

**CITY OF CORVALLIS
COUNCIL WORK SESSION MINUTES
December 3, 2015**

The work session of the City Council of the City of Corvallis, Oregon, was called to order at 6:00 pm on December 3, 2015 in the Madison Avenue Meeting Room, 500 SW Madison Avenue, Corvallis, Oregon, with Mayor Traber presiding.

I. CALL TO ORDER

PRESENT: Mayor Traber; Councilors Baker, Beilstein, Brauner, Bull (6:10 pm), Glassmire, Hann, Hirsch, Hogg, York

II. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A. Economic Vitality Goal

Councilor York recalled that during its goal setting process earlier in the year, Councilors supported continuing the Economic Vitality Goal. There was general agreement that the goal was important, yet work remained to be done. At that time, discussion focused on broadening the goal, as reflected in the Economic Vitality goal statement that was included in the Work Session packet.

Councilor Hann believed including the word *vitality* in the current goal was a change from the previous goal, which focused on economic development. He noted that economic vitality was part of the Corvallis 2020 Vision Statement and it included impacts on the community, jobs, opportunities, and benefits to the City through support for services. He said the Economic Development Office's budget was limited and did not fund much beyond two staff positions.

Councilor Beilstein expressed disagreement with the Economic Development Policy. He opined that the work of the Economic Development Advisory Board (EDAB) hurt the community and he wanted to see the goal address the community's need for housing. He said high wage jobs created further demand for housing, growing the economy wasted resources, and the current approach did not benefit the entire community.

Councilor Hirsch supported economic vitality. In response to his inquiry, former EDAB Chair Elizabeth French said more resources would be helpful to expand the work of the EDAB; however, to determine the most effective and efficient use of those resources, Council needed to decide what it wanted from economic vitality.

Councilor Brauner observed that society was mobile and not everyone who worked in Corvallis wanted to live here. He believed progress was being made toward meeting the Economic Vitality Plan and Strategy, it was addressing Council concerns that were raised when the Plan was being developed, and he encouraged the EDAB to continue its good work.

Councilor Hann respected the depth of talent on the EDAB and said its members' expertise was probably not being used to its full potential due to a lack of resources. He said Corvallis had population concentrations of young and older people, and he was

supportive of EDAB focusing on creating opportunities for people who were in their middle years.

Councilor Baker noted earlier comments by Ms. French concerning measuring the outcomes of the Economic Vitality Goal. He would like to see the Economic Development Office coordinate with the Vision and Action Plan Task Force's work to develop metrics related to efficiency, equity, and fairness.

Councilor York observed that other Council goals were assigned to Task Forces for development of scopes and timelines, as well as public input; however, the Economic Vitality Goal had not received the same level of attention. She suggested public participation related to economic vitality could be accomplished through the Vision and Action Plan process.

Councilor Beilstein said that higher wage jobs did not result in more tax revenue to the City, as income taxes belong to the State. He said the percentage of people who pay more than 30 to 50 percent of their income for housing had become worse over time and that problem could not be addressed through more high-wage jobs. He said, according to the Gini Index, which measures economic disparity, Benton County ranks as the worst in the State of Oregon, most likely due to the large number of students in Corvallis. He believed the EDAB should be concerned with that ranking and monitor the Index. He supported efforts to reduce the number of minimum wage workers in the community and raise the per-hour rate for low-wage jobs.

Councilor Bull observed there were many community organizations that contributed to the economy. She wondered if they worked well together and asked for information about what the EDAB's and staff's roles were in that mix.

Councilor Glassmire was concerned about the world being on a stressful path. Inequality was growing and he asked how the Economic Vitality Plan impacted that issue. He agreed with Councilor Baker's comments about developing effective metrics.

Councilor Hogg was pleased with the EDAB's work and he noted the recent Willamette Innovators Network (WiN) Expo, which showcased local businesses from a wide variety of people, including youth.

Councilor Hann agreed with the successes of the WiN Expo and noted positive developments from the Regional Accelerator Innovation Network. In response to Councilor Beilstein's earlier comments, he said if the lack of jobs improved lower-cost housing opportunities, the economic downturn from 2009 to 2013 would have solved the City's housing problems. Instead, rents increased and become even more out of reach for many people, so economic downturns did not create more opportunities for low-wage workers.

In response to Councilor Baker's inquiry, Ms. French said the Economic Vitality Partnership (EVP) was formed out of the Corvallis 2020 Vision Statement. In many ways, the EVP and the resultant Prosperity That Fits Plan were predecessors to the EDAB. EVP members still meet quarterly and City Economic Development Office staff typically attends.

Councilors agreed with City Manager Shepard's summary of the discussion that the work of the EDAB and City Economic Development Office staff was moving the goal forward appropriately at this time, the Vision and Action Plan work was an opportunity for public input on economic development activities, and it was important to develop metrics to measure progress and success.

Councilor Hann added that if more resources were needed, it was important to raise the issue during the budget process.

B. Homelessness

Included with these minutes are the public's responses to the City's request for input on the homelessness issue (Attachment A) and other related input (Attachment B).

Councilor Hann said he wanted to understand the scope of the problem, including knowing how many people in Corvallis were homeless. Mr. Shepard said he did not have an answer about the number, which could vary depending on how people were counted. He said another consideration was the City's current resources and ability to address the problem of homelessness, and suggested it might be helpful to focus on the City's capacity. Mayor Traber said the Homeless Oversight Committee (HOC) had struggled over the past several years with the homeless count because there was not a consistent method for determining the number. Methods included the Federal government's point-in-time count used by Community Services Consortium and the Corvallis School District 509J's (509J) method which counted homeless students.

Mayor Traber said many organizations in Corvallis were trying to address the issue of homelessness locally. He said a current, significant community concern related to the location of a new permanent homeless shelter, due to impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods and Downtown. The temporary shelter provided 30 to 40 beds and there was a clear need for more. Finding feasible alternatives was important and additional capacity was needed. He suggested four roles the City could play, including regulation (zoning, permitting, and laws about acceptable behavior), enforcement of laws, providing services directly, and facilitating other organizations to provide services (funding, process support, involvement in the Homeless Oversight Committee).

Councilor Hogg said three years ago, he proposed a community-wide conversation on homelessness as a Council goal and he was pleased that Council was discussing the issue. He said it was good that Corvallis had so many volunteers and programs to help those in need; however, there was clearly a problem with the temporary shelter on SW Fourth Street. Many residents raised concerns about unlawful behaviors and several police reports had been filed. He noted Oregon did not require qualifications or certifications to open a homeless shelter. He said while an organization may have the best of intentions, someone could open a shelter without the experience necessary to provide the services that those in need deserved. He suggested a professional agency should manage the shelter and recommended Community Outreach, Inc. (COI). He said COI had a proven record of providing services and the City could provide shelter funding to COI with clear goals for expected outcomes. To address the longer-term issue of homelessness in Corvallis, he suggested setting up a City-wide task force that included residents to discuss a long-range vision to address homelessness is the community. He noted such an effort tied into the current Council goal of developing a Vision and Action Plan for Corvallis.

Councilor York said after reviewing input from the public about homelessness, she gleaned three main perspectives. First, there was a group of people who needed safe, affordable housing and access to medical treatment and jobs. Second was the group of people, such as residents and Downtown businesses, who were affected by negative behaviors by some homeless individuals. Impacts were on parks, neighborhood livability, and public safety. Third was, from a community perspective, services were provided in a fragmented manner. She believed Benton County's Ten Year Plan to address homelessness did a good job of assessing the gaps; however, it did not go far enough to prioritize and indicate which agencies would address which issues. She did not support identifying additional City funding outside of the budget process; however, she may later be amenable to shifting City resources. She recognized the need for a cohesive strategy. She did not believe its development was the City's responsibility; however, the City was an important partner in the effort.

Councilor Beilstein noted the increase in the number of illegal camping sites and the associated clean up as highlighted in the staff report. He said with the exception of car camping, the City had previously been opposed to authorizing camping on City or private property. He suggested re-considering the restriction and wondered whether the City of Eugene provided showers, restrooms, and garbage collection for their authorized camp sites.

Councilor York agreed with Councilor Hogg about addressing homeless issues through the Vision and Action Plan. She did not necessarily see action on the City's part, but the City could act as a partner.

In response to Councilor Hirsch's inquiry, Councilor Hogg said he had not spoken to COI about his suggestion to manage the downtown homeless shelter.

Councilor Hann supported partnerships and agreed that Corvallis should not have a mega-shelter; rather, services should be desegregated throughout the city. He said the men's cold weather shelter location may be better suited for women and children. He noted the State of Oregon controlled a lot of property in Corvallis and he wondered how it could contribute. Mayor Traber said Kenny La Point, the Housing Integrator at Oregon Housing and Community Services, was working with the Homeless Oversight Committee. Mr. La Point was examining potential proposals for State funding that was approved in the last legislative session.

Councilor Beilstein said CHF was attempting to serve the chronically homeless who have mental health and addiction problems, as that particular population was not part of COI's clientele. In addition to providing affordable housing, he supported the City's involvement in helping to find solutions to assist that population.

Councilor Glassmire agreed with Councilor York's comments about the City's involvement in developing a cohesive strategy in partnership with others. He believed key elements included a determination of the process, responsibilities, and an agenda.

Councilor Baker said the City should be a convener of partners who could develop a cohesive strategy and an advocate for grant funding and inclusionary zoning, which was a longer-term approach. The immediate need related to the downtown shelter and he believed it was important to look at what other communities do. He said outside help may be needed, such as hiring a consultant to assist with developing a strategy. He saw a

connection between the County jail bond issue and homelessness with regard to expanding services for mental health and substance abuse/detoxification.

Councilor Brauner said homelessness involved a range of populations and multiple strategies were needed to address the issue. One segment to consider was families who were struggling to get by financially and needed help to keep from going under; this group would welcome services to improve their situation and would benefit in a positive way. Another group involved people with substance abuse issues who would accept help to overcome their addictions; Samaritan Health Services could be a potential partner in providing assistance to that group. Another group involved those with mental health issues who needed help because they were turned out of State programs. Another group included homeless individuals who had significant social issues and would not use services to better themselves; this particular group tended to generate the greatest portion of responses by law enforcement. He preferred that the limited available resources go toward those who would utilize the help and benefit from it. He suggested working with Benton County on a new jail facility site that included additional services, such as detoxification. He did not support placing all services in one location.

Councilor York cautioned that the policy of one city could affect adjacent cities, so it was important to work together and not incentivize people to go to other jurisdictions. Referring to the City Manager's staff report, she said considering the City's budget, there was a limit to what the City could do to address the homelessness problem given its resources.

Councilor Hann did not favor band-aid solutions, such as tiny houses, that did not solve the problem long-term. He supported conversations with the School District to identify the barriers homeless families with children face to finding a home and he noted that homeless people had employability challenges due to compromised health from sleeping outdoors and because they did not have access to shower and laundry facilities.

Councilor Bull agreed the City should continue to participate in the conversation as a partner and play a role where it can, such as considering zoning changes. She said the City should listen to those who expressed concern about having the shelter near Downtown and neighborhoods. People who invest in their properties and maintain or improve their appearance do so voluntarily and their efforts should be supported.

Councilor Hogg agreed with developing a cohesive approach through the Vision and Action Plan; however, he was concerned about the immediate issue of addressing the downtown shelter. He said many problems have occurred in that area that had not existed before the shelter opened.

Councilor Baker said the City could help with finding alternative properties and changing zoning to assist with alternatives to a shelter, such as tiny houses. He also supported meeting with a consultant and/or COI to learn about approaches to providing shelter facilities.

Mayor Traber summarized that Councilors supported the City convening partner agencies that would develop a cohesive strategy to address homelessness; avenues could include existing task forces, community conversations, and consultant help. Councilors supported reinforcing affordable housing as a priority through the Council goal on

Housing and providing direction on the downtown shelter, such as whether services should be concentrated in one area and what zoning changes might be appropriate.

In response to Councilor Hann's inquiry about State funding, Mayor Traber said the HOC created work efforts that involved housing agencies developing a collaborative approach to housing for those with mental illness and affordable housing in general.

In response to Councilor Baker's inquiry about how to immediately address the downtown shelter, Mayor Traber said mediation efforts between Citizens for Protecting Corvallis and CHF continued at a slow pace and not much progress had been made. *Ad hoc* activities were occurring to identify alternative locations and that effort could be invigorated. Mr. Shepard said staff could respond to inquiries about whether a particular property met zoning requirements; however, he was not sure staff should take the lead to identify potential properties. He referred to a map at Councilors' places showing locations where social service facilities were permitted (Attachment C). Mr. Shepard said as it operates now, the temporary downtown shelter is permitted. In response to Councilor Hirsch's inquiry, Mr. Shepard said the use of a shelter in that location was permitted outright, so it did not appear that a land use review would be required; however, in the absence of an application from CHF, it was difficult to say for sure. Mr. Shepard noted CHF indicated it would not submit a proposal for a permanent shelter this year.

Councilor Brauner observed the temporary shelter as a permitted use would probably continue this winter. Shelters are currently classified as social service facilities and are permitted in several zones. He wondered if homeless shelters should be in a different classification and whether changing permitted use outright should be considered.

Councilor Hann asked that CHF address security issues and illegal drug use at the shelter.

Councilor Glassmire said the next conversation should include identifying stakeholders, drafting an agenda of questions to be discussed, and identifying ways to measure or assure progress toward solutions. He said the first question to answer was whether a large shelter was going to be permitted, and if so, where it would be located.

Councilor Baker noted the City had not received complaints about other social service agencies that were serving the homeless population, so it was important to consider how shelters were operating compared with where they would be zoned. He also stressed the importance of setting clear guidelines and requirements for receiving City funding.

- C. Other Councilor Topics (time permitting) – None.

III. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:50 pm.

APPROVED:



MAYOR

ATTEST:



CITY RECORDER

Survey Responses from the public for the December 3, 2015 Council Work Session regarding homelessness

From: Mealoha McFadden
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2015 3:56 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Input on homelessness in Corvallis

To facilitate this input, the Council asks that you provide feedback on the following questions:

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness? The sheer number of homeless in Corvallis either seems to be increasing or the percentage of those asking for help in front of business or on sidewalks have increased. I do suppose it's a big assumption on my part to assume that all those asking for help are homeless when in fact they may not be. The biggest issues to me are providing safe housing for anyone that needs it, whether a family or an individual, male or female. There are many unsafe conditions, be it the weather, be it lack of food/water/bathrooms/showers or the inability to keep possessions safe. There are so many reasons that one can be homeless - drugs/alcohol issues, mental health, unemployment, lack of family support, or event by choice. As a human, it is difficult to see others facing homelessness when I can go to a warm, dry home. However, I'm only one person who can donate or volunteer to help others but our community is a whole needs to address homelessness.

2. What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness? I believe the city should provide year round funding for homeless shelters or emergency shelters, especially during the rainy and winter months. I also believe the city should fund the Linn-Benton Food Share. Has the city looked into affordable tiny house options that it could manage and rent? I also think city police should play a part in keeping the homeless safe by checking in on homeless camps but not necessarily forcing the homeless to move locations.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be? Community Outreach - year round planning and shelter opportunities; Jackson Street Youth Shelter - year round planning and shelter opportunities for youth; Any other shelter within the city limits; Community Services Consortium and Linn-Benton Food Share - input on food security for the homeless; OSU - shelter and food security for homeless students; Agencies that work with the homeless, like Stone Soup and Love, Inc.; Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition and Partner Place - year round shelter input

4. Others comments? By no means do I have any answers. One part of me is empathetic to those looking for a hand up and once given that, they have the support needed to make their way out of homelessness. However, there is another part of me that feel people who are looking for a hand out are taking advantage of the goodwill of others. All I know is that the conversation needs to continue and I thank city leaders for recognizing the need for that.

Mealoha McFadden

Corvallis, OR 97330

From: Vernon Huffman
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2015 10:50 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Homelessness in Corvallis

Please transmit my gratitude, Carla, to the City Council for providing the opportunity for public input on the following questions.

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

People are sleeping outside and relying upon inadequate shelters because they cannot afford to rent or own their own homes. On any given night there are probably more empty beds in Corvallis than there are people sleeping outside, but we don't have the social cohesion to facilitate adequate distribution. Poverty promotes socially irresponsible behavior such as addiction, crime, and mental illness. Fear drives violent repression (i.e.: police, courts, and jails) which aggravates the negative cycles of poverty. Adequate compassionate response requires a greater degree of organization than we now are demonstrating.

2. What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

The city must provide space, preferably supplied with composting toilets, solar showers, and recycling service, where camping is allowed. Immediately reopening the Willamette Park campground and allowing car camping at Flowmatcher are easy first steps.

We also could relax building codes to allow any homeowner to build on apartments, within basic health and fire safety rules, to the building within which the owner lives. This will empower citizens to take more people into their homes without facilitating slum landlords. Anyone permitted to build multi-unit housing must be required to supply at least some affordable (Section 8) units.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

Samaritan should invest in building a state of the art detox center and increase residential mental treatment sufficient to meet the needs, while training security and intake personnel to deal with these issues. OHP will eventually give good return on the investment.

OSU should build student housing on campus, preferably in the locations now containing "A" parking lots, and require students to live on campus for the first two years.

Housing First should raise funds to build the planned emergency shelter and increase the supply of transitional housing throughout town. **COI, County Health, Oxford Houses,** and other coalition partners should escalate their efforts to house people as long as there is need.

CDDC HELP should increase the introductions of homeless people seeking work to homeowners needing support maintaining their homes, in hopes of encouraging symbiosis.

The **Oregon Legislature** should decriminalize all drugs and shift funding from enforcement and incarceration toward counseling and treatment, following the phenomenal success of similar actions in Portugal.

It would be worthwhile for homeless people to self organize along the lines of **Dignity Village** to negotiate with the city for the use of public lands. We hope to see this begin at the fishbowl at the library 10 AM Tue-8-Dec.

4. Others comments?

Homelessness will not be solved by any single action. It seems unlikely that the US economy will soon allow appropriate redistribution of wealth, and as climate refugees arrive from California, our problems will increase. We will need a series of major adjustments for a diverse set of short and long term remedies. Corvallis has the resources to lead the nation on these issues, but it will require a lot of work.

Thank you for considering my perspective.

Vernon Huffman

Corvallis, OR 97330

From: Vernon Huffman
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2015 3:47 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Re: Homelessness in Corvallis

Thank you, Carla. Since sending that message, I've remembered another good suggestion that I've heard.

The city could empower our 911 dispatchers to send out a team trained in Crisis Intervention for the mentally ill. Armed, uniformed officers are at a disadvantage for de-escalating the potential violence of a mentally ill person who may be resistant to authority. Medics are trained to deal with physical health issues, but to defer to police on behavioral issues. People trained in Crisis Intervention could fill a gap and get people into the treatment they need.

Please append this onto my message to the Council. Thanks.

- Vernon Huffman

On Wed, Nov 18, 2015 at 9:40 AM, City Recorder <cityrecorder@corvallisoregon.gov> wrote:

Hello, Vernon,

Wanted to confirm that I have received your input and it will be shared with the Mayor and Council. I'll also pass along your appreciation for the opportunity to share your thoughts!

Carla

From: Meghan Karas
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2015 11:54 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Input on homelessness

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

This is a very big question and one that's not easy to answer. It depends on if you mean the biggest issue for the homeless or the biggest issue for the town having homeless living here. For the homeless, I think that they would say they need a place to sleep, a warm place to be during the day and 3 meals a day.

I would say that the rest of Corvallis needs to not be panhandled, to not feel intimidated about walking in our parks, to not have litter thrown in our yards and to not have to clean up human waste.

We need to find a way to meet the needs of the homeless while not at the same time infringing on the needs of the rest of the town.

2. What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

I have heard that this should be a county issue and not a city issues, but I'm not sure that I agree 100%. The reason I was given is that the county has access to different funding sources. Which does make it seem like they should be spearheading the effort to address homelessness in Corvallis, but it's happening in our town. Not just outside the city limits. I do think that the city has a responsibility to work on this issue. I don't have a clear idea, yet, what means. Maybe it means donating land? Or possibly running a buss line to a shelter (outside of the downtown core and not next to a residential neighborhood)? I really think that there are ways for the city and the county to work together.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

I think that pretty much everyone should be involved in one way or another. Personally, I think that if churches are tax exempt, they need to serve the less fortunate. I think that businesses near where services are being provided should have some input and definitely don't think that a shelter should abut a residential neighborhood.

4. Other Comments

I think that a facility that has individual spaces for people would be the most beneficial. One where they can have their pets with them. None of the options except camping allows them to have their pets. I think that a space where they could grow food would be great. Everything means so much more if you work even just a little bit for it. I don't see a lot of benefit to just

handing things to people. It doesn't seem to address any of the underlying issues.

Meghan Karas

Corvallis, OR 97333

From: Meghan Karas

Sent: Sunday, November 29, 2015 9:13 PM

To: City Recorder

Subject: Homeless input

Hi,

I have already sent in my feedback as a private citizen, but I told my neighbors that I would give feedback as the Neighborhood president also. Below you will see the thoughts of the Avery Homestead Neighborhood Association.

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

Loitering, panhandling, public urination, public defecation and drug and alcohol use on city streets and in residential neighborhoods has had a big impact on Corvallis' livability. We, as a city, aren't able to enforce the laws meant to govern these behaviors and as a result my neighborhood's livability is being affected. One of the great things about our neighborhood is the close proximity stores, parks, shopping, the Library, coffee shops, etc. When the cold weather shelter is open, any people don't feel comfortable walking to run their errands. There is no reason for anyone to feel uncomfortable walking to Central Park or the Post Office in Corvallis. We're a friendly, quaint town and we shouldn't allow a small sub-sect of a population ruin that. Not all of the homeless act in an intimidating manner, but if even just one person acts aggressively to one of my neighbors, that's unacceptable to me.

2. What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

We have a livability code that addresses properties that are a nuisance the surrounding neighborhood. Why isn't that code being enforced for the cold weather shelter? Why does the College Hill neighborhood, for example, have a way to combat disruptive behaviors, but the Avery Homestead doesn't? Last year, there were 71 police or fire calls to the cold weather shelter. That means that there 4.7 visits each week. I can guess how outraged any other neighborhood would be if there were police or an ambulance at a property almost 5 times each week.

This year, with the shelter only having been open for a month, we've seen drug deals, intimidation, and quite a bit of loitering. Obviously, we would like to have a shelter or some sort of property where the homeless population could live and be during the day. Right next to my neighborhood is not the right place, though. The property that CHF currently owns isn't capable of providing a place like that. Additionally, there are other segments of the homeless population

that we aren't serving. Where can a woman who drinks go on a cold night? What about someone with a dog? If we're going to put community resources into a shelter of some sort, it shouldn't just be serving men who drink, it should serve everyone.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

Any other agency that had a role in addressing homelessness should have a supplementary role. I think that this is an issue that affects Corvallis and the city should take an active role in dealing with it.

4. Others comments?

I have attached some files. One is the Nuisance Property Code. I've also attached copies of all the police and fire calls of the current shelter. Which I might add, is only open 5 months of the year. Just imagine what we'll be dealing with if it's open year-round.

Meghan Karas
Avery Homestead Neighborhood Association President

Corvallis, OR 97333

Item	FS No.	Date	Disp. Abbrv.	Possible Abbrv. Meaning	DR Number	DR Reqst.	DA Releas.	15.03005 Violation
2012-2013								
1	2412-241	11/24/12	OUT					
2	0112-181	12/1/12	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
3	2312-114	12/23/12	WARR	Warrant / arrest				
4	2612-130	12/26/12	DISTUR	Disturbance				
5	0113-140	1/1/13	UNKMED	Unknown medical	2013C00014	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
6					13CF0019			
7	0413-194	1/4/13	MED1	Medical (non-emergency)	13CF0071			
8	0513-189	1/5/13	DISTUR	Disturbance				
9	2013-56	1/20/13	Eval	Evaluation	13CF0365			
10	2313-191	1/23/13	ATL	Attempt to locate				
11	2413-179	1/24/13	FOLLOW	Follow up				
12	2513-132	1/25/13	WELFAR	Welfare check				
13	3013-205	1/30/13	TRESPA	Trespass				
14	3113-201	1/31/13	OUT					
15	0613-34	2/6/13	HARASS	Harassment				
16	0613-132	2/6/13	HARASS	Harassment				
17	1213-208	2/12/13	DISTUR	Disturbance				
18	1713-154	2/17/13	FOLLOW	Follow up				
19	2213-45	2/22/13	UNKMED	Unknown medical	13CF0943			
20	2513-173	2/25/13	ASLT1	Assault (non-emergency)				
21	0713-238	3/7/13	OUT					
22	1213-171	3/12/13	ASLT1	Assault (non-emergency)	2013C01248	yes	yes	Assault 4th Degree (163.160)
23	1313-173	3/13/13	OUT					
24	2013-189	3/20/13	SEIZE		13CF1408			
25	2113-27	3/21/13	DIABET	Diabetic	13CF1413			
26	2113-166	3/21/13	PROPF	Property found				
27	2313 53	3/23/13	SEIZE		13CF1439			

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NON-SESSION CALLS

1815-132	9/18/15	OTORD	Other ordinance
0814-51	5/8/14	PATROL	Patrol request

year ① winter shelter
 Nov. → March 26 police calls

1.7 per week

2013 - 2013 = 1.7 per week (30)
 2013 - 2014 = 4.1 per week (62)
 2014 - 2015 = 4.7 per week (71)

CPD Dispatches and Department Reports, November 2013 through March 2015, for 530 SW 4th Street, Gvallis, OR compiled 11/3/2015; J. Napack

<u>Item</u>	<u>FS No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Disp. Abbrv.</u>	<u>Possible Abbrv. Meaning</u>	<u>DR Number</u>	<u>DR Regst.</u>	<u>DA Releas.</u>	<u>15.03005 Violation</u>
2013-2014								
28	1613-55	11/16/13	SUSPER	Suspicious person				
29	2613-94	11/26/13	<i>not given</i>					
30	2613-269	11/26/13	BREATH		13CF5919			
31	2713-181	11/27/13	BREATH		13CF5931			
32	0513-119	12/5/13	FRAUD	Fraud	2013C05692			Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
33	0613-142	12/6/13	THREAT	Threat				
34	0913-169	12/9/13	FOLLOW	Follow up				
35	0913-170	12/9/13	LIQLAW	Liquor Law violation	2013C05752	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
36	1113-177	12/11/13	OUT					
37	1213-171	12/12/13	OUT					
38	2113-124	12/21/13	UNKMED	Unknown medical	13CF6387			
39	2113-129	12/21/13	TRESPA	Trespass complaint	2013C05917			Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
40	2613-107	12/26/13	<i>not given</i>					
41	2613-118	12/26/13	ARMPER	Armed person	2013C05973	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
42	2613-124	12/26/13	FOLLOW	Follow up				
43	2613-148	12/26/13	FYI	Radio call - information				
44	3113-245	12/31/13	MENTAL	Mental encounter				
45	0314-143	1/3/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
46	0314-210	1/3/14	FOLLOW	Follow up				
47	0514-54	1/5/14	WELFAR	Welfare check				
48	0614-159	1/6/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
49	0714-140	1/7/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
50	1014-33	1/10/14	BREATH		14CF0144			
51	1214-157	1/12/14	HEART		14CF0183			
52	1214-161	1/12/14	SUSACT	Suspicious activity				
53	1214-162	1/12/14	PATROL	Patrol request				
54	1614-196	1/16/14	MED1	Medical (non-emergency)	14CF0255			
55	1714-20	1/17/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
56	1714-188	1/17/14	FIGHT	Fight	2014600298	yes	yes	1) Fight in alley; 2) Fugitive Arrest (133.060)
57	1914-34	1/19/14	DISTUR	Disturbance				
58	2414-58	1/24/14	ASSPUB	Public assistance				
59	2514-16	1/25/14	UNKMED	Unknown medical	14CF0390			

Item FS No. Date Disp. Abbrv. Possible Abbrv. Meaning DR Number DR Regst. DA Releas. 15.03005 Violation

2013-2014 (cont.)

60	0614-173	2/6/14	FYI	Radio call - information					
61	0714-245	2/7/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint					
62	0714-254	2/7/14	FOLLOW	Follow up					
63	1214-137	2/12/14	PAPER						
64	1214-165	2/12/14	WELFAR	Welfare check					
65	1714-149	2/17/14	TRAUM3	Trauma (emergency)	14CF0891				
66	1814-182	2/18/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint	2014C00803	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest	
67	2514-29	2/25/14	BLEED3	Bleeding (?) (emergency)	2014C00934	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest	
68					2014C00935	yes	yes	Fugitive Arrest (133.060)	
69					14CF1031				
70	0514-27	3/5/14	HEART		14CF1169				
71	0514-98	3/5/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint					
72	0514-168	3/5/14	MED1	Medical (non-emergency)	2014C01074	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest	
73					14CF1180				
74	0614-195	3/6/14	PATROL	Patrol request					
75	0614-220	3/6/14	SEIZE		14CF1202				
76	0714-258	3/7/14	ASSPUB	Public assistance					
77	0714-259	3/7/14	AOA	Assess on arrival					
78	0714-262	3/7/14	SEIZE		14CF1224				
79	1314-150	3/13/14	OUT						
80	1514-234	3/15/14	TAP9	Tactical Action Plan enforcement					
81	1614-161	3/16/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint					
82	1914-173	3/19/14	SEIZE		14CF1470				
83	2014-244	3/20/14	TAP9	Tactical Action Plan enforcement	2014C01330	yes	yes	Consumption/Possession in Public (CVP503.040.010.06)	
84	2114-218	3/21/14	WELFAR	Welfare check	2014C01355	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest	
85	2114-279	3/21/14	ESCORT	Escort request					
86	2214-177	3/22/14	CELL	Cell phone					
87	2314-205	3/23/14	TAP9	Tactical Action Plan enforcement					
88	2414-179	3/24/14	SEIZE		14CF1554				
89	2514-193	3/25/14	TAP9	Tactical Action Plan enforcement	2014C01414	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest	
90	2614-167	3/26/14	BLEED3	Bleeding (?) (emergency)	2014C01433	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest	
91					14CF1587				
92	2914-31	3/29/14	UNCON	Unconscious	14CF1624				
93	3114-165	3/31/14	FYI	Radio call - information					

4.1 per week

year (2) winter shelter

Nov. → March

62 police calls

CPD Dispatches and Department Reports, November 2013 through March 2015, for 530 SW 4th Street, Ørwallis, OR compiled 11/3/2015; J. Napack

<u>Item</u>	<u>FS No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Disp. Abbrv.</u>	<u>Possible Abbrv. Meaning</u>	<u>DR Number</u>	<u>DR Regst.</u>	<u>DA Releas.</u>	<u>15.03005 Violation</u>
2014-2015 (cont.)								
134	0115-148	2/1/15	PROPF	Property found				
135	0415-212	2/4/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF0701			
136	0715-65	2/7/15	OUT					
137	1015-202	2/10/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF0832			
138	1115-234	2/11/15	ARGUE	Argument	2015C00719	yes	yes	Menacing (163.190(2); Disorderly Conduct II (166.025); Weapon (166.220)
139	1315-226	2/13/15	TRESPA	Trespass complaint	2015C00745	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
140	1415-79	2/14/15	WARATL	Warrant - Attempt to locate				
141	1415-182	2/14/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF0919			
142	1515-36	2/15/15	WARATL	Warrant - Attempt to locate				
143	1515-201	2/15/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF0940			
144	1615-150	2/16/15	FOLLOW	Follow up				
145	1915-224	2/19/15	ASSPUB	Public assistance				
146	2015-32	2/20/15	HEART		15CF1027			
147	2015-37	2/20/15	ASLT1	Assault (non-emergency)				
148	2015-63	2/20/15	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
149	2015-239	2/20/15	FOLLOW	Follow up				
150	2215-223	2/22/15	HEART		15CF1097			
151	2315-218	2/23/15	SEIZE		15CF1124			
152	2715-24	2/27/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF1180			
153	0115-75	3/1/15	TRESPA	Trespass complaint	2015C01029	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
154	0115-174	3/1/15	FALL3	Fire Assist (emergency)	15CF1230			
155	0215-13	3/2/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF1235			
156	0715-166	3/7/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF1355			
157	0914-162	3/9/15	WELFAR	Welfare check				
158	1015-207	3/10/15	HEART		15CF1428			
159	1415-134	3/14/15	FALL3	Fire Assist (emergency)	15CF1493			
160	1515-108	3/15/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF1504			
161	1615-180	3/16/15	SUSPER	Suspicious person				
162	1815-37	3/18/15	MENTAL	Mental encounter				
163	2115-45	3/21/15	BREATH		15CF1623			
164	2215-158	3/22/15	WARR	Warrant / arrest	2015C01397	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest

Item	FS No.	Date	Disp. Abbrv.	Possible Abbrv. Meaning	DR Number	DR Reqst.	DA Releas.	15.03005 Violation
2014-2015								
94	0314-24	11/3/14	BIKEF	Bicycle found				
95	0314-157	11/3/14	UNKMED	Unknown medical	14CF5956			
96	0514-209	11/5/14	WELFAR	Welfare check				
97	0614-6	11/6/14	DISTUR	Disturbance				
98	1914-209	11/19/14	WARR	Warrant arrest	2014C05561			Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
99	2014-236	11/20/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint	2014C05575			Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
100	2314-123	11/23/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
101	2314-140	11/23/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
102	2414-30	11/24/14	UNKMED	Unknown medical	14CF6386			
103	2414-180	11/24/14	ASSPUB	Public assistance				
104	2414-183	11/24/14	UNKMED	Unknown medical	14CF6397			
105	2514-172	11/25/14	PATROL	Patrol request				
106	2714-123	11/27/14	BREATH		14CF6452			
107	0114-167	12/1/14	ASSPUB	Public assistance				
108	0314-198	12/3/14	UNKMED	Unknown medical	14CF6574			
109	0414-141	12/4/14	ASSPUB	Public assistance				
110	0814-174	12/8/14	WARR	Warrant arrest	2014C05850			Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
111	1014-174	12/10/14	HOME					
112	1614-5	12/16/14	SUSPER	Suspicious person				
113	1614-168	12/16/14	UNKMED	Unknown medical	14CF6856			
114	2014-120	12/20/14	MED03	Medical (emergency)	2014C06024			Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
115					14CF6924			
116	2614-21	12/26/14	BIKE	Bicycle	2014C06094	yes	yes	Theft 3rd Degree (164.043)
117	2614-92	12/26/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
118	2614-115	12/26/14	FALL3	Fire Assist (emergency)	14CF7007			
119	2614-121	12/26/14	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
120	2714-32	12/27/14	UNKMED	Unknown medical	14CF7013			
121	2814-29	12/28/14	TRAUM1	Trauma (non-emergency)	14CF7030			
122	3014-164	12/30/14	not given					
123	0315-157	1/3/15	not given					
124	0915-180	1/9/15	BIKE	Bicycle	2015C00154	yes	yes	Theft 2nd Degree (164.045)
125	0915-202	1/9/15	WARR	Warrant / arrest	2015C00153	yes	no	Presumed ordinance violation / arrest
126	1315-196	1/13/15	FALL3	Fire Assist (emergency)	2015C00221	yes	yes	Assist Fire / Assistance 7 (intoxicant punched medic)
127					15CF0250			
128	1315-217	1/13/15	OUT					
129	1415-231	1/14/15	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
130	1615-152	1/16/15	WELFAR	Welfare check				
131	2115-2	1/21/15	TRESPA	Trespass complaint				
132	2115-195	1/21/15	BREATH		15CF0422			
133	2815-174	1/28/15	UNKMED	Unknown medical	15CF0556			

4.7 per week

year (3) winter shelter 71 police calls

Chapter 5.04 - NUISANCES

Sections:

Section 5.04.010 - Article 5.04.010 General Provisions.

Section 5.04.010.010 - Definitions.

- 1) Person. Any natural person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation.
- 2) Person in charge of property. An agent, occupant, lessee, contract purchaser, or person other than the owner having possession or control of the property.
- 3) Sidewalk. On the side of a highway which has a shoulder, that portion of the highway between the outside lateral line of the shoulder and the adjacent property line capable of being used by a pedestrian; or, on the side of a highway which has no shoulder, that portion of the highway between the lateral line of the roadway and the adjacent property line capable of being used by a pedestrian.

(Ord. 82-79 § 1A, 1982)

Section 5.04.010.020 - Construction of chapter.

In this Chapter, the singular includes the plural and the masculine includes the feminine.

(Ord. 82-79 § 1B, 1982)

Section 5.04.020 - Prohibition against nuisances.

No owner or person in charge of property may permit or cause a nuisance affecting public health or safety to exist as enumerated in Sections 5.04.040 and 5.04.050.

(Ord. 82-79 § 2, 1982)

Section 5.04.030 - Penalty.

A violation of Section 5.04.020 may be punished, upon conviction, by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 for each day the nuisance exists.

(Ord. 82-79 § 3, 1982)

Section 5.04.040 - Nuisances affecting the public health.

The following are nuisances affecting the public health and may be abated as provided herein:

- 1) Privies. An open vault or privy constructed and maintained within the City, except those constructed or maintained in connection with construction projects in accordance with the Oregon State Health Division regulations.
- 2) Stagnant water. Stagnant water which affords a breeding place for mosquitoes and other insect pests.

- 3) Water pollution. Pollution of a body of water, well, spring, stream, or drainage ditch by sewage, industrial wastes, or other substances placed in or near such water in a manner that will cause harmful material to pollute the water.
- 4) Odor. Premises which are in such a state or condition as to cause an offensive odor which is detrimental to health.
- 5) Surface drainage. Drainage of liquid wastes from private premises.

(Ord. 82-79 § 4, 1982)

Section 5.04.050 - Nuisances affecting public safety.

The following are nuisances affecting the public's safety and may be abated as provided herein:

- 1) Attractive nuisances.
 - a) An abandoned, unattended, or discarded icebox, refrigerator, or similar container accessible to children which has an airtight door with a snap lock or lock or other mechanism which may not be released for opening from the inside.
 - b) Unguarded machinery, equipment, or other devices on such property which are attractive, dangerous, and accessible to children.
 - c) Lumber, logs, or piling placed or stored on such property in a manner so as to be attractive, dangerous, and accessible to children.
 - d) An open pit, quarry, cistern, or other excavation without erecting adequate safeguards or barriers to prevent such places from being used by children.
 - e) This subsection shall not apply to authorized construction projects if during the course of construction reasonable safeguards are maintained to prevent injury or death to playing children.
- 2) Surface waters, drainage, snow, ice, mud, gravel, leaves, and other debris.
 - a) No owner or person in charge of any building or structure may suffer or permit rainwater, ice, or snow to fall from such building or structure onto a street or public sidewalk or to flow across such sidewalk.
 - b) The owner or person in charge of property shall install and maintain in a proper state of repair adequate drainpipes or a drainage system so that any overflow water accumulating on the roof or about such building is not carried across or upon the sidewalk.
 - c) It is hereby made the joint and several duty of all owners and/or persons in charge of property adjacent to a sidewalk to maintain such sidewalk free of ice and/or snow, mud, gravel, leaves, and other debris and such owners and occupants are hereby declared to be liable for all damages to whomsoever resulting or arising from their fault or negligence in failing to keep any such sidewalk free and clear of ice and/or snow, mud, gravel, leaves, and other debris.

(Ord. 99-05 § 1, 05/17/1999; Ord. 92-29 § 5, 1982)

Section 5.04.060 - Declaration of nuisance, general nuisance.

The acts, conditions, or objects specifically enumerated and defined in Sections 5.04.040 and 5.04.050 are hereby declared to be public nuisances and such acts, conditions, or objects may be abated by the procedures set forth in Section 5.04.070 through Section 5.04.120 herein.

(Ord. 82-79 § 6, 1982)

Section 5.04.070 - Abatement notice.

- 1) Upon determination by the City Manager that a nuisance as defined herein or in any other law of the City exists, the City Manager shall cause a notice to be delivered to the owner or person in charge of the property or posted on the premises where the nuisance exists, directing the owner or person in charge of the property to abate such nuisance.
- 2) If the notice was delivered to someone other than the owner or posted on the property, the City Manager shall cause a copy of such notice to be forwarded by certified mail, postage prepaid, to the owner of the property at the last known address of such owner as shown on the County tax records.
- 3) The notice to abate shall contain:
 - a) A description of the real property, by street address or otherwise, on which such nuisance exists.
 - b) A direction to abate the nuisance within 5 days from the date of the notice.
 - c) A description of the nuisance.
 - d) A statement that unless such nuisance is removed the City may abate the nuisance and the cost of abatement shall be a lien against the property.
 - e) A statement that the owner or other person in charge of the property may protest the declaration of the nuisance by requesting a hearing in writing to the City Manager within 5 days from the date of the notice and stating reasons for the protest. If the owner or other person in charge of the property requests a hearing before the nuisance is abated by the City, abatement shall not occur until a hearing is set and held in accordance with Section 5.04.090.
- 4) The use of a name other than that of the owner or other person or the mailing or delivery of notice to the wrong person or address or a failure in the delivery of notice shall not make the notice void and in such a case the posted notice shall be sufficient.

(Ord. 82-79 § 7, 1982)

Section 5.04.080 - Action by the owner.

Within five (5) days after the delivery or posting and mailing of the notice as provided in Section 5.04.070, the owner or person in charge of the property shall remove the nuisance or request a hearing in writing to the City Manager. If a hearing is requested, it shall be held in accordance with Section 5.04.090.

(Ord. 82-79 § 8, 1982)

Section 5.04.090 - Hearing.

- 1) Upon request of the owner or the person in charge of the property, a hearing shall be held before a hearings officer appointed by the City Manager. The hearing shall be set and conducted within 48 hours of receipt of the request, holidays, Saturdays, and Sundays not to be included. The hearing can be set for a later date if the owner so requests. At the hearing the owner may contest the validity of the action of the City Manager in declaring the nuisance.
- 2) If the hearings officer finds that:
 - a) The action of the City Manager in declaring the nuisance was invalid, the hearings officer shall invalidate the notice declaring the nuisance.

- b) The action of the City Manager in declaring the nuisance was valid, the hearings officer shall reaffirm the declaration of the nuisance and direct the owner or person in charge of the property to abate the nuisance within five (5) days of the date of the hearing officer's decision.
- 3) The action of the hearings officer is final.
- 4) If the owner or person in charge of the property does not appear at the scheduled hearing, the hearings officer may enter an order supporting the declaration of the nuisance.

(Ord. 82-79 § 9, 1982)

Section 5.04.100 - Abatement by the City.

- 1) If within the time allowed the nuisance has not been abated by the owner or person in charge of the property, the City Manager may cause the nuisance to be abated.
- 2) The officer charged with abatement of such nuisance shall have the right at reasonable times to enter into or upon property to investigate or cause the removal of a nuisance.
- 3) The City Manager shall keep an accurate record of the expenses incurred by the City in abating the nuisance and shall include therein a charge of \$10.00 or 20 percent of the expenses, whichever is greater, for administrative overhead.

(Ord. 82-79 § 10, 1982)

Section 5.04.110 - Assessment of costs.

- 1) The City Manager shall post a notice on the premises where the nuisance was abated to the owner or person in charge of the property stating:
 - a) The total cost of abatement including the administrative overhead;
 - b) That the cost as indicated will be assessed to and become a lien against the property unless paid within 30 days from the date of the notice;
 - c) That if the owner or person in charge of the property objects to the cost of the abatement as indicated, she or he may file a written notice of objection with the City Manager not more than 10 days from the date of the notice.
- 2) Upon the expiration of ten (10) days after the date of the notice, the hearings officer shall hear and determine the objections to the costs to be assessed.
- 3) If the costs of the abatement are not paid within 30 days from the date of the notice, an assessment of the costs as stated or as determined by the hearings officer shall thereupon be entered in the docket of City liens and upon such entry being made shall constitute a lien upon the property from which the nuisance was removed or abated.
- 4) The lien shall be enforced in the same manner as liens for street improvements are enforced and shall bear interest at the rate of 10 percent per annum; such interest shall commence to run from date of the entry of the lien in the lien docket. That lien herein shall have priority over all other liens and encumbrances of any character.

(Ord. 85-46 § 8, 1985; Ord. 82-79 § 11, 1982)

Section 5.04.120 - Summary abatement.

The procedure provided by this Section is not exclusive but is in addition to procedures provided by law and other regulations of the City. The City Manager may summarily abate a situation involving a

health, safety, or other nuisance which unmistakably exists and from which there is imminent danger to human life or property.

(Ord. 82-79 § 12, 1982)

Section 5.04.130 - Separate violations.

- 1) Each day's violation of a provision herein constitutes a separate offense.
- 2) The abatement of a nuisance shall not constitute a penalty for violating this Chapter but shall be an additional remedy. The imposition of a penalty does not relieve a person of the duty to abate a nuisance.

(Ord. 82-79 § 13, 1982)

Section 5.04.140 - Saving clause.

Ordinance 62-38 as amended, repealed hereby, shall remain in force to authorize the arrest, prosecution, conviction, and punishment of a person who violates any of the provisions therein prior to the effective date of this Chapter.

(Ord. 82-79 § 15, 1982)

From: Margot Vance-Borland
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2015 10:53 PM
To: City Recorder; margot vance-borland
Subject: feedback on homeless situation

Hello,

I very much appreciate that the city is asking residents for input on the homeless situation, as well as the current plans to build a 24 hour shelter downtown.

As a business owner, who works downtown, I have very strong opinions and feelings about this matter, and am so happy that the city is finally willing to listen to citizen's concerns. Hopefully the Housing First shelter will no longer be pushed through as is, but will be modified to take into account the feelings of the many people who will be affected by this plan

To answer your questions:

1. I think that homelessness is of course an issue of great concern, in Corvallis, as it is in every other community in this country.

From what I can see, Community Outreach has had a very good model to work from, in terms of providing services to homeless people in our community.

I also feel, from what I have read, that Corvallis could take a good look at how services are provided in Albany at Helping Hands. From what I have read in the Advocate, as well as the G--T, it sounds like Helping Hands provides loving and comprehensive services, but also asks the homeless residents to volunteer at the shelter, and to give back. It also provides training. And most importantly, it doesn't welcome transients who are drunk or high on drugs to spend the night.

Neither does Community Outreach, from what I understand.

I have had an office in the downtown area at three different locations, over the last twenty five years. Since Housing First put in the seven month shelter, the presence and type of homeless people in the downtown area has changed dramatically. Anyone who lives or works downtown can attest to this. There is aggressive panhandling. There are now many, many more homeless people in the downtown area. Where I park sometimes, behind the Wellsher building, I see and hear rude and aggressive, semi-violent behavior. I have seen people who are so drunk or stoned that they look like they need emergency services. The trash and littering has escalated. I no longer think of our downtown parks as places I would want to take my grandchildren.

I think it is interesting, and disturbing, to realize that almost all of the people who are advocating for the Housing First shelter do not live or work downtown. They have no personal, everyday experience of what a full time shelter would mean for our city.

Yes the need to help the homeless is great. But at what cost?

So far I have only recently begun to hear that the city is slowing down on its assumption, and assertion that the shelter MUST go in at the Fourth Street location, with all of the attributes and expectations of Housing First. Thank God people are finally slowing down and listening.

I wish I could send you all of the recent newspaper articles, about Portland, Vancouver, Wa, Eugene, Los Angeles...

All of these cities that have been inundated with drunk, high, rude, obnoxious homeless people who have taken over neighborhoods: urinating, defecating, having sex openly, littering, leaving needles, etc etc etc.

Every one of the cities mentioned are now dealing with a mess that is hard to undo, once it has been established, which it has been in all of the above named cities as well as across the nation.

Why are we inviting this same reality to our beautiful downtown?

Why are we not looking at other models for helping the homeless? And other locations? Why not use the location near the airport, and bus people into town for services. I, and others, would be happy to donate to that cause, if it would keep the shelter from going in downtown. Why has Housing First refused to even consider this as an option? Why is our mayor coaching Housing First on how to push this agenda through? How does that represent the best interests of the population of Corvallis?

What happens if the shelter goes in, and the entire nature of downtown changes, as it has in all of the other cities I have mentioned?

How does a situation like that get reversed? I don't think it does.

I hope and pray that you will stop, and consider the effects of what is being planned. It doesn't matter so much to me in terms of where I have my business. I can move my office.

But I would still like our downtown to be a place that it currently is. A place where people like to go....

Thank you. I may have more I want to contribute to this conversation at some point, but for now that is what I have to say.

Please feel free to let me know if you have any other questions.

Thanks,

Margot Vance-Borland, Licensed Professional Counselor
Office address 230 SW Third St #203 Corvallis OR 97333

-----Original Message-----

From: Miriam Edell

Sent: Tuesday, November 24, 2015 5:40 PM

To: City Recorder

Subject: Homelessness

1. Biggest issue facing homelessness is how to live in a community and feel safe from sneers, comments or unsafe behavior while in Central Park and at the confluence of the Marys River, and any other public area.

2. What role should the City government play? If there is budget for helping people with drug addictions or mental illness that would be great for the city to allot funds. Also, I feel the city should forbid camping in public spaces like under the bridges, in Pioneer Park, along the river. This makes those areas feel unsafe for families with young children and the rest of the community. I don't like that homeless people camp along the river. If that area is for camping, and it's beautiful, then it should be a camp site for everyone. More police presence in those areas.

3. The shelter located off 9th Street seems to function well, is well located and could offer more services. If this facility could be enlarged it would be a much better site than the homeless shelter on 4th St in downtown.

4. I think everyone who wants a shelter downtown should consider hosting a homeless person in their own home rather than suggest homeless people be in other peoples neighborhoods. Perhaps churches could play a role with bedding and mental health support.

Perhaps a shelter by the airport would work if we just extended bus service. The bus already goes to Willamette Landing so it's not much of a stretch. But I also worry that women are not safe in any homeless camp so...

I think this is a very difficult problem and appreciate your work. I don't really have any answers.

Miriam Edell

Corvallis, Oregon

From: Paul Cauthorn
Sent: Sunday, November 29, 2015 9:15 PM
To: Holzworth, Carla
Subject: Comments for "work session on homelessness in our community"

Hi Carla,

Could you attach this to the documents provided to the council regarding the homeless work session?

Thanks,
Paul

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

The biggest issue facing Corvallis regarding homelessness is people with good intentions can make decisions and acquire financial support for a project that would permanently damage the livability of our downtown and surrounding neighborhoods. The city council can not just look the other way as Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition trudges along with their plans of building a mega-shelter in downtown Corvallis. The council needs to step forward and take actions to discourage this project. The first step would be to cut off all city support for this organization. You can't say you are neutral when you are giving away our money to this organization.

2. What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

Enforce the laws and enforce the nuisance code. Don't give special treatment to an organization that is damaging the downtown and surrounding neighborhoods. Cut off all funding to CHSC/CHF.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

All of the tax-exempt churches should be taking people in on cold nights and dealing with this problem. The city of Eugene, which has a much larger population, deals with the shelter issue at different churches around the community. It is administered by St. Vincent DePaul, but the churches are providing the shelter space and many of the volunteers. Wasting limited resources on a new building is an idiotic idea, when there are church building sitting unused.

4. Others comments?

Where is a well-researched and unbiased homeless needs assessment?

Why does one group's desire to help homeless people come at the forced sacrifice of all the neighbors and business owners in the impacted area, while all the CHSC/CHF's board members live miles away from the location?

We don't need a big city fix for a small town problem. Where is an example of a town of 50,000 placing a newly built wet shelter in their downtown? Cities are trying to do the opposite and move shelters out of their downtown.

Why are the churches trying to get rid of homeless people from their buildings? If it is such an important issue to address, then why are these congregations working actively to move the homeless somewhere else?

The council should deal with this situation and not let it fester and divide the community further.

Paul Cauthorn

Corvallis, OR 97333

From: Peter Ball
Sent: Sunday, November 29, 2015 11:29 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Homeless questions

#1 The biggest issue right now for the homeless in Corvallis is how do we provide humane services without destroying our community livability and without attracting homeless from surrounding areas. Certainly an enabling shelter is not the answer.

#2

The city can take a role by providing zoning in light industrial or other areas that would locate services away from residential neighborhoods for a proposed shelter. They could offer city owned property for a long-term lease that would lower the community cost to provide a facility to house a humane shelter.

#3 The agencies that provide services should have a combined screening system for people needing services for homelessness and mental health services that would triage them into the program or programs that best serves their needs. This should probably be through Benton County Mental Health. We should require confinement in programs for those not willing to meet certain societal behaviors such as the mentally ill who are dangerous to society and the chronically homeless that aren't willing to be in a program to turn their lives around.

We have been enabling the problem to exacerbate by throwing money in the wrong direction and not supporting good programs. This is not just a city issue but a community problem.

Peter Ball

From: Rich Sumner

Sent: Saturday, November 28, 2015 4:57 PM

To: City Recorder

Cc: Ward 6

Subject: Comments for City Council discussion on economic vitality goal and homelessness

Dear Corvallis City Council Members,

I offer the following comments to the discussion about the City's Economic Vitality Goal and Homelessness. My comments are organized using questions listed in the November 28, 2015 issue of the Corvallis Gazette-Times (Page A2). Thank you for your continued work on this most important matter.

Best regards,

Rich Sumner

Corvallis, Oregon 97330

1. What do you see as the biggest issue facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

The community of Corvallis lacks a cohesive strategy for providing assistance to homeless individuals and protecting areas used by those individuals from danger and harm. Government leadership is needed to help build and implement the strategy. A desired outcome from that leadership is increased confidence among collaborating parties that their coordinated work leads to increased benefits through synergy. Leadership also provides for lessons-learned to be used in adapting the strategy over time to further improve benefits and efficiencies.

2. What role do you think Corvallis city government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

Corvallis city government can have two roles in preparing and implementing a cohesive strategy for treating homelessness. The first role is the internal coordination and planning of homelessness related work currently conducted by the Police Department, the Parks and Recreation Department and the Housing and Neighborhood Service Division. "Lead contact" for coordination can rotate on a biannual basis between departments, perhaps starting with the Housing and Neighborhood Service Division. An "action item" that may be used to initiate coordination is the seemingly annual/semi-annual "sweep" of homeless individuals and cohorts that illegally camp on city lands. Coordination can focus on (a) selection of trespass compliance enforcement areas, (b) timing of trespass compliance action, (c) treatment of individuals during initial contact, (d) disposition of individuals after contact, (e) clean-up and disposition of campsites and (e) costs/budget needs to implement the action item on a reoccurring basis e.g., clean-up of illegal campsites currently is not budgeted and funds are redirected from other existing needed services.

The second role of city government is to help link the delivery of coordinated city services to treat homelessness (see above) with the services provided by other collaborating organizations. Essentially, the role is that of facilitation. However, the type of leadership described above will likely help focus discussion while stimulating new collaborative opportunities.

3. What other organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

I believe that our entire community as an organization has a major role in addressing homelessness. The role is that of supporting the City services used to treat homelessness. Support for that role will grow when the broader community becomes more confident that services provide observable and sustainable treatment (benefits) to individuals in need, and to the community. To that end, a cohesive strategy for the treatment of homelessness should have an element that describes coordinated public outreach (communication) by participating organizations (including the City).

From: Rick cardwell
Sent: Saturday, November 28, 2015 12:03 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Citizen Input on 2 Dec. Council Mtg on Homelessness

Sir/Madam:

Please see attachment.

Sincerely,
Rick Cardwell

November 28, 2015

Corvallis, OR 97330

TO: CORVALLIS CITY COUNCILMEMBERS
FROM: RICK CARDWELL
SUBJECT: CITIZEN INPUT TO DISCUSSION ON HOMELESSNESS IN CORVALLIS

QUESTION 1: BIGGEST ISSUES FACING CORVALLIS REGARDING HOMELESSNESS?

1) COUNTY AND CITY FUNDING AND SERVICES

- a. Yes, it will cost money and dedicated services. I will vote for funding, provided the City and County do a much better job, than the recent jail proposal, for example setting forth the scope, schedule and budget for how the funding and services will be part of the current governmental and NGO-provided services. See input concerning question 3 for further ideas on this.

2) COMMUNITY BATHROOMS

- a. I would support (and vote for funding of) one or more community-funded and well maintained community bathrooms strategically located downtown. These bathrooms will be heated year-around. The public at large certainly would not tolerate likes bathrooms that are cold, dank, dirty and without warm water. The poor and homeless must be treated no differently from the general population.
- b. Portable bathrooms in areas where the homeless and youth hang out, including Central Park and the area near the confluence of the Mary's and Willamette rivers.

3) HOUSING AND ACCESS TO SHOWERS AND CLOTHES WASHING/DRYING

- a. Many are repelled by smelly and dirty people hanging out in public. OK. Give them a place to go, to shower, and to wash their clothes.

4) LOCATION

- a. I do not support placing housing and other homeless services at the airport. I know no one would like to be marginalized in that way, without hourly bus service. It seems so heartless and undignified to even make such a proposal.

QUESTION 2: PROPOSED ROLE OF CORVALLIS CITY GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE IN ADDRESSING ISSUES WITH HOMELESSNESS?

- 1) See responses to questions 1 and 3.

QUESTION 3: WHAT OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD HAVE A ROLE IN ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS ISSUES IN OUR COMMUNITY, AND WHAT SHOULD THESE ROLES BE?

- 1) It is my understand that many public, private and non-profit entities currently are offering services to the homeless, including law enforcement, the jails, the health clinics and Samaritan ER, and many NGOs, most prominently Stone Soup, Community Outreach and Corvallis Housing First, Jackson Street, plus many more. I support an integrated, *cooperative network*.
- 2) I would like to see an organization chart of the *cooperative network*, plus accompanying narratives that describe how the different segments of the homeless community are supported. The narratives also should describe how well the services are delivered, critical gaps and deficiencies, and relative costs. This document might be the master plan under which the integrated network would be managed, adaptively, for a designated duration before being revisited. I would like this plan to be available to the public.

From: Shelley Ries
Sent: Sunday, November 29, 2015 3:10 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Homelessness in Corvallis

Thank you for allowing my voice on this vital topic

As one who has experienced homelessness in Corvallis, and housing tenuosness, I feel qualified to speak. I became homeless not because I was lazy or ill-educated, but because I fell ill and my long-term disability insurance had the ability, by law, to cancel a valid contract. Luckily I was able to couch-surf, because as an educated, sober woman of 58, I was not equipped to live on the streets. However, Corvallis itself had nothing to help me, I had nowhere to go, and the shelters weren't able to accommodate my illness.

The biggest issues are lack of housing and lack of affordable housing, and lack of habitable housing. It's no good putting a roof over somebody's head if that roof leaks and the electricity bill is going to take more than the monthly income of that person, and lack of emergency housing. Right now the livability standards are extremely generous to neglectful landlords. Some people may only be facing homelessness for a night, to a few weeks or so. There is little to help them, and meeting with a social services worker often entails making appointments that you can't wait for. And getting no helpful answers. We need more options. We need a real short-term and long-term shelter, we need meaningful housing for the chronically homeless. These are usually three different populations, and probably need separated shelters. As a person who has worked primarily amongst the homeless populations I can say that they are often (reasonably) volatile.

We don't have enough low-income senior housing, this is often another separate population, people who have worked at lower paying jobs (usually female) of teaching, nursing and nurses aides, cooks and so on. This is a rapidly increasing population

As we have seen in Colorado and Utah, city governments have taken and rehabbed old buildings to house homeless. They have put in psych workers, OT, PT, had food made and available. This is expensive, but it employs many under-employed people with dedication and talent. It also serves our most vulnerable people. Most of the the long-term homeless mentally ill and cannot care for themselves properly. We have a few group homes in town, but not enough. The monies spent on these facilities have given life back to many people, or simply made life tolerable for others. It saves millions of dollars in ER bills. It might break even, or even cost a little for the first couple years (though prior experience does not bear this out. It usually saves big). To me the knowledge that we are righting a grave wrong, and returning to our humanity outweighs any costs. Let us do the right thing.

Psych, PT, OT, dietary specialists should all be involved.

Shelley Ries

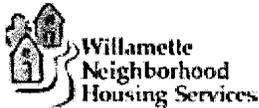
Corvallis OR 97333

From: Jim Moorefield [mailto:Jim.Moorefield@w-nhs.org]
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 8:30 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Homelessness

Jim

Jim Moorefield
Executive Director
Willamette Neighborhood Housing Services
257 SW Madison Avenue, Suite 113
Corvallis, OR 97333

541.752.7220 ext. 301 | toll-free 800.403.0957 | fax 541.752.5037
jim.moorefield@w-nhs.org | www.w-nhs.org | ML - 4909



Responses to question regarding the City of Corvallis' role regarding homelessness

Submitted by: Jim Moorefield, Executive Director
Willamette Neighborhood Housing Services
257 SW Madison Avenue
Corvallis OR 97333

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

Corvallis and the United States didn't used to have a "homeless crisis." The crisis is a creation of public policy and the result of our nation's disinvestment in affordable housing. That disinvestment has a long history and is still underway. The biggest issue facing Corvallis regarding homelessness is the lack of affordable housing (with that "lack" being both a matter of housing costs and housing supply). By definition, homeless people have no home, so the solution is to find ways to provide one.

2. What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

To work in collaboration with the State of Oregon, Benton County, nonprofits, businesses and citizens and proactively:

- address the need for housing
- facilitate an agreement of the design of an effective service system
- generate a portion of the funds needed to operate an effective service system.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

The organizations that are active in the Homeless Oversight Committee, churches, and residents. Their roles should be defined through an update to the Ten Year Plan.

4. Others comments?

Homelessness is a national problem, and communities vary greatly in their response. Many people believe we should not pursue the expansion of local solutions, fearing the “magnet effect” of doing so. I’m reminded of our community’s proactive response to climate change. Corvallis has decided we should act locally and do everything we can to address this worldwide problem. That makes sense because the climate change crisis demands action at all levels of community and government. Why should housing human beings be any different? Hoping that homeless people will go elsewhere or not come here in the first place leads us nowhere, not to a national solution, not to a local solution. “Out of sight, out of mind” allows us to forget the suffering and avoid the mess that is homelessness, but in doing so it also blunts any sense of urgency. Like climate change, homelessness is a national problem that demands action at every level of community and government.

Jim Moorefield
Corvallis OR

From: Heidi R.
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2015 9:26 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Corvallis City Homelessness

To Whom It Concerns-

My name is Heidi George and I reside at 912 SW 5th St Corvallis Or. My 8 yr old twins attend Garfield Elementary and use the 5th & Bst bus stop (at the Alley next to Animal House). My bf kids live with us and range from 6-13. This is our home, our backyard, our neighborhood.

The City of Corvallis and its government should take an active role in dealing with the homelessness. It's tax dollars get spent on feeding, healthcare, police interactions, waste, broken alcohol bottles, loitering, defecation, theft, property damage, employment needs not being met. Etc. Homeless or not they currently are "residing" here and have needs that need to be met. Whether in a shelter (run organized, safe, smart and with responsibility built in!! Away from bus stops, schools and residential areas) or under the overpass or in the bushes near my families home... it affects ALL of Corvallis.

I feel that the City Government has the power and connections to help find a safe solution, it affects our families, businesses, community as a whole. All of Corvallis shares this responsibility!!

Not just downtown, the Mecca for the homelessness loitering, sleeping, pissing and begging.

Can we provide jobs as laborers at city parks, or clean up crews on highways? Can we provide stability for the children who live in the shelters? Can we make downtown clean and safe? Can my kids walk to the school bus stop without walking on human feces and broken 40s? Can we not have drug deals going on in the alleys at the shelter or skate park?!

We can work together, as City government, neighborhoods, business owners, compassionate and concerned residents to find a solution. One that keeps kids, families, the downtown and the homeless safe.

-Heidi George

From: Gregg Oberlin
Sent: Sunday, November 29, 2015 10:39 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: homeless

- To the Mayor and City Council,

First of all, helping the homeless is something we all agree should be addressed. The question is how. Corvallis Housing First has a downtown shelter that is poorly run, is a major nuisance, and does more harm than good. There is no doubt that this has increased the number of homeless men here. A Corvallis police officer recently told me that an out of town homeless man described Corvallis as "Disneyland" for the homeless.

I have a female tenant that routinely calls the police to see her to her car after dark because she is afraid of the type of men that hang around the area. Her fears are not unfounded and shared by other women. There has been a stabbing and a homicide in a nearby homeless camp. Most of the men at the shelter are alcoholics, or drug addicts. Many are sex offenders and felons with mental problems. Drug dealing, fighting and other anti social behavior has been witnessed outside of the shelter. There have been several police responses per week when the shelter is open. The shelter is only one block from a neighborhood with children and families. The operators of the current shelter have demonstrated a blatant disregard for the safety and concerns of the nearby residents and businesses.

I strongly object to my tax dollars being spent to make this problem worse. It is obvious that building a large shelter will greatly compound this problem, attract more out of town vagrants, and have a very negative affect on the vitality of our downtown.

I am glad that you are asking for input about this issue. It is the role of our civic leaders to put the safety and welfare of all citizens first. Clearly that should come before charitable causes with very questionable methods. There may be a place for such a shelter, but absolutely not in the retail district of downtown near children. I would like to think that the Mayor and Council share these concerns and I urge you to use your power to disallow this shelter in its current location.

Thank you for your consideration.

Gregg Oberlin

Corvallis, Or

-----Original Message-----

From: clearworld@
Sent: Saturday, November 28, 2015 6:33 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: homelessness

Dear City Council:

1. What I see as the biggest problem is lack of jobs for the homeless.
Please read this article:

PDF]What Works! Job Strategies for Homeless People - HUD ...
<https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/WhatWorks.pdf>
employment-related services designed for homeless people

I noticed in this cited article that in Jacksonville, FLA, Goodwill partners with the folks in shelters to help find jobs for the homeless. Jobs for the homeless would take care of many of the problems that Corvallis's citizens find offensive.
PDF]What Works! Job Strategies for Homeless People - HUD ...
<https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/WhatWorks.pdf>
toward this goal, employment-related services designed for homeless people
5) job development (finding jobs in a partner's organization that can be filled.

2. The city should actively seek out federal housing vouchers/programs for housing that low income folks can afford to live here in Corvallis. The city should actively pursue supportive housing which is cheaper than costly shelters and frequent hospitalizations. The city should encourage the Housing First model.

Please check out what Salt Lake City has done- it reduced homelessness by 72%:

OverCriminalized, a new series produced by Brave New Films in partnership with the ACLU and The Nation, profiles three promising and less expensive interventions that may actually change the course of people's lives. It's time to roll back mass criminalization and focus on what works.

3. I think we already have a very hard working Coalition here in Corvallis that has worked hard over the years and is also trying to listen to concerns of folks who do not understand why it would be cheaper and better if the Housing First model was used.

Thank you for asking for input from the people of Corvallis.

Clairmonde Harris

Corvallis, Oregon

-----Original Message-----

From: Aleita Hass-Holcombe

Sent: Friday, November 27, 2015 11:16 PM

To: Holzworth, Carla

Subject: Input regarding homelessness in Corvallis

Dear Carla,

Please find attached my input. I will also try to drop off a hard copy on Monday before 8:30 ...in case you have trouble opening the attachment.

Thank-You,

Aleita Hass-Holcombe

Corvallis Daytime Drop-in Center

REGARDING HOMELESSNESS IN CORVALLIS

1. *What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?*

As the person who facilitates the Corvallis Daytime Drop-in Center, my perspective on this issue will be seen through that lens. The biggest issues I see are as follow:

- Housing options for people who receive \$700 or less a month are absent.
- Mental health options (hospitalization, intense case management,) for people who do not meet the very high threshold of "threat to self or others" but are definitely unable to maintain appropriate life skills are difficult to access.
- Regional (Linn/Benton County) detox facilities and corresponding in patient treatment facilities for people with addictions are absent.
- Employment opportunities /jobs for people in Corvallis with minimal skill sets are absent or seldom pay enough to lift them to a sustainable level.
- Conflicting perceptions of community voices about the approaches to take in addressing the issues of homelessness are creating barriers to trying solutions.

2. *What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?*

City government must recognize that it represents the wellbeing of its most vulnerable citizens as well as everyone else. In making decisions on all fronts it would be good to discern how these decisions will impact the poor.

For example:

Can City government encourage the development of housing that is in reach of all its citizens?

Can City government support/ tolerate creative transitional sheltering?

Can City government recognize that "hypervigilant policing does more to criminalizeing poverty than to address the social factors contributing to the problem. It also doesn't work."..."forcing the homeless to move, is that they will still be homeless in their new location." The University of Chicago Urban Network June 18, 2014

3. *What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?*

Several years ago I remember completing a chart provided by United Way that requested the relationship of my organization to other agencies/organizations in Corvallis. The list was very

comprehensive. I was to reply 1) if I recognized the group, 2) did I work with the group and at what level (casually contacted them, made referrals to them occasionally or regularly, shared resources with them, cooperated/collaborated on one or many levels etc.). Completing this chart served to reinforce for me that we are all in this together.

The allyship of agencies and organizations that can influence issues of homelessness is crucial. Some may be on the front lines and others may be in the background but supporting nevertheless. I have often been asked if I duplicate services...my answer is always "perhaps but probably to an unduplicated recipient".

There should be no such thing as turf issues. . . there is too much to be done.

4. *Other comments?*

In looking for the United Way chart that I mentioned in question #3, I found my notes from several 2009 venues that addressed the issues of homelessness.

One venue was a February City Budget meeting where requests were made by The Corvallis Daytime Drop-in Center to support a variety of programs/projects. The request was granted and resulted in a good run with an mental health outreach worker, a prescription fund, a revolving loan fund, a miscellaneous fund for transportation to detox, medical appointments, phone minutes, special work clothes, and motel vouchers for persons who were sick and needing to be excluded from the cold weather shelter. Since then, the CDDC has been pursuing grants from other sources to continue much of the work that was launched at that time. The CDDC continues to be a volunteer run organization and it struggles to get its funding. Our programs, nevertheless, are critical and need to be continued and enhanced.

Another venue was a Citizen's Proposition in March where a request was made for municipal property to be permitted for use by homeless residents seeking shelter. Unfortunately, in my opinion, the request was not permitted...and we are still experiencing the need.

Another venue, less official, was a May 17th Fish Bowl Forum regarding the capacity of volunteers to meet the needs of sheltering people who are homeless in our community. The well attended Forum was facilitated by myself. It took place at the First Congregational United Church of Christ and very extensive notes are available. The conclusion was that carrying the responsibility for addressing the needs of the homeless with volunteers was probably not sustainable over the long term and there was a great need for more buy in by the city. Well, volunteers are still trying their best to sustain the sheltering effort. Currently, other community voices are criticizing their efforts...

It will soon be 2016. Perhaps a New Year's Resolution for the City would be a proactive voice in support for all the allies that are doing the hard work. We need verbal affirmations as well as other support.

Thank-You,
Aleita Hass-Holcombe

-----Original Message-----

From: Jim Van Olst

Sent: Sunday, November 29, 2015 11:06 PM

To: City Recorder

Subject: Homeless workshop Dec. 2nd

Alison Germaneri's letter of Nov. 18 asks pertinent questions about the most effective ways to help the homeless population. I think we need to look at successful programs operating in other communities and get ideas from them before we proceed.

Jim and Doris Van Olst

Corvallis, OR. 97333

Sent from my iPad

From: SMITH Jasper
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2015 11:33 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Homelessness in Corvallis

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

Corvallis and Benton County lack affordable housing and have high rates of poverty and economic inequality. We need intensive case management to serve people who are homeless and to help them access services and supports, including housing and jobs. We need more rent subsidy programs to assist people to stay in housing and prevent homelessness. The current waitlist is too long. We need more units of safe, affordable, and low income housing. We need job programs to help people with income. We need to stop arresting people and putting them in jail for public health related issues which makes it harder for them to find jobs when they have convictions. We need a mental health system and a veteran's system that will help people with case management, supported housing, supported employment, and treatment for trauma and substance abuse. We need public government entities to step up and address these issues. Private non-profits have stepped into the void to help, but they do not have the resources and infrastructure needed to end homelessness. It needs to be a community commitment resourced with government action. We need to develop strategies (which will probably involve taxes and fees) to address economic inequality in our community which is the highest in the state. Many people have been traumatized by violence (war, domestic violence, abuse). Racism and homophobia play roles in homelessness. People of color and LGBT youth are disproportionately impacted. We need to more effectively and systemically address these issues and promote economic and social justice. Poverty, violence, and discrimination are the social ills that drive homelessness.

2. What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

Corvallis City government should advocate for resources to address these issues. They can be a partner in housing developments. They can advocate for inclusionary zoning, but they can also partner in developments and invest city funds and require inclusionary practices as a condition for their participation. The city could levy a local alcohol tax to decrease use and abuse of alcohol, and help pay for some of the social costs of alcohol abuse, including homelessness. The city and the county could offer a bond for affordable housing and rent subsidies instead of a jail bond. The city could purchase foreclosed properties and purchase single homes in more densely zoned areas for redevelopment into low income apartment buildings. The city could take a public health approach to homelessness instead of a law enforcement approach and redirect resources accordingly. We have three livability officers, but no one is specifically charged with addressing housing and homelessness. The city and county should publicly commit to ending homelessness and make a realistic plan to make it happen within five years with people held responsible and adequately resourced to make it happen. Other cities have done it, like Medicine Hat, Alberta which is a city our size that has ended homelessness and

commits to have everyone in housing within ten days. Other cities have ended veteran's homelessness or homelessness for women and children.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

IHN-CCO has money that can be directed to housing, supported housing, and rent subsidies for people on Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan. Most people who are homeless should qualify for OHP. Adequate housing has huge health outcomes associated with it. We need robust public sector case management for people with mental health and substance abuse issues (Benton County MH) and for veterans (Veteran's Administration). They also need to play a role in supported housing (foster care, and supports in the home) and supported employment or access to income supports at a scope and scale commensurate with the need. All sectors should commit to ending homelessness in the populations they support (Aging and People with Disabilities, Developmental Disabilities, Child Welfare, schools). Linn Benton Housing Authority can be a partner in rent subsidies and site-based subsidies. We need public sector commitment to end homelessness. Private sector is still important in short term compassionate support, sheltering, clothing, and food. Partners include Housing First, Stone Soup, Community Outreach, Partners Place, churches, Linn-Benton Foodshare, and others. The public sector should partner with community partners but not abdicate responsibility to them. Basic needs such as housing, income and jobs, clothing, and food should be government responsibilities. Benton County needs to be a partner in both Corvallis and in other communities in the county with homelessness issues. Willamette Neighborhood Housing can be an important partner in affordable and low income housing development. To be effective and sustainable, they will need partners in providing the social supports needed for people to be successful in housing. CARDV is an important partner for the many homeless women who experience domestic violence.

4. Other comments?

We need to see people without housing as people in our community and develop solutions that we would want for ourselves. None of us would want to live in shelters and camps. We need real solutions not temporary stop gap measures. We are not a poor community and have the resources to end homelessness if we make it a priority. Many people in our community experience the same issues as people who are homeless. The main difference is the social connections people have. More isolated and disenfranchised people have fewer resources to draw upon when they experience these issues. The community and the government need to step in to provide support and safety nets. We need to take a social justice, social work, and public health approach to the issue. See attachment for more comments.

Jasper Smith Program Manager Benton County Developmental Diversity Program
2420 NW Professional Drive, Suite 200 Corvallis, Oregon 97330

541-766-6158 Desk Phone 541-766-6847 DD Office Main Line

541-766-0155 Confidential Fax

<https://www.co.benton.or.us/health/page/developmental-diversity-program>

Ending Homelessness in Corvallis and Benton County

Background:

The Corvallis Community is divided over a proposal to have a homeless shelter in downtown Corvallis. Homelessness is increasingly prevalent in our community and all agree a long-term compassionate solution is needed. There are resources and successful models to address these issues.

Concerns:

- Large congregate living facilities are institutions. The lessons of our recent history of de-institutionalization is that institutions are not humane living arrangements and do not foster the goals of community integration and self-determination. We have learned that warehousing people is not good for people or communities. People need homes embedded securely within communities.
- Homeless people should live in houses and apartments that can become homes. A homeless shelter cannot be a home and is not a solution to homelessness. Institutions cannot solve homelessness. Temporary solutions often become the de facto approach and replace better solutions.
- Many of the homeless population experience mental health and substance abuse issues that can't be effectively addressed without stable housing. Many of the homeless are veterans of US military engagements and suffer from the consequences of their service. We have a societal debt and obligation to support people who are homeless.
- People without homes are people without homes. They do not deserve the stigma and reproach of the community. With support to have homes and jobs, they can be valuable contributing members of our community. They should be

welcomed like anyone who chooses to move to our community and given the support to be full participants.

- A large congregate living facility away from the population center is more of an internment center or refugee camp. Neither approach has proven to be a long term solution to any issue.
- A reasonable compromise with the business community might be to use available hotel and motel space to house people temporarily until long term housing can be found. This is a more normal and typical approach to temporary houselessness than a shelter. If the business community can't fully meet the need, there may be a role for a non-profit hotel/hostel for humane temporary stays until permanent housing is secured.
- Existing public agencies such as Mental Health (MH), Veteran's Administration (VA), Child Welfare (CW), Aging and People with Disabilities (APD), and Developmental Disabilities (DD) should prioritize the housing and support of people eligible to receive their services and supports and commit to ending homelessness among the populations they serve. All agencies public and private should commit to ending homelessness among the people they support (aging, physical disabilities, women and children, developmental disabilities). As a community, we should prioritize supported housing and supported employment with active case management to address the needs of these populations. People should be housed in typical houses and apartments spread throughout our community. We should take responsibility for a solution as a whole community and not try to hide the problem in a remote corner of our community. There are funds and resources available to address these issues. Most of these individuals are Medicaid eligible and could receive funded support for housing, employment, case management, and mental health and substance abuse treatment.

- Housing First approaches across the country and across the world have proven to be effective and less costly alternatives to homelessness. It costs less to support someone in a home than to have them on the street or in a shelter.
- There needs to be some entity that is ultimately charged with and accountable for addressing and ending homelessness in our community.

Plan to End Homelessness

- Prevention: One of the most effective interventions for preventing homelessness is rental assistance or rent subsidies. Vulnerable people will need rental assistance to stay in housing and prevent homelessness. People who are homeless will need rental assistance to access and maintain housing. Linn-Benton Housing Authority (LBHA) manages the Section 8 voucher program in our area. There is often an 18 month to two year wait to access rental assistance through them. As a community, we will need temporary rental assistance while people are waiting for federal subsidies. There are programs through Oregon Health Authority (OHA) for people with mental health and substance abuse issues. There is also federal funding available for site-based subsidized housing without having to wait for a voucher. Funding for additional rental assistance to prevent future homelessness and address current homelessness could come from LBHA, IHN-CCO, OHA, or city and county funds.
- Intensive Case Management: Intensive case management is an effective approach to prevent homelessness and to address and overcome homelessness when it occurs. This approach identifies and works with people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness as individuals through intensive case management support which accesses existing services and supports to address needs and identifies gaps in service delivery that need to be bridged. This can be through existing

public case management entities who can be specifically charged to address homelessness such as mental health, aging and physical disabilities (APD), child welfare (CW), veterans (VA), developmental disabilities (DD), and others. There may be a need to meet the needs of people who do not qualify under an existing delivery system. Funding for these services is available through Medicaid. IHN-CCO could also be a partner in funding innovative case management approaches. Intensive case management among people who are homeless has been shown to reduce emergency room and hospital utilization by over 80% and would be cost effective for the health care system. We would need commitments from publicly appointed and elected officials to address homelessness in the populations they support with a goal of no homelessness.

- Temporary Housing: There will likely be need for temporary housing until permanent housing is secured. This can be achieved in a number of ways. Camps and shelters have significant negative impacts on communities and on the health of people who are homeless. They are not healthy environments and can exacerbate the spread of communicable diseases, make people more vulnerable to disease, and worsen mental health and substance abuse issues. Healthier solutions for individuals and communities could include respite in foster homes or group homes with five or fewer residents. This could also be a long term solution for people with higher support needs. For people with lower support needs, temporary hotel or hostel stays could meet the need. We could partner with existing hotels for temporary housing. The winter is a time of higher need for temporary housing and a time with higher vacancy rates in local hotels. Paying for vacant rooms to temporarily house people in need could be a win-win for the community and local business. If this does not adequately address temporary housing needs, a non-profit

hotel or hostel with a mission of serving people who are low-income or houseless could meet the need. It should not have large congregate living spaces, but rather individual rooms and rooms for families with locking doors. Bathrooms could be shared to lower costs. Partners would be the local business community, particularly hotel owners, local property owners, and non-profit organizations.

- Permanent Housing: Ultimately, people will need access to long-term safe and affordable housing. Rental assistance can help people access existing housing units. Rent subsidies allow people to live in typical neighborhoods and allow landlords to receive market rates. Corvallis will likely need additional units to meet housing needs. There is new funding available through the state to invest in affordable housing. If we have good plans and partnerships in place, we would be competitive to access that funding. The city and county might also consider adopting inclusionary zoning so that new housing developments such as the many student housing projects include affordable housing units within existing projects. Some people who are now homeless, will have challenges renting due to issues with credit and criminal history. Some of the credit issues might be addressed through using representative payee services such as PayE inc. to assure rent payments. We will need landlords willing to rent to people who would not pass criminal history checks. We may need units that have mission-driven landlords in the non-profit or government sector to rent to people who were formerly homeless. Housing with site-based subsidies could address many transitional and long-term housing needs. There are federal funds available to build housing that would allow people who move into the housing to receive housing subsidies as long as they live in that housing and not have to wait for a housing voucher. LBHA could be a partner in pursuing this approach. Partners in other permanent housing options could

include Willamette Neighborhood Housing for affordable housing options and expansion, local property managers, and government and non-profit organizations. Federal and state funding is available.

- Supported Housing: Some people will have significant support needs due to their mental health, physical health, or other issues. We will need supported housing options where people can get assistance with living successfully in the community. They may need help with addressing health issues, managing finances, cooking, cleaning, or other daily life activities. There will be a role for supported housing in group homes, foster homes, and individual apartments. Many non-profit organizations perform these services currently and are funded through Medicaid. These systems exist within DD, MH, CW, and APD and may need to expand to meet the needs of the community.
- Supported Employment/Income Supports: For long-term success in housing and integration in the wider community, people will need access to support to find and keep jobs and have the income they need for housing and other basic needs. Vocational Rehabilitation is a resource to help people access support for employment. Existing case management entities also have resources to support employment.
- Ancillary Supports: The main components for ending homelessness are intensive case management, access to housing, and rental assistance/income support. There are many other things that may help contribute to long-term success. We will continue to need food programs, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and access to resources and supports to help people be as independent as possible. Many items like glasses, hearing aids, wheelchairs and medical supplies can be accessed through Medicaid/OHP. Existing public agencies and non-profit organizations can help

address the stressors that can lead to homelessness with flexible funding to reduce stress for individuals and families.

Conclusion

People should live in homes and apartments throughout our community. We should not support a large segregated congregate facility anywhere in our community. Temporary houselessness can be supported by hotel or hostel stays. Our current ordinances allow up to five unrelated adults to live together. People who are currently houseless should also live in homes with five or fewer unrelated adults with the support they need to live safely and to contribute to the community through employment, social and recreational activities, and volunteer work. The existing social support system should be encouraged, empowered, and resourced to commit to work with people who are houseless and the business community to find supported housing for everyone in our community. The numbers of people needing support are manageable and not staggering. Other communities have successfully implemented housing first strategies; Corvallis is well situated to be successful as well. Corvallis should be “home” for all who choose to live here.

Holzworth, Carla

From: Gregg Olson [executivedirector@corvallisousingfirst.org]
Sent: Sunday, November 29, 2015 6:30 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Input regarding Homelessness
Attachments: CorvallisCouncilHomelessnessResponse11-15.pdf

Gregg Olson
Executive Director
Corvallis Housing First
541-231-6689

Corvallis Housing First
425 Madison Ave., Suite Q1
Corvallis, OR 97333

November 2015

Response to Corvallis City Council:
Corvallis Homelessness Overview and Coping Options

Corvallis Homelessness Overview:

A very basic need for all human beings is safety. For most, a home is the base and retreat to safety. Without this secure base, many people experience life-changing trauma and engage in desperate behaviors, resulting in the loss of physical and mental health, loss of employment, and even criminal behavior. These negative results cost the public lots of money- in both the short and long term.

Homelessness in Corvallis occurs along a broad spectrum. At one end are families out of work from the economic downturn, which left many previously middle and lower class families behind. These families are heading on the path of homelessness. Education of children may be disrupted. Domestic violence increases, including child abuse- with life long consequences. Substance abuse may evolve to dependence- with physical and criminal impacts.

Returning veterans can have trouble adapting back into society. Mental illness, such as PTSD, may be disabling. Substance abuse and dependence may increase with this population.

Nearly half of young adults in the 18-30 year old range face underemployment. Many are adrift, with “no direction home”. Full of energy and capability, they can be angry and aggressive about not getting a part of the American pie publically promised to all.

Finally, there are the chronically homeless who have wandered unsafe for years. With our homeless shelters, we have seen over 70% of guests having significant mental illness, and another 70% abuse substances. Many of these people are designated as “dual diagnosed”. Health care delivery systems will not treat “dual diagnosed” until they are sober- too high a hurdle for most of them. So they self medicate with substances- a temporarily cheap way to cope with anxiety, depression, mania, and the voices of schizophrenia. Homeless people visit our hospitals and jails at an alarming rate. The national average chronic homeless person costs the public over \$26,000 per year. If Corvallis has 50-100 chronically homeless, that comes to \$1.3 to \$2.6 million per year paid by our taxpayers for this problem.

The presence and behaviors of the homeless also affect the neighbors and businesses of our town. Finding a person sleeping on doorsteps is unsettling. Panhandling leaves us confused and uneasy about whether our money would help or hurt these people. Behaviors can bring fear to customers and employees of businesses, children on their way to school, or in a park. Lack of accessible toilets can lead to deposits of human waste all over town. Buses, the library, and coffee shops become the de facto daytime shelters for many of the homeless. This has an effect on the livability and attractiveness of this city for current and future residents.

Current attempts to Address Homelessness:

Recent Homeless- The Adult Services Team has worked successfully to help many struggling families either stay in housing or get back into housing. The AST works collaboratively to provide different services needed for each unique family. Educational stability has been provided. Domestic violence intervention has been facilitated. Cooperation with substance abuse recovery programs and job training and placement has occurred. The strength of several service agencies working together is much more effective than a single therapist or agency trying to fight these issues alone.

Community Outreach provides a vital link in this service for families. As an emergency shelter, it has housed the very recent homeless, and provided avenues to permanent housing. It is great to know that on any night a family can be referred to COI for safety. The Adult Services Team has worked with many of these families to help give the next step up to permanent housing.

CARDV provides safety for victims of domestic violence. They facilitate physical safety and legal protections for victims. Once again, this is a vital service that works well for most emergencies.

Younger People- Jackson Street Youth Shelter has provided a refuge for minors for many years. Sometimes youth in recently homeless families get good support from Jackson Street, as well as the Boys and Girls Club, and counselors at Old Mill School. Transportation can be a challenge, but Corvallis Schools and even Community Services Consortium can help with that. For 18 and older, Jackson Street Youth Shelter has started a Transitional Living Program, complete with outreach services. This is a new program and needs lots of encouragement and support.

Chronically Homeless- Corvallis Housing First, also known as Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition, has addressed the chronically homeless for nine years- starting with emergency winter homeless shelters. We started with 40 beds for men, and still have 40 beds. Four years ago we opened Partners Place as supported housing for up to 16 men or women. We have graduated over 30 men to permanent housing. We have greatly reduced hospitalizations and criminal behavior of our residents, at a tremendous cost savings to the public. This operation has reduced some chronically homeless numbers. This is a "low barrier" facility that does not require sobriety as a condition of residence. Like our

shelters, our services are “behavior based”- guests must not engage in illegal behavior or threaten the welfare of others. Such behavior has resulted in expulsion. Corvallis Housing First hopes to build and operate more supported housing beds for both men and women. There are no “low barrier” supported housing beds for women in the Willamette Valley at this time. Our Cold Weather Shelter continues to provide nightly services November through March, and provide yearlong case management as well. Disease and substance use declines over the months the shelters are open. People are helped access medications and to get medical services. Jail time goes down. We get people into detox. People may get clean and go to COI. People may relapse at COI and come to us. This is common in substance abuse recovery. It may take several cycles before someone breaks free of dependence. Many guests could be candidates for permanent supported housing if it were available.

Partners in our coalition have provided the Day Time Drop In Center and Stone Soup for several years. The Daytime Center has provided shelter out of the cold and rain, and even hot weather in the summer. For example, one day in mid November there were 75 people indoors, and not out in the public spaces. Guests are helped getting to doctors’ appointments, medications, and even transportation to detox facilities. Job opportunities are provided. Counseling happens. Health care providers come. Help is given completing basic paperwork and signing up for medical insurance and public services. Transportation to showers is provided. All of these activities greatly reduce physical disease, trips to the hospital, and even mental health and criminal crises.

Stone Soup, in coordination with two churches and hundreds of volunteers, provides thousands of meals each year at no charge. Perhaps more fundamental than shelter is food. Without nutritious food, anyone’s health deteriorates quickly, and recovery from illness is almost impossible. Once again, these are “low barrier” services, not requiring sobriety, but are adamant about requiring safe and respectful behavior from guests. If we look at costs to the public, this food service saves the public a lot of money by how it contributes so fundamentally to health.

Possible Role of the City of Corvallis:

Homelessness in Corvallis affects a broad range of people with widely varying challenges. This not just the responsibility of Mental Health or Samaritan Health Services or the CCO- although they each spend a lot of money dealing with this problem. What is clear is that there is no good organizing gateway to all these services. If a resident notices a family in their church becoming homeless, who do they call? If the ER treats someone who says she is homeless, where can that person get a referral for housing? You meet a polite, scared person in the library. After awhile he asks if you know where he could stay. You smell alcohol. What can you do?

I think it would be helpful to have a “Homelessness Support” telephone number, and someone to answer that phone. It would function like a crisis line, giving information and

referrals, and making follow-up connections with the appropriate service agencies for that client. In the current Adult Services Team we have talked about such a function. We just have not fleshed it out or figured out who would do it and fund it. Nicole Craigmile has tried to do that as she has looked at people to be considered for AST services. So far AST has just looked at a smaller part of the whole homeless spectrum. I believe that position could make broader referrals, with consideration of both “dry” housing and “low barrier” options for more disabled homeless. An understanding of case management and supportive housing is critical for this position due to the complicated “human factors” that occur with homelessness. A small committee, like AST, could help with actual allocations of limited resources. No one individual has been able to completely understand the needs or resources for one possible client.

Another function the City might facilitate would be “Housing Integration”, Related to what Kenny LaPoint might be doing for the State. I see that as being sure agencies are not duplicating services too much, then trying to make sure they cooperate as much as possible, and finally getting them to work together to access government funding. Working together we all would be much stronger making our case for CCO reimbursement for services that save millions. Medicaid waivers for supported housing are appearing as a possible target for funding, but will take powerful, coordinated efforts.

Thank you for your outreach to elicit opinions on Homelessness. It does take a village! Hopefully, we can work together to make Corvallis a safer and more livable community for all.

Respectfully,

Gregg Olson
Executive Director
Corvallis Housing First
541-231-6689

Holzworth, Carla

From: Jan Napack
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 5:46 AM
To: Holzworth, Carla; Ward 1
Subject: Comments for Council Homeless Work Session
Attachments: JNapack Work Session Comments.pdf

Good Morning,

I've attached my comments to be included in the Council Work Session this coming Thursday.

Thank you for listening!

Jan Napack

From: Jan Napack
4998 S.W. Hollyhock Circle
Corvallis. OR 97333
541-745-5335

November 30, 2015

Subject: Citizen Input for Council Work Session, December 3, 2015

To: The Honorable Biff Trabor, Mayor of Corvallis, and Members of the Corvallis City Council,

Greetings,

Thank you for the opportunity to formally allow citizens to provide input surrounding the current homeless situation and the role of City Government in addressing our homeless issues. Per the City's press release dated November 16, 2015, feedback was asked for the following three questions.

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?
2. What role do you think Corvallis City Government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?
3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our Community and what should those roles be?

Summary

In my view the homeless issues in Corvallis primarily pertain to the Emergency Homeless Shelter which unwittingly condones self-destructive and often illegal behavior of their clients. The need for the shelter cannot be dismissed but it is imprudent to continue this service model without assurances that the situation for these clients, especially the chronically homeless, will be improved. Until that occurs adding more chronically homeless to our community is futile. Due to the "damp" nature of this shelter siting this facility within the virtual boundaries of thriving business districts and single family homes must not be allowed. The City should revise its zoning code to include a 'homeless services' overlay and enlist the help of fully qualified social services organizations and strategic stakeholders to form a task force to develop a fair, unified and comprehensive plan for allotting, siting, defining and regulating homeless services in the City and County.

Detailed Responses

1. The biggest issue I see are our chronically homeless - a difficult and complex demographic.

We cannot help them if they don't want to help themselves, but we should not have to tolerate the negative effects that the emergency shelter and its clientele have imposed on our community.

- A. At best the shelter is a 'band aid'; at worst it is a 'drunk tank'.

The downtown emergency shelter is a "damp" shelter hosting homeless men who are actively using alcohol or illicit drugs. As proven by the annual PIT data the emergency shelter facility primarily serves those who are chronically homeless. And of those individuals, all identify as having alcohol or drug addictions and / or mental disability.

The shelter provides only the lowest possible level of service; its sponsors have publically affirmed that “fixing” their clients is not their primary goal. As such it serves those only interested in continuing their addictions and because of this very nature it negatively impacts those who are trying to make efforts to begin a better life for themselves, (for example, newly released homeless probationers from the County jail).

- B. The numbers of chronically homeless in our community have increased disproportionately.

The emergency shelter has been operating for several years but not until the last two have the numbers of chronically homeless individuals increased at this facility. They now constitute roughly three-quarters of the census, up from just under a third three years ago. Anecdotal information from our police and others indicate that the Corvallis emergency shelter is a beacon to the chronically homeless from Albany, Salem and Eugene where “damp” shelters do not exist. The shelter, and likely the drop-in-center throughout the year, also attracts homeless “travelers” who take advantage of the free services in order to maintain their homeless status quo.

- C. The sheer number of police calls to the downtown shelter denotes it as a nuisance property.

The number of CPD encounters with shelter clients has also increased steadily over the last three years (from 27 during the 2012-2013 five-month session to 71 for the 2014-2015 session). The number of CFD encounters has also increased. The costs associated with these calls have yet to be calculated but one could reasonably expect they are substantial.

- D. Expedient access to alcohol concentrates its abusers within the shelter vicinity.

The shelter is located within a few blocks of three stores that sell 40 oz. bottles of fortified malt liquor (containing 56 to 74 grams of alcohol), wine or distilled spirits. This convenience precludes their having to disperse very far in order to drink privately. Favored sites are Central Park, Riverfront Park, Shawala Point, Pioneer Park and other downtown public spaces. Nearby parking lots and alleys are also utilized for drinking.

- E. Corvallis businesses and historic neighborhoods deserve higher consideration than the shelter.

Nearby businesses and homeowners have complained of erratic, disturbing and frightening behavior by shelter clients. These businesses have shut down early, they escort their patrons to and from their cars, and they “clear” their parking lot every morning, or clean up bodily fluids and garbage. Stores have had to deal with theft. Single family home owners living in the sector between the shelter and drop-in-center must deal with trespassing, damage, unwanted encounters and human feces.

These business owners provide jobs and pay a lot of taxes, as do the homeowners. Most of the businesses are locally owned and operated and have deep roots in our community. Protecting their interests and customer base is essential for our City’s continued prosperity.

2. What role should Corvallis City Government take in addressing homelessness?

I’d like to rephrase the question: If the City knew in 2009 (at the inception of the 10 Year Plan) that they would be faced with these issues in 2015 would they have done things differently?

- A. Going forward, I believe our City needs to have oversight for homeless services.

Government entities are mandated to perform functions that result in protecting its citizens and their property. Two pillars of this duty are Zoning and Regulation. Given that this is a universal concept I was truly confused when the City Council often responded with blank stares or shrugged shoulders when complaints about the downtown homeless shelter first arose almost two years ago. I now understand that the City asserted (ca. 2006?) that they would not take an active role involving homeless service issues.

If that is true, I believe the City regrettably hobbled its scope of authority.

- B. Leadership and political leverage is needed to steer the social and economic policies we wish to promote.

We are now in a crisis whereby our downtown businesses and neighborhoods are clashing with the proposal to expand the “damp” shelter operation and to make it permanent. Our City created a goal to have a permanent homeless shelter as part of the 10-year plan. But the goal seemed wishful with few conditions and only vague criteria. I’ve not found where the City stipulated that the shelter needed to meet any requirements, benchmarks or standards. As a result it seems the City could be compelled to support this proposition, no matter how ill-conceived, intrusive or costly it may be to those who have long term businesses and private homes in the district.

This proposal affects the entire community. Why shouldn’t it be examined to the same degree we spent on vetting Hewlett-Packard?

- C. Revisit the zoning Uses and realign them in accordance with a homeless services overlay.

This overlay must define “homeless emergency shelter” for what it truly is. The reason for this is clear. At our current pace someone will soon want to put a “wet” shelter in Corvallis which, unless we want to repeat the current scenario, must be defined and regulated prior to siting. We will also likely need an Intake Center which again is neither defined nor regulated. And when the time comes, where will we put a needle exchange center, methadone clinic or detox facility? With our current Use code any “social service” is allowed outright in Central Business, Commercial and Office, Riverfront, and residential RS12 zones. This lack of discretion in our current code is bewildering.

We also need to ensure that siting a 40-bed emergency homeless shelter comes with reasonable rules and conditions. For example: establishing a “Good Neighbor” policy, being strictly held to nuisance standards, requiring and recording identification, and health records.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our Community and what should those roles be?

In our religious traditions we are expected to join together to help the needy. I learned compassion at an early age and later I was taught Maimonides Eight Levels of Giving. The higher the level, the more righteous and meritorious is the charity. At the top is the willingness to go into partnership with the less fortunate in order to strengthen their ability to become self-reliant. Midway down the

“ladder” is handing out food or giving money when not asked to do so. Being forced to provide for the less fortunate is at the very bottom. Those who emulate the top level of the ladder and would be valuable contributors in this effort are listed below.

A. Corvallis’ Community Outreach, Inc.

COI is doing an outstanding job; their mission is “Helping People Help Themselves to Lead Healthy and Productive Lives”. They are to be commended. The homeless folks who take advantage of these services, no matter how disabled or sick, want jobs to support themselves and desire to be contributing members of society. It is our social and moral duty to advocate for and assist COI as their clients strive to become self-sufficient and empowered. Their very capable executive director managed 49 employees and logged 600 volunteers in 2013.

B. Corvallis Police Department

The CPD has championed Community Policing and mental health crisis response. As first responders to many of the homeless incidents CPD would be instrumental in helping agencies gain insight, safeguards, and to understand how CPD addresses homeless issues.

C. State of Oregon Representatives – Sarah Gelser and Dan Rayfield

We need to at least inform our representatives of the issues, the resolution process and the outcomes. Indeed, shouldn’t the State be involved in this effort? We are lacking funds for alcohol treatment but I understand that there is money set aside from the Oregon Liquor Commission for this. Are we taking advantage of that? Are there other funds we can garner?

D. Benton County Commissioner – Anne Schuster

Anne Schuster is the homeless liaison for Benton County. Can she help in finding neighboring communities to share in our support for homeless services?

Partner’s Place, Run by Corvallis Housing First (CHF), should also be applauded for their approach and accomplishments in helping homeless substance abusers regain control over their lives. In contrast, the emergency shelter, although well meaning, is at the lowest rung since it effectively compels their neighbors to involuntarily participate in its sphere of charitable activity.

Please let me know if you have any questions or would like further information. I would be happy to discuss this subject at any time.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jan Napack

Holzworth, Carla

From: John H. Detweiler
Sent: Tuesday, November 24, 2015 10:05 AM
To: Holzworth, Carla
Subject: COMMENTS ON HOMELESSNESS
Attachments: Comments on homelessness.pdf

Carla,

Attached are my comments on the homelessness as per your news release of 11/16/15. I thought it best to get it in early given that this is Thanksgiving week.

--

John H. Detweiler; web page => <http://www.peak.org/~detwei>

Comments on homelessness – as per 11/16/15 news release.

1. What do you see as the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

- Building a mega-shelter downtown. That will destroy downtown as a place to enjoy, shop, and eat.
- Enabling the drug and alcohol addicts – see (3) under other comments. The more we do for them, the more of them we will attract.

2. What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

- Enforce the law. Protect the people who pay the taxes. Make the parks a pleasant place to visit again.
- The mentally ill are a cost driver for both Corvallis and Benton County. Form a joint committee with Benton County to examine the relationship between the mentally ill – see (2) under other comments -- and the criminal justice system in Benton County and Corvallis. The goal of the committee being to keep the mentally ill out of jail and drive down both the costs of the criminal justice system and helping the mentally ill.
- As I read the FY15-16 adopted budget, we are giving \$360K to the United Way for social services. Providing that money is all city government should do other than the committee mentioned above.
- If we must have a place for the homeless to camp, make that place the “park” on the east side of the Willamette.

3. What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

- The United Way, other charitable organizations and private religious organizations should continue providing emergency and transitional assistance as mentioned in the FY15-16 adopted budget. The people who should get this assistance are those mentioned in (1) other comments.

4. Other comments?

- The homeless can be divided into three categories:
 1. The newly homeless -- because of illness, job loss, or both – and the addicted who have truly decided to turn their lives around. These people want to get on their feet as soon as they can and should be helped.
 2. The mentally ill who in an earlier time would be in a mental hospital or asylum.
 3. The career homeless who do not want to change. All too often, they just want to keep on with their destructive behavior and live off the taxpayer. We should do nothing for them and encourage them to move on.

John H. Detweiler

Corvallis, OR 97330

Holzworth, Carla

From: Karen Rockwell [karen@bentonhabitat.org]
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 12:01 AM
To: City Recorder
Cc: Jen Costa; Joe Whinnery ; 'Ruthann Waldron'
Subject: input regarding homelessness in Corvallis
Attachments: BHFH_Comments_reHomelessness112915.pdf

Carla:

Attached is input regarding homelessness in our community. Please let me know if you have any problems with the attachment.

Thank you,

Karen Rockwell
Executive Director
Benton Habitat for Humanity
Phone (541) 752-3354
4840 SW Philomath Blvd., Corvallis, OR 97333
www.bentonhabitat.org | www.bentonhabitat.org



November 29, 2015

City Hall/City Manager's Office
Attn: City Recorder
PO Box 1083
Corvallis, OR 97339

Dear City Council Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on the issue of homelessness in our community.

As you already know, homelessness is a complex and emotionally daunting issue. The recent dialogue surrounding our community and the needs of the homeless population in Corvallis has drawn attention to the issue. Unfortunately, it has become polarizing instead of collaborative.

People suffering from homelessness are not exclusively those that we see holding signs on our street corners. Corvallis' homeless include (but are not limited to) families with children, university students, as well as those with addiction and or mental disorders. There are as many reasons for homelessness as there are opinions on how to solve it. It can be the result of the loss of a job, death of a loved one, divorce, bankruptcy, domestic violence, or impairments including post traumatic stress disorder, depression, mental illness, or addiction.

What is the role that City government plays in addressing homelessness?

There are several areas that a local municipality can and should focus their efforts to alleviate the affects of homelessness on its community. The following are not listed in order of importance, because they are often interconnected.

Safety for citizens (both residents and homeless population)

All citizens have a right to feel safe in their community. This is the same for a 13 year old riding her bike past a homeless camp as it is for a homeless woman being targeted for harassment. The local government has a responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are being allocated to the appropriate departments within its purview to provide necessary non-violent safety measures. Does the city have the right number of police liaison officers? Should more resources be spent on lighting in key areas? Are there security cameras in parks? Does the Health Department know that the Police Department is going to disperse the homeless camps?

continued

Support entities that are providing services

Nonprofits and public health organizations need public support from the local municipality. These organizations are the backbone of services for our vulnerable residents and have the experience and tools to work directly with the affected populations. These organizations are governed by local citizens working to better their community and are staffed by trained professionals. Know who is providing these essential support services in your community, include them in discussions impacting the populations that they serve, be an advocate for the work they are doing in your community, and (when prudent) support their work financially. When holes are identified in the delivery of services, work with those organizations to close the gaps.

Be a source of information

A municipality must be a source of accurate information on issues surrounding homelessness, both within their community and others. It is important to stay current on best practices that could be implemented locally.

Identify local policies that are counterproductive

Communicate with the health and social services professionals to find out what is hindering their progress, and then work to eliminate policies that are counterproductive. Is zoning keeping the faith communities from helping house transitional homeless? Does the city need more restroom facilities to meet the needs of its citizens after hours?

Prudence over public spending

The City Council is answerable to its constituents and needs to be transparent and responsible in its use of tax payer dollars. The city should recognize the cost of homelessness in terms of public dollars spent. How much does it cost to dispatch an ambulance to an uninsured homeless individual? How much does a police call cost? How many hours does the staff of the Parks Department spend cleaning up debris from a homeless camp? Once a survey has been conducted on the public costs in our community for homelessness, the discussion should then turn to, "How can those funds be used more proactively?" The city can and should allocate financial resources to social service organizations that reduce the burden on public expenditures.

Lobby for state and national funds

Join a collaboration of other local, state and national entities lobbying for systematic change and additional proactive funding.

Conclusion

It is crucial to remember that there is NOT a one-size-fits-all solution to homelessness in our community, and that our search for the "perfect" solution should not hinder the good work already being done.

With gratitude,



Karen Rockwell
Executive Director

P.S. I look forward to providing input on ways that the City government can cultivate low-cost permanent housing opportunities in our community, an important and essential component of any successful homeless solution.

Holzworth, Carla

From: Kari Whitacre [kwhitacre@communityoutreachinc.org]
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 7:33 AM
To: Holzworth, Carla
Subject: Public input regarding homelessness
Attachments: City Council input-2.pdf; Thoughts on homelessness.pdf

Carla,
Attached please find my answers to the questions posed by the City Council. Please let me know if you need anything more.

Kari Whitacre
Executive Director

Community Outreach, Inc
865 NW Reiman Ave
Corvallis, OR 97330
541.758.3000

What do you see the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness?

Currently, the biggest issues facing Corvallis regarding homelessness is the lack of a coordinated plan on how best to serve our unhoused community members. At this time, there is no strategic plan outlining policy, procedure, and best practices on how to serve the various populations of those experiencing homelessness in Corvallis. Although the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness (completed in 2009) summarizes service area's and there gaps, it does not layout policy and procedure. Furthermore, it is out of date and does not address current best practices used to successfully help the various populations in need.

Furthermore, the non-profit and community organizations dedicated to ending homelessness each follow their own missions. Because there are varying philosophies on how best to help the homeless there is unrest and confusion amongst, not only the clients, but the general population as well. Corvallis lacks a unified approach, one point of entry, and a true continuum of care. Before we can move forward with a working solution to minimize the number of people experiencing homelessness we, as a community, need to come to some sort of consensus on the type of services we would like to offer, as well as the number of individuals and families we feel our small town can accommodate.

What role do you think Corvallis City government should take in addressing issues with homelessness?

The City of Corvallis has both a fiscal and social obligation to support our unhoused community members. Therefore, I believe that the city government should take a leadership roll in addressing the issues with homelessness. Although it is not necessarily the job of the City Council to create or implement a strategic plan to serve the homeless population, it would be beneficial to have city government drive the effort.

What other agencies and organizations should have a role in addressing homelessness issues in our community and what should those roles be?

The agencies and organizations currently serving the homeless should work with the City of Corvallis to determine a strategic direction for services in our area. As the Executive Director of Community Outreach, I am confident that COI has the desire and ability to participate in the process of streamlining services and creating evidenced based practices that focus on helping all of our homeless community members.

Other

I have read the report submitted to the council by the City Manager. In my expert opinion, I believe that the questions posed and recommendations made by Mr. Shepard to the council are good. I would encourage the council to move forward with mandating the implementation of a strategic direction for homeless services offered in Corvallis.

As the Executive Director of one of the oldest and largest social service agencies in the mid-Willamette Valley I have the honor of serving the homeless, working poor and uninsured. Since Community Outreach first opened in 1971 we have served countless numbers of men, women and families who are facing homelessness. And, in my experience, the only thing they all have in common is no permanent address. Each individual has their own unique story and each person requires a specific set of social services to help them help themselves lead healthy and productive lives. In each case, homelessness is a circumstance, not a personality trait.

Yet, when we talk about those certain individuals destroying property, vandalizing our city, and committing crimes we label them "the homeless." They, are not the "the homeless", they are something much different than their label. Their housing status does not define them, their behavior does. As we continue to mislabel the behavior, we continue to discriminate against all of the homeless people in our community who are working daily to find permanent, stable housing in an upside down system.

Many of the people causing issues in our community are housed and many homeless people are responsible citizens. Your housing status does not make you disrespectful, aggressive, or entitled. It is a personal choice to behave as such. We, as a community, need to decide if we will tolerate such behavior from our citizens and visitors or if, as a community, expect for people to act in a considerate, dignified and respectful way regardless of housing status.

The conversation would sound very different if we used words to describe the behavior and not the housing status of an individual. We need to be aware of the language we use when talking about the behaviors of those individuals causing problems in our community. Once the conversation changes, so does the way that we address helping our homeless community members find stable, affordable housing. We begin talking about treatment for those suffering from addiction and we talk about mental health help for those who are experiencing mental illness. We are also able to address individuals committing crimes and hold them accountable for their behavior. Primarily, we stop using "homeless" as a way of blanketing a vast array of individuals into a preconceived idea of who we see them as being.

Holzworth, Carla

From: Kenny Lowe
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2015 1:43 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: City Council Work session (homelessness)
Attachments: Dear Corvallis City Council.pdf

Thank you for giving consideration to attached information.

Kenny Lowe

Dear Corvallis City Council,

The following is my input in regards to the upcoming work session with a focus on homelessness. I'd like to first thank you in advance for your efforts to meaningfully discuss and address homelessness. As some of you may know this is a subject I'm very passionate about. My passion comes from a unique perspective, which is informed by having had my own personal experience with homelessness and now having established myself within the Corvallis community as a valued professional in the human services field. As a result, I have significant education, training, and experience serving homeless and low-income populations. It is with this varied combination of learned and lived experience I would like you to consider my thoughts on this topic.

1)

If we are to meaningfully discuss and address homelessness we must first come to a common understanding of the "biggest issue facing Corvallis" in regards to homelessness. The biggest issue (and some would argue the only issue) to identify, diagnose, discuss, combat, and treat is **Poverty**. Poverty is defined in many ways but generally there is a consensus around it being "*the condition or state of having little or no money, goods, or means of support; it's the condition of being poor*". We see its effects described with terms like scarcity, destitute, or indigence. However it is defined, people in poverty are often unable to meet the most basic of needs of food, shelter, clothing or safety. With that being clarified, homelessness should be discussed as a mere symptom of this larger condition, which is poverty.

2)

I believe the Corvallis City Government's initial role is to acknowledge and define the main issue as Poverty; so addressing homelessness becomes a substantive discussion on whether we are to "treat the symptoms or cure the condition?" Continuing to treat and manage symptoms has its value, but I believe a community as exceptional as Corvallis understands the upstream versus downstream or intervention versus prevention discussion and when fully informed we'd seek a cure.

An example I use is discussing medicine. In the developed world we've almost eradicated and cured certain diseases like Polio or Small pox and made significant preventative strides in fighting Flu or even certain cancers thanks to the creation of vaccines. These medical advances would not have been possible had we focused exclusively on addressing, diagnosing, and treating a fever... a symptom. It is my conclusion that our work and specifically the City of Corvallis' role to reduce or eliminate homelessness must address poverty. I understand this may seem complex or challenging but having been born into and raised in generational/working class poverty, it has been my experience that breaking these cycles is possible. We have learned there is no "one size fits all" solution however we are fortunate there are numerous ways to combat and fight poverty and I welcome an opportunity to discuss this with you individually or collectively in the future.

3)

I believe ideally Government provides the structure and systems within a community that facilitate equal access and opportunity to the information needed to be successful and productive in order to prevent and/or address poverty. Quasi Government/ Community Action agencies then play a role in delivery of said information and non-profits and social service providers provide the safety net or entry point to supportive services in whatever fashion charitable gifts and grant funding allow. It's very similar to what we have now with the exception that currently not everyone is given equal access to the information needed to be successful. Not everyone's starting point is equal and the playing field isn't level. The wealthy and even middle class are at a significant advantage over the poor, who like myself appear lucky if they connect with the right people, places, and information needed to ascend up the socioeconomic ladder. It should be noted, this structure has historically disproportionately impacted marginalized populations such as women, the poor, and people of color who often intentionally were not welcomed into successful circles of influence.

4)

In summation, I have been inspired to do the work I do because of my experiences. I strongly believe most poverty and homelessness is preventable. I envision one day we will reflect back on our society and question why as a developed and civilized society we accepted and tolerated homelessness. Frankly, such indifference and tolerance of human suffering shows our ignorance as human beings. Like those that argue homelessness is a choice...I implore those who have not had this experience to leave the comfort of your home for just one night without resources to ease the burden of being alone without food or shelter. Navigate the service providers for your meals, blankets, coats, gloves, and clothing. Search endlessly for a dark alley or doorstep, bench, bridge or bush to shelter yourself for the evening. If you survive and are fortunate enough to have actually slept, wake up and "choose" to do it all again.

Sincerely ask yourself "why are people on this planet, in this country, in this state, in our community, **not** entitled to a space or place to call home? Where else in the existence of life does this happen? What is really stopping Corvallis from being truly exceptional, progressive, and innovative and being first to no longer accept homelessness as an option?

Thank you for your time and consideration in regards to addressing the symptom of homelessness and the much larger condition of Poverty in our community.

Respectfully,

Kenneth Ray Lowe Jr.

Corvallis, OR 97330

Holzworth, Carla

From: Holzworth, Carla
Sent: Thursday, November 19, 2015 4:52 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Emailing: Mike Wells 12-3-15 work session input.pdf
Attachments: Mike Wells 12-3-15 work session input.pdf

Your message is ready to be sent with the following file or link attachments:

Mike Wells 12-3-15 work session input.pdf

Note: To protect against computer viruses, e-mail programs may prevent sending or receiving certain types of file attachments. Check your e-mail security settings to determine how attachments are handled.

Mike Wells

Corvallis, Or. 97333

November 18, 2015

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NOV 18 2015

CITY MANAGERS OFFICE
CITY OF CORVALLIS

Corvallis Mayor, City Council and Fellow Citizens,

I have some input on the subject of Homelessness in Corvallis with some first-hand experience. I live within view of the current temporary shelter and spend time in the downtown area. I've done some research on the subject and spoke with professionals in the field including homeless service experts, police, fire, and government.

1. The biggest homeless issues facing Corvallis are the current temporary shelter on 4th Street run by Corvallis Housing First (CHF) AND their proposed mega-shelter. **CHF has started a growing problematic vicious cycle:** They are running a program type that is not recognized by experts in the field as a working model; serving high numbers (in one location) of high risk addicts and alcoholics with no sobriety requirements and without the necessary support programs or expertise. No one is doing this in our region. For this reason, we are experiencing a large influx of this small but very dangerous percentage of the homeless population. They are flooding into our town as word gets around that they can drink and drug and still have a free place to sleep and eat with little to no rules.

This vicious cycle would just keep growing and eventually the "mega-shelter" wouldn't be big enough either! Where does it end? This is not the answer to solving homelessness in Corvallis. In fact, it is just the opposite, it is growing the problem!

2. I think the City should take a role in homelessness at least at some level to insure that any programs meet standards in the field. That could be code based to limit how and where a shelter is run. There are currently few requirements for running a shelter at the City, State, or Federal level. The city should not "run" a shelter but have recognized standards requirements in place to insure they are run in a correct and compatible way. It's healthy for the City and the homeless.

The City has some real property that would be an appropriate location for a homeless center. Maybe that could be considered with the appropriate organization/s running it?

The City should not issue temporary or permanent permits or contribute to any organization in any way that is not following recommended programs in the field of homelessness.

Professionals are needed for input in any solutions. We can all come up with ideas and be a part of the solutions, but I'm not an expert and the City is not an expert. There are professionals out there that could be hired and consulted. This would be a small price to pay considering the extent of the problem. The City, County, State, organizations, and private businesses all have boards, commissions, and various other types of groups comprising of specialists that are consulted all the time. Could the City hire someone to be consulted? Could they create a board/commission with experts in the field as members of the group?

3. There are several organizations out there that are helping the homeless in positive ways through professional means. These are the types of organizations that should be contacted and partnered with for solutions.

4. Would it be possible to hold another workshop with input from the public in a month or two? I feel this was a "rushed" meeting in that the public had very little time to provide input.

Thank you for your consideration,

Mike Wells

Longtime Corvallis resident

***Other public input to Council for
December 3, 2015 Work Session***

From: Maggie Cooper
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2015 4:12 PM
To: Holzworth, Carla
Subject: Information for City Council Meeting 12-03-15 about the Homeless Shelter

Hi Ms. Holzworth,

I have attached a PDF document with information about the homeless shelter situation that I understand you will be forwarding to members of City Council. Would you mind checking that the file can be opened and letting me know one way or the other? I can re-send in a different format if I need to.

Thank you for your assistance,

Maggie Cooper

**CORVALLIS EMERGENCY HOMELESS SHELTER PROPOSAL
A SUGGESTION**

Premises:

No responsible community at the latitude and climate of Corvallis would decide not to have some sort of emergency shelter in the winter. It is too cold and wet to live outside in the winter months without some kind of shelter and not everyone has a place to go.

In extreme weather conditions (too cold or too hot) whether someone is drunk, high or otherwise impaired should not prevent him or her from getting into the emergency shelter. Saving their life trumps requiring sane and sober behavior.

The behavior of drunk, high, mentally ill people is highly unpredictable. It can be reasonable or range along a spectrum of troubling/disturbing/disgusting. Expecting that such individuals can change fails to account for the severity of their illness.

No average individual would seek to live in close proximity to a homeless shelter that admitted impaired individuals; the noise, the chaos and the mess would be constant, overwhelming and exhausting.

People are correct to have some concern for the *possible* dangers of interacting with the untreated mentally ill or sex offenders.

It won't matter where such a shelter is PERMANENTLY sited; the neighborhood involved will fight this with every bit of strength and resource they possess. They have everything valuable to lose; their homes, jobs, savings, sanity. If they lose their fight they will either leave while their property/business still has some value or *possibly* even take matters into their own hands. And thus the Blight begins....

No solution that elevates some individuals at the expense of others is ever sustainable. Only when the solution is fair to everyone (both the things we enjoy and the burdens we carry) will people stop trying to gain advantage over others who in turn do the same. The needs of everyone get lost in the bickering.

Proposals:

The shelter would not be permanently sited. Instead it would be moved each year to a different ward of the city and housed in a portable building (think modular classroom with bathroom). Location within hosting ward would be the decision of the ward involved but wards would be encouraged to consider not placing it in the same place each time. In the winter the Drop-In Center could be housed in the same building (furniture moved around) or mobile as well (think large RV). Transportation of the homeless would involve a minivan owned by the shelter or public bus system. In the summer the drop in shelter would be moved to different (not the same place all the time) locations to avoid congregation and exhausting a particular neighborhood.

Because it is not fair to ask people to accept individuals into their neighborhood who might be dangerous to them and the homeless certainly don't enjoy being shunned either, admittance into the shelter would require that CPD scrutinize the person for active warrants and warrants. Anyone in violation of the law would be arrested (think what this would do to the magnet effect once it becomes word on the street). Those without an active police record would be given visible proof (hand stamp) that they are an individual staying at the shelter who is not a criminal and therefore not dangerous, just homeless.

At least 1/3 of positions on the board of directors for whatever agency is administering the emergency shelter would be citizens from the ward and include the city councilor representing that ward. The ward hosting the shelter would thus have input into the actions of the shelter and be informed of upcoming plans/problems.

It's the numbers that make this proposal work. Each ward would be asked to host the emergency shelter for 5-7 months once every 9 years. While no one would agree to share their neighborhood with the homeless day after disruptive day forever, 5-7 months every 9 years, is not a burden I think most people in this community would refuse. Because it would be in your own neighborhood, only a short-term event and new I think more people would volunteer decreasing the burden on the administering agency. The trouble of homelessness would be more visible to citizens who might not otherwise learn about them. No business should close and no one's property values should drop because of a 5-7 month disruption every 9 years. Finally, rented portable buildings, RV's and minivans are way less expensive than a \$ 2.4 million permanent building, money that could be spent where the need is more desperate and the situation more dire.

Conclusion:

It is an issue of fairness. If citizens of Corvallis wish to enjoy the sense of well being that goes with being a community that provides an emergency shelter then we as a community need to share the burden of providing that shelter. To dump that difficult/disruptive/toxic burden on one neighborhood so that none of us have to be even slightly inconvenienced in the least seems, at best, to be rock bottom problem solving at best (let's screw the neighbors) or cannibalistic at worst (who cares if they lose their jobs and home, thank God it's not in my neighborhood). But by abandoning fair treatment of all, it *could easily* end up in your next because now we have established that the way Corvallis solves its problems is to screw some of its citizens while asking others to do nothing.

I decided to get involved during the August meeting of Citizens for Protecting Corvallis when the first speaker from the audience, a mother, related that both she and her 9 year old daughter had been the object of sexually suggestive catcalls from drunk homeless men while they waited for the school bus on Western. What kind of community approves of a 9 year old girl learning about the ugly aspects of sex from drunken homeless men day after day while waiting for the bus?

Respectfully submitted,

Maggie Cooper

Corvallis, OR 97330

-----Original Message-----

From: Maggie Cooper

Sent: Sunday, November 29, 2015 11:55 PM

To: Holzworth, Carla

Subject: Completed addition to Proposal for Homeless Shelter sent Last week

I have a final number to add to the original proposal I sent last week. 100%. Of the ~12 citizens of Corvallis I asked about how they might feel about a homeless shelter in their ward with police vetting of the people staying in the shelter & ward representation on the board of directors 100% said "I could do that". No wavering or additional conditions. Astonishing really.

I expect City Council to look after the issue of fairness to everyone & the financial investments that the city has made in itself. Because the homeless shelter is a unique neighbor I would like to see this as a city wide decision with representation for all affected, not simply the concerns of a private charity responsive only to those they serve.

Thank you,

Maggie Cooper

Sent from my iPhone

From: jen [mailto:jen@oregonwildlife.org]
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 7:40 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: testimony for CC work session

Dear Ms. Holzworth,

Attached, please find a letter to the Mayor and City Council for consideration during their December 3rd work session on homelessness in Corvallis.

Thank you very much,

Jennifer

Jennifer Gervais, Ph.D.
Wildlife Ecologist
Oregon Wildlife Institute
Corvallis, Oregon

(541)-757-9041
jen@oregonwildlife.org

Corvallis, OR 97330
541-757-9041

November 30, 2015

Dear Mayor Traber and Members of the City Council,

We appreciate the opportunity to provide input regarding the growing issue of homelessness in the city of Corvallis. Although we no longer live within the city's limits, we still own and rent property in the Avery Helms district downtown, a few blocks from the temporary shelter site. Even before we moved in 2008, the quality of life in our neighborhood was beginning to decline from the increasing presence of people who were drunk or high, scattering trash, committing petty vandalism, and occasionally harassing residents and their children. The community faces a difficult challenge in making sure that all of our residents have their fundamental needs for food, water, shelter, and health care met, while not destroying the vibrancy of the downtown neighborhoods, parks, and business district. This is the biggest challenge to addressing this problem.

We believe that we first need to understand the causes behind homelessness before we can adequately address them, because there will likely need to be many strategies aimed at those causes. Homelessness is clearly not just a local problem, and therefore local action alone, while necessary, will not be sufficient. Seeking to coordinate with other communities and county and state governmental agencies will likely be the most effective and resource-efficient approach.

The City first needs to identify what issues are primary in causing the homelessness in our community, and then choose what root causes can best be addressed at the City level with the tools and resources available. This may mean creating more incentives to provide lower-income housing, providing more information regarding available services to help families in particular avoid becoming homeless, addiction treatment, and determining what type of assistance for the long-term homeless is most appropriate. We should certainly be working very hard to prevent families with children from losing housing, as the negative consequences are likely to have life-long repercussions.

Although community groups and non-profits have important roles to play in addressing social issues, I think the recent controversy over the shelter demonstrates the danger of relying solely on good intentions to address these issues. There is no substitute for exploring what other communities have tried, and finding out what has worked, the circumstances under which strategies were successful, and just as importantly, what has not worked. Although there is disagreement in any professional field, any attempts to address these issues should be done according to best established practices so that efforts actually resolve homelessness rather than exacerbate its negative impacts, as too often has been the case in the past. Degrading our parks and public facilities, allowing situations where people are uncomfortable going to their jobs in downtown businesses or in patronizing them, or further degrading the quality of life in our oldest neighborhoods are not part of any effective solution.

We feel that Corvallis has great reserves of goodwill and social conscience that can be tapped to help people who have clearly fallen on very hard times. We believe that thoughtful, well-researched programs designed to break the cycle of events that too often leads to homelessness will be supported by our community, but that proposed programs must demonstrate that they are building on what has been learned in both academic research and practical experience in other communities.

Thank you for your consideration,

Jennifer Gervais
Dan Rosenberg

From: Deb Ball
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 8:30 AM
To: City Recorder
Subject: Homeless

To help the homeless Corvallis needs to help programs that have proven successful in helping the homeless get off the streets. The housing first model, mental health/addiction services have proven successful. Large shelters have not, they are enablers. We should not endanger the livability of our downtown and the vitality of our businesses by putting in a 90 bed Mega Shelter, come one come all downtown. You only need to visit other cities that have done this to see how the area around them becomes blighted and businesses close.

The city could allow zoning changes, taxes credits, waive permit fees, bus route changes and anything else to do the following:

1. Locate programs in industrial areas like Albany has done.
2. Provide low cost housing, of which we have precious little, so we can offer housing first model.
3. Mental health services and addiction services. The time has come for our society to consider removing those whose mental health and addictions leave them a danger themselves to in-house treatment programs.
4. Assistance and support for those who are able use our current safety net programs, SSI, Food Stamps, Welfare, Unemployment and Housing Assistance, etc.

Sincerely,
Deborah Ball

From: "Paul Cauthorn"

To: "mayorandcitycouncil" <mayorandcitycouncil@corvallisoregon.gov>, "mark shepard" <Mark.Shepard@corvallisoregon.gov>

Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 11:06:59 AM

Subject: Nuisance Property: 4th Street Homeless Shelter

Hello,

These photos were taken around the Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition's shelter on 4th Street. The first photo was taken at 6:46pm on November 20th. The second was taken at 10:06pm on November 20th. Third was take the next morning around 10am.

What you can see is someone sleeping next to the shelter prior to it opening and then later moving to sleep on private property next to a home in our neighborhood. The next morning they are still there.

The shelter is attracting people to this location. This person was not provided services by the shelter for some reason and then ends up trespassing on nearby private property.

The shelter is a nuisance property. This is one of many examples.



Paul Cauthorn



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NOV 02 2015

First United Methodist Church

1165 NW Monroe Avenue
Corvallis, OR 97330

CITY MANAGERS OFFICE
CITY OF CORVALLIS

October 18-25, 2015

Governor Kate Brown
160 State Capitol
900 Court St. NE
Salem, OR 97301-4047

Senator Sara Gelser
900 Court St. NE, S-405
Salem, OR 97301

Rep. Dan Rayfield
900 Court St. NE, H-375
Salem, OR 97301

Mayor Biff Traber
PO Box 1083
Corvallis, OR 97339-1083

Dear Governor Kate Brown, Senator Sara Gelser, Representative Dan Rayfield and Corvallis Mayor Traber:

As members and friends of First United Methodist Church of Corvallis, Oregon, we believe that Oregon can end homelessness, just as Utah has. We urge you to explore their example which has virtually ended chronic homelessness by providing the homeless people with homes.

Utah figured out that emergency room and jail time for the homeless were costing more than providing housing would cost. So Utah began providing housing with no strings attached (thus saving the counterproductive effects and the high costs of attaching any strings). (http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-utah-housing-first-20150524-story.html)

While previously the federal government has been helping, and some cities have been taking action, efforts are far too limited, and are often directed exclusively at providing housing for veterans. If you're homeless but you didn't join the military, some of these programs will refuse to help you.

Recently Utah officials announced that they had reduced by 91% the ranks of the chronically homeless — defined as someone who has spent at least one year full-time on the streets — and are now approaching "functional zero."

In 2005, when Utah state officials began placing people in permanent housing, they counted 1,932 chronically homeless. Today, with 1,764 people housed, that number has plummeted to just 178 statewide. And Utah are working with those remaining ones.

"We know these individuals by name, know their situation," said Gordon Walker, director of the state Housing and Community Development Division. "And we can help them move out of chronic homelessness, if they choose. People once had to change their lives to become housed, Now we give them housing first so they can make changes if they want to."

The cost of providing an apartment and social work for a client in Utah's Housing First program is \$11,000 annually, while the average price of hospital visits and jail for trouble makers on the street is nearly \$17,000 a year.

In Housing First, clients pay \$50 a month or 30% of their income, whichever is more. Said Walker: "It's not just more compassionate — it's cheaper."

Providing empty homes to the homeless in Corvallis and in all of Oregon could costs less than emergency room and jail cells can cost. Basic compassion demands that we act on a successful solution when presented with it. We urge you to work on this. It's time for Oregon to provide every person with a home.

Thank you for considering our comments. We hope to hear from you soon regarding this situation.

Most sincerely,

Members and friends of Corvallis, Oregon First United Methodist Church:

SIGNATURE PRINTED name Address (street, city & zip)
1. Marilyn L. Belcher
2. Andy Belcher
3. Sheri Puckette
4. Barbara Potter

SIGNATURE

PRINTED name

Address (street, city, zip)

- 5. ? Loana Simpson
- 6. Valerie White
- 7. Jim Swinyard
- 8. Marge Stevens
- 9. Marian G. Veley
- 10. Edith L. Koenig
- 11. Tracy D. Koenig
- 12. Stanley Jones
- 13. Sherrill Wilford Argue
- 14. Virginia Britton
- 15. Sara Power
- 16. Timothy Stover
- 17. Greta Brooks
- 18. NANNY Maxwell
- 19. Joseph A. Rich

20. J MARION WOGAMAN

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November 24, 2015

TO: Carla Holzworth, City Recorder

FROM: John and Glenna Lopez

Res: Corvallis
Mail: PO Box , Corvallis, OR 97339

RE: Request for Input Regarding Homelessness in Corvallis

It is our opinion that the biggest issue facing Corvallis is the *location* of the proposed mega shelter at 530 SW 4th Street. That location is within the downtown business district and adjacent to a registered historic residential district. This is an inappropriate location for the large client group that they are proposing to serve. We feel the city is not looking after the safety and livability of neighborhoods or businesses; which is their job.

Sincerely,

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NOV 24 2015

CITY MANAGERS OFFICE
CITY OF CORVALLIS

NOV 30 2015

CITY MANAGERS OFFICE
CITY OF CORVALLIS

Prohibited activities on State Highway Right-of-way, ORD 734.020.0095, lists “Camping or staying overnight.” “Violation will subject the violating party to a possible citation for criminal trespass.”

The Corvallis Municipal Code, Section 5.01.130 says “No person shall sleep in any park between the hours of 10:00 pm and 6:00 am, except as provided in subsection 3. The City Manager may issue permits or designate areas for the use of tents, shelter half, motor homes, vehicles, campers, or trailers .etc..

Every person who is on publicly owned property , whether sheltered or not, has a right under the US Constitution to be on the property, according to the US constitution. Our right to be on public property cannot be taken away. Check with the ACLU expert on the subject if you don't believe this.

The biggest issues are 1. Where on public property can a homeless person stay at any time of day or night?

2. What kind of portable shelter, such as a tent, be used and in what part of public property?

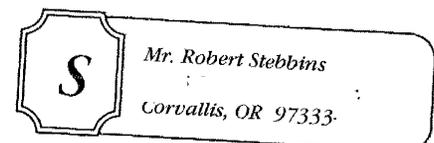
3. Where can a homeless person use a toilet, or, if there isn't one, where to eliminate human waste?

4. Can homeless persons occupancy of public property be limited to places where such use does not interfere with public use by persons who are not homeless?

5. How can the rules pertaining to who can be where be established and controlled?

6. Can homeless persons be restricted from parts of public property where their presence would negatively impact activities on said private property?

7. If we concede that everyone has a natural right to exist somewhere, how can their existence be denied on both public and private property?





CARLA
For council for
12/3 web session.
Bj

Date: October 23, 2014
To: Mayor and City Council
From: Stephanie Jennings, Grants Manager
Subject: Update on Efforts to Address Homelessness

Over the past two years, the City of Eugene along with governmental and community partners have taken a number of steps to address the needs of persons currently experiencing homelessness and to also prevent homelessness. The following memo includes summaries of: 1) ongoing services; 2) specific actions that have occurred over the past two years resulting in expanded capacity; 3) regional opportunities and actions under development; and 4) future decisions and actions to expand access to safe, affordable housing.

Summary of Ongoing Services

Community partners continue to operate a range of core services to assist homeless persons and those at risk of homelessness. These services are summarized below.

- Continued Support for Social Services – Eugene committed over \$1.2 million in CDBG and General Fund dollars to the Human Services Commission to support critical social services for people in poverty. These resources are combined with other federal, state, and local sources to support a range of general and specialized social services including: 1) Community Service Centers in four locations for low-income persons; 2) three homeless access centers for singles, families, and youth; 3) hunger relief services including food box distribution and meal sites; 4) early childhood programs; and 5) cultural and linguistic access.
- Shelter Services and Rapid Rehousing – A range of emergency, transitional and rapid rehousing services are provided by Eugene Mission, ShelterCare, St. Vincent de Paul, Looking Glass, Catholic Community Services, Laurel Hill, Hosea Youth Services, and WomenSpace. A list of programs and contact information is provided in Attachment A – Housing and Shelter Services.
- Egan Warming Center – For single persons and couples without children, Egan Warming Center has offered shelter on nights when the temperature drops below 30 degrees. This service receives support through Human Services Commission (HSC) and relies heavily on a cadre of volunteers and donated spaces for overnight shelter. Egan Warming Shelter was open for 19 nights last winter and provides 5731 beds and 11,462 meals. Volunteers provided 13,802 hours of support for this service.
- Interfaith Night Shelter Program – For families with children, the Interfaith Night Shelter Program provides overnight shelter and access to a daytime service center. The program is made possible through a collaboration of over 30 faith communities and serves as many as 10 families per night throughout the school year.

- Car Camping Program - The City of Eugene's Car Camping program, run in partnership with St Vincent de Paul, currently hosts 74 people on 36 sites, both public and private. Sites are available for camping vehicles, tents and conestoga huts.
- Continued Support for Emergency Home Repair Program – Eugene continues to offer emergency assistance to very low-income homeowners and manufactured unit owners for critical electrical, plumbing, and roofing repairs. In the past year, 32 households received assistance through this program and most recipients of this assistance are at risk of homelessness.

Summary of Recent Actions by the City of Eugene

Over the past two years, governmental and community partners have taken a number of specific steps to address the community's capacity to address the needs of homeless persons. Additional capacity was created to provide emergency temporary shelter for 60 people. In addition, 114 units of permanent and transitional housing were completed and 101 units are under development. Each activity is summarized below.

- Opportunity Village – In December 2012, Council took action to locate a pilot project for low-cost micro housing on City owned property. The site was developed with 29 micro housing units and common bath, kitchen and gathering spaces. The site has capacity to serve up to 35 people at any one time and has served 58 residents since its creation.
- Rest Stops – In September 2013, Council took action to create the rest stop pilot program on city-owned sites located at the intersections of Garfield & Roosevelt and Chambers & Northwest Expressway. These rest stops offer overnight shelter in conestoga huts and tents for up to 30 people and are managed by Community Supported Shelter. A third rest stop that can accommodate an additional 15 people will open by early December.
- Bothy Cottage – Sponsors completed the development of Bothy Cottage, a five bedroom group home for female ex-offenders with children, using \$281,290 in HOME funds provided by the City of Eugene. This population is at extreme risk for homelessness following incarceration due to limited employment opportunities, no recent rental history, poor credit, and no money for deposits.
- Stellar Apartments – Developed by St. Vincent de Paul with an array of local and state subsidies, Stellar Apartments adds 54 units to the affordable housing stock including 14 units set aside for persons who served in the armed forces or national guard.
- Willakenzie Crossing – Developed by Cornerstone Community Housing with an array of local and state subsidies, Willakenzie Crossing adds 56 units of affordable housing including 16 units set aside for persons with developmental disabilities.
- Bascom Village – St. Vincent de Paul and Housing and Community Services of Lane County will develop 101 units of affordable housing on the County Farm landbank site. The first phase of the project with 53 units is currently under construction. The second phase is awaiting tax credits from the State and is expected to break ground in Summer 2015.
- Lindholm Service Station – The City of Eugene granted St. Vincent de Paul almost \$190,000 to make critical improvements to the Lindholm Center Service Station to improve the Center's ability to prepare and serve hot meals.

- Looking Glass New Roads – The City of Eugene granted Looking Glass almost \$250,000 for acquisition and rehabilitation of property located at 931 West 7th to expand services for homeless youth. The property was acquired in 2010 and the rehabilitation was completed in September 2012.

Summary of Regional Projects and Actions under Development

A number of regional efforts are currently underway to augment existing services. The newly formed Poverty and Homelessness Board (PHB) has provided an opportunity for many community agencies to form teams to advance new projects and programs. The PHB will hold a special meeting to discuss winter strategies in late October or early November. Other PHB efforts that are underway are described below:

- Housing First Project – Current services and housing options are quite limited for chronically homeless persons with dual diagnoses of mental health and substance abuse. A facility to serve this population, with no preconditions to occupancy, requires significant operating resources to fund the necessary services. A committee has formed under the auspices of the PHB to create a harm-reduction facility with a goal of serving 50 individuals.
- Youth in Transition Project – This program would provide shelter for up to 24 youth who are unable to remain at home or in foster care and divert youth from the criminal justice system. A committee has formed under the auspices of the PHB to create this facility.
- Veterans Homelessness – A number of entities have started to more closely coordinate efforts to address veterans homelessness. Additional grant resources awarded to St. Vincent de Paul offer a new set of opportunities for reducing homelessness among this population. A committee has formed under the auspices of the PHB to coordinate efforts.

In addition, there have been some shifts in the availability of services for homeless persons in crisis. These changes are summarized below.

- Homeless Medical Respite Program – Following the loss of funding for Royal Avenue Crisis Respite, ShelterCare has announced that the facility will be used for the Homeless Medical Respite Program. This is a partnership between ShelterCare, PeaceHealth, and Trillium to provide housing and services to recently discharged homeless persons who have experienced an acute medical crisis. The facility will serve up to 19 people at any one time for up to 30 days. The City Eugene previously provided CDBG funds for the rehabilitation of the Royal Avenue facility.
- Transition of Mental Health Crisis Intervention – Trillium and Lane County have been working to develop new strategies for helping homeless persons experiencing a mental health crisis. Additional information was shared in a presentation by Bruce Abel at the October 16th Poverty and Homelessness Board meeting. At this time Trillium is tracking data to determine the impacts of the closure of the Royal Avenue Crisis Respite facility.

The PHB meets the third Thursday of each month from 12:00 to 1:30 at the Serbu Center. Agenda and meeting materials are available at

<http://www.lanecounty.org/Departments/HHS/HSC/Pages/PovertyandHomelessnessBoard.aspx>

Future Decisions and Actions

In coming months there are several items that will come before Council for decision and action. These items are summarized below.

- Supplemental Funding for Car Camping and Eugene Service Station – As a part of Supplemental Budget #1, Council will consider a staff proposal to provide additional one time funds to St. Vincent de Paul for an expansion of the homeless car camping program (\$50,000) and for restoration of weekend hours at the Eugene Service Station (\$75,000). The Supplemental Budget will be presented to Council on December 8, 2014.
- Eugene-Springfield 2015 Consolidated Plan – Every five years, Eugene and Springfield must adopt a plan to direct the use of federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds. These funds have been largely used to support affordable housing, human services, economic development/job creation, and improvements to low-income neighborhoods. Over the next years, staff estimates Eugene will be eligible to receive about \$9.5 million in CDBG and HOME funds. Council will hold an initial work session on this topic in late October. The Cities of Eugene and Springfield must adopt their selected goals and strategies by April 2015 and the Plan must be submitted to HUD by May 2015.
- 2015 Affordable Housing Request for Proposals – This RFP was released in July and generated a proposal from NEDCO and Looking Glass to acquire a 12 unit apartment building in the Whiteaker neighborhood. The units would provide affordable rental housing to very low income youth without parental supports. This project would need HOME funds as well as a Low-Income Tax Exemption to make it feasible. Staff anticipate coming to Council in December with a recommendation for project funding.
- Low-Income Rental Housing Property Tax Exemption (LIRHPTE) - City Council will be asked to approve a 20 year LIRHPTE tax exemption for Bascom Village Phase I. The 53-unit affordable housing development providing rental housing to individuals and families earning at or below 50% of the Area Median Income.
- Multi-Unit Property Tax Exemption (MUPTE) – Although the primary focus of MUPTE is not affordable housing, Council will be considering program revisions that have a proposed fee that would be dedicated to affordable housing or emergency shelter needs. The fee would generate a local, flexible source of funding not constrained by the regulations associated with shrinking federal resources.

Questions or comments can be directed to Stephanie Jennings, Grants Manager, at 541.682.5529 or at stephanie.a.jennings@ci.eugene.or.us.

Housing and Shelter Services

Housing and Shelter services specifically for People with Serious Mental Illness:

Service	Location	Agency	Subpopulations	Contact
HOUSING, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	177 Day Island Road, Eugene, OR 97401	HACSA Shelter Plus Care		(541) 682-3755
SUPPORTED HOUSING SERVICES	2145 Centennial Plaza, Eugene, OR 97401	LAUREL HILL		(541) 485-6340
HOUSING, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	941 W 7th Avenue Eugene, OR 97402	LOOKING GLASS New Roads Access Center	Youth	(541) 686-4310 Main phone
HOUSING, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1062 Main St Springfield, OR 97477	SHELTERCARE Brethren Housing	Serves homeless and non-homeless households	(541) 726-8125
HOUSING, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	2988 Oak St Eugene, OR 97405	SHELTERCARE Hawthorn Program	Serves homeless and non-homeless households	(541) 343-4070
HOUSING, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	995 W 7th Ave Eugene, OR 97402	SHELTERCARE Riverbend Supportive Community		(541) 302-9195
HOUSING, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1062 Main Street Springfield, OR 97477	SHELTERCARE Shankle Safe Haven		(541) 302-9195

Homeless housing programs available to the general population including People with Serious Mental Illness:

Service	Location	Agency	Subpopulations	Contact
EMERGENCY SHELTER	Physical site Varies Mailing: 456 Hwy 99N Eugene, Oregon 97402	EGAN WARMING SHELTER		(541) 680-6747
EMERGENCY SHELTER	1542 W 1st Avenue Eugene, OR 97402	EUGENE MISSION		(541) 344-3251
EMERGENCY SHELTER	834 Monroe Street Eugene, OR 97402	HOSEA YOUTH SERVICES	Drop In Center: 12-22 years old	(541) 344-5583

Service	Location	Agency	Subpopulations	Contact
EMERGENCY SHELTER & DAY CENTER	1995 Amazon Pkwy Eugene, OR 97405	ST. VINCENT DE PAUL – First Place Family Center	Families with children under the age of 18.	(541) 342-7728
EMERGENCY SHELTER	1577 Pearl Street Suite 400 Upstairs Eugene, OR 97401	WOMENSPACE	Available to all survivors of intimate partner violence, their children and their support people	(541) 485-8232
HOUSING, SHELTER	969 Hwy 99N Eugene, OR 97402	SHELTERCARE -- Family Housing Program	Homeless adults with children under 18.	(541) 689-7156
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	2890 Chad Drive Eugene, OR 97408	ST. VINCENT DE PAUL OF LANF COUNTY Connections Transitional Housing	Families with minor children living with them. Must be homeless and low-income.	(541) 687-5820 ext. 157
RAPID REHOUSING	(541) 686-4310 Main phone	CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICES McKenzie Rapid Rehousing	Homeless adults with children under 18.	(541) 345-3628 ext. 321
RAPID REHOUSING	941 W 7th Avenue Eugene, OR 97402	LOOKING GLASS McKenzie Rapid Rehousing	Youth	(541) 686-4310
RAPID REHOUSING	969 Hwy 99N Eugene, OR 97402	SHELTERCARE Cascades	Medically fragile adults without children	(541) 689-7156
RAPID REHOUSING	969 Hwy 99N Eugene, OR 97402	SHELTERCARE McKenzie Rapid Rehousing	Homeless adults with children under 18.	(541) 689-7156
RAPID REHOUSING	969 Hwy 99N Eugene, OR 97402	SHELTERCARE – Temporary Housing for Homeless Families	Homeless adults with children under 18.	(541) 689-7156 -
RAPID REHOUSING	1995 Amazon Pkwy Eugene, OR 97405	ST. VINCENT DE PAUL First Place Family Center	Families with children under the age of 18.	(541) 342-7728
RAPID REHOUSING	450 Hwy 99, Eugene, OR 97402	ST. VINCENT DE PAUL Eugene Service Station	Homeless adults without children.	(541) 461-8688
RAPID REHOUSING	1577 Pearl Street Suite 400 Upstairs Eugene, OR 97401	WOMENSPACE Rapid Rehousing	Available to all survivors of intimate partner violence, their children and their support people	(541) 485 8232

Holzworth, Carla

From: Shepard, Mark
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 5:51 PM
To: Holzworth, Carla
Subject: FW: Error in City Manager's "Homeless in Corvallis" memo

Hi Carla,

Can you add this to what goes to the Council for Thursday night. Thanks.

mark

From: Mullens, Carrie **On Behalf Of** City Manager
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 4:29 PM
To: Shepard, Mark
Subject: FW: Error in City Manager's "Homeless in Corvallis" memo

From: Jan Napack
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 1:32 PM
To: City Manager
Cc: Ward 1
Subject: Error in City Manager's "Homeless in Corvallis" memo

Greetings,

I wanted to point out a small, but potentially important, error in the memo "Homeless in Corvallis" that was released this morning as part of the electronic packet for the December 3 Council work session.

In the first paragraph on page 5 of the memo (page 12 of the packet) is the following statement:

"The location of the winter shelter has varied but since the Coalition's purchase of a building at 530 SW 4th Street in November of 2013, it has operated at this location."

Although the statement is technically "not untrue", the phrasing may mislead some to think 2013 was the first year for the downtown site. The building was actually rented out to the Coalition the prior year with operations commencing on November 11, 2012.

This information can be viewed at:

http://www.gazettetimes.com/news/local/last-ditch-effort-saves-shelter/article_3699d2ae-255a-11e2-bbbe-001a4bcf887a.html

Best,

Jan Napack

Disclaimer: This e-mail message may be a public record of the City of Corvallis. The contents may be subject to public disclosure under Oregon Public Records Law and subject to the State of Oregon Records Retention Schedules. (OAR:166.200.0200-405)

Holzworth, Carla

From: City Recorder
Sent: Tuesday, December 01, 2015 8:13 AM
To: Mayor (External Website Publishing); Ward 1; Ward 2; Ward 3; Ward 4; Ward 5; Ward 6; Ward 7; Ward 8; Ward 9
Subject: FW: Down Town HOMELESS SHELTER

From: Ken Pastega
Sent: Monday, November 30, 2015 4:16 PM
To: City Recorder
Subject: FW: Down Town HOMELESS SHELTER

Mayor Biff Traber and City Council Members,

I am sending this email with a Great concern for the future livability of the City of Corvallis. Hopefully the Legacy of this administration is not tarnished by the decision of allowing First Housing to build a Homeless shelter on 4th Street of our fine city.

After a business meeting in Portland I thought about the comparisons of the Portland River front on the Willamette River, Burnside and the current proposal of First Housing homeless shelter on 4th Street in Corvallis.

I was going for a run in the early morning from the Marriott next to the Portland water front park and after less than a mile turned around. Feeling unsure for my safety I returned to the Marriott and used their exercise Equipment.

Both the cities of Corvallis and Portland have the same beautiful Willamette river running though there communities. The only difference is the environment has been changed in Portland and that environment is not acceptable in Corvallis.

In comparing Corvallis to Bend and I am sure the Mayor and City Council would not allow a Homeless shelter to build in downtown and degraded the Livability of their community.

It seems the Mayor and council are in place to protect the quality of life of the downtown residents and create a safe environment for our community.

The Corvallis Police department reported to the Corvallis Advisory Board which I have served on for going on four years how their efforts to control the Corvallis Parks and return them to a safe family environment has been successful. It is also interesting that I have requested TWICE that the Corvallis Advisory Board review the First housing purposed site for this advisory to review with no success. We have reviewed Hotels, apartment structures and new business activities downtown. This project seem to be denied this Boards opinion and the project has an inside track, while disregarding public input.

After attending a community meeting at the Corvallis Library I was appalled at the City not stopping this proposed First Housing site in its tracks. I had just come from a Rotary function of feeding disabled Corvallis residence. A large number of Rotary members attended the meeting.

Answering your questions;

1. Your allowing this facility to be build downtown will bring a large group of homeless to Corvallis downtown and have a negative effect on the residents and businesses located in this area.
2. I think there is a need but not downtown. The airport or across the river which has been proposed with Bus service to either location at no charge.
3. All agency's serving the homeless should be involved. Community OutReach, CARDV. Good Samaritan, Corvallis Clinic, Grace Center, Jackson Street Youth Shelter, just to name some examples.

I have lived in this community for 55 years and our family supports many Non-Profits in this Great Corvallis community because we are very passionate about the livability here. We would not support any Downtown Shelter at this time. The Pastega Foundation now supports over 22 non-profit in Corvallis and will continue to.

Even though their intentions are good, I feel the Board of First Housing has been insensitive to the Downtown Community concerns and needs, regarding this project. This is simply not a good fit for our community.

The future Livability of Corvallis is in your hands Please make the decision not to allow a Downtown shelter in the Beautiful downtown Corvallis.

Yours Truly
Ken Pastega

Mike Wells

Corvallis, Or. 97333

November 19, 2015

Corvallis Mayor, City Council and Fellow Citizens,

RECEIVED

NOV 19 2015

CITY MANAGERS OFFICE
CITY OF CORVALLIS

The County Assessor is now starting to lower assessed real estate value for the downtown area with the homeless situation specifically named as a factor. Values will continue to drop if the influx of homeless is encouraged further by the "Corvallis Housing First" organization and their inexpertly run shelter located on 4th St. I would hope you see the urgency in this situation and look at things with eyes wide open.

Please see the included 2 page flyer for important bullet points to consider regarding the current homeless situation.

Also included is a copy of an initiative petition to modify the City Charter. This is a great way to expedite a needed charter change. I know it would take too long for government wheels to turn, so please support this initiative that's already in place.

A copy of it is also available on the City website:

<http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/index.aspx?page=1893>

Thank you,



Mike Wells

Old guy that likes Corvallis and livability.

HOMELESS SHELTER IN OUR DOWNTOWN ?

Corvallis Housing First (CHF) is proposing to build a large 2 story permanent “wet” shelter in our downtown that spans two city lots! They have been running a temporary winter shelter in an old building located at 530 SW 4th St for the past 3 winters.

- Over the last 3 years there has been an increasing impact on livability and city services (police, EMS, parks & rec, etc.) costing the city/taxpayers.
- Homeless persons with chronic alcohol/drug addictions make up less than 13% of the homeless population, yet that is the primary population that CHF is ultimately serving.
- Rural or industrial settings can allow for a more complete program than what is being proposed which is just a warehousing style program; in at 7pm out at 7am. The proposed program has no control over the behavior of the chronic homeless once they leave the building, thus impacting the downtown and neighborhoods in the area.
- A program for chronic homeless with addictions should not be within close proximity to stores selling alcohol. There are 3 within very close proximity to the location.
- Services should be dispersed throughout the city rather than a mega-shelter at a single location. Professionals in the field agree on this.
- Has the City of Corvallis looked to see what other cities have done to cope with their homeless population?
- The City of Corvallis has not done a professional comprehensive study looking at the continuum of services Corvallis already offers for the homeless population and what services are still needed. Is an overlap of services being created due to lack of oversight? Is there data to support the need of a mega shelter? Is CHF qualified to run a program like this?
- Cities around the country are working to get shelters out of their business districts. People have stopped doing business in these areas. Shelters dealing with homeless persons with chronic alcohol/drug addictions should be located away from school bus stops, schools, residential neighborhoods, and city centers.
- The City of Corvallis is not looking after the safety and livability of neighborhoods or businesses; which is their job.

- The proposed shelter would be staffed primarily by volunteers. The staffing for a program dealing with this challenging population needs to be highly skilled, NOT volunteers. CHF does not have the qualifications to run a program of this type.
 - There is no indication CHF would have the funding to sustain a continuing program once the building is built, or supply the needed services for the type of program they attempt to run.
 - No one is stating that the homeless person with chronic alcohol/drug addictions should not be helped. They should be helped in the right way.
-

This ill-conceived plan would affect our City's livability and safety. Please help! Let your voice be heard in as many ways as possible:

- Sign the petition to add an initiative to the ballot to amend the City charter; "Charter Amendment to Restrict Locations of Certain Homeless Shelters". If you haven't met a signature gatherer yet, the petition signature sheet can also be accessed via this web site with instructions for completing it:
<http://www.protectingcorvallis.org>
- Help gather signatures for the above petition:
ProtectingCorvallis@Gmail.com
[541-513-8151](tel:541-513-8151)
- Contact your City Councilor for the ward you live in and express your concern:
<http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/index.aspx?page=721>
- Contact your Neighborhood Association:
<http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/index.aspx?page=1127>
- Visit this web site for more information: <http://www.protectingcorvallis.org>
- Write letters to the editors of local papers.
- Share information with neighbors, friends, and colleagues.
- Send donations made out to "Citizens for Protecting Corvallis".
Mail to: (All contributions are strictly confidential)
Citizens for Protecting Corvallis
PO Box 312
Corvallis, OR 97339

Thank You! Page 463-cp

PETITION TO RESTRICT LOCATION OF HOMELESS SHELTERS

BE IT ENACTED, Corvallis Electors propose amending the Corvallis City Charter by adding within CHAPTER 10: Miscellaneous, Section 59, as follows:

1. Preamble

- a. This charter amendment is intended to restrict the location of certain homeless shelters servicing high risk populations in order to preserve the safety and livability of our community, and to support the City's long-term goals for a vibrant Corvallis.

2. Definitions

- a. A "homeless shelter" means a facility designed to provide overnight accommodation to indigent persons and which contains at least 10 beds or equivalent sleeping space.
- b. "High-risk population" means persons who stay in homeless shelters and who have chronic drug or alcohol addictions or who are registered sex offenders.
- c. "Damp program" means a homeless shelter that knowingly provides overnight accommodations to persons under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

3. Restrictions

A homeless shelter that serves or is intended to serve a high-risk population or offers a damp program may not operate or be established within the city of Corvallis if:

- a. It is located within 500 feet of an educational facility, including but not limited to public schools, private schools, day care centers, preschools, and facilities where persons may obtain high school diplomas or GED degrees; or
- b. It located within 500 feet of a school bus stop, unless such bus stop is specifically established to serve children staying at the homeless shelter; or
- c. It is located within 500 feet of land zoned for residential use.

Locations Where Social Service Facilities are Permitted

Social Service Facilities are defined in Land Development Code Section 3.0.30.02.

Eight zones allow a Social Service Facility use (permitted outright).

In addition to the zones identified below, the Social Service Facility use is permitted in the MUR and MUC zones.

However, properties with the MUR or MUC base zone also have a Planned Development Overlay, which requires discretionary approval.

