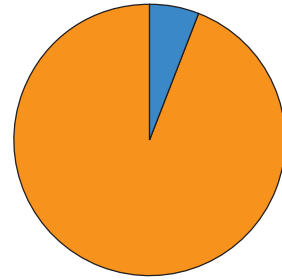




Public Safety Funding Sources:
Where do various agencies get their funding?

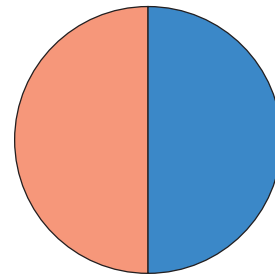
Various Klamath Co. Ambulance Services

- Taxes - 80%
- Grants - 5%



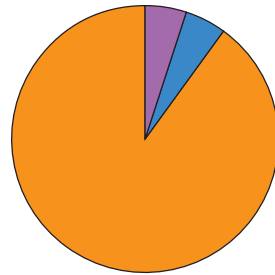
Klamath Co. Emergency Management

- County Gov - 50%
- Grant - 50%



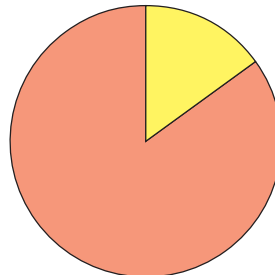
Klamath Fire Agencies

- Permanent Property Tax - 90%
- Grants - 5%
- Fee for Svc - 5%



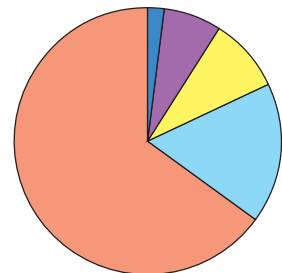
Klamath Co. Juvenile Dept.

- County Gov - 85%
- State - 15%



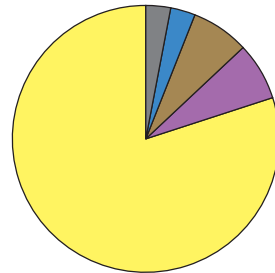
District Attorney's Office

- County Gov - 65%
- Federal - 17%
- State - 9%
- Fee for Svc - 7%
- Grant - 2%



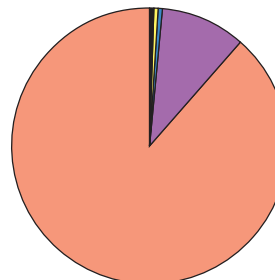
Community Corrections

- State - 80%
- Work Revenue - 7%
- Fee for Svc - 7%
- Grant - 3%
- Other - 3%



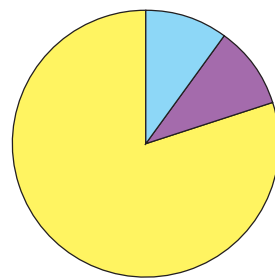
Sheriff's General Fund

- County Gov - 89%
- Fee for Svc - 10%
- Grants - >1%
- State - >1%
- Other - >1%



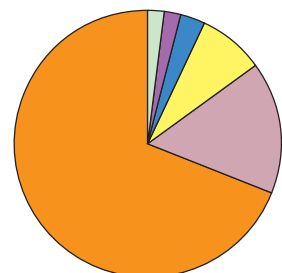
Klamath Falls State Police Funding

- State - 80%
- Fee for Svc - 10%
- Federal - 10%



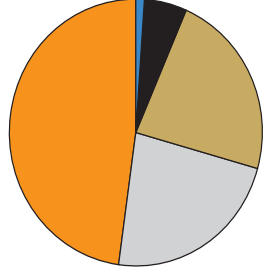
Klamath Falls City Police

- Property Taxes - 69%
- Franchise Fees - 15%
- State Gov - 8%
- Grants - 3%
- Fee for Svc - 2%
- Fines - 3%



Klamath Co. 911

- Permanent Property Tax - 44%
- Working Capital - 21%
- 911 Excise Tax - 21%
- Other - 5%
- Grants - 1%



Citizens for Public Safety

CPS is an effort to evaluate public safety resources, service delivery and revenue options and then develop and present to policy makers a recommendation to guide the future of public safety in Klamath County.

The current economic, political and social climate has forced and may continue to require difficult decisions with regard to public safety service delivery. Admittedly, elected officials must and will assume their responsibilities for managing short term crisis while also planning for long term system effectiveness. This effort seeks to guide the latter; and encourage collaboration with integrity and commitment to the common good.

The process has been divided into two phases, with Phase I wrapping up in January 2010. Phase I brought together interested members of the public to participate in one of five subcommittees (law enforcement, corrections, health, emergency management and fire). Groups met on their own schedule and each developed a report outlining their understanding of gaps and overlaps in service. They identified priorities for service and recommendations for how to deliver services more effectively.

Members discussed how to maximize strengths and reduce weaknesses in the systems given the many social, economic and political realities in Klamath County. To read the full preliminary reports and to review the minutes from each subcommittee meeting go to www.klamath.org/publicsafety.

Phase II will again bring together interested members of the public to evaluate the recommendations of the subcommittees with a focus on funding. Those with some financial expertise will also be asked to participate in this portion of the process.

The process will conclude with a planning document to be presented to policymakers with a clear message from the citizens about what direction public safety should take in Klamath County.

It is not too late to have your voice heard. There are many ways to participate. You can send an email to publicsafety@klamath.org. Additionally, there will be a survey circulating (it can be found at www.klamath.org/publicsafety) where citizens can weigh in on the recommendations of the various subcommittees. This process contains ample opportunities for you to participate on varying levels.

We sincerely hope you will be open to this process and show your willingness to contribute and endorse effective, realistic, long-term strategies.

— CPS Steering Committee

Feedback and Thoughts:

- web – www.klamath.org/publicsafety
- email – publicsafety@klamath.org
- Kelley Minty Morris – 541/ 882-3198





Subcommittees were asked to compile preliminary reports summarizing their group work over the last few months. Those full preliminary reports are online at www.klamath.org/publicsafety. Subcommittee conclusions varied. Common themes, however, rang loudly in every group's report. Top on their list was the need to improve public education, restoring trust and communication between policy makers and entities, building on existing strengths within systems (prevention programs, work-release program, volunteerism, etc.) and focusing on evidence-based solutions and strategies for realizing improvements and efficiencies. Below is a summarized version of each report.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

Everyone in the group indicated that working relationships within the emergency management (EM) community were favorable. The EM community includes Emergency Management, Search and Rescue (SAR), 9-1-1 and the Type III Incident management team (for regional or state multi-agency, mass incidents). All agencies tend to work well together despite not having a full time emergency manager. All members of the group identified the need for that position and an adequate, permanent home for the county Emergency Management agency. In addition to improved public education, there were two other overarching themes in the discussion of all aspects of emergency management: the need for a steady renewable funding source and the ability for each agency to keep up with technology.

Currently the funding for each aspect of emergency management comes from a variety of locations and agencies with no constant stream of funding dedicated to county wide emergency services. Funding for SAR is the burden solely of the Sheriff's Office. Those funds derive from designated grant funds into the county. 9-1-1 funding is derived from a special tax district and telephone taxes. Type III incident management suffers from the same lack of funding as Emergency Management. Each of these services is in some way mandated by state law or statute but do not come fully funded by the state.

Emergency Management operations are dependent on technology and the rapidly advancing technology can prove costly for resource-strapped agencies. A hardened Emergency Operations Center which would house computer and communications technology is needed. A federally ordered change in radio communications to Narrow-Band frequencies will soon require that all public safety agencies comply at their own expense.

FIRE SUB-COMMITTEE

While there is much strength to fire services, namely the ability to respond and react to all calls, a good public perception, and a reputation for stability and leadership in the community, there are also many threats and weaknesses. Some of these include increased regulations, unfunded mandates, lack of public knowledge of fire issues, unstable funding, inability to attract and retain qualified volunteers, personnel turnover, building code deficiencies and some reluctance to accept new technologies.

The committee saw some gaps in service including slower response times due to large geographic service area, lack of funding for some needs (apparatus and equipment), some problems with radio coverage (dead spots) and, where all volunteer agencies are concerned, limited or no service depending on whether volunteers are at their regular jobs and unavailable to respond to a call.

This committee suggested an effort be made to further address issues of funding, staffing, public education, consolidation of services where practical, facilities, interagency team building and interagency cooperation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

The Law enforcement subcommittee became focused on the need for sustainable dedicated funding to provide consistent coverage/patrol through the urban grown boundary or UGB. Possible ways of getting

there, per the committee, were annexation of the UGB, a law enforcement district that would provide funding to patrol the UGB or a split levy allowing city residents to pay a small portion more for the jail and county residents to pay more for law enforcement coverage levels similar to what the Klamath Falls City Police provide to City residents.

The committee suggested Klamath Falls City Police and Klamath County Sheriff provide cost comparisons as to what it would cost them to provide enhanced patrol coverage to the UGB and use those numbers in determining who should be responsible for the suburban areas. The committee also suggested that members of the public communicate to members of the legislature to add adequate patrol coverage outside the UGB and stressed the importance of continued Oregon State Police patrol & investigator coverage.

The committee discussed the current status of the Klamath County Sheriff's office. The group learned that morale is declining due to frustration with the lack of resources for responding to calls, concerns over officer safety since there are routinely not enough officers to provide backup, particularly in the outlying areas. One step the department has taken is having citizens file reports online because a deputy may not be available to respond. Additionally, the committee concluded that even if there was some resolution to the issue of who can patrol the UGB, the Sheriff's patrol is still grossly understaffed. Currently there is only one 12 hour shift per day, the committee felt 24/7 coverage was important.

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Public and private agencies in the health, mental health, violence prevention and drug and alcohol rehabilitation are facing challenges. Recent and anticipated reductions in federal, state and local funding is adversely impacting the ability to deliver mental health services (100% reliant on such funding) and public health services (50% reliant). Renewal or extension of the federal forest funds to the County is a real concern as it impacts the County's ability to fund needed health services. A number of treatment facilities have already closed and current lack of funding for 'wrap around' services is limited. The community lacks doctors in important specialty areas. Tribal health services are a strength as they serve consumers both in town and in the outlying areas.

Lacking basic coping skills and/or knowledge of what agencies can and do provide, many members of the community make resource consuming calls to providers. Chronic users tax the health care system. This public lack of understanding and the lack of coping skill is unfortunate because it is estimated 80% of the incident contacts by law enforcement are related to drug or alcohol abuse or mental illness. A well-funded, comprehensive program of education, early identification, and treatment of these problems can help prevent escalation into criminal conduct and thereby reduce the need for additional resources like jail space to deal with the problems at the back end.

Klamath County assigns ambulance coverage through the geographic designation of Ambulance Service Areas (ASAs). Originally there were 12 ASAs, there are now 9 ASAs in the County. Sprague River service recently shut down and its territory was split up and distributed to Chiloquin Ambulance, Bonanza Ambulance and Bly Ambulance Areas. Only Fire District #1, Crescent Fire and Rescue and Chiloquin Ambulance have paid ambulance staff, the rest rely on volunteers. Staffing of ambulances varies from the basic (EMTs) to paramedic, serv-

ice response times depend on whether the area is classified as urban, rural or frontier. Arrival of EMS after calling 9-1-1 in the urban area is within 10 minutes, in rural areas within 45 minutes and in a frontier area it can be over an hour and, by state standards, is allowed to take up to 4.5 hours. Only 60% of the transport fees charged are recovered. Though private insurance generally pays, Medicare reimbursement pays roughly only half the cost. For those without insurance or Medicare, costs are usually absorbed. People expect a timely response by trained personnel when calling an ambulance.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

The Klamath County Jail houses both pre-trial and sentenced offenders. The jail is mandated by law to exist and comply with all standards set by Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS). These standards require, among others, that specific food, clothing, within "sight and sound" supervision and health care related functions are provided. Additionally, the jail voluntarily complies with 311 quality standards as set by the Oregon Sheriff's Association. The jail undergoes annual inspections by a variety of agencies: Health Department, Fire Marshall, U. S. Marshal and Department of Homeland Security for immigration and customs enforcement. The jail contains three pods with a maximum capacity of 152. Currently, the jail is funded for one pod and houses approximately 64 inmates. Given reduced capacity, only persons arrested for "person to person" crimes are held in the jail. Virtually all others, including drug dealers, burglars, and felons who possess firearms are "booked and released."

Corrections deputies are certified by the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, are members of a bargaining unit, earn on average \$22 per hour and, by ORS, may not transfer to position of patrol deputy to meet shortages in patrol. Currently the jail staffs 15.5 FTE (full time staff equivalents), down from 30.5 in 2009. The department utilizes 125 volunteers.

Klamath Community Corrections provides supervision for offenders released into the community. They operate a 36-bed, re-entry and work release minimum security facility next to the jail. Staff consists of 39 FTE including 14 parole and probation officers who provide on-going assessments and tailor case plans to direct offender education, alcohol and drug treatment and health. Officers work to remove barriers to successful employment and help offenders transition into the community. They monitor compliance through office visits, home visits and by communicating with agency partners. Annual caseload in 2010 was approximately 1050 offenders

From March 2007 through September 2010, 85.7% of work-release participants remained felony conviction free and 75% were employed or attending college upon release. The work release crews returned over 25,000 hours of community service in 2010 worth an estimated \$213,889.

Klamath County Juvenile Department (JDH) operates by state mandate to investigate youth offenders, represent their interests, report and respond fully to the court before and after a case is heard to achieve proper resolution of the case which may or may not include detention in the 24-bed a facility.

Intake and probation counselors handle approximately 1200 referrals each year, down by nearly 50% since 1996. Of those referrals, 600 were lodged in detention, 350 are on probation. Current staffing levels are at 9.5 FTE. Because supervision must be 365/24/7 and one male and one female employee must be present at all times, and youth to staff ratios cannot exceed 8:1 by law, the current staffing level at JDH allows for only sixteen beds.

The CPS corrections subcommittee conducted an analysis of the current corrections system and came to a number of conclusions – most important are those shared by all the committees and listed at the top of this section. Other conclusions from the CPS corrections subcommittee centered on keeping up with technology and utilizing it to

improve service delivery and achieving other system goals.

Final opinions of this subcommittee noted that the stability of our justice system faces grave challenges as economic, health and social burdens related to increasing mental health, drug, alcohol, domestic abuse, and poverty rates rise. Other systems in place, e. g., primary care, A&D treatment, education seem ill equipped to meet the rising needs.

Sub-committees each discovered information surprising to the participants. These "A-HA" moments changed perceptions and group members wished the greater community knew these facts:



- ❖ To be in line with other Oregon counties regarding deputy to per capita ratios the Klamath County Sheriff's office would have to employ 80 deputies. At best, the Sheriff's office employed around twenty; currently, KCSO has far fewer.
- ❖ Over 80% of law enforcement's criminal incident contacts are directly or indirectly results of drug abuse, alcohol abuse or mental health problems.
- ❖ Though a person in lock up may have state or federally funded health care, once incarcerated, the state will not cover any costs related to health or substance abuse needs – the Sheriff's department must fund those costs.
- ❖ Though the entire county is covered by ambulance service, large portions have only volunteer responders, often without advanced EMT skills; and, under county law, an ambulance response time of up to 4.5 hours in rural areas is 'acceptable' per the current plan.
- ❖ 2/3 of Klamath County residents live in what's called the 'Urban Growth Boundary' or UGB. The UGB is essentially as large in population as the city of Klamath Falls. This means half of the urban population DOESN'T live in the city of Klamath Falls and is the responsibility of the Sheriff's Department.
- ❖ Several positions in the Sheriff's Department, like Marine Patrol and School Resource Officers for example, have dedicated funding from grants for that express purpose and that purpose only.
- ❖ In Oregon, Corrections Deputies and Patrol Deputies are not completely interchangeable as they have different skill sets, trainings and certifications.
- ❖ Due to lack of space the jail books and then releases burglars, thieves, intoxicated drivers, drug users and drug dealers, car thieves and felons who possess firearms, certain probation violators and most "failure to appear" or FTAs for non person-to-person crimes, as well as others who don't meet the Lodge Criteria. As a result, courts are showing record numbers of FTA.
- ❖ The rate of juvenile referrals (crimes referred to the department from law enforcement) has been reduced by nearly half over the past fifteen years. Experts credit the development of a community-wide network of services such as mental health interventions, mentoring programs, school resource officers, safe schools initiatives, drug abuse education in schools, domestic and child abuse prosecutions, response teams and special advocates or system involved youth.
- ❖ DAs and defense attorneys are finding that without the threat of incarceration, case negotiations are stalling. The entire justice system is unraveling.
- ❖ Probation Officers are getting little compliance from probationers who say "what are you going to do to me?" Property and drug criminals are routinely released and those crimes are rising.

