

CITY

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The fire hall interior will include a kitchen, training room, numerous storage rooms and an office in addition to the indoor truck parking area and hose tower.

The old building was considered two-story, though the second story was only partial and not fully utilized. The square footage of that area was added to the footprint of the new one-story building.

Visitors will gain access to city hall from East North Street. Visitors will enter through double doors into a foyer and may then approach the front desk or visit one of the adjacent ADA restrooms.

Behind the front desk, city staff will have three private offices, a kitchen, mapping center and work center, public meeting room and storage areas.

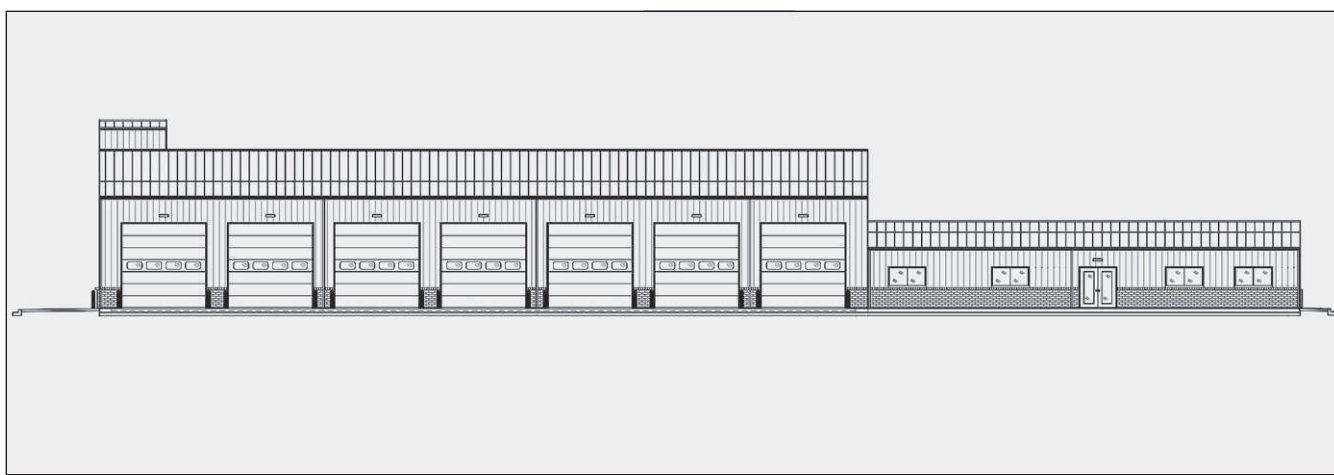
Council members did not have a private area in which to adjourn for executive session in the past. Those attending the meeting were asked to leave the room.

Parking will be in front of both halls on East North Street, on the side on SE First Street and in a parking lot on the west side of the building.

City Engineer Brett Moore said that conferences with the insurance adjuster are going well and “we’re hurrying to get everything in order to get this built by the end of the year.”

Other recent council actions included a discussion of Emergency Services Manager Paul Karvoski’s suggestion to have Grady Rawls’ Living Sky Productions follow the entire teardown and rebuild of the city hall and fire hall to preserve it for posterity. Rawls, whose business office is on Main Street in Enterprise, had written a rough proposal for two films, high-end photography and “many extras” for the council to consider, with a total cost of \$5,000 (plus any special travel expenses out of the county when such applied).

Although the idea was overwhelmingly declared “neat” by the council, the cost was significant enough that it was tabled to investigate details and financing options.



View of the proposed Enterprise City Hall and Fire Station from the north.

Council members also “conditionally approved” accepting Enterprise Electric’s bid for installation of 40 light bases, three lightning and surge protectors, and some asphalt and gravel restoration at the Enterprise Airport.

Because there was no electrical drawing and detailed specs, Enterprise Electric had done their own investigation and provided a description of their electrical design. Reckoning there might be adjustments as they progressed, council members accepted the

bid with the added condition that the final cost would not exceed \$133,999, a dollar short of the \$134,000 budget).

The council also heard an impromptu presentation by Enterprise residents Christopher Lestenkof and Malia Melody promoting the installation of a year-round greenhouse garden in Enterprise to be managed by a nonprofit they would create and utilized as a community garden.

Other outdoor plants, such as berries, would also be planted. Part of the greenhouse would also house a

market garden that would produce vegetables to be sold at near cost or donated to community food banks.

The duo hoped to apply for an Eastern Oregon Coordinated Care Organization Transformation Community Benefit Initiative Grant, recruit partners and community volunteer support, seek building material donations and lease unused city lands for the location.

Long-term goals included developing and presenting low-price classes and workshops on gardening.

Development of the idea is in early stages, but Lestenkof and Melody had a brief description of their plans.

The council advised the pair that they looked forward to a formal presentation at a later date so that they could fully examine the idea, consult with planning and legal staff and see if the city would wish to be involved.

Community members interested in supporting the idea can contact Lestenkof at lestenkof@gmail.com or Melody at maliahsnf@gmail.com.

DRUGS

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A recommendation from a probation officer can suffice even if the crime wasn’t directly related to drug or alcohol abuse.

Participants are expected to adhere to a strict set of regulations and are held accountable. If Treatment Court is part of their release agreement, consequence for violating can be severe, including jail time.

Participants can be booted from the program for a variety of reasons: repeated noncompliance with the program’s regulations and committing another crime while in treatment are two. The minimum time for participation is 18 months.

“We also provide them the tools to deal with their addiction, so they will learn not to

use,” Frolander said.

Not surprisingly, perhaps, some participants select legal consequences rather than complete treatment.

“We’ve had some who do that, and a lot of them will refuse in the very beginning,” Frolander said. “The program is hard. It’s a very different way of life.”

The prosecutor remembered one young woman in jail appearing via video in court asking to remain in jail rather than participate.

“She was in a bad place in her head,” Frolander said. “We told her we weren’t ready to

REHABILITATION →

According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, Treatment Court participants are six times more likely to remain in treatment long enough to experience improved health. Nationwide, three out of four graduates avoid arrest for at least two years post-treatment. Treatment Courts also increase graduation rates among people addicted to methamphetamine by nearly 80 percent.

give up on her.”

The woman ended up in a residential treatment program and from there enrolled in a Treatment Court and graduated successfully.

“As far as we know, she’s still doing really well,” Frolander said. She added that

when participants graduate, they often talk about their initial animosity toward the program. Usually, the DA’s office will make the program part of their plea offers to defendants.

“We have a pretty good success rate with our graduates,” Frolander said. “In my

view, if we get someone clean and sober for a period of time, even if they relapse in a few years, I feel like we’ve been a success for that person.”

Frolander also said she’s happy when participants with children can maintain sobriety. Participants often attend Treatment Court with their children.

The DA’s office is responsible for making the referral for participants and give recommendations on appropriate sanctions for participants tagged with disciplinary issues. The fee for the program runs through the DA office rather than the circuit court.

After acceptance into the program, participants are required to do a drug and alcohol evaluation by the Center for Wellness, which determines what kind of treatment the participant needs as well as how often they attend peer support groups such as AA.

The court nearly always follows the center’s recommendations. The center reports to the court on how the patient is responding to treatment.

Participants are also placed on supervised probation where they receive Moral Reconnection Therapy, which trains offenders to make decisions through moral reasoning rather than hedonistic impulses.

Peer groups offer additional accountability. Group sessions are generally required twice per week along with a third “sober” activity, which can include such things as attending open gym or bringing one’s children to the park.

The program hasn’t changed much over the years, other than the growth in the number of people participating.

“We’ve tried to be more open-minded and give everyone a chance,” Frolander said.

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