

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
BENTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

Livestream: <http://facebook.com/BentonCoGov>

**Tuesday, August 15, 2023
11:00 a.m.**

- Present:** Pat Malone, Chair; Xanthippe Augerot, Commissioner; Nancy Wyse, Commissioner; Vance Croney, County Counsel; Suzanne Hoffman, Interim County Administrator
- Staff:** Rick Crager, Finance; Dawn Dale, Jeff Van Arsdall, Sheriff's Office; Cory Grogan, Public Information Officer; April Holland, Damien Sands, Health; Amanda Makepeace, BOC Staff; Sean McGuire, Sustainability; Erika Milo, BOC Recorder; Darren Nichols, Daniel Redick, Community Development
- Guests:** Ken Eklund, Joel Geier, Carrie Gilbert, Alcyon Lord, Becky Merja, Debbie Palmer, Mandy Place, Marge Popp, Edward Wienhoff, Mark Yeager, residents; John Harris, Horsepower Productions; Scott Palmer, Samaritan Health Services; Alex Powers, Mid-Valley Media

1. Opening:
1. Call to Order

Chair Malone called the meeting to order at 11:03 a.m.

2. Introductions
3. Announcements

No announcements were made.

2. Review and Approve Agenda

No changes were made to the agenda.

3. *Comments from the Public

Mandy Place, resident, Corvallis Daytime Drop-in Center (CDDC) volunteer, commented on homelessness in the community. CDDC serves about 250 unduplicated guests per month and about 900 per year. The Street Outreach Team helps many additional people off site. Place highlighted data from the CDDC July 2022-June 2023 annual report. CDDC has outgrown its current space. With a larger space, CDDC could house more service providers, offer respite sheltering, and partner to provide inclement weather sheltering. CDDC received a \$550,000 capital grant from the City of Corvallis to create a Homeless Navigation Center (HNC). Place asked the Board to partner its discretionary County funds with the Corvallis grant to help purchase an HNC space before the grant expires on December 1, 2023.

{Exhibit 1: Mandy Place Public Comment}
{Exhibit 2: CDDC CDBG Annual Report}

Mark Yeager, resident, asked the Board: How does the proposed Sustainable Materials Management Plan (SMMP) Request for Proposals (RFP) answer key questions about the future of Coffin Butte Landfill (CBL)? With no regulatory authority, how will the County implement an SMMP? How does a landfill-based SMMP result in anything but a larger forever landfill? Is it

worth \$400,000 to develop a plan that will not be implemented? Is the Solid Waste Advisory Council (SWAC) being dissolved to silence existing members asking hard questions, as happened to several Benton County Talks Trash Work Group members? How can the Board take this action in violation of Benton County Code (BCC) 23.020?

Camille Hall, resident, urged the County to emphasize diverting material from CBL in the SMMP RFP. CBL operator Republic Services (RS) is capable of handling waste in ways that do not add to air and groundwater pollution, but will not do so unless asked. The RFP must address the need for additional sorting of waste through existing transfer stations within the CBL hauling area. Since 70% of CBL waste comes from outside Linn-Benton Counties, that trash can be processed before going to CBL, without Benton having to build its own transfer station.

Ken Eklund, resident, Chair of the Solid Waste Advisory Council (SWAC), commented on the upcoming staff recommendation to dissolve SWAC and have some of its functions transferred to an ad hoc committee. Eklund asked Nichols: Will the new committee address the SWAC work backlog? What public outreach has been conducted about this change? Since a core function of SWAC is to connect the public and the County, the public should be able to comment. What notification of this change did Nichols give to SWAC volunteers? RS will file a new application soon; SWAC normally would play a key role, but SWAC will be dissolved when the next application is received. Eklund stated that staff recommend abolishing SWAC because it is a place where the public can get answers from the County. The County has great public engagement, yet County staff seem set on having an adversarial relationship with the public, including Eklund. BCC requires the County to have an Advisory Council and shows who should be on SWAC. This proposal goes against code, represses public access, and destroys transparency in government.

4. Work Session

4.1 Monthly COVID Update from Health Services – April Holland, Health Services

Holland reported that COVID-19 hospitalizations have risen across Oregon for a number of weeks, currently at 173, up 50% from 113 at the July 2023 update. There have been three COVID-19 hospitalizations in the last week in Benton, up from two. Statewide test positivity is 10.9%, up from 7.6% in July 2023. Health and Human Services Region 10 has 10.3% positive tests; Oregon has 11%. There are few sustained increases in wastewater signals in Oregon, but the Cities of Eugene and Woodburn do have increases. The dominant United States COVID strain is EG.5, another Omicron sub-variant. EG.5 is closely related to the XBB variants that have dominated for the last six months or so. So far, EG.5 has not been more virulent or severe than previous variants. So far, Oregon and the US have seen increased hospitalizations but not increased deaths; about 1% of deaths of all deaths this week are attributed to COVID-19. Many of the hospitalizations are incidental (patients hospitalized with a condition other than severe COVID-19).

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) met August 3, 2023 and was expected to discuss COVID-19 vaccine dosing, but instead talked about new Respiratory Syncytial vaccine. The new COVID-19 vaccine is expected by late September or early October 2023, to combine with the annual influenza vaccine. The new vaccine will be monovalent, based on variant XBB1.5, which is closely related to EG.5. The new vaccine will replace the original primary series, streamlining and simplifying the vaccine supply. In addition to Pfizer and Moderna vaccines, Novavax may produce a traditional protein-based vaccine. The new vaccine still must be approved by the Food & Drug Administration, CDC, and Oregon Health Authority. No information is available yet on

dosage, age group recommendations, or timing between shots or after infection. This community has considerable capacity for COVID-19 vaccine delivery through providers and pharmacies. Staff anticipate enough capacity for demand. The timing is good, in alignment with the influenza season; there is no contraindication to receiving both vaccines at once, so staff will urge providers to take advantage of that.

Malone asked about the recommended interval between boosters or after COVID-19 infection.

Holland replied that the CDC will issue a recommendation, then encourage people to confer with providers. The timing depends on each person's individual health needs.

Malone asked if Holland would recommend waiting for the new vaccine to become available, unless one has special circumstances.

Holland confirmed in general, though it depends on individual circumstances. Someone with no immune-compromising conditions who received the previous booster might not need the new vaccine. Someone who travels might need it.

Malone asked if COVID-19 levels parallel influenza, with fewer cases in summer and more in fall and winter.

Holland replied that influenza season officially "starts" when a certain number of positive tests is reached, usually in October or November through May. COVID-19 does not yet have a typical seasonal pattern, but it will be possible to find those thresholds.

4.2 Samaritan Treatment and Recovery Services (STARS) – *Scott Palmer, STARS*

Malone explained that when the STARS facility was starting in 2020, Benton County contributed \$250,000; Malone requested an update on the project.

Palmer reported all that funds went into building the current 16-bed facility, which houses eight men and eight women, and also provides out-patient services and Driving Under the Influence education. Since opening in 2020, the facility has served 150 people, with a 28% completion rate (positive outcome) for men and 37% for women. The total completion rate is 46.4%, higher than the 42% national average. STARS is currently building a facility in the City of Newport, to open in summer-fall 2024. STARS continues to provide as many services as possible. There is usually a wait list for the residential program. Sometimes staff have to find additional resources, or put the client in the STARS intensive outpatient group while waiting for a bed.

Augerot noted that STARS cannot turn people away who are not from Linn/Benton Counties; the Board debated this when contributing capital funds. Augerot asked if Palmer had any numbers on clients' geographic origin.

Palmer did not have numbers, but most patients are from east Linn and Benton Counties, with some from Marion, Lincoln, and Lane Counties.

Augerot asked about the length of the waiting list and how long it takes clients to enter facilities.

Palmer replied two weeks at longest, but prior to that, staff try to put clients into services, such as an area Detoxification Center, then straight to STARS. STARS would like to offer more services specifically in Benton County.

Augerot asked if STARS offered its own detoxification services. Palmer replied no. Augerot asked if that component had been a bottleneck.

Palmer replied it was not; it is usually fairly easy to get people in quickly. Staff can usually call Bridgeway Recovery Services and get the client in the same or next day. The issue is getting the client into a bed right away.

Augerot asked if clients were primarily dealing with alcohol, and/or other substances.

Palmer replied the primary substances are alcohol, methamphetamine, heroin, and fentanyl. Xylazine abuse is making its way here.

Malone asked if the Newport facility would also have 16 beds.

Palmer confirmed the facility would have the same model, providing all three levels of service: residential, intensive outpatient, and outpatient. There is a possible space nearby to add a Detoxification Center, creating more of a one-stop shop.

Malone asked how people find or get referred to the facility.

Palmer explained that County peer supports meet individuals at the Emergency Room and refer them to STARS; family physicians also refer patients. The person makes an appointment and receives a two-hour assessment with a counselor to determine level of care needed and enroll in an available level. Clients meet with a primary counselor at least once a month. Outpatient clients meet with a counselor more often than in-patient clients, and visits are more structured. Ideally, a client has three months at each level of care; hopefully by then the client has the skills to be successful and has found housing.

Augerot asked about the most common reason to fail out of the program.

Palmer replied that treatment and recovery do not always stick the first time; the individual must be committed to making that change. Relapse is part of recovery.

Augerot asked if housing is part of that.

Palmer confirmed. Treatment can stabilize people in a structured environment, but if they are sent out and go back to no or unsafe housing, they end up in the same dangerous situations.

Wyse asked Palmer to describe positive completion.

Palmer replied this applies to individuals who have gone through all three programs and have found stable housing and jobs. Two STARS staff members are graduates of the program. The program is working; it just needs more resources, including staff.

Augerot asked if staffing was reducing the program's capacity.

Palmer replied no, STARS can run with full beds using current staff. For each level of service, there is usually a male and a female counselor. The program currently lacks a male residential and male outpatient counselor. The remaining counselor must do most of the work.

Malone asked why facilities are limited to 16 beds.

Hoffman commented that there are limitations on what kind of funding can be provided.

Augerot added that the limit is Federal law, part of the deinstitutionalization movement. Above 16 beds, an institution is deemed to be more like a state hospital. This is not very functional, and needs to change.

Palmer agreed. Even if there were a residential facility or a STARS in Benton County, all three facilities would likely be full.

Hoffman observed that advocates for patients and clients would say those rules are there for good reason, but the landscape has changed, and maybe more options are needed.

Palmer concurred and understood the point of the cap; that is why more resources and buildings are needed.

Hoffman thanked Palmer for mentioning prevention; fewer facilities might be needed if more prevention could be done.

Chair Malone recessed the meeting at 11:56 a.m. and resumed at 12:01 p.m.

4.3 Adult Drug Treatment Court (DTC) Next Steps Update – Judge Matthew Donohue, Benton County Circuit Court

Donohue explained that the DTC was suspended (no active participants) in June 2023. The DTC Steering Committee will meet tomorrow. The goal is to reorganize the program, restart it, and be ready to develop a Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) implementation grant application for September 2024, which coincides with other CJC grants. The critical work before then is to find a treatment provider for the program (DTC discharged its active participants due to lack of a provider). Another goal in reconstituting the program is to use robust best practices, so between now and September 2024, Donohue will perform substantial public outreach. DTC does not have an advisory board, another administrative best practice; representation is needed not only from community stakeholders and resources, but from groups that may be served by the DTC. For CJC and most Federal grants, the grant application process needs to happen outside the court, usually with the County, although the DTC coordinator can provide assistance. Most DTC grants include an administrative cost offset up to 10%. The Court needs to discuss grant application and administration with the County soon to ensure there is a point in doing the work. The Courts will approach treatment providers in the Benton County area; if not those, outside providers, non-profits, or startup providers will be considered.

Augerot asked if the County would manage the provider contract as well as grant application and administration.

Donohue confirmed that the contract is part of grant administration, rolled into the 10% offset.

Augerot asked if it is an Oregon Justice Department (OJD) limitation that keeps courts from being both grantee and manager, or a Federal one.

Donohue replied that OJD is working on grant-writing capacity, but most grants require the application from entities other than the court, which ensures collaborative participation between

counties and courts. Even if OJD developed full grant-writing capacity, some capacity would still be required so the grants are administered by a third party, a government. Donohue asked if the County has that grant-writing capacity. If not, the Court will lack a necessary part of the implementation grant resources. Several options for the program have been discussed; earlier this year, District Attorney John Haroldson provided the Board with information on program census. Best practices for admission are to prioritize the highest-risk groups and use objective criteria to admit. Numbers were improving for a while, but issues arose such as Oregon Measure 110 (Drug Addiction Treatment & Recovery Act), COVID-19 docketing, and the public defender shortage. Hopefully some of those issues will be resolved by then. The County has a high-risk population that Probation cannot provide services for. If sent to the Department of Corrections, that population will return to the community with the same substance problems and fall into the recidivist cycle. DTC is a positive investment. The County Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) now has a significant gap in post-conviction diversion programs, so the DTC program must be revived as soon as possible. September 2024 is the earliest that the Courts could prepare a feasible grant application.

Malone asked how often implementation grants are available.

Donohue recalled these being biennium grants, on a different schedule from sustainability grants.

Malone asked if the County and Courts would have another chance to apply if not ready for the September 2024 grant.

Donohue will find out whether September 2025 is an option. Donohue will talk to the Policy Committee, determine DTC resources, then return to the Board in a few months to confirm that the grant-writing resources will be available. Donohue has heard much enthusiasm for reviving the program.

Augerot opined that grant-writing expertise is less of a challenge than ongoing grant administration. The County needs to discuss this topic more.

Donohue mentioned the 10% overhead is usually available for grant administration costs. Without County resources to apply for the grants, there will not be a DTC program.

Hoffman asked Crager to comment on the matter.

Crager confirmed that CJC grants include the 10% maximum for administration, which is usually not enough to cover true cost. It depends on the total amount of direct services. Crager speculated that the Federal grant would likely fall a little short on covering costs, so the County would have to subsidize some costs, but it is hard to know how much at this time. Many programs offer 15-20% offsets for these costs.

Malone asked if the County has the staff to apply for and administer the grant.

Crager could not determine that until more grant details are known. A contractor would probably be used instead of direct staff, requiring some contract administration. Under the old model, County Financial Services successfully provided core grant management responsibilities with existing staff, so Crager anticipated the County would be able to serve, but more information is needed.

Malone concluded that regardless of staff, the County would be subsidizing the cost.

Crager stated this was his best professional opinion. Usually the offset is not enough to cover actual costs. Staff are a factor that influences indirect cost; the old model used many Behavioral Health staff. Using a contractor would reduce overhead cost.

Augerot added that the Federal grant would only cover those costs for the life of the grant, which is what led to this situation.

Donohue agreed that sustainability should be addressed. The DTC will contract with a provider. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration grant was a contract service, though it was part of the Law Enforcement budget. That grant would provide information on administrative costs for a Federal grant for a contract services provider. The bigger issue is that both the Federal and CJC grants are designated for implementation, so sustainability must be considered. Previously, the County provided the Mental Health and DTC services; that did not work, hence the CJC sustainability grant being the stopgap for the program. One goal of the Advisory Committee is to identify and develop community resources. This would broaden the program's reach by identifying high-risk participants, and develop a deeper resource pool including possible wraparound services, which could offset long-term costs. DTC costs versus reimbursement rates are a CJC limitation in general, but CJC is moving towards having Oregon Health Plan cover the cost of services. So the County and the Courts also need to discuss how to set this model up for a third-party contract treatment provider, understanding that there would be OHP and possibly CJC cost recovery. Donohue would also like to have a Mental Health treatment component (a separate issue), which would likely remain a County referral system for the foreseeable future.

Malone requested more information about progress on future opportunities from Donohue, and more about capacity from staff.

Crager expected to participate with the Policy Committee and Donohue on cost analysis.

Donohue agreed with Crager that the County will need to subsidize part of the grant-writing and administration. Startup and implementation costs will be higher than for other programs due to front-loaded treatment services and wraparound services, which hopefully will reduce Criminal Justice Program costs.

Wyse supported the adult DTC returning as a Benton County service and looked forward to learning more.

The Board agreed that Donohue would return in late fall 2023 for further discussion of the County's role and resources in DTC grant writing and grant administration.

5. Consent Calendar

5.1 Application for New Outlet, Off-premises Liquor License for Bellfountain Country Store

5.2 Approval of the July 25, 2023 Information Sharing Minutes

5.3 Approval of the July 11, 2023 Goal Setting Minutes

5.4 Approval of Appointments to the Following Advisory Boards and Committees:

<u>Board/Committee</u>	<u>Order Number</u>	<u>Appointees</u>
Property Tax Appeals	D2023-058	Nick Fowler, Andrew Freborg, Kathleen Hutchinson, David Coulombe
Corvallis-Benton County Library	D2023-059	Gabriel Ledger, Cleo Sandler
Economic Development Coalition	D2023-060	Tim Weber
Enterprise Zone	D2023-061	Charlie Mitchell
Environment & Natural Resources	D2023-062	Robert Swan, Mike Hughes
Food Service	D2023-063	Travis Allen
Historic Resources	D2023-064	Autumn Peterson, Jay Sexton
Mental Health, Addictions & Developmental Disabilities	D2023-065	Gabi Ford, Mikayla Heston, Ashley Mahan, Patty Koker, Dharma Mirza
Natural Areas & Parks	D2023-066	Ben Watts, Miles Phillips
Benton County Planning Commission	D2023-067	John Wilson
State Transportation Improvement Fund	D2023-068	Janece Cook, Hal Brauner

MOTION: Wyse moved to approve the Consent Calendar of August 15, 2023. Augerot seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

6. Departmental Reports & Requests

6.1 Sustainable Materials Management Plan (SMMP): Draft Request for Proposals (RFP) – Update and Recommended Next Steps – *Darren Nichols, Daniel Redick; Community Development; Sean McGuire, Sustainability*

Nichols discussed next steps to implement recommendations from the Benton County Talks Trash (BCTT) Solid Waste Process Work Group and direction from the Board to draft an RFP, which will recruit a consultant to advise on development of a long-term SMMP. Staff will recommend next steps throughout SMMP development. This is part of a shift in how the County thinks about solid waste and materials. Solid waste implies end-of-life care for materials in a landfill or similar. The County wants to shift to a holistic, cradle-to-cradle approach with lifecycle analysis, similar to the State’s approach in Senate Bill 582, which emphasizes producer responsibility and alternative ways to handle materials. Taking pressure off the landfill is one of the biggest ways to improve the situation at CBL. Nichols described the suggested motions:

1. Motion one asks the Board for input on the revised RFP. The draft incorporates feedback from the temporary committee which met in July and early August 2023.

2. Motion two authorizes appointment of an ad hoc Sustainable Materials Management Committee. This will expand levels of expertise and regional representation, providing a more robust group to advise on developing the SMMP.
3. Motion three dissolves SWAC in its current form, while keeping the Disposal Site Advisory Committee (DSAC), which is the statutory responsibility relating to CBL. At least during the SMMP process, staff feel it is vital to have a much wider range of voices advising the County. The RFP asks the consultant to recommend a long-term interim governance structure for sustainable materials. Staff will also develop a charge for the ad hoc committee that is consistent with existing DSAC and SWAC roles, weaving those into the SMMP process. Nichols felt confident that this could be done seamlessly.
4. Motion four directs staff to develop a listening session, to be held in September or early October 2023. The session will focus on how best to use community feedback and the SMMP process over the next few years to build the plan and increase transparency, visibility, and community input. Staff will bring the final draft RFP on September 5, 2023 for Board approval to release the RFP and begin interviewing for the consultant.

Augerot was pleased with the shape of the RFP. It is easy to see how ad hoc committee comments were integrated, showing that the County is listening to the community. Augerot noted that in the graphic on draft page five (packet page 79), 'regularity control' should be corrected to 'regulatory control'. Augerot praised adding a disposal section as part of a life cycle, and placing more emphasis on alternative approaches to materials management. It is very challenging to develop life-cycle analysis for a single product, let alone the whole suite; Augerot's biggest question was how the County will select the products to be analyzed in order to get the best results from the investment, and how to prioritize the most actionable products that will make the biggest difference. The biggest waste streams called out in the draft are construction/ demolition debris (which is bulky) and food waste (a methane producer). It is also good to see the callout on medical and other types of toxic waste; it is important to be more aware of those types. As the landfill franchisor, the County should have some control of what waste streams it will or will not receive; that is where Augerot envisioned the County leveraging the SMMP. Some materials just should not be here. Augerot requested some clarification that RFP respondents need to propose how to prioritize the work and how to class and cluster the life-cycle analyses.

Nichols concurred. The first step is to work with the preferred contractor on a scope of work: how to strategically address the biggest and most urgent needs. The graphic on page five illustrates that the County's regulatory control is fairly finite, not enough to address the scope of the challenges and opportunities. This work will allow the County, as franchisor, to leverage collaborative relationships with other counties to work on these issues. Benton will accomplish much more that way than with codes and regulations. The community is asking the County to look forward and make the biggest dent possible in the collective responsibility to manage material more responsibly.

Wyse thanked staff and group volunteers for these efforts. This has been a learning exercise for everyone; we have been examining and learning, and therefore changing and growing.

Malone thanked staff and volunteers for helping to define the problem and next steps. The time since the end of BCTT has been well spent on developing the next stages. Malone also praised the page five graphic, which shows the County's limited authority. The authority that the County receives from residents and partners is much stronger and will have more influence.

Nichols credited Redick for the graphic and noted that Redick, Counsel, and McGuire have worked hard to prepare the draft. Nichols also credited Public Works Director Gary Stockhoff and staff for sharing insight on RFPs.

MOTION 1: Augerot moved to accept the revised Request for Proposals and direct staff to incorporate the Board's discussion into a revised final draft Request for Proposals for the Board to consider and authorize the release of the final Request for Proposal at its regularly scheduled meeting on September 5, 2023. Wyse seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

MOTION 2: Wyse moved to authorize the creation of an ad hoc Sustainable Materials Management Committee and direct staff to prepare and present to the Board of Commissioners a list of proposed ad hoc committee members, including for consideration as appropriate, current members of the Solid Waste Process Work Group and Disposal Site Advisory Committee, and to draft a formal committee charge. Augerot seconded the motion.

Augerot noted that by retaining DSAC, the County is in compliance with State law, and some realignment of the work of SWAC and DSAC is needed; some SWAC work can be passed to DSAC. Augerot asked Counsel to discuss code relating to SWAC.

Counsel stated that BCC does not need to be amended to accomplish the recommended proposals. The County is most constrained regarding DSAC, a statutory committee. With County committees, the Board has authority to delegate functions that might originally have been delegated to SWAC. In past conversations, it was proposed that some of the responsibilities in BCC be delegated to the ad hoc committee, and some to DSAC; the charge or the agenda checklist for that item should describe which elements of code go to which body, and which might not be fulfilled in the interim.

Augerot noted that the charge is mentioned in the third motion, and expressed satisfaction with the discussion.

The second motion carried 3-0.

Augerot acknowledged that this is challenging for some community members to hear, but in light of the discussion and the documentation provided, the Board does not intend to remove any opportunity for community engagement. The intention is to not have three committees for staff to manage during this process. DSAC and the ad hoc committee will each pick up some SWAC work.

MOTION 3: Augerot moved to dissolve the Benton County Solid Waste Advisory Committee effective immediately and direct staff to develop a committee charge consistent with the roles of the Solid Waste Advisory Council and the Disposal Site Advisory Committee. Wyse seconded the motion.

Wyse stated that this is not an attempt to squash public engagement; the County is just finding new ways to be more effective.

Malone noted that the County has had more public engagement than ever. Motion four discusses that. If anything, the County is trying to have more and wider public engagement in future. Staff should be commended for that approach.

Augerot added that the area on the graph labeled ‘collaborative influence’ cannot be obtained without a larger ad hoc Sustainable Materials Management Advisory Committee.

The third motion carried 3-0.

MOTION 4: Wyse moved to direct staff to develop a “listening session” concept and present options to the Board for consideration at its September 5, 2023, meeting. Augerot seconded the motion, which **carried 3-0.**

Nichols emphasized that the County is moving from a focus on CBL as a disposal site, to a much bigger table where the County has new partners and much stronger influence over the entire waste-shed of Oregon. There is some fear in the community that CBL may get lost in the conversation; Nichols reassured the community that the County will not lose sight of the importance of addressing CBL. The County is totally committed to this goal.

**6.2 Service Recognition for Interim County Administrator Suzanne Hoffman –
Benton County Commissioners**

The Board thanked Hoffman for delaying her retirement to serve as Interim County Administrator for the past six months while a new County Administrator was selected. Malone praised Hoffman’s engagement. Augerot expressed gratitude for the honor and privilege of working with Hoffman during an active time. Wyse thanked Hoffman for her much appreciated dedication and service to the County, and for leading by example.

Hoffman thanked the Board and shared that working for Benton County has been the most satisfying experience of her career. The County has a great team and has one of the most engaged communities in Oregon.

Van Arsdall thanked Hoffman for exhibiting grace and patience. Van Arsdall presented Hoffman with a Sheriff’s Office challenge coin.

Malone also recognized the next Interim County Administrator, Rick Crager, who will serve in September 2023, to be followed by new County Administrator Rachel McEneny in October 2023.

Hoffman thanked Crager and her supportive spouse.

7. Other

No other business was discussed.

8. Adjournment

Chair Malone adjourned the meeting at 1:13 p.m.



Pat Malone, Chair



Erika Milo, Recorder

* NOTE: Items denoted with an asterisk do NOT have accompanying written materials in the meeting packet.