

PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

MINUTES

TUESDAY,
February 22, 2022

11:30

ZOOM VIDEO CONFERENCE

MEETING CALLED BY	Eric Guyer
ATTENDEES	Joshua Aldrich, Lee Ayers, Benjamin Bloom, Dave Cater, Travis Christian, Dave Dotterer, Doug Engle, Joe Ferguson, DJ Graham, Eric Guyer, Beth Heckert, Tira Hubbard, Barbara Johnson, Danny Jordan, Jennifer Lind, Lorenzo Mejia, Jennifer Mylenek, Michael Parsons, Tina Qualls, Mark Reagles, Nate Sickler, Randy Sparacino, Rita Sullivan, A. John Watson, Brittany Whitmire, Kim Whitney

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

MINUTE ADOPTION – JANUARY

ERIC GUYER, CHAIR

DISCUSSION	
No suggested revisions were identified for the February minutes. Jennifer Lind provided a motion to adopt, seconded by Randy Sparacino. A roll-call vote was requested, all were in favor, and none were opposed. The February minutes were officially adopted.	

Agenda Topics

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TRENDS WITHIN THE LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

DISCUSSION	<p><i>Nathan Sickler, Sheriff, Jackson County</i> <i>Beck Heckert, District Attorney, Jackson County</i> <i>DJ Graham, Police Officer, City of Medford</i> <i>Eric Guyer, Director, Jackson County Community Justice</i> <i>Tina Qualls, Trial Court Administrator, Jackson County Circuit Court</i></p> <p><u>Crime and Public Safety Trends 2021</u></p> <p><u>Considerations for Data –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jackson County Agencies switched to NIBR’s from OUCR in October of 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The data from years prior doesn’t quite look the same as it will today but we can/will get closer with conversion programs • Jackson County Law Enforcement Agencies switched Records Management Systems, Automated Reporting Systems, and a Jail Management System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This has created new systems and challenges to mine data as we did in the older systems and may not be capturing all the info in the same way it did prior (could be under reporting due to the way data is entered) <p><u>Other Factors –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Pandemic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Altered life-styles ○ Social Services impacted ○ Altered the operations of the Criminal Justice System ○ Patrol Activity ○ Jail Capacity ○ Court Operations ○ DA’s Office ○ Community Justice • Legislative Influences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measure 110 ○ Cannabis production <p><u>Suicide and Overdoses- Jackson County: Deaths of Despair –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, there were about 55 suicides and about 10 deaths due to overdose • In 2017, there were about 58 suicides and about 12 deaths due to overdose • In 2018, there were about 72 suicides and about 35 deaths due to overdose
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- In 2019, there were about 72 suicides and about 15 deaths due to overdose
- In 2020, there were about 70 suicides and about 40 deaths due to overdose
- In 2021, there were about 55 suicides and about 90 deaths due to overdose

Law Enforcement Response to Heroin/Fentanyl Overdoses Yearly -

- In 2018, law enforcement responded to about 25 overdoses
- In 2019, law enforcement responded to about 40 overdoses
- In 2020, law enforcement responded to about 50 overdoses
- In 2021, law enforcement responded to about 225 overdoses

2021 Medford Police Narcan Deployment -

- 68 total incidents
- 69 individuals were administered Narcan
- 83 total doses of Narcan were delivered
- 62 incidents resulted in the individual/s being transported to the hospital
 - Year prior was a total of 26
- There have been 183 successful deployments of Narcan by Medford Police Department

Crime Data/Trends-Jackson County Sheriff's Office: Crimes Against Persons-

- In 2016, JCSO responded to about 825 crimes against persons
- In 2017, JCSO responded to about 850 crimes against persons
- In 2018, JCSO responded to about 900 crimes against persons
- In 2019, JCSO responded to about 780 crimes against persons
- In 2020, JCSO responded to about 600 crimes against persons
- In 2021, JCSO responded to about 625 crimes against persons

Crime Data/Trends-Jackson County Sheriff's Office: Crimes Against Society-

- In 2016, JCSO responded to about 450 crimes against society
- In 2017, JCSO responded to about 425 crimes against society
- In 2018, JCSO responded to about 500 crimes against society
- In 2019, JCSO responded to about 500 crimes against society
- In 2020, JCSO responded to about 450 crimes against society
- In 2021, JCSO responded to about 325 crimes against society

Crime Data/Trends-Jackson County Sheriff's Office: Homicide-

- In 2016, JCSO investigated about 3 homicides
- In 2017, JCSO investigated about 2 homicides
- In 2018, JCSO investigated about 2 homicides
- In 2019, JCSO investigated about 6 homicides
- In 2020, JCSO investigated about 7 homicides
- In 2021, JCSO investigated about 9 homicides

Crime Data/Trends-Jackson County Sheriff's Office: Drug Offenses-

- In 2016, JCSO responded to about 350 drug offenses
- In 2017, JCSO responded to about 325 drug offenses
- In 2018, JCSO responded to about 375 drug offenses
- In 2019, JCSO responded to about 350 drug offenses
- In 2020, JCSO responded to about 325 drug offenses
- In 2021, JCSO responded to about 200 drug offenses

Crime Data/Trends-Jackson County Sheriff's Office: DUII-

- In 2016, JCSO responded to about 250 DUII's
- In 2017, JCSO responded to about 325 DUII's
- In 2018, JCSO responded to about 310 DUII's
- In 2019, JCSO responded to about 300 DUII's
- In 2020, JCSO responded to about 260 DUII's
- In 2021, JCSO responded to about 310 DUII's

Crime Data/Trends-Jackson County Sheriff's Office: Sex Offense-

- In 2016, JCSO investigated about 55 sexual offenses
- In 2017, JCSO investigated about 80 sexual offenses
- In 2018, JCSO investigated about 90 sexual offenses
- In 2019, JCSO investigated about 70 sexual offenses
- In 2020, JCSO investigated about 50 sexual offenses

- In 2021, JCSO investigated about 105 sexual offenses

Crime Data/Trends-Jackson County Sheriff's Office: Weapon Offenses-

- In 2016, JCSO responded to about 95 weapon offenses
- In 2017, JCSO responded to about 95 weapon offenses
- In 2018, JCSO responded to about 108 weapon offenses
- In 2019, JCSO responded to about 108 weapon offenses
- In 2020, JCSO responded to about 109 weapon offenses
- In 2021, JCSO responded to about 100 weapon offenses

Crime Data/Trends-Jackson County Sheriff's Office: Property Crime-

- In 2016, JCSO responded to about 2500 property crimes
- In 2017, JCSO responded to about 3000 property crimes
- In 2018, JCSO responded to about 3000 property crimes
- In 2019, JCSO responded to about 2500 property crimes
- In 2020, JCSO responded to about 2000 property crimes
- In 2021, JCSO responded to about 1025 property crimes

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Crimes Against Persons-

- In 2016, MPD responded to about 1000 crimes against persons
- In 2017, MPD responded to about 1040 crimes against persons
- In 2018, MPD responded to about 1025 crimes against persons
- In 2019, MPD responded to about 1025 crimes against persons
- In 2020, MPD responded to about 980 crimes against persons
- In 2021, MPD responded to about 1150 crimes against persons

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Crimes Against Society-

- In 2016, MPD responded to about 2200 crimes against society
- In 2017, MPD responded to about 2000 crimes against society
- In 2018, MPD responded to about 1550 crimes against society
- In 2019, MPD responded to about 1500 crimes against society
- In 2020, MPD responded to about 1500 crimes against society
- In 2021, MPD responded to about 1550 crimes against society

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Homicide-

- In 2016, MPD investigated about 3 homicides
- In 2017, MPD investigated about 5 homicides
- In 2018, MPD investigated about 3 homicides
- In 2019, MPD investigated about 1 homicide
- In 2020, MPD investigated about 2 homicides
- In 2021, MPD investigated about 7 homicides

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Drug Offenses-

- In 2016, MPD responded to about 1900 drug offenses
- In 2017, MPD responded to about 1700 drug offenses
- In 2018, MPD responded to about 1400 drug offenses
- In 2019, MPD responded to about 1300 drug offenses
- In 2020, MPD responded to about 1200 drug offenses
- In 2021, MPD responded to about 1400 drug offenses

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: DUII-

- In 2016, MPD responded to about 295 DUII's
- In 2017, MPD responded to about 250 DUII's
- In 2018, MPD responded to about 245 DUII's
- In 2019, MPD responded to about 280 DUII's
- In 2020, MPD responded to about 285 DUII's
- In 2021, MPD responded to about 290 DUII's

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Assault-

- In 2016, MPD responded to about 920 assaults
- In 2017, MPD responded to about 940 assaults
- In 2018, MPD responded to about 920 assaults
- In 2019, MPD responded to about 920 assaults
- In 2020, MPD responded to about 910 assaults
- In 2021, MPD responded to about 1020 assaults

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Weapon Laws-

- In 2016, MPD responded to about 275 weapon offenses
- In 2017, MPD responded to about 260 weapon offenses
- In 2018, MPD responded to about 260 weapon offenses
- In 2019, MPD responded to about 250 weapon offenses
- In 2020, MPD responded to about 260 weapon offenses
- In 2021, MPD responded to about 300 weapon offenses

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Disorderly Conduct-

- In 2016, MPD responded to about 600 disorderly conduct offenses
- In 2017, MPD responded to about 700 disorderly conduct offenses
- In 2018, MPD responded to about 750 disorderly conduct offenses
- In 2019, MPD responded to about 800 disorderly conduct offenses
- In 2020, MPD responded to about 700 disorderly conduct offenses
- In 2021, MPD responded to about 850 disorderly conduct offenses

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Kidnap-

- In 2016, MPD investigated about 6 kidnapping cases
- In 2017, MPD investigated about 8 kidnapping cases
- In 2018, MPD investigated about 7 kidnapping cases
- In 2019, MPD investigated about 9 kidnapping cases
- In 2020, MPD investigated about 8 kidnapping cases
- In 2021, MPD investigated about 16 kidnapping cases

Crime Data/Trends-Medford Police Department: Property Crimes -

- In 2016, MPD responded to about 9500 property crimes
- In 2017, MPD responded to about 8500 property crimes
- In 2018, MPD responded to about 7500 property crimes
- In 2019, MPD responded to about 8000 property crimes
- In 2020, MPD responded to about 6000 property crimes
- In 2021, MPD responded to about 4000 property crimes

Jackson County Jail -

- In March of 2020 we reduced jail capacity in efforts to mitigate Covid-19
 - Reduced to about 70% or 220 beds of our pre-COVID capacity numbers
 - Many other counties were down to 50% or lower during the onset of the pandemic
 - We did not restrict lodgings
 - Asked for officer discretion but wanted officers/deputies to be able to lodge those who were problematic despite the level of crime.
 - We had experience in bed space limitations and the negative results it had on our community (criminal justice system).

Lodging Summary 2021 –

- Lodgings – 8337
- Measure 11 – 309
- Forced Releases – 3285 (39.4% of lodgings/including book and release are released from custody too soon)
 - If you exclude book and release, we are over 50% of custody's being forced released too early

Jackson County Jail Statistics: Bookings –

- In 2016 there were 14,132 bookings
- In 2017 there were 14,004 bookings
- In 2018 there were 13,429 bookings
- In 2019 there were 13,109 bookings
- In 2020 there were 9,011 bookings
- In 2021 there were 8,337 bookings

Jackson County Jail Statistics: Forced Releases –

- In 2016 there were 8,655 forced releases
- In 2017 there were 6,884 forced releases
- In 2018 there were 5,330 forced releases
- In 2019 there were 4,166 forced releases
- In 2020 there were 3,635 forced releases
- In 2021 there were 3,285 forced releases

Jackson County Jail Statistics: Measure 11 Lodgings–

- In 2017 there were 216 Measure 11 Lodgings
- In 2018 there were 186 Measure 11 Lodgings
- In 2019 there were 153 Measure 11 Lodgings
- In 2020 there were 176 Measure 11 Lodgings
- In 2021 there were 309 Measure 11 Lodgings

Jackson County District Attorney's Office: Pending/Total Murder Cases by Year -

- In 2018 there were 3 adjudicated murder cases, and 1 pending murder case
- In 2019 there were 7 adjudicated murder cases, and 2 pending murder cases
- In 2020 there were 8 adjudicated murder cases, and 7 pending murder cases
- In 2021 there were 11 adjudicated murder cases, and 9 pending murder cases
- In 2019 there was 1 adjudicated murder cases, and 1 pending murder cases

Jackson County District Attorney's Office: Actively Pending/Filed Measure 11 Charges –

- In 2018 there were 13 actively pending measure 11 charges, and 209 filed measure 11 cases
- In 2019 there were 19 actively pending measure 11 charges, and 164 filed measure 11 cases
- In 2020 there were 48 actively pending measure 11 charges, and 198 filed measure 11 cases
- In 2021 there were 103 actively pending measure 11 charges, and 182 filed measure 11 cases
- In 2022 there were 26 actively pending measure 11 charges, and 27 filed measure 11 cases

Jackson County Circuit Court Trends –

- In 2016, there were about 4500 misdemeanors filed, 2894 felony cases filed, and about 550 civil commitments
- In 2017, there were about 3500 misdemeanors filed, 2391 felony cases filed, and about 550 civil commitments
- In 2018, there were about 3000 misdemeanors filed, 3750 felony cases filed, and about 1000 civil commitments
- In 2019, there were about 4000 misdemeanors filed, 2685 felony cases filed, and about 550 civil commitments
- In 2020, there were about 4000 misdemeanors filed, 2451 felony cases filed, and about 550 civil commitments
- In 2021, there were about 3000 misdemeanors filed, 2199 felony cases filed, and about 500 civil commitments

Jackson County Circuit Court 5-year Average Comparison–

- Jackson County- 22000 misdemeanors; 16370 felonies; 4000 civil commitments
- Deschutes County- 17000 misdemeanors; 7975 felonies; 1000 civil commitments
- Lane County- 9000 misdemeanors; 13072 felonies; 1000 civil commitments
- Marion County- 2000 misdemeanors; 12850 felonies; 3000 civil commitments
- Clackamas County- 2200 misdemeanors; 12046 felonies; 4000 civil commitments
- Washington County- 275000 misdemeanors; 17321 felonies; 2500 civil commitments
- Multnomah County- 45000 misdemeanors; 20086 felonies; 17500 civil commitments
- When looking at the Jackson County Court filings and comparing them to other counties, it should be noted that there is a big backlog and that the numbers speak to that. The courts are working on how to handle the high numbers, but with the pandemic, the numbers, and how many people are being released each day it is getting harder and harder to get those cases going through the system.
- The courts opened back up in June of 2021 but it only lasted for about a month. They were able to get some trials done and it had the desired effect. However, that only helped short term because the COVID-19 restrictions were put back into place. The courts have opened back up again, and they can have as many trials as they want, but they are not getting a lot of cases tried lately. Hopefully when the mask requirements are lifted then they can have two to three cases a week, and some of the bigger cases will go to trial for a resolution.

Warrants MPD and JCSO- Circuit Court –

- In 2016 there were 13,184 warrants, and 9,670 FTA-warrants
- In 2017 there were 13,660 warrants, and 10,276 FTA-warrants
- In 2018 there were 10,798 warrants, and 6,705 FTA-warrants
- In 2019 there were 9,189 warrants, and 5,192 FTA-warrants
- In 2020 there were 7,966 warrants, and 4,599 FTA-warrants
- In 2021 there were 9,472 warrants, and 5,700 FTA-warrants
- FTA's are creating a large burden on the courts, and affects court capacity
- Cases are having to be set over and over due to the limited number of individuals that are allowed in the court rooms

Jackson County Community Justice: Supervised Population Snap Shot –

- On 01/01/2018 there were 1,907 justice involved individuals on supervision
- On 07/01/2018 there were 1,964 justice involved individuals on supervision
- On 01/01/2019 there were 2,142 justice involved individuals on supervision
- On 07/01/2019 there were 2,306 justice involved individuals on supervision
- On 01/01/2020 there were 2,344 justice involved individuals on supervision
- On 07/01/2020 there were 2,221 justice involved individuals on supervision
- On 01/01/2021 there were 1,884 justice involved individuals on supervision
- On 07/01/2021 there were 1,902 justice involved individuals on supervision

Jackson County Community Justice Supervised Population Risk Profile -

- 11/01/2019, 31.7% were low risk, 28% were medium risk, 39.6% were high risk
- 11/01/2020, 34.2% were low risk, 27.8% were medium risk, 37.5% were high risk
- 11/1/2021, 39.1% were low risk, 30.5% were medium risk, 29.5% were high risk
- Statewide 2021 comparison: 49.63% were low risk, 31.3% were medium risk, 18.02% were high risk

Jackson County Community Justice: Positive Case Closure and statewide comparison-

- In 2017, Jackson County had 56.0% positive case closures, and statewide had 62.1%
- In 2018, Jackson County had 66.5% positive case closures, and statewide had 61.0%
- In 2019, Jackson County had 67.1% positive case closures, and statewide had 62.1%
- In 2020, Jackson County had 78.1% positive case closures, and statewide had 72.1%
- In 2021, Jackson County had 79.9% positive case closures, and statewide had 73.2%

Why are we seeing what we are seeing?

- Measure 110?
 - Need to evaluate the impacts of 110. Are people coming to Oregon because of this measure being passed?
- Illegal Cannabis Production?
 - This has caused a huge workload for Jackson County in many ways. From violent crimes to livability issues, water issues.
- Reduced Jail Capacity?
 - This is a consistent driver of a lot of the issues with the increased violent crime that has been seen and to the warrants and other issues as a result of this.
- Homelessness Issues?
 - The number of homeless individuals is very high and a higher call volume due to this has been seen. This has impacted MPD mostly in regards to their downtown corridor
- Legislative Initiatives?
 - Criminal Justice Reform?
- Anti-Police Sentiment?
 - Other parts of the state and country

Questions/Discussions:

Dave Carter asked Sheriff Sickler for clarification of the jail bed capacity and asked if the jail will be able to get back to pre-COVID numbers once restrictions continue to be lifted. Dave Carter also asked if there will be any changes made within the jail to help with the increasing FTA numbers and the burden those numbers place on entire system. Sheriff Sickler said that pre-COVID, 300 beds a day were in use. That number went up to 315 at night due to AIC being asleep and a lower safety concerns due to that. When COVID happened, the jail bed space had to be reduced, and capacity was at 220 beds. With restrictions lifting some, they are now at about 230 to 250 beds for capacity. The plan will be to gradually work back up to the pre-COVID numbers, however, they may not get back up to the 315 to 330 numbers because there were a lot of issues when they housed that many people in the jail. They had higher use of force incidents, more fights, more contraband issues, and more rule violations. They are still doing the FTA program and are holding the chronic offenders. There are 10 designated beds for FTA program. Pre-trial is the biggest issue with bed space right now.

Jennifer Mylenek mentioned that MPD is embarking on a feasibility study and was wondering if any have been done on the jail in regards to capacity. Sheriff Sickler advised that they have completed many studies and that they know that limited jail capacity is one of the biggest contributors to the local Criminal Justice System issues. The National Institute of Corrections have been here three times, the Grand Jury does an assessment every year, and for the last 11 or 12 years their recommendation has been to build a bigger jail, but that is very expensive.

Danny Jordan added that there has been a full-blown feasibility study done by an external contractor. That study was for jail needs, jail staffing, and operations. That study is required by statute any time you are going to create a service or special district. So, the County was proposing to do that in a way, and in order to do that, a feasibility study has to be done as it is required by law. This was a very big study, and it has been covered about 10 times in terms of justifying the need and feasibility of actually building a new jail.

Danny Jordan asked Eric Guyer if the percentage of high-risk offenders going down from 2019 to 2021 is because of effective supervision strategies and people dropping down to the lower risk levels due to those strategies, or if it is due to the increase in total caseload that brought on more lower risk offenders. If the latter is the case, then it could give the perception of reduction of high-risk cases but you can still have the same number of bodies. Eric Guyer responded by saying that the caseloads went down and it had to do more with being able to successfully close out cases that would have historically stayed on a lot longer, so that got rid of some of the high-risk people. This decrease of risk level is also due to some of those shorter-term drug supervised cases that we had that we are not getting due to Measure 110 reasons. As we supervise fewer of those cases, it brings the risk profile down. Danny Jordan explained that another thing that could be deceptive in the data is that when you supervise high risk offenders, they tend to abscond, and when they are closed to abscond, they are no longer part of the percentage that is being reported on in the high-risk profile. Danny Jordan asked if it known that if the data represents a decrease due to losing a lot of those high-risk people to absconding rather than successful case closures, or if it is a combination of both. Eric Guyer explained

that, yes, there has been some circumstances where that has affected the data because there is a dynamic that occurs where there is a probation violation, and if a person does not show up, then they stay in that abscond cycle for a long time. Eric Guyer emphasized that they look at our court capacity affecting probation, and that they look at successful closing of cases is decreasing the risk level. Eric Guyer deferred to Tira Hubbard to elaborate on the topic. Tira Hubbard agreed with what Eric Guyer said, and emphasized that they only get closed out to abscond once the warrant is active. So, a lot of the probation violations that are in the "failure to appear cycle" do not actually really get closed out to abscond so that data is still including those numbers.

Next Scheduled PSCC Meeting: March 22, 2022
Meeting Adjourned: 12:30 pm