

PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

MINUTES

TUESDAY,
June 22, 2021

11:30

ZOOM VIDEO CONFERENCE

MEETING CALLED BY	Eric Guyer
ATTENDEES	Joshua Aldrich, Lee Ayers, Dave Bellamy, Meesha Blair, Stacy Brubaker, Dave Carter, Travis Christian, Scott Clauson, Dave Dotterer, Doug Engle, Deltra Ferguson, Joe Ferguson, Eric Guyer, Rick Hawley, Beth Heckert, Tira Hubbard, Julia Jackson, Danny Jordan, Tyler Lee, Phillip Lemman, Jennifer Lind, Lorenzo Mejia, Gilda Montenegro-Fix, Jennifer Mylenek, Kelly Officer, Tina Qualls, Jazmin Ramirez, Mark Reagles, Nathan Sickler, PJ Smith, Randy Sparacino, Rita Sullivan, A. John Watson, Brittany Whitmire

- Eric Guyer opened the meeting at 11:30
- Opening Remarks: Eric Guyer welcomed everyone to the June PSCC meeting.

Agenda Topics

ELECTION OF LPSCC CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

ERIC GUYER, CHAIR

DISCUSSION	
Mayor Sparacino provided a motion to nominate Eric Guyer as Chair, seconded by Danny Jordan. A roll-call vote was requested, all were in favor, and none were opposed. Eric Guyer was re-elected as Chair starting July 1, 2021.	
Eric Guyer provided a motion to nominate Tina Qualls as Vice Chair, seconded by Mayor Sparacino. A roll-call vote was requested, all were in favor, and none were opposed. Tina Qualls was elected as Vice Chair starting July 1, 2021.	

STATEWIDE UPDATE ON MEASURE 110 CITATIONS

DISCUSSION	
<i>Phillip Lemman, Deputy State Court Administrator, Oregon Judicial Department</i>	
<u>Agenda</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap of Measure 110• Overview of SB755• Statewide stats summary	
<u>Measure 110</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passed in November 2020.• Decriminalizes possession of many controlled substances• Shifted approach from criminal justice to treatment-oriented.• Instead of arrest for possession, a person is cited• Created new Class E violation, max \$100	
<u>SB 775</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduced to help implement and refine Measure 110• Will soon go into effect, it is being approved by legislature now• Requires law enforcement to provide a person cited, with information on how to obtain an assessment• Maximum fine is \$100, minimum fine is \$45• Class E violations will be processed only in Circuit Court• Instead of fine waived if person gets assessment, case is dismissed if person is screened• Prohibits contempt charges or charge for failure to appear on a Class E violation• Juveniles can get a case dismissed if they get a screening and also it specifically provides an opportunity to enter into a formal accountability agreement.• Reduces a possession charge from being criminal if it was issued prior to Measure 110 implementation• Performance audit to be conducted by the SOS in 2024 to measure effectiveness of Measure 110 and analyze any demographic disparities in issuance of citations.	
<u>Citations at a glance</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 31 circuit courts have received citations• 786 Class E violation cases<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 58 reduced from criminal charges filed before 2/1/21○ 728 citations on or after the 2/1/21 effective date○ 441 convictions (56%)	

- 193 in court
- 248 failed to appear
 - 24 dismissed (3%)
 - 321 pending (41%)
 - 8 cases with juveniles
- 0 assessment/screening verifications received
- 46 people have received multiple Class E citations, including 1 juvenile
- Most citations are for possession of meth (68%) or heroin (20%).
- 61 citations were issued to non-Oregon residents

Circuit Court Class E Violations by County

- Baker 5
- Lake 19
- Benton 86
- Lane 114
- Clackamas 13
- Lincoln 40
- Clatsop 18
- Linn 44
- Columbia 2
- Malheur 4
- Coos 39
- Marion 50
- Crook 30
- Morrow 0
- Curry 3
- Multnomah 23
- Deschutes 41
- Polk 33
- Douglas 67
- Sherman 0
- Gilliam 3
- Tillamook 2
- Grant 10
- Umatilla 21
- Harney 0
- Union 19
- Hood River 19
- Wallowa 0
- Jackson 17
- Wasco 16
- Jefferson 2
- Washington 48
- Josephine 191
- Wheeler 0
- Klamath 52
- Yamhill 54

Demographic Statistics for Class E Violations

- Gender
 - Male 685 69.6%
 - Female 243 24.7%
 - Missing 56 5.7%
- Race
 - Asian 6 0.6%
 - Black 13 1.3%
 - Indian 12 1.2%
 - Multiracial 0 0.0%
 - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 0 0.0%
 - Other 10 1.0%
 - Unavailable 34 3.5%
 - White 761 77.3%
 - Missing 148 15.0%
- Ethnicity
 - Hispanic 48 4.9%

- Age
 - Juvenile 12 1.2%
 - 18 – Under 21 18 1.8%
 - 21-29 270 27.4%
 - 30-39 385 39.1%
 - 40-49 196 19.9%
 - 50-59 71 7.2%
 - 60 + 24 2.4%
 - Missing 8 0.8%

Case Filed by Month of Offense

- Feb 2021- 204
- Mar 2021- 214
- Apr 2021- 234
- May 2021- 172
- June 2021- 139

Percent of Violations by Substance

- 475.894 PCS Methamphetamine – 68%
- 475.884 PCS Cocaine – 3%
- 475.874 PCS 3,4-MDA – 1%
- 475.854 PCS Heroin – 20%
- 475.834 PCS Oxycodone – 1%
- 475.824 PCS Methadone – 0%
- 475.752 PCS Schedule I-IV – 8%

13% of Class E violation cases have accompanying charges. Of those, 52% are criminal charges and 48% are violations.

[Data obtained by Judicial Department State of Oregon. (2021, June 1). BM 110.]

Questions/Discussion

Sheriff Sickler asked if in the audit in 2024, will they be looking at things such as property crime increases, overdoses, and repeat offenders. He also asked if the audit will measure the whole impact of Measure 110.

Phil responded that the audit will be looking at the criminal involvement of people. He thinks it will be a challenge for the Secretary of State to do, but he does think they will have a lot of help and economic analysis from Oregon Judicial Department to the Criminal Justice Commission to others who try to give a holistic view. As they were working with the committee on developing that they tried to help them know the type of data that might be available and what policy issues they would have. By doing this, they get a holistic view not necessarily an evaluation, but just a glimpse at how it has been rolled and implemented.

Sheriff Sickler added that he believes it will be very important to catch everything, including property crime, violent crime and recidivism from offenders.

Chair Guyer thanked Phil Lemman for the presentation.

DRUG POSSESSION ARREST TRENDS, STATEWIDE AND JACKSON COUNTY

DISCUSSION

Kelly Officer, Research Director, Criminal Justice Commission

Background

- HB 2355 (2017)
 - Defelonized some drug possession convictions
 - Misdemeanor if criteria met
- Measure 110 (2020)
 - Decriminalizes most drug possession violations

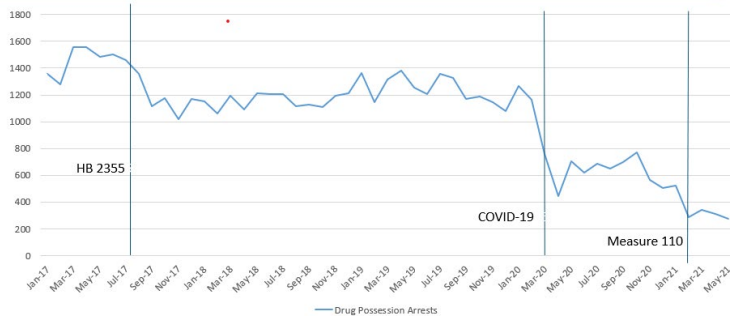
LEDS

- CJC uses LEDS (Law Enforcement Data Systems) to track arrest trends
 - Includes arrests where the person is finger-printer
 - All felony and class A misdemeanors
 - ORS (Oregon Revised Statutes) specific to drug possession and drug type

Statewide Arrests (DATA)

- January 2017- Around 8,000
- February 2019 - "Snowmageddon" in Western Oregon impacted arrest trend
- March 2020 - COVID-19 plummets the arrest numbers
- February 2020 - Just above 7,000
- April 2020 - Around 3,000

Statewide Drug Possession Arrests



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Chair Guyer commented that in 2017 when a lot of charges were defelonedized it led to a greater volume of total arrests. Does the pre-2017 data reflect that? Kelly responded that she has data on just PCS arrests coming up in her PowerPoint.

Sheriff Sickler commented that cite and release data would not be included in this, so if officers chose to issue citations in lieu of custody one might see a big dip in arrests. He believes they saw around the same number of criminal incidents, but he deferred this to District Attorney Beth Heckert. District Attorney Beth Heckert replied that she does not have that data in front of her so she would not be able to answer this question.

Sheriff Sickler wanted to add context, there was a short period of time when they were down on contacts but he thinks they still had quite a few citations issued. Kelly thanked the Sheriff for the clarification, this depends on the person being fingerprinted so if it is a cite and release that data is not going to show up here.

Jail Commander Josh Aldrich emphasized that for most of Jackson County's drug arrests, even if they are cite and release, the finger printing process happens upon completion of adjudication when the court system is already fully completed. In Jackson County, for years, they have not lodged people due to a lack of jail space on many of the drug crimes. The finger printing process is not happening up front in Jackson County at all. He guesses that many of these cases since last March have not come fully into fruition. He believes there are a lot more in the county that are not being reflected in these statistics.

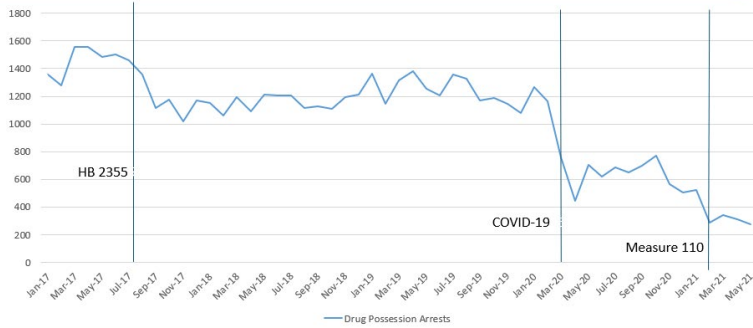
Sheriff Sickler added that they have a huge fail to appear rate as well.

District Attorney Beth Heckert asked Kelly if they would capture this data later on. Kelly replied, yes, once the person is finger printed they would show up in this data. She also added that this is helpful context, that Jackson County is doing finger printing at the completion.

Statewide Drug Possession Arrests

- January 2017 – Slight drop when HB 2355 comes into effect
- Two years of fairly stable data
- March 2020 – Big drop when COVID hits
- Increases though the late Spring and Summer
- February 2021 – Measure 110 comes into effect, down at 300 arrests per month

Statewide Drug Possession Arrests

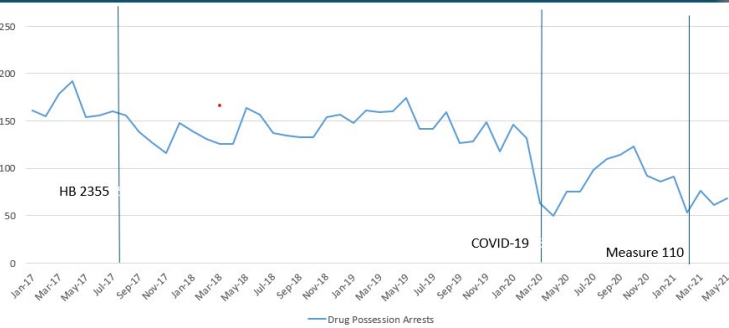


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Jackson County Drug Possession Arrests

- January 2017 – Slight drop when HB 2355 comes into effect
- March 2020 – Big drop when COVID hits
- February 2021 – Measure 110 comes into effect, down at 50 arrests per month

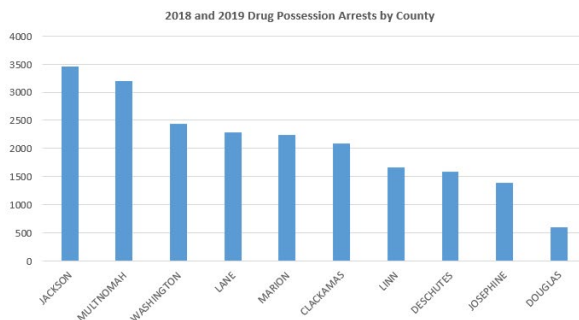
Jackson County Drug Possession Arrests



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2018 and 2019 Drug Possession Arrests By County

2018 and 2019 Drug Possession Arrests By County



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Sheriff Sickler asked Kelly if this includes an arrest with drug possession being one or more of the charges. Kelly replied that this data identifies only one of the crimes, or the only crime.

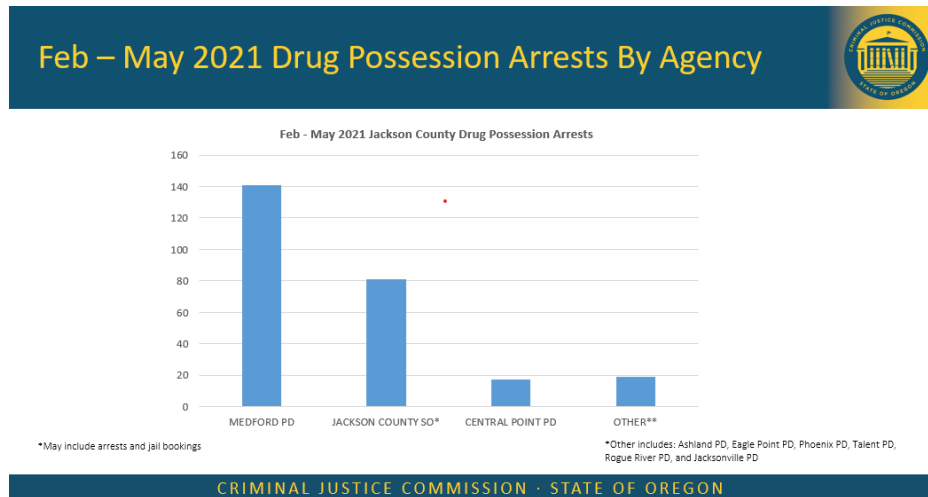
District Attorney Beth Heckert commented that in some counties, when Measure 110 passed, they converted some of their existing cases into violations or dismissed them and did not pursue prosecution. Jackson County did not do that. Beth wonders if this explains some of the data we see where some counties have a huge dip. Kelly replied that this could explain some of the difference here, and the data shows just the first four months. Some counties started 110 a little sooner, so there could be timing differences.

Jail Commander Josh Aldrich commented that when the finger prints occur they are going to be specific to the capability of the jail in question. In Jackson County it does not happen until the end, they have continued to do the fingerprinting on those cases that are being resolved. He believes that the answer to Beth's question is that many of these are absolutely from before 110 came into effect.

Sheriff Sickler added for context, that they are a HIDTA county (High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area). Their drug team, MADGE, is very busy and very active and they seize a lot of drugs. These arrests of substantial quantities are probably higher than many placed in the state just based on the overall numbers of how many drugs are being seized. They also have an IMET team that works on the marijuana end of things as Jackson County has the biggest illegal marijuana problem in the state. There a lot of unique issues in Jackson County that drive these numbers. Active enforcement with a lot of crime are a recipe for some of these numbers.

Kelly Officer thanked Sheriff Sickler for adding context, she commented that it appears to be a regional issue here.

Feb – May 2021 Drug Possession Arrests by Agency

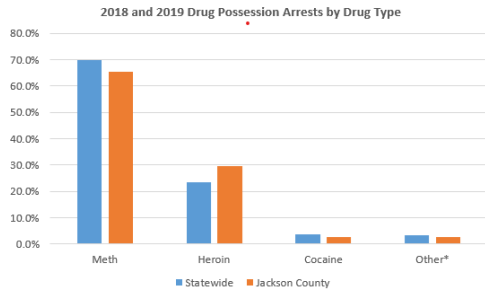


Jail Commander Josh Aldrich asked if this data does not include municipal court charges. Kelly Officer replied that this is coming in from LEDS.

Josh replied that this should all be correct, unless entry errors have been made. It is an originating agency entry on the fingerprint submission and those who work at the jail do a great job of making sure that data is correct. Municipal courts in both Medford and Ashland do a small number of fingerprints on their own, but everything else should be done by the Sheriff's office and should be fairly accurate. DA Beth Heckert added that when they were doing their budget this data is pretty close to the data that they got.

2018 and 2019 Drug Possession Arrests by Drug Type

2018 and 2019 Drug Possession Arrests By Drug Type

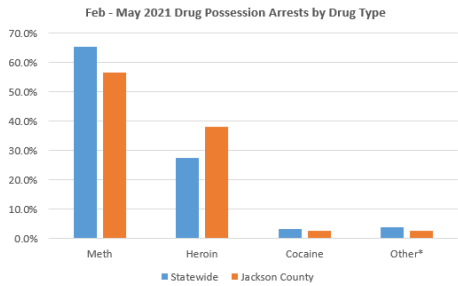


- Meth accounts for nearly 70% of drug possession arrests
 - In Jackson County meth accounts for 65%
- Heroin accounts for nearly 24% of drug possession arrests
 - In Jackson County heroin accounts for nearly 30%

*Other includes: oxycodone, methadone, hydrocodone, marijuana, and MDMA (ecstasy)

Feb – May 2021 Drug Possession Arrests By Drug Type

Feb – May 2021 Drug Possession Arrests By Drug Type



- Meth accounts for 65% of drug possession arrests
 - In Jackson County meth accounts for 57%
- Heroin accounts for 27% of drug possession arrests
 - In Jackson County heroin accounts for nearly 38%

*Other includes: oxycodone, methadone, hydrocodone, marijuana, and MDMA (ecstasy)

Questions/Discussion

Chair Guyer added that one of the reasons they put all three of these presentations together is that they want to benchmark this process. As they go down this new path there are concerns, and they want to look at the next step and identify any possible needed interventions.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT UTILIZATION- ANALYZING QUARTER 1 CLAIMS AS OF 6/15/21

DISCUSSION

Julia Jackson, Director of Behavioral Health, Jackson Care Connect

JCC Behavioral Health Goals

- To ensure school-based services are accessible and improve the health and wellbeing of students and their families
- To build a comprehensive mental health and recovery-oriented network that contributes to measurable clinical outcomes
- To develop and strengthen a system of care for 'busting system barriers' for youth with complex behavioral health needs
- To reduce ED utilization and divert members to the most appropriate and effective level of care

JCC Membership

As of 6/15/21 = 57,451

JCC Provider Network

Higher Levels of Care:

- Substance Use Residential and Detox
- Psychiatric Day Treatment for Youth

Behavioral Health Providers:

- 10+ Large Clinic Providers
- 50+ Independent Practitioners
- Integrated Behavioral Health Consultants within Primary Care

Supportive Housing:

- 6 subacute spaces
- 8 transitional spaces
- 4 supportive housing space
- 4 board and care space

Mental Health and Substance Use Utilization in both SBH and PC Setting

Year over Year Comparison, by # of members

- 2017
 - Mental Health Services – 21.6
 - Substance Use Services – 7.9
- 2018
 - Mental Health Services – 24.2
 - Substance Use Services – 7.9
- 2019
 - Mental Health Services – 25.1
 - Substance Use Services – 8.4
- 2020
 - Mental Health Services – 20.6
 - Substance Use Services – 7.7
- 2021
 - Mental Health Services – 19.7
 - Substance Use Services – 7.4

Mental Health Utilization in SBH vs. PC Settings

PC and SBH Penetration, by # of members

- 2017
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 15.4
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 6.2
- 2018
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 18.3
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 5.9
- 2019
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 19.3
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 5.9
- 2020
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 15.6
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 5
- 2021
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 14.8
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 4.8

SUD Utilization in SBH vs. PC Settings

PC and SBH Penetration, by # of members

- 2017
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 7.9
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 1.2
- 2018
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 7.9
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 1.2
- 2019
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 8.4
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 1.7
- 2020
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 7.7
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 0.7

- 2021
 - Specialty BH Clinics – 7.4
 - Primary Care/Physical Health – 1.75

2021 Current Snapshot of Mental Health and Substance Use Utilization YTD

2021 Month over Month, by # of members

- January
 - Mental Health Services – 20.3
 - Substance Use Services – 7.6
- February
 - Mental Health Services – 19.8
 - Substance Use Services – 7.5
- March
 - Mental Health Services – 19.4
 - Substance Use Services – 7.4
- April
 - Mental Health Services – 19.5
 - Substance Use Services – 7.3

Current Snapshot of Members Receiving MH Services Per Provider

- CCS – 3661
- Options – 3364
- Kairos – 1943
- La Clinica – 169
- JCMH – 1679
- RCH – 922
- Family Solutions – 553
- Asante – 731
- SO Peds – 380
- Henderson – 288
- Trinity – 270
- Integrated Health – 264
- Alexander – 262
- ARC – 236

Current Snapshot of Members Receiving SUD Services Per Provider

- ARC – 489
- Allied – 337
- Phoenix – 208
- On Track – 153
- La Clinica – 111
- Kolpia – 86

Mental Health Utilization by Age

Year over Year, % of members

- Child 0-5
 - 2019 – 9.4
 - 2020 – 6.2
 - 2021 – 3.4
- Child 6-18
 - 2019 – 22
 - 2020 – 18.5
 - 2021 – 10.9
- Adult 19+
 - 2019 – 26.5
 - 2020 – 22.8
 - 2021 – 13.5

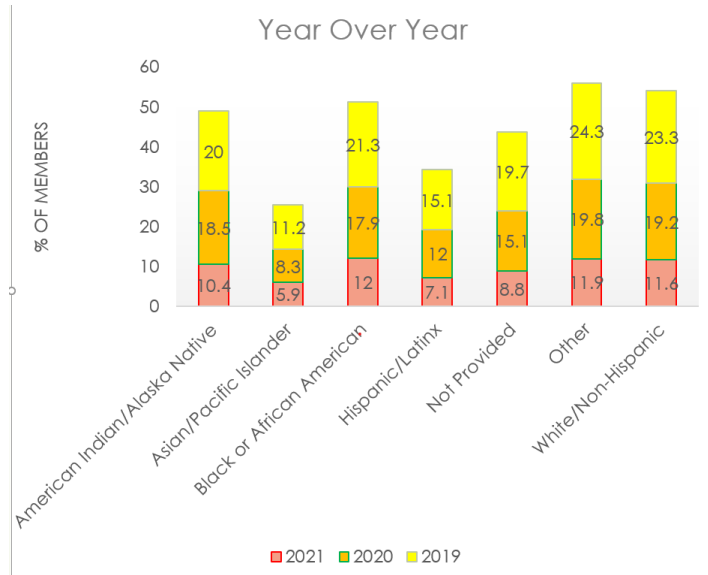
SUD Utilization by Age

Year over Year, % of members

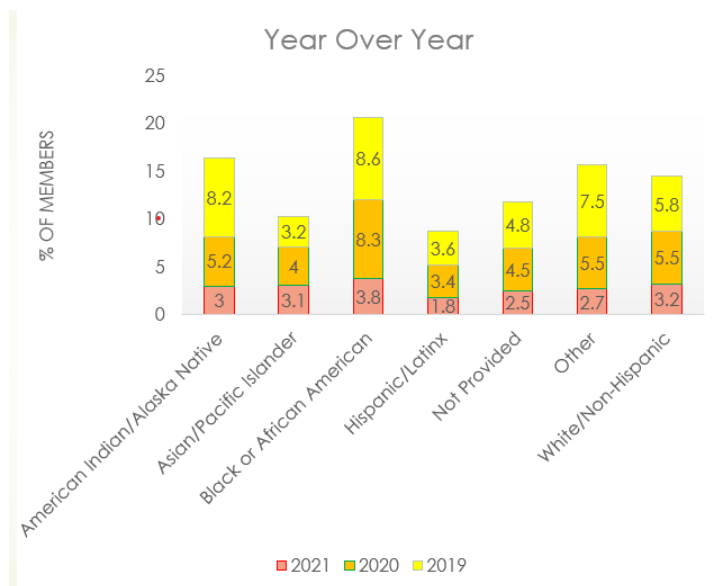
- Child 0-5
 - 2019 – 0.6
 - 2020 – 1.4
 - 2021 – 0.9
- Child 6-18
 - 2019 – 2.1

- 2020 – 1.8
- 2021 – 0.7
- Adult 19+
 - 2019 – 11.5
 - 2020 – 11.1
 - 2021 – 6

Mental Health Utilization by Race
Year Over Year, % of members



SUD Utilization by Race



Gilda Montenegro-Fix asked Julia if it is talking about the percentage of members, not the number of people who showed up. Julia confirmed, yes, it is of the percentage of individuals accessing services.

Regarding the data on SUD utilization by race, Gilda asked for clarification on the meaning of the 3.8% of Black or African-American members. Julia clarified that 3.8% of the population that are currently accessing SUD services this year are identifying as African-American.

Jennifer Lind commented that she would like to get back to Gilda on the data specifics, as it is not adding up to 100. Julia replied that the data would not equal out to 100%, it would add up to the percentage that are accessing SUD services. When sending out the slides they will clarify this. Gilda thanked her, she wants to make sure that no perspectives are left that could potentially feed into stereotypes.

Substance Use Residential Services

Average length of stay 36 days (2020) 29 days (2021)

Number of members per Admission

- 2017
 - Members – 92
 - Visits – 114
- 2018
 - Members – 110
 - Visits – 129
- 2019
 - Members – 206
 - Visits – 270
- 2020
 - Members – 307
 - Visits – 241
- 2021
 - Members – 97
 - Visits – 89

Substance Use Residential Services Per Provider

Admissions Per Provider

- 2019
 - On Track – 88
 - ARC – 147
- 2020
 - On Track – 94
 - ARC – 180
- 2021
 - On Track – 26
 - ARC – 63

Substance Use Detox Services

Average member/visit ratio:

ARC = 1:1

ER = 1:2

Inpatient = 1:5

Number of Members Served Annually per Location

- 2017
 - ER – 377
 - ARC – 163
 - Inpatient – 50
- 2018
 - ER – 407
 - ARC – 179
 - Inpatient – 95
- 2019
 - ER – 395
 - ARC – 178
 - Inpatient – 103
- 2020
 - ER – 628
 - ARC – 232
 - Inpatient – 173
- 2021
 - ER – 294
 - ARC – 89
 - Inpatient – 80

Emergency Room Utilization

Members Accessing ER for Physical Health Problem, rate per 1,000-member months

- 2017
 - Mental Health Diagnosis – 2.4
 - Substance Use Diagnosis – 1.4
- 2018
 - Mental Health Diagnosis – 2.2
 - Substance Use Diagnosis – 1.2
- 2019
 - Mental Health Diagnosis – 1.6
 - Substance Use Diagnosis – 1.4
- 2020
 - Mental Health Diagnosis – 1.5
 - Substance Use Diagnosis – 1.1
- 2021
 - Mental Health Diagnosis – 2
 - Substance Use Diagnosis – 1

Questions/Discussion

Chair Guyer commented that he is grateful for the presentation, it starts to create an idea of how and where we can measure these things. He knows that not everybody with a SUD or with a Mental Health condition is a member of the Jackson Care Connect in our community.

Julia added that this is a fairly new thing for the Behavioral Health department. They want to start doing more such as going into the claims system, looking at data and informing conversation. If anyone has questions or information that they are curious about, or ideas about the way in which they look at data this would all be very helpful for Julia.

Jennifer Lind added that she appreciates the request for feedback, and echoes this. One of the governors on the system they have in place is the capacity in their Behavioral Health providers. They are hearing about some of the workforce crisis that is currently underway, there were restrictions in all residential programs in 2020 because of COVID that limited access. She wants to reinforce that these are slides and trends on capacity and access as much as they are about prevalence of conditions.

Julia added that she will make some clarifications in the slides before Jazmin sends them out, and she thanked the group.

Chair Guyer wants to open this up as they try to identify these bellwether indicators in our community in terms of how they make these shifts in transition. Without putting fault on any one piece, he asked, are there people who used to be engaged, who are no longer engaged? Are there places where the system needs to be reinforced or bolstered as they try and engage people? He opened it up to ideas.

Jennifer Lind added that they are working hard to bolster the system right now. They are investing significant funds for workforce support and recruitment retention efforts. It is a difficult environment right now to be in either substance use or mental health treatment. She would like know these bellwether data points to inform them if they are heading in the right direction.

Next Scheduled PSCC Meeting: July 27, 2021
Meeting Adjourned: 12:39 pm