling the biggest pretrial system in Oregon requires partnership, collaboration and a shared vision. Once complete, the system will be risk-based, offer a variety of community-based monitoring options, improve the quality of first appearances and focus on equity. LPSCC has engaged in a number of efforts through its participation in the Safety and Justice Challenge to move closer to that goal:

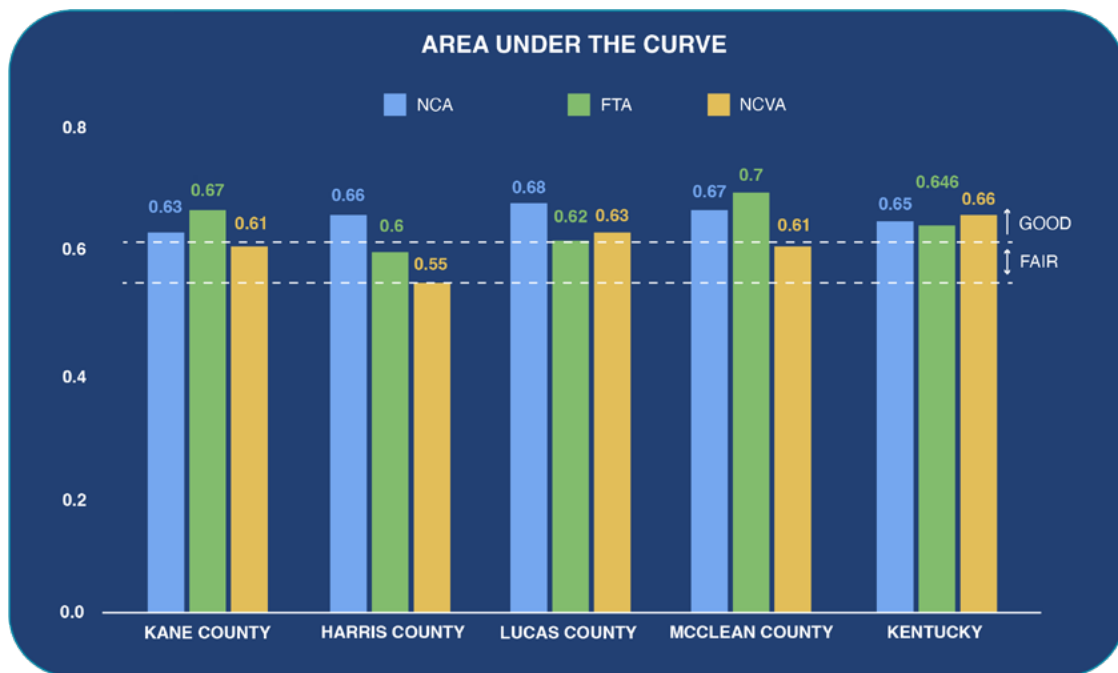
- **Implementing the Public Safety Assessment (PSA)**, an [evidence-based pretrial risk assessment tool](#). Research demonstrates that the PSA has the ability to improve the accuracy of pretrial predictions. Validation studies in the state of Kentucky, Harris County, Texas, and Lucas County, Ohio all show that the PSA accurately predicts re-arrest and Failure to Appear (FTA) outcomes for their pretrial population. The PSA can also increase rates of release without compromising public safety. For instance, the state of New Jersey implemented the PSA in conjunction with several other criminal justice and public safety reforms that coincided with a decrease in the number of arrests. Both arrests and FTAs remained consistently low years after adopting the tool despite concerns that the reforms would lead to a spike in crime and FTAs¹.

Past validation studies of the PSA have shown it to be effective in predicting an individual's risk to commit a new criminal activity (NCA), a new violent criminal activity (NCVA) or fail to appear (FTA) in court. The chart on the next page highlights Area Under the Curve (AUC) scores to show that among five available validation studies, the PSA either did a "fair" or "good" job in predicting individuals' risk for these three separate outcomes².

The current timeline indicates the PSA and the accompanying information technology tools will be implemented in spring 2023. Moving forward, Multnomah County will ensure the PSA is validated for local use and that evaluation systems for policy and practice improvement are in place.

¹ Advancing Pretrial Policy & Research. (2021). (issue brief). [The Public Safety Assessment](#).

² Most validation studies use an Area Under Curve (AUC) analysis which demonstrates the likelihood that an individual that experienced an outcome (e.g., FTA or new criminal activity) has a higher PSA score in that category than an individual that did not experience that outcome. A score of 0.55 to 0.63 is generally considered "fair" while a score of 0.64 or above is considered good.



- **Launching a Justice Fellowship**, a civic leadership opportunity to engage community members with policy-makers to hone in on policy recommendations that seek to decrease racial and ethnic disparities.
- **Aligning the County’s two unique pretrial monitoring programs**, the Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office’s (MCSO) Close Street program and Department of County Justice’s (DCJ) Pretrial Services program. The purpose of alignment is to ensure defendants are monitored by the appropriate program and that the intensity of monitoring is aligned with their risk levels. The Close Street Program provides more intensive monitoring than the Pretrial Services Program (PSP), but a 2016 analysis conducted by DCJ showed that 78% of MCSO’s Close Street caseload was assessed as low risk (score of 0 to 3) compared to 37% of DCJ’s PSP caseload. Justice System Partners re-ran this analysis in 2020 and found that 53% of the cases assigned to Close Street were low risk.³
- **Supporting the implementation of Senate Bill 48**, a statewide pretrial reform bill designed to decrease reliance on security release (money bond) and set uniform standards for pretrial release.
- **Restructuring arraignments** to allow for meaningful communication between defense attorneys and their clients. Research continues to highlight the importance of meaningful engagement between public defenders and their clients at arraignment. For instance, a 2022 study from the RAND Corporation showed that “people represented by a public defender were less likely to receive a financial release condition and less likely to be detained pretrial—all without increasing failure to appear rates at preliminary hearings.”⁴
- **Distributing cell phones to defendants** through the Metropolitan Public Defenders (MPD) to communicate with their attorney, participate in remote hearings and stay in compliance with pretrial monitoring.

³ Justice System Partners. (n.d.). (rep.). [Multnomah County Pretrial System Assessment February 25, 2020 \(Revised\)](#).

⁴ Advancing Pretrial Policy & Research. (2022). (rep.). [The Positive Impact of Public Defenders](#).

Juvenile Services Division update

The Juvenile Services Division (JSD) has undergone significant changes over the last two years, launching major initiatives to transform probation, create a more trauma-informed detention space, and expand youth and family programming. These efforts work in conjunction with the County's long-running push to reduce reliance on detention.

Transforming Juvenile Probation

The Transforming Juvenile Probation initiative involves more than 150 staff members, community partners and stakeholders. The goal of this effort is to help transform DCJ's juvenile probation practices away from prioritizing surveillance and sanctions, and toward a more developmentally appropriate strategy that focuses on promoting positive behavior change and long-term success for youth.

In April 2022, the [Juvenile Justice Council](#) held a summit where participants shared strategies for advancing the three pillars of transforming juvenile probation:

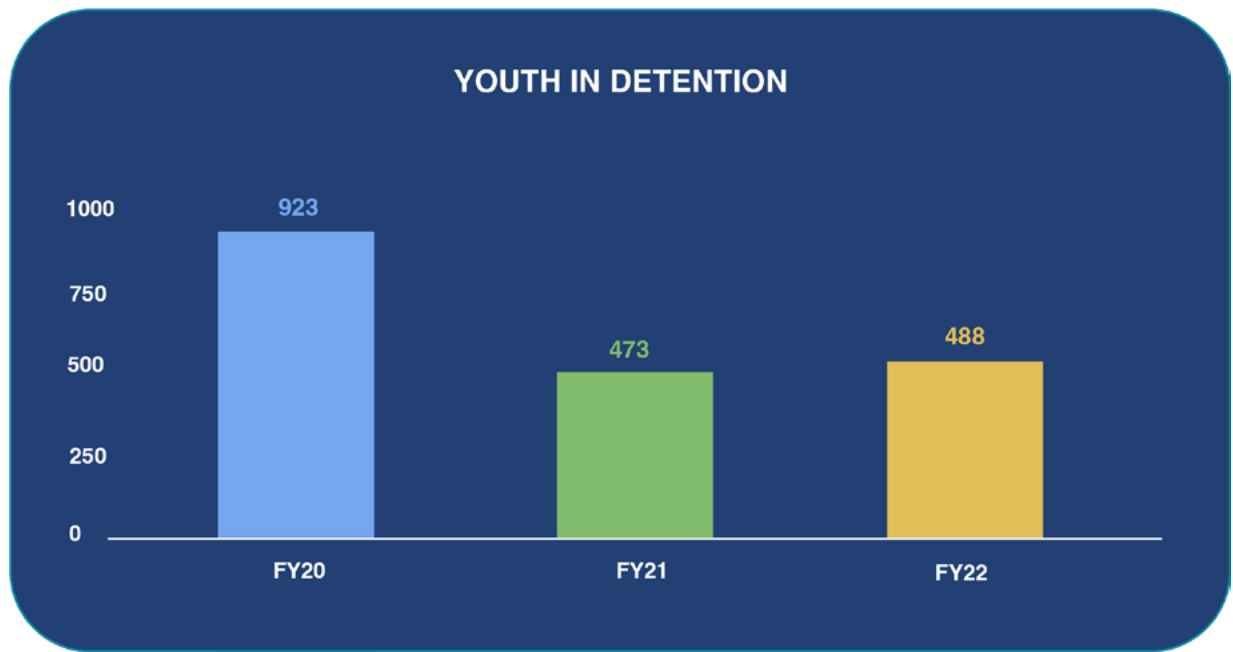
1. Expanding Diversion: Enhancing, expanding and aligning our diversion pathways with community-led solutions that prioritize healing and meaningful accountability.
2. Decreasing Court-ordered Conditions: Reducing the overall number of court-ordered conditions with a focus on individualizing conditions specific to the needs of youth
3. Increasing Incentives for Justice-involved Youth: Strengthening the ability of juvenile court counselors to promote positive behavior change through the use of incentives and identifying and building on the strengths of youth and their families.

Expanded youth and family programming

The Juvenile Services Division has partnered with Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center + Rosemary Anderson High School (POIC + RAHS) and Latino Network to implement the Families United in Safety and Empowerment (FUSE) program. This program provides an opportunity for youth and parents to learn non-violent, respectful ways of communicating and resolving conflict.

Reducing reliance on detention

In an effort to limit admissions and the overall daily population, juvenile justice partners have continued to meet regularly to analyze the number of youth who are held in detention. Intake staff have developed appropriate release plans for youth who are able to be safe in the community pending their preliminary hearing, and juvenile court counselors have supported young people with alternatives to detention. As a result, the average daily population of Multnomah County youth in 2021 was 15.6, well below the full capacity of 29 beds.



Remodeling detention

The division spent over a year bringing together staff and managers to develop recommendations for remodeling and/or refurbishing detention pods in an effort to make them safer and more developmentally appropriate, trauma informed and functional. The Board of County Commissioners approved funding to begin this project, which [broke ground](#) in June 2022.

The remodeling of two housing units at the Donald E. Long Detention Center will also integrate restorative practices that build and repair relationships and de-emphasize punitive discipline in favor of communication to resolve conflict. The use of restorative practices is expected to improve the overall safety of the facility while also reducing the use of punitive interventions such as room confinement.

Impact of COVID-19

While the Juvenile Justice Complex has remained open over the course of the pandemic, significant modifications were made to operations at the start of the public health emergency to ensure the safety and well-being of youth in custody and staff.

However, as the pandemic has evolved, many functions have since resumed with safety precautions and protocols in place. For example, limitations on visitation in detention and Assessment and Evaluation have been relaxed to allow for more in-person family and professional visits. Juvenile court counselors have resumed all home visits and in-person meetings in the office. Several programs offering valuable programming resumed activities, including community service and Project Payback, which provides youth opportunities to earn money to pay off restitution. The Culinary Arts and Hands of Wonder programs have also resumed in-person programs and instruction.

LPSCC Members

as of June 30, 2022



Chair Deborah Kafoury
Multnomah County
LPSCC Co-Chair



Commissioner Jo Ann Hardesty
City of Portland
LPSCC Co-Chair

Honorable Cheryl Albrecht
Chief Criminal Court Judge

Scott Asphaug
Oregon U.S. Attorney

Mohammad Bader
Director, Multnomah County
Department of County Human Services

Gunnar Browning
Field Supervisor, Oregon Youth
Authority

Ebony Clarke
Director, Multnomah County Health
Department

Deena Corso
Director, Multnomah County
Department of Community Justice –
Juvenile Services Division

Julie Dodge
Interim Director, Multnomah County
Behavioral Health Division

Djimet Dogo
Associate Director, IRCO

Lakayana Drury
Community Representative

Corey Falls
Deputy City Manager, City of Gresham

Morgan Godvin
Community Representative

Lisa Hay
Federal Public Defender

Patrick Huskey
Lieutenant, Oregon State Police

Chuck Lovell
Chief, Portland Police Bureau

Carl Macpherson
Director, Metropolitan Public
Defender

Honorable Judith Matarazzo
Presiding Circuit Court Judge

Robert Northman
Community Representative

Colette S. Peters
Director, Oregon Department of
Corrections

Erika Preuitt
Director, Multnomah County
Department of Community Justice

Mike Reese
Sheriff, Multnomah County Sheriff's
Office

Brian Renauer
Professor, Portland State University –
Criminology and Criminal Justice

Alix Sanchez
Senior Manager, Multnomah County
Department of County Human
Services – Domestic & Sexual
Violence Coordination Office

Mike Schmidt
Multnomah County District Attorney

Honorable Susan Svetkey
Chief Family Court Judge

Mary Zinkin
Executive Director, Center for
Trauma Support Services

LPSCC Staff

Abbey Stamp
Executive Director

Christina Youssi
Executive Assistant

Lily Yamamoto
Justice Reinvestment Project
Manager

Sarah Mullen
Safety + Justice Challenge Project
Director

David Mitnick
Safety + Justice Challenge Data
Analyst

Seemab Hussaini
Justice Fellowship Coordinator

Enrolled House Bill 4045

Introduced and printed pursuant to House Rule 12.00. Pre-session filed (at the request of House Interim Committee on Rules for Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center)

CHAPTER

AN ACT

Relating to public health approaches to community violence prevention; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. (1) **The Oregon Department of Administrative Services shall distribute moneys to a nonprofit organization to provide grants to organizations for community violence prevention and intervention measures that address intermediate risk factors and support protective factors to decrease social pressure to engage in community violence, including, but not limited to, services related to:**

(a) Substance abuse and alcohol misuse, excluding direct treatment of substance use disorders.

(b) Legal services.

(c) Educational attainment.

(d) Conflict resolution.

(e) Parent education.

(f) Employment services, including assistance procuring vital records and official documents.

(g) Youth and gang intervention.

(h) Housing stability.

(i) Street outreach and norm change.

(2) The nonprofit organization providing grants under this section may provide grants to an organization that provides technical assistance to another organization that qualifies to receive grants under this section.

(3) The department shall require the nonprofit organization providing grants under this section to establish an open process to apply for grants with targeted outreach to smaller organizations. The nonprofit organization may not limit the size of organizations that may apply for grants.

(4) The nonprofit organization providing grants under this section may not award grants to itself.

(5) The nonprofit organization providing grants under this section shall report to the department no later than November 30 of each year. The report must include:

(a) The total number of organizations that received grants;

(b) Examples of how grants were used;

(c) The size of organizations that received grants; and

- (d) An analysis of the service impact of each organization that received a grant.
- (6) The department may adopt rules to implement this section.

SECTION 2. The nonprofit organization providing grants under section 1 of this 2022 Act shall submit the first report to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services required under section 1 (5) of this 2022 Act no later than November 30, 2023.

SECTION 3. (1) The Oregon Health Authority shall establish a program to provide grants for planning, provider training and certification and general capacity to hospitals and community-based organizations to develop hospital-based violence intervention programs in communities of need other than in Multnomah County to reduce and interrupt the chronic cycle of community violence.

(2) The authority shall require a hospital or organization receiving a grant under this section to demonstrate:

- (a) A commitment to national best practices and standards of care; and
- (b) An understanding of the hospital-based violence intervention model, the role of trusted community messengers and a plan to certify violence prevention professionals.
- (3) The authority may adopt rules to implement this section.

SECTION 4. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) “Act of community violence” means an intentional act of interpersonal violence committed in public by someone who is not the victim’s family member or intimate partner.
- (b) “Certified violence prevention professional” means a person certified by a program approved under subsection (2) of this section.
- (c)(A) “Community violence prevention services” includes evidence-based, trauma-informed, supportive and nonpsychotherapeutic services, offered in or out of a clinical setting.

(B) “Community violence prevention services” also includes but is not limited to peer support or counseling, mentorship, conflict mediation, crisis intervention, targeted case management, referrals to certified or licensed health care or social services providers, and patient education and screening services, provided by a certified violence prevention professional to:

- (i) Promote improved health outcomes and positive behavioral change;
- (ii) Prevent injury recidivism; and
- (iii) Reduce the likelihood that victims of acts of community violence will commit or promote violence themselves.

(2) The Oregon Health Authority shall approve at least one national training and certification program for certified violence prevention professionals and shall establish a process to approve community-based training programs. A program approved under this subsection must require at least 35 hours of initial training and six hours of continuing education every two years and must address:

- (a) The profound effects of trauma and violence and the basics of trauma-informed care;
- (b) Community violence prevention strategies, including crisis intervention, de-escalation, conflict mediation and retaliation prevention;
- (c) Case management and advocacy practices; and
- (d) Patient privacy requirements under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act privacy regulations, 45 C.F.R. parts 160 and 164.

(3) A person that employs or contracts with a certified violence prevention professional to provide community violence prevention services shall:

- (a) Maintain documentation that the professional is certified by a program approved under subsection (2) of this section; and
- (b) Ensure that the professional complies with applicable state or federal laws, regulations, rules and standards of care.

(4) The authority shall seek federal approval to secure federal financial participation in the costs of providing medical assistance program coverage for community violence prevention services for medical assistance program enrollees who:

(a) Have received medical treatment for an injury sustained from an act of community violence; and

(b) Have been referred by a certified or licensed health care or social services provider to receive services from a certified violence prevention professional after the provider determined the enrollee is at a higher risk of retaliation or a violent injury from another act of community violence.

(5) The authority may adopt rules to implement this section.

(6) The authority shall establish a technical advisory group to support implementation of this section. The group must include:

(a) Three members representing a community-based organization that currently supports a hospital-based violence prevention program in Oregon;

(b) One member representing a national organization that provides technical assistance for emerging hospital-based violence prevention programs;

(c) One member representing a hospital that currently operates a hospital-based violence prevention program in Oregon;

(d) One member representing a hospital or hospitals in Oregon that do not currently operate a hospital-based violence prevention program;

(e) One member of an Oregon-based academic institution with knowledge of hospital-based violence prevention programs;

(f) Four members representing coordinated care organizations in geographically diverse areas of Oregon, three of which must be outside of Multnomah County; and

(g) Two members representing health care clinicians with experience in Medicaid billing and experience providing trauma care as a result of community violence.

SECTION 5. (1) The Oregon Health Authority shall seek federal approval to secure federal financial participation in the costs of providing medical assistance program coverage for community violence prevention services for medical assistance program enrollees, as required by section 4 (4) of this 2022 Act, no later than October 1, 2022.

(2) The authority shall approve at least one national training program for certified violence prevention professionals, as required by section 4 (2) of this 2022 Act, no later than October 1, 2022.

(3) The authority shall establish a process to approve community-based training programs for certified violence prevention professionals, as required by section 4 (2) of this 2022 Act, no later than November 15, 2022.

SECTION 6. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Health Authority, for the biennium ending June 30, 2023, out of the General Fund, the amount of \$1,000,000, which may be expended for purposes of awarding grants under section 3 of this 2022 Act.

(2) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the biennium ending June 30, 2023, out of the General Fund, the amount of \$2,500,000, for distribution to the Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center for the purpose of awarding grants under section 1 of this 2022 Act.

(3) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the biennium ending June 30, 2023, out of the General Fund, the amount of \$1,500,000, for distribution to the Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center to increase capacity of the Healing Hurt People program to reduce community violence.

SECTION 7. This 2022 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2022 Act takes effect on its passage.

Passed by House February 28, 2022

.....
Timothy G. Sekerak, Chief Clerk of House

.....
Dan Rayfield, Speaker of House

Passed by Senate March 2, 2022

.....
Peter Courtney, President of Senate

Received by Governor:

.....M,....., 2022

Approved:

.....M,....., 2022

.....
Kate Brown, Governor

Filed in Office of Secretary of State:

.....M,....., 2022

.....
Shemia Fagan, Secretary of State