

T. 6. a.
PASSED

IN THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON

ORDER 04- 8-25-8)	IN THE MATTER OF CONSIDERING CONCEPTS OF A
)	PUBLIC SAFETY SPECIAL DISTRICT AND INITIATION OF
)	METRO PLAN AMENDMENTS TO CLARIFY AND PROVIDE
)	GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN SERVICE DELIVERY IN THE
)	EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD METROPOLITAN AREA

WHEREAS, revenue constraints are increasingly pressuring local governments to make difficult choices; and

WHEREAS, Lane County is faced with the challenge of struggling to keep escalating costs balanced with modest revenue growth; and

WHEREAS, the Lane County Strategic Plan calls for allocating resources to those services that are effective in addressing immediate and critical life and health safety needs as a first priority; and

WHEREAS, special districts can be used as a strategy to provide revenue for certain necessary countywide services; and

WHEREAS, any proposed special district within the area of the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan (Metro Plan) must be consistent with the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Metro Plan appears to contain policies and definitions that make it unclear whether formation of a new public safety special district would be consistent with the Metro Plan; and


WHEREAS, Lane County is the logical provider of many countywide public safety services for urban, suburban and rural Lane County; and

WHEREAS, these public safety services do not encourage or promote growth or development.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Board of County Commissioners directs further staff work necessary to allow the Board to formally initiate formation of a public safety special district.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED, that the Board of County Commissioners initiates Metro Plan amendments to clarify and provide greater flexibility in service delivery in the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area.

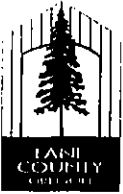
Dated this 25th day of August 2004.


Chair, Lane County Board of Commissioners

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Date 8-17-2004 Lane County


OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

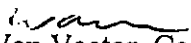


LANE COUNTY

PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING, 125 EAST 8TH AVENUE, EUGENE, OR 97401/(541) 682-4203/FAX (541) 682-4616

February 1, 2005

To: Lane County Planning Commission
Eugene Planning Commission
Springfield Planning Commission

From:  Bill Van Vactor, County Administrator

Property tax changes

1982 -- The year the Metro Plan was acknowledged as being in compliance with the state's land use planning goals. General purpose governments' property tax base grew at 6% per year.

1990 -- Ballot Measure 5 passes, property tax capped at \$15.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value excluding bonds: \$10.00 for general government and \$5.00 for schools. Creates the concept of compression when voters approve rates in excess of limits. The issue of compression will be the subject of focused discussion before the boundary commission as financial impact is a substantive criterion in district formation proceedings.

1996 -- Ballot Measure 47.

1997 -- As a result of legislative action Ballot Measure 50 supersedes Ballot Measure 47. This measure rolled assessed values back by 17% and capped growth at 3% annually. It created "permanent" tax rates. Unlike the old tax base law, there is no legal mechanism by which a general purpose government may seek to have its permanent rate increased. Local option levies are limited to five years. See explanatory statement.

Current condition

What we have learned over the last seven years is that Lane County's tax rate of \$1.27 per \$1,000 is not adequate to provide the services necessary to serve 325,000 citizens. Lane County's tax rate, even when the revenue from Secure Rural Schools is added in, is 35 out of 39 (three counties have different rates between cities and rural areas). See chart. Lane County is significantly below comparable counties, and within Lane County its rate is more appropriate for a limited purpose special district than a general purpose government charged with providing critical life, health and safety services. See chart.

The bottom line is that how Oregon finances general purpose governments has changed drastically since 1984. Lane County now needs to find a permanent source of sufficient revenue with which to provide critical public safety services. What the amendment does is allow Lane County to propose a new financing vehicle without altering the compact urban growth policies in the Metro Plan. Once this plan amendment is approved, Lane County can proceed to file its formation petition with the Boundary Commission. As a matter of that process, if the new district's tax rate is to apply inside a city, that city's city council must adopt a resolution approving the petition.

MEASURE NO. 50

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

In 1996, voters approved Measure 47, an amendment to the Oregon Constitution that limits the amount of property taxes that may be collected from each parcel of property. The limitation first applies for the 1997-1998 tax year and reduces taxes on each parcel of property to their level in a prior tax year. Measure 47 permits a three percent increase in taxes each year for tax years following 1997-1998. Measure 47 permits a taxing district to impose new or additional taxes if the taxes have been approved by voters. Measure 47 creates a number of exceptions that allow for taxes to be increased by more than the otherwise applicable limitation. Measure 47 imposes certain spending priority requirements and expenditure limitations.

This measure would replace the percentage of tax limitations in Measure 47 with a reduction in the maximum assessed value of property for the 1997-1998 tax year and a limitation on the percentage amount that the maximum assessed value of property may increase each tax year. This measure also directs the Legislative Assembly to generally reduce property tax levies by an average of 17 percent. Specifically, this measure does the following:

- * Reduces the maximum assessed value of property for the 1997-1998 tax year to 90 percent of the property's assessed value for the 1995-1996 tax year. For tax years subsequent to 1997-1998, the maximum assessed value of property would increase by three percent per year.
- * Limits increases in assessed value for new property, improvements and certain other events to a fraction of the property's real market value.
- * Directs the Legislative Assembly to reduce the total amount of levy of taxing districts by a statewide average of 17 percent for the 1997-1998 tax year. Excepts certain taxes from reduction. Adopts policy of distributing reductions so as to approximate Measure 47 reductions. For subsequent tax years, requires the district to permanently fix tax rate at 1997-1998 level.
- * Permits voters of taxing district to elect to impose local option property taxes in excess of amount otherwise constitutionally permitted. Limits duration of local option tax to five years or ten years, if used to fund capital projects. Prescribes voter participation requirements.
- * Prohibits local government from increasing fees as alternative revenue source to make up for property tax revenue reduction caused by initial implementation of this measure, unless approved by voters.
- * Retains existing property tax rate limitation of \$5 per \$1,000 of value for schools and \$10 per \$1,000 of value for nonschool government (1990 Measure 5). Retains existing constitutional exception from all tax limitations for taxes levied to pay bonds if bonds are approved by voters. Prescribes voter participation requirements.

(This impartial statement explaining the ballot measure was provided by the 1997 Legislature.)

Appendix B

2012-2013 RATE AND VALUE INFORMATION FOR OREGON COUNTIES Sorted by Comparable Tax Rate Including O&C Revenue												
COUNTY	POPULATION	REAL MKT VALUE	ASSESSED VALUE	O&C REVENUE	LOCAL OPTION USED	PERM. RT. EXT.	PERM. RT. EXT.	LOCAL OPTION	LAW ENF.	EQUIV. RATE	COMP. TAX RATE	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME
1 WHEELER	1,550	104,329	176,062		0.8886	0.5584	0.5584			0.0554	10.0554	37,500
2 SHERMAN	1,300	207,234	188,677		0.7141					0.1921	9.1921	49,500
3 LAKE	2,200	501,408	392,155		0.7472	0.2392	0.2392			0.6780	6.7280	40,500
4 HARNEY	2,200	444,251	234,168		0.5014					0.4328	6.4328	42,900
5 DOUGLAS	1,800	6,214,322	5,510,328		0.8001					0.5736	5.7362	44,000
6 MORROW	1,750	1,326,365	1,148,840		0.1227					0.4651	4.6561	40,000
7 MULTNOMAH	2,600	63,415,110	22,352,620	1,035,357	0.4334	0.1616	0.1616	0.5947		0.0244	0.9825	65,800
8 WALLAWA	1,500	608,197	256,028		0.5308			0.7500		-	4.5488	44,000
9 BAKER	1,500	1,046,981	889,104		0.7282	0.5334	0.5334	0.0787		-	4.3403	40,600
10 WASCOS	2,200	1,593,801	1,270,906		0.2518					-	4.2518	48,700
11 JEFFERSON	1,500	1,300,382	568,339		0.3645			0.5967		-	4.1612	43,800
12 CROOK(CITY)	2,000	1,216,804	992,805		0.6637	0.1207	0.1207	0.0984		-	4.0888	45,100
13 GRANT	1,500	420,421	333,781		0.2872	0.2598	0.2598	0.7484		-	3.8794	41,000
14 GILLIAM	1,200	259,165	213,702		0.4550			0.3947		-	3.8450	46,800
15 BENTON	1,500	6,051,348	1,860,981	2,669,132	0.1916			0.2880		0.5491	3.7984	65,300
16 JACKSON	1,800	14,817,809	10,583,880	14,884,446	0.20079			0.2880		1.4063	3.7022	49,500
17 JOSEPHINE	2,200	4,801,493	3,924,305	11,474,417	0.5884	0.0459	0.0459	0.1300		2.9239	3.6862	41,300
18 COOS	1,000	3,602,983	3,079,716	5,604,227	0.6378	0.0888	0.0888	0.7289		1.8197	3.8752	42,500
19 LINN	1,900	6,692,735	5,558,806	2,507,654	0.12578			1.7353	0.6365	0.4596	3.4528	49,300
20 WASHINGTON	2,200	45,004,178	32,748,600	598,417	0.22177			0.4235		0.0183	3.3260	65,800
21 LINCOLN	1,500	5,344,289	1,693,922	341,953	0.2748			0.3439		0.0820	3.2658	43,900
22 UMATILLA	1,200	4,218,068	3,417,150	527,773	0.28477	0.0451	0.0451	0.3682		-	3.2159	46,900
23 CLACKAMAS(RURAL)	1,500	32,394,752	23,862,162	5,271,773	0.28740			0.7318		0.2200	3.1940	65,800
24 DESCHUTES(RURAL)	2,000	14,283,430	10,821,634	1,386,809	0.2782	0.0224	0.0224	0.7318		-	3.1324	54,200
25 MARION	2,500	17,573,591	13,523,345	1,386,809	0.30241					0.1041	3.1282	52,800
26 UNION	1,500	1,284,959	1,049,516	2,222,693	0.2860	0.1619	0.1619	0.0239		-	3.0348	45,400
27 KLAMATH	1,500	4,107,504	3,567,171	2,222,693	0.2738			0.4990		0.6562	3.0281	43,700
28 YAMHILL	2,200	5,625,565	4,116,193	683,906	0.25177	0.0449	0.0449			0.1538	2.7704	55,800
29 TILLAMOOK	2,200	3,209,276	2,261,345	531,927	0.1808	0.0690	0.0690	0.7900		0.2035	2.7434	46,100
30 COLUMBIA	2,500	3,580,601	2,173,156	1,956,730	0.3160	0.0571	0.0571		0.3045	0.6810	2.6787	65,800
31 MALHEUR	2,200	1,446,136	1,231,270	3,467,022	0.25822					-	2.5822	39,500
32 CURRY	2,200	1,980,398	1,528,353	3,467,022	0.25782					1.9785	2.5547	40,800
33 CLACKAMAS(CITY)	2,500	32,394,752	22,553,022	2,051,716	0.3162					-	2.4042	65,800
34 POLK	2,500	3,630,674	2,953,885	2,051,716	0.27020					0.6985	2.4005	52,800
35 CLATSOP	2,500	1,586,076	1,189,680	1,586,076						-	-	47,200
36 HOOD RIVER	2,500	4,352,311	3,622,786							-	-	49,400
37 CLATSOP	2,500	14,283,430	11,248,834							-	-	54,200
38 DESCHUTES (CITY)	2,500	1,216,804	1,216,804							-	-	45,100
39 CROOK (RURAL)	2,500									-	-	

Note: three counties have a separate rate within incorporated city limits.

State: 48,900

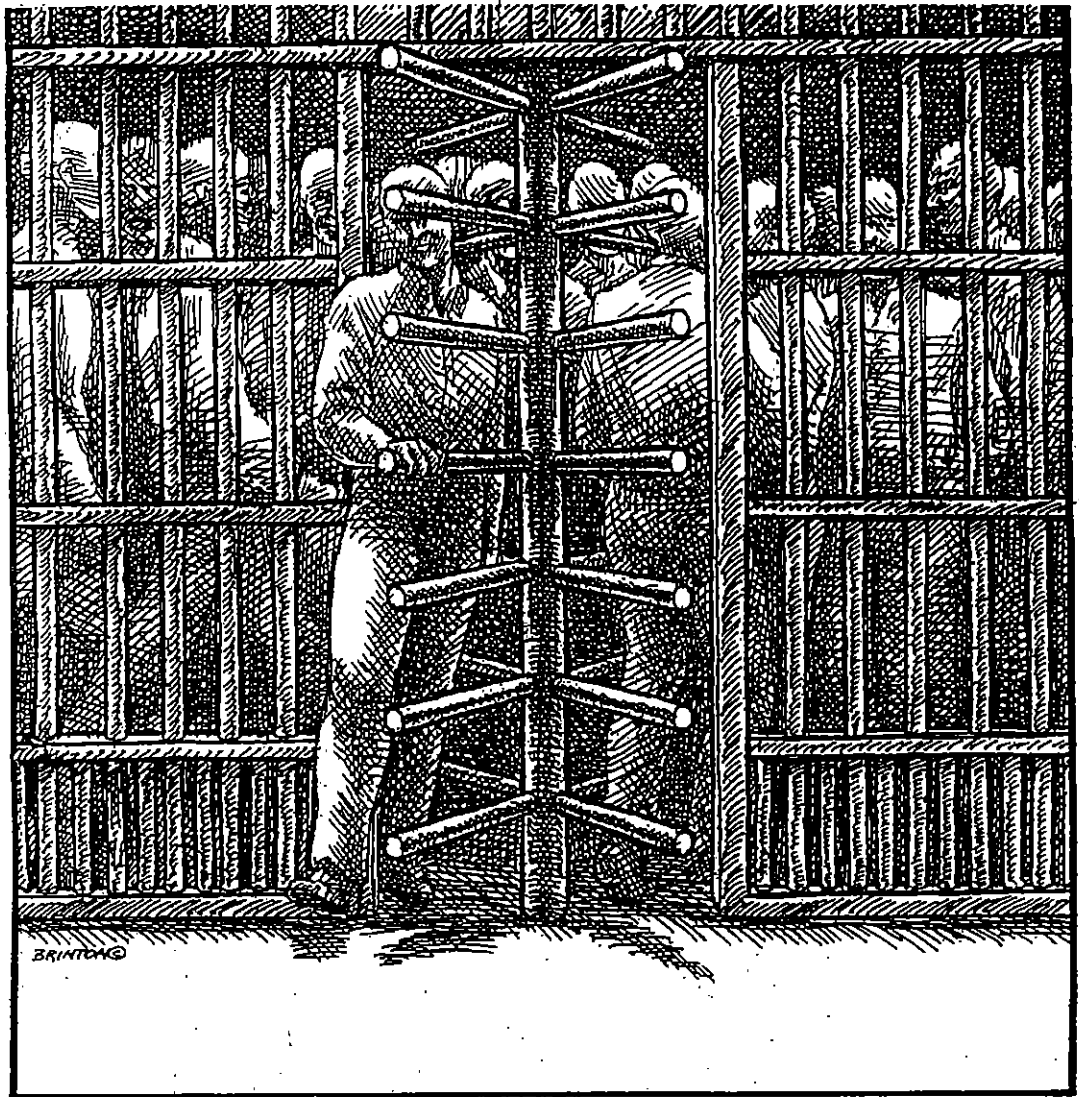
Metro: 53,300

Rural:

Rank		Rate per \$1,000
1	City of West Fir	9.30
2	City of Cottage Grove	7.21
3	City of Oakridge	7.20
4	City of Eugene	7.01
5	City of Junction City	6.04
6	City of Veneta	5.64
7	City of Springfield	4.74
8	City of Coburg	3.75
9	Lake Creek RFPD	3.08
10	River Road Park & Rec	3.06
11	City of Florence	2.86
12	Lowell RFPD	2.70
13	City of Creswell	2.67
14	Eugene 1 RFPD	2.54
15	Bailey-Spencer RFPD	2.39
16	Zumwalt RFPD	2.34
17	Lorane RFPD	2.30
18	City of Lowell	2.16
19	Swishome RFPD	2.15
20	Lane Rural Fire & Res	2.12
21	Rainbow Water & Fire	2.06
22	Lane Co 1 RFPD	1.98
23	Willamalane Park & Rec	1.97
24	River Road Water	1.97
25	Mohawk Valley RFPD	1.91
26	Glenwood Water	1.90
27	Willakenzie RFPD	1.88
28	Goshen RFPD	1.72
29	Monroe RFPD	1.69
30	McKenzie RFPD	1.61
31	Siuslaw RFPD	1.54
32	Dexter RFPD	1.42
33	Mapleton RFPD	1.39
34	Coburg RFPD	1.33
35	Lane County	1.27
36	Upper McKenzie RFPD	1.20
37	Pleasant Hill RFPD	1.10
38	So Lane County RFPD	1.05
39	Santa Clara RFPD	1.04
40	Creswell RFPD	1.02
41	Junction City RFPD	0.98
42	Blue River Water	0.95
43	Siuslaw Public Library	0.52
44	Marcola Water	0.40
45	Fern Ridge Library	0.38
46	McKenzie Palisades Water	0.36
47	West Lane Ambulance	0.32
48	River Road Sub 1 Water	0.28
49	Junction City Water	0.25
50	Siuslaw Port	0.15

OTHER OREGON COUNTY TAX RATES:

Washington County	(2003)	2.90
Multnomah County	(2003)	5.27
Marion County	(2003)	3.01
Clackamas County	(2003)	2.40



Tim Brinton / NewsArt

PUBLIC SAFETY IN CRISIS MODE

Lack of adequate funding cuts to the core of services

By ALEX GARDNER
For The Register-Guard

Before Ballot Measure 5 passed in 1990, Oregon government was relatively stable. Many of us didn't realize it at the time, but our government did a pretty fair job.

We had a sound education system, including higher education institutions that were strong, accessible and affordable. Our law enforcement system, though imperfect, was solvent and by today's standards, well staffed. Our social service programs met most of the needs of our least fortunate citizens. There was some waste, and there was plenty of room for improvement in all areas, but our government worked, and we had every reason to be optimistic about the future.

Measure 5 marked the beginning of a sustained attack on government service in Oregon. A persistent campaign of misinformation vilified government agencies and workers. Time and again, we were told that gov-

ernment had plenty of money. It often wasn't true, but the message stuck.

As a result, support for government has eroded to the point where many critical programs are held together only by an awkward patchwork of temporary state and federal grants. Our system is in trouble. Evidence of the deterioration is all around us.

The Oregon State Police agency is forced to compete with our children's education for limited general fund support, so its staff has been slashed. As the agency's responsibilities have multiplied and our state's population has grown, we should expect state police staffing to be almost double what it was 25 years ago. It isn't. The Oregon State Police department actually has 30 percent fewer sworn officers than it had in 1980. The patrol division has been slashed by an astonishing 50 percent. We now have 60 percent fewer

troopers per resident than the average of three neighboring states.

Our local law enforcement community is in even worse shape. The Lane County Sheriff's Office no longer has deputies to investigate felony property crimes. If you live outside city limits, and your house is burglarized, calling 911 will not bring a police officer unless the burglar is still in your house. Lane County's narcotics enforcement team has been dissolved, just as the governor is identifying methamphetamine as one of the greatest threats to our children and community.

The Lane County Jail, now more than 25 years old, needs to be expanded by more than 330 beds just to meet the minimum needs that our community established in 1999. In fact, the jail is so undersized that a number of years ago, a federal judge intervened to limit the number of inmates the jail could hold — and that was before the sheriff had to

Alex Gardner is the Lane County district attorney.

Please turn to PUBLIC SAFETY, Page B4

Oct. 17, 2004

Public safety: Staff lacks the resources to do the job

Continued from Page B1

close another 119 beds due to understaffing.

This year, the Lane County jail is expected to prematurely release between 6,000 and 7,000 inmates because of crowding. Most criminals will not be held before trial, and most will serve only a fraction of their sentences following conviction. A woman recently convicted of felony theft was released after serving only 23 hours of her 180-day jail sentence — and that was before the jail closed more beds.

Lane County desperately needs a bigger jail, but our sheriff doesn't even have the money to operate the little jail we've got.

The Oregon Constitution identifies the district attorney as the law enforcement authority within a given jurisdiction. The district attorney is a gatekeeper in the law enforcement system; every felony case from every police agency in the county must move through the DA's office to move forward.

Unfortunately, the Lane County DA's office has been crippled by years of increasing caseloads and financial starvation. The office has lost 11 lawyer positions (more than 30 percent), nine investigator positions (more than 80 percent), and a proportionately large number of support staff since 1981, when the caseload was less than half of what it is today.

The DA's office will receive almost 8,000 cases this year. Deputy district attorneys' caseloads are nearly three times as heavy as the caseloads of their 1981 counterparts. At current staffing, 200 to 300 cases per month are either rejected for lack of resources or treated as non-criminal violations, and the DA's office has been told to expect yet another severe cut next spring.

Lane County's Community Corrections department is similarly understaffed. Parole and probation officers supervise about twice as many offenders as national standards recommend. To add insult to injury, these officers have been deprived of most of the tools they need to do their jobs. They have little jail space available to them, so their ability to sanction misconduct is severely limited. Little drug treatment is available, and most of the other traditional alternatives for managing offenders are either unavailable or over-filled.

The staffing situation is almost as grim in the county Juvenile Department and Mental Health Department. Our public servants simply don't have the resources to do what we're asking of them.

Lane County has some great people doing difficult jobs, but we can't double their work, cut their resources and then expect them to be successful.

Difficult juveniles don't go away when they're ignored — they just become more expensive problems when they mature into difficult adults.

The mentally ill who no longer receive county services are still here — they're just out wandering around without adequate treatment, medication or supervision, frequently com-

pounding the problems for the police, jail and emergency medical systems.

When we cut the methadone program for heroin addicts, we're not reducing drug use — we're just ensuring that the addicts find their drugs on the streets and, generally, support their habits through stealing, prostitution, drug dealing and other illegal activities.

We don't need to speculate about the results of our poor choices; the consequences are there to be measured.

In 1999, the juvenile arrest rate in Eugene was higher than in 90 percent of the cities in the U.S. During that year, the last year for which I have complete statistics, the crime rate for Eugene was in the top 15 percent of American cities with populations greater than 25,000. The 1999 index crime rate for Eugene was higher than the rates in Los Angeles, New York City, San Francisco, Las Vegas and Philadelphia.

We should attack this problem by subjecting every related government program to a cost-benefit analysis that compares the actual costs of each problem-solution pair. We should first know whether it costs us more to fix a problem or ignore it. With that information in hand, we should consider the costs and benefits that are more difficult to quantify — such as the equally important, but more ethereal, "quality of life" considerations.

For example, let's consider the question, "Should tax dollars be used to fund treatment for criminal drug addicts?" The extreme anti-tax-no-matter-what faction would say, "No, they put themselves in that situation, they can get themselves out of it. We shouldn't have to pay for the consequences of their voluntary choices."

Nobody wants to pay for somebody else's stupidity, but that response completely misses the point. If the objective is to make the community safe and save money, we need to ask, "Does it cost us more money to treat or ignore the criminal drug addicts?"

That question produces a more useful, solution-driven answer. The data show that for every \$1 invested in addiction treatment, \$7 is saved by reducing costs in criminal justice, health care and emergency-room visits, welfare, disability and other costs.



Of course, in Lane County we can't get many of these folks into drug treatment, because we can't afford to prosecute them properly and, without a functional jail, we can't keep them clean and sober long enough to make a clear-headed decision to get treatment.

Crime also changes the way we feel about our community and what it costs to live here. How do you feel about your community as the crime rate increases and graffiti and vandalism become increasingly common? What is the cost of feeling more vulnerable when you leave your house for the weekend? How do you feel when you're walking with your child and you see a mentally ill man arguing with himself or urinating on the sidewalk?

Crime drives up our insurance and medical costs. The costs associated with car theft, vandalism and uninsured visits to emergency rooms are not paid through the generosity of the insurance companies and medical providers, we pay them in the form of higher premiums and medical fees. What does it cost to ignore those problems? What's it worth to fix them? Wouldn't we rather live in a community that did so?

Our law enforcement system works properly only when all of the essential partner-systems are intact. If you don't fund mental health, former patients end up clogging the emergency rooms and the criminal justice system, where their care costs much more and is much less effective. If we don't fund an adequate jail, the police officers end up re-arresting the same criminals over and over again, and without any jail time or drug treatment, the cycle repeats itself indefinitely.

Right now, we're living the worst possible scenario: None of the component programs are funded to do the job, so we're spending lots of money and making little or no progress.

Here's the argument for adequately funding the interrelated systems of law enforcement, drug treatment and mental health:

- 1) It's the morally right thing to do. A society should protect its most vulnerable citizens and take care of people who are unable to care for themselves.

- 2) It's the most effective way to protect and enhance the quality of life in our community. The cost is worth it because it pays enormous dividends in quality of life.

- 3) It saves money. In the long term, it's much less expensive to tackle these problems head-on than it is to ignore them.

- 4) A safe community promotes healthy growth and economic vitality.

The conclusion is inescapable: Responsible citizens must overcome apathy, become informed and act. Sometimes, influencing the political process

is as simple as writing a letter or making a call. It may seem silly, but the few people who regularly gather on the courthouse steps exert more influence on the political system than the thousands who sit at home grumbling but doing nothing about the choices made by their representatives.

If the apathetic home-sitters would use their phones, their computers and their votes, they could pitch the politicians making irresponsible decisions and fix these problems quickly.

At \$1.25 per \$1,000 of assessed property value, Lane County's tax rate ranks 35th out of 36 counties. Our citizens may be paying plenty of taxes, but the money isn't going to the county. We're going to have to put political gamesmanship aside and fix the revenue side of the county financial equation, or the downward spiral in community safety support will continue in Lane County. Please take the time to study the issues and hold politicians accountable.

U
G

2
4

2

Get that rock rolling

Clements' public safety plan is worth considering

Even if the idea goes nowhere — a distinct possibility — Lane County Sheriff Jan Clements deserves points for creativity and persistence for his proposal to establish an independent countywide public safety district.

During his nearly two terms as sheriff, Clements' quest for a stable, reliable source of funding for public safety programs has had a Sisyphean quality. Like the ancient king of Greek mythology, Clements' lot has been to endlessly roll a huge stone up a hill only to watch it tumble each time back to the bottom.

Well, almost every time. County voters in 1997 approved a one-year levy for law enforcement, but they rejected nine other different public safety proposals, including innovative plans to create a special law-enforcement district in the Mohawk and McKenzie valleys and to impose a countywide income tax. More conventional strategies also have failed, including four-year property tax levies and bond issues for improvement of corrections and law enforcement facilities.

Now, the resilient Clements has returned with yet another proposal, one that potentially could put the county's habitually underfunded and overextended public safety programs on sound financial footing. While still in the conceptual stage and lacking in detail, the basic idea is to create a new countywide taxing district that would raise tax revenues dedicated exclusively to public safety services such as rural patrols, narcotics enforcement, prosecution, adult and juvenile corrections and parole and probation services.

That sounds both simple and logical. But before it could become reality, supporters would have to roll this very large and unwieldy proposal up not one but several hills, the steepest of which would be the well-established skepticism of county voters.

Hill No. 1 would be amending the Metro Plan, which governs long-range planning and land-use in urban areas in the county and Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area. While not an insurmountable obstacle, the plan would have to be changed to allow formation of a new district.

Hill No. 2 would be weighing the proposal's impacts on existing

county government. Public safety programs currently make up about 70 percent of the county's general fund budget. Splitting those programs — and the budgets that go with them — off to a new and separate taxing district, one with its own governing board, would radically change the character and nature of county government. While such a move would ease commissioners' annual budgeting migraines, it remains to be seen how they would feel about such a major downsizing of their political domain.

Hill No. 3 would be determining the structure of the new public safety district and deciding who has final say over critical budget and policy matters. How, for example, would a new district board relate to the sheriff and district attorney, both of whom are independent elected officials?

Hill No. 4 — they're getting taller now — would be determining the tax impacts. Clements favors a two-tier tax system for the new district, one that would ensure equity between urban areas that already pay for their own police protection.

That's the simple part of the tax equation. Next comes dealing with the impacts on the county's budget. If county voters approve a new district, then the tax dollars that currently flow into the general fund and pay for public safety programs would be freed up for other county services.

Clements rightly argues that taxpayers won't go along with his plan unless they receive a proportionate reduction in their county general fund taxes. And there's the rub. One of the biggest incentives for county officials in considering the plan is the prospect of using those freed-up general fund dollars to patch the gaping holes in the remainder of the county's budget.

And that brings us to the last and final hill — the one known as Mount Voter, a treacherous, ice-covered slope that Clements knows all too well.

Despite the many obstacles, Clements' idea is worth considering. Commissioners, who are scheduled to discuss the plan on Wednesday, should direct staff to take the preliminary steps necessary for a Metro Plan amendment and to do the groundwork necessary to get this rock rolling.

The Register-Guard
8-24-04



We need to be a

Jerry Harris (le an interesting q whether The Regi print letters to the offensive racist sta

On the one han one from Brian Ro 28) blaming affirm: lice misconduct se ion of an isolated extremely uninform and who is trying Should the twisted informed person l The Register-Guar

On the other ha representative of community. Here i hear white people c racism, insisting t gene is racist. If F sent a part of our e we need to hear hi in order to be awar truly exists in our c

SUSAN ROGEE
Eugene

Terrorists, libera

Part of the abu highly partisan me elect John Kerry, o defeat George Bush cover Kerry's mos almost daily flip-flo

If you've ever dr letter published Guard, then now is write anything, no but include that y Bush is also a flip-f golden.

Liberal idiocy - dundant — is af fre fort to counter Ker war record revelati ways suspected as welcome, is proof th ard, a self-promote flopper of a magnit now.

My favorite Kerr most indicative of say whatever his e hear, is his praising ty fence to a pro-Is

Slow down reforms

Sunday, Byrne said his troops were not adequately equipped to engage in conflict with an insurgency that stages regular and deadly attacks on convoys with rocket-propelled grenades and powerful roadside bombs.

In particular, the general cited an inadequate supply of fully armored Humvees, a shortage that has forced troops to retrofit vehicles with bolt-on armor that leaves the bottoms of the vehicles unprotected. That's

gon officials failed to anticipate and were shamefully unprepared to fight.

Members of Oregon's congressional delegation, including Rep. Peter DeFazio, have been hammering the military for more than a year to do a better job of equipping National Guard and Reserve troops. There have been some improvements, but the job remains inexcusably far from finished.

Springfield's bold move

County should now address jail-bed shortage

Lane County officials may not like Springfield's decision to take corrections matters into the city's own hands — and out of the county's — but they have to admire the forceful, innovative leadership that pulled it off.

Frustrated by the revolving door at the county jail and the city's stratospheric property crime rate, the Springfield City Council asked city residents to pay \$28.7 million to build a new downtown public safety center that includes a 100-bed jail.

The measure not only passed, it passed by a substantial margin at a time when many other money measures were exploding like shot-gunned skeet across the county and state. And it passed in a community that has previously demonstrated its willingness to shoot down tax proposals.

Even more surprising is the fact that Springfield residents voted in favor of a jail that might never be built. While city officials plan to proceed with building the new police station and municipal court, they have pledged not to build the jail portion of the project — or issue the bonds needed to do so — until they devise a way to pay for the estimated \$1.4 million in operating costs.

They also have said the jail won't be built if the county finds a way to expand its jail capacity and satisfy the city's corrections needs.

In approving the public safety measure, Springfield voters made an impressive statement of trust in the city's leadership. Now, the City Council and administration must demonstrate that trust was merited by not only showing that it can cover operations costs, but also by

proving that its estimates, which county corrections officials have warned may be low, are accurate.

Meanwhile, county officials, in particular those who have insisted that corrections should be addressed at the county and not municipal level, now have a prime opportunity to demonstrate their own leadership by resolving the county's shortage of jail beds.

County commissioners, who have tolerated an intolerable corrections status quo for far too long, have talked recently about creating a countywide public service district that would address the jail-bed shortage and an array of other public safety concerns. But so far, the commissioners have been long on talk and short on action.

Any attempt to form a public safety district would face serious obstacles, the most daunting of which would be convincing county voters to go along with creating a new layer of local government and increasing taxes to pay for it. That's hardly an attractive prospect for county officials who haven't passed a money measure for nearly a decade.

Commissioners should be open to other possibilities, as well. For example, the county might consider co-operating with Springfield's jail project, perhaps even leasing beds from the city in an arrangement similar to the one in which the city has leased jail beds from the county in the past.

That may or may not be a viable strategy. The point is that commissioners should be bold and innovative in addressing the county's corrections crisis — just as Springfield was in deciding to build its own jail.

But it is important to visualize a society being both responsible and more livable, fun, healthy, community-oriented and economically sufficient. The Europeans are demonstrating this while outcompeting us on many socioeconomic fronts. It's time to embrace the future while leaving the frontier mentality behind. It's time to rejoin the world.

It's time to talk about solutions and support leadership which does.

TOM BOWERMAN

Eugene

The benefits of mail elections

I realize that not everyone is in favor of Oregon's vote-by-mail elections, but wasn't it nice that we didn't have to wait in line in the elements for 45 minutes, show a picture ID, answer questions by lawyers or challenges by observers and not have someone follow us to our car to take down our plate number?

ROBERT DICKINSON

Eugene

We must stop carnage in Iraq

While it comes as no great surprise that George Bush is supported by mainstream Christians and their single-mindedness, I was just curious how these Christians reconcile the deaths of more than 100,000 Iraqi civilians. Is death by abortion different from death by smart bombs? Do the families grieve less? Are Arabs less human or diminished in God's eyes because they are not Christians? Where is the outrage?

The Iraqi people were not involved with Sept. 11. To lend any support to this crusading president in his quest to impose his will on another country is tantamount to promoting further death to innocents.

The blood is on all our hands if we refuse to stop this carnage.

LESLIE MARTI

Eugene

Racial harmony wishful thinking

With all the ad nauseam talk about racism and racial profiling, there is a different voice in the wilderness.

Diversity and harmony between the races is wishful thinking at the least, a dream at best.

The reality is that if we haven't reached the utopia in these hundreds of years by now, it will never come to fruition. The majority of people — regardless of their respective races — are simply more comfortable relating to people who look like themselves.

So Anna G. been offended Nov. 1) about faith on the day most important New Year. She liked the article which, she im what some Chr holiday.

Does that m satisfied if the tion of The Ro pagan beliefs as tian ones? That would see the the paper on a but somehow I zier would be a

Does she re resent Christia gion to be the much as she re that Christian: know that the of Christians our Mother E: desecration to or-treating on her?

If she trul: would hope th diversity does and many othe er having to view without I sented as well er see our beli public forums save for once that seems to readers.

CATHERI

Eugene

UO band has

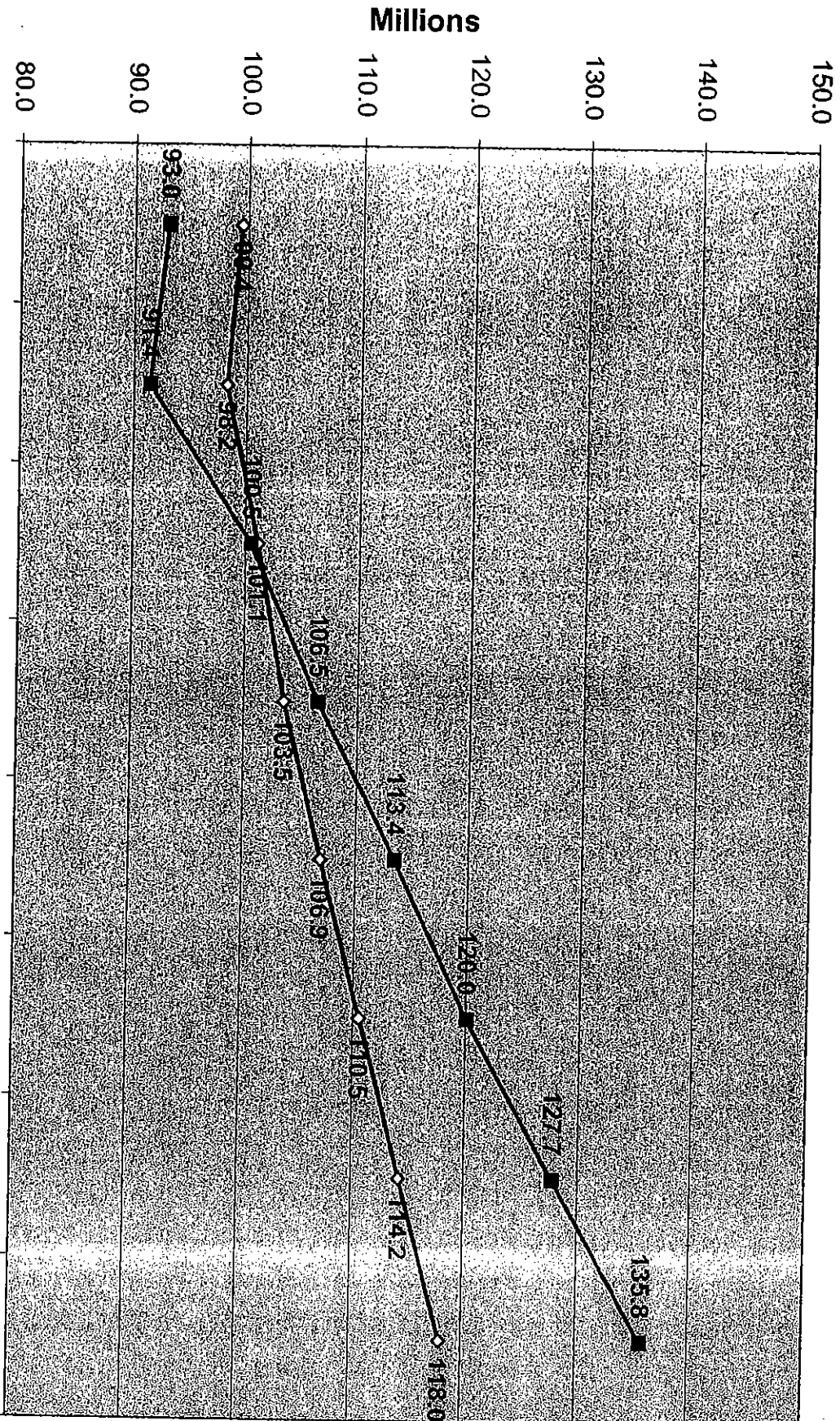
The Orego like to correc tions resultin the Veterans Guard, Nov. 1 gon Marching refuse to pay We simply a due to schedu

All of our volved in t Bands compe night on Satu On Sunday d must return ter the fest and about 8,0

Rest assu ored to part events, just in other com the years. In clal tribute t

Lane County, Oregon

Five-Year General Fund Forecast



Annual Growth Assumptions: 2% COLA,
2.2% Inflation & 15% Health

◇ Total Revenue ■ Total Expense

Uncertainties: Timber Payment
Renewal, PERS Reform, State
Funding Stability, Health Costs



F. DOUGLASS HARCLEROAD
Lane County District Attorney

LANE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
125 EAST 8th AVENUE, ROOM 400
EUGENE, OREGON 97401-2926
FAX ONLY (541) 682-3890
(541) 682-4261

Memorandum

To: Doug Harclerod
From: Kent Mortimore
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Re: Intakes by agency - 2004
Date: February 28, 2005

In calendar year 2004, our office received charges from police agencies as follows:

Agency	Felonies		Misdemeanors		Totals	
Coburg	138	1.5%	167	1.9%	303	1.7%
Florence	222	2.4%	159	1.8%	381	2.1%
Oakridge	131	1.4%	248	2.8%	379	2.1%
JCPD	42	0.5%	73	0.3%	115	0.6%
CGPD	207	2.3%	166	1.9%	373	2.1%
OSP	412	4.5%	1028	11.7%	1440	8.0%
EPD	3929	43.3%	3001	34.2%	6930	38.9%
LCSO	1409	15.5%	2235	25.5%	3644	20.5%
Springfield	2575	28.4%	1677	19.2%	4252	23.9%
Totals	9065		8754		17817	

LANE COUNTY JAIL
Summary of Book In Activity
January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Book Ins</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
Eugene Police Dept.	4,792	32%
Lane County Jail	3,436	23%
Springfield Police Dept.	2,664	18%
Lane County Sheriff	2,522	17%
Corrections Dvsn-Eugene	500	3%
Oregon State Police	316	2%
Cottage Grove Police Dept.	314	2%
Florence Police Dept.	160	1%
US Marshall	125	1%
Junction City Police Dept.	109	1%
Coburg Police Dept.	104	1%
Oakridge Police Dept.	89	1%
Other Agency	45	0%
<hr/>		
Total Arrests	15,176	100%

Prepared by Doug Harclerod 03/02/05
from Jail Records

**Annual Lane County Juvenile Justice Costs
For Department Of Youth Services ***

City	DETENTION				REFERRALS				GRAND TOTAL	
	Juvenile Detention Bed Days	Cost Per Day	Detention Cost Per Area	% of Detention Costs	Number Referrals To DYS	Cost Per Referral	Referral Cost Per Area	% of Referral Costs	Grand Total Cost Per Area	% of Grand Total Costs
Eugene	5,598	\$ 169	\$ 946,062	42.1%	1,456	\$ 2,197	\$ 3,198,832	45.7%	\$ 4,144,894	44.8%
Cottage Grove	656	\$ 169	\$ 110,864	4.9%	177	\$ 2,197	\$ 388,869	5.6%	\$ 499,733	5.4%
Florence	231	\$ 169	\$ 39,039	1.7%	120	\$ 2,197	\$ 263,640	3.8%	\$ 302,679	3.3%
Oakridge	301	\$ 169	\$ 50,869	2.3%	98	\$ 2,197	\$ 215,306	3.1%	\$ 266,175	2.9%
Junction City	455	\$ 169	\$ 76,895	3.4%	150	\$ 2,197	\$ 329,550	4.7%	\$ 406,445	4.4%
Springfield	3,705	\$ 169	\$ 626,145	27.8%	720	\$ 2,197	\$ 1,581,840	22.6%	\$ 2,207,985	23.9%
All Other **	2,362	\$ 169	\$ 399,178	17.7%	466	\$ 2,197	\$ 1,023,802	14.6%	\$ 1,422,980	15.4%
Total:	13,308	\$	\$ 2,249,052	100.0%	3,187	\$ 2,197	\$ 7,001,839	100.0%	\$ 9,250,891	100.0%

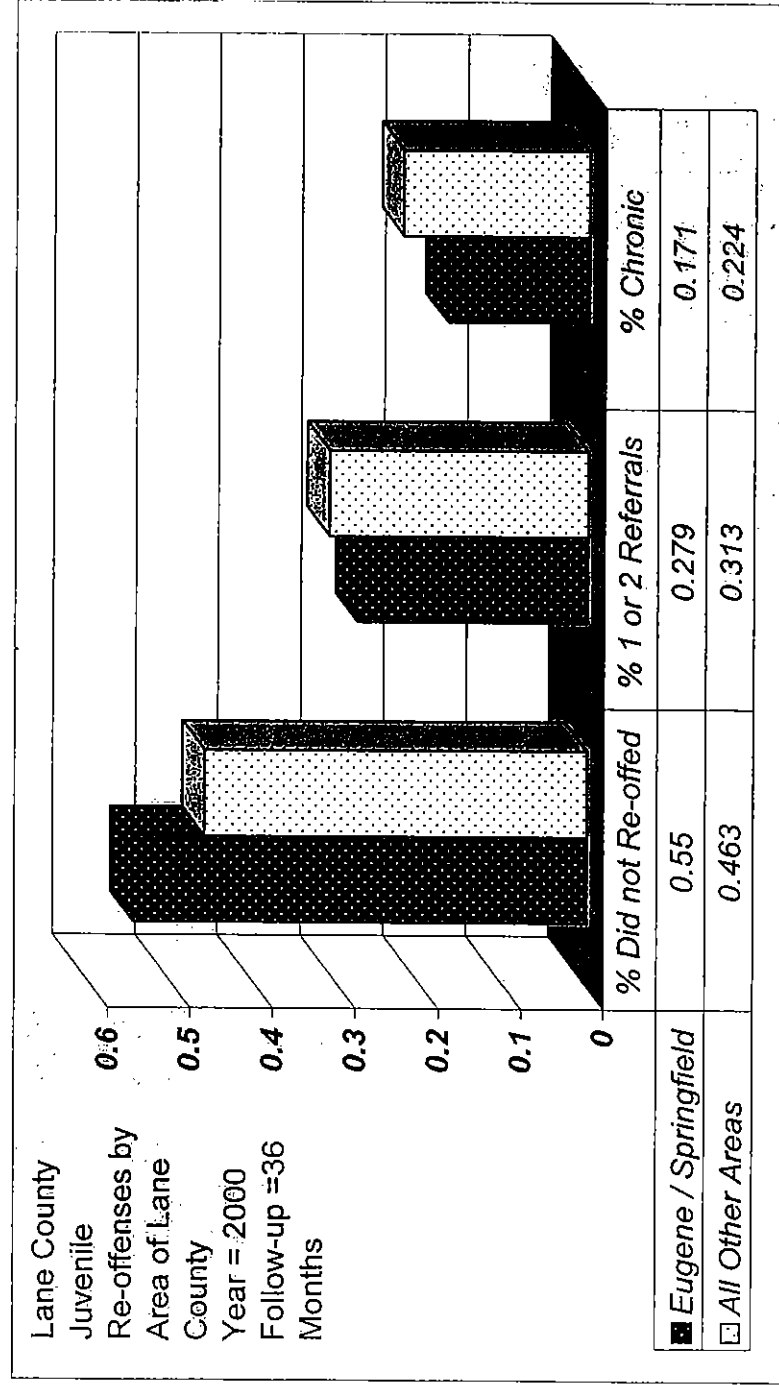
* Source - Amounts include costs to operate the Lane County Department of Youth Services and are based on referrals and juvenile detention beds used by each area of Lane County. Costs are based on DYS costs to respond to crime and provide services to reduce delinquency. They do not include costs to victims, law enforcement, and the juvenile courts, which are all considered in DYS costs / benefit analyses.

** "All Other" = Blachly, Blue River, Cheshire, Coburg, Creswell, Deadwood, Dexter, Dorena, Elmira, Fall Creek, Lowell, Mapleton, Marcola, Nimrod, Noti, Pleasant Hill, Swisshome, Veneta, Vida, Waltherville, Walton, Westfir, and Westlake.

Lane County Juvenile Recidivism By Area 2000 Data With 36 Month Follow-up Period

Eugene & Springfield (random Sample)	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	138	55.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	70	27.9%	93	28.3%
3+ New Referrals	43	17.1%	236	71.7%
Total:	251	100.0%	329	100.0%

All Other Areas (Random Sample)	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	155	46.3%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	105	31.3%	134	24.4%
3+ New Referrals	75	22.4%	415	75.6%
Total:	335	100.0%	549	100.0%



Note - "Chronic Offenders" have 3 or more new criminal referrals during the follow-up period.

ROCKSTROH Rob A

From: DANIELL Douglas M
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 3:40 PM
To: ROCKSTROH Rob A
Cc: GAFFNEY Karen R; EATON Linda M
Subject: Geographic Distribution of Lane County Offenders

Rob,

I would suggest that when presenting the figures in the table below, you take care to describe them as approximate. This for two reasons. First, this is the first analysis I have done using this dataset and I have much to learn about the data. Second, there is one obvious anomaly. The current DOC 400 Total Office Caseload report lists 3497 offenders (3103 felony 394 misdemeanor) whereas this database lists 5598 offenders (4997 felony 601 misdemeanor). The 2101 extra offenders may be accounted for by offenders who have completed supervision but not been removed from the database. Unfortunately there is no quick way to verify this hypotheses. It would probably take a day or so of OA time to recode the supervision expiration date column such that we could eliminate all offenders that were off supervision.

Doug

Of the 5598 Lane County offenders that appeared in the DOC database at the end of February, 2005, 22% (1221) had no address listed. The percentages listed below are calculating using the population of 4377 offenders with listed addresses.	
Eugene	45% (1964)
Springfield	23% (992)
Cottage Grove	6% (246)
Junction City	3% (134)
Florence	3% (118)
Creswell	2% (89)
Oakridge	1% (41)
Rural areas and towns under 1%	~8%
Out of state	~9%

S.O. 346

727, 249 (MURK)

(67 Spf./182 Eng.)

Lane County Residents Served by Alcohol and Drug Treatment by Zip Code for Calendar Year 2004

[REDACTED]										
Eugene	3362	53.1%	1192	2153	339	3006	434	860	370	108
Coburg	149	2.4%	30	119	15	134	16	43	25	7
Cottage Grove	336	5.3%	115	221	62	274	53	93	25	7
Creswell	127	2.0%	45	82	17	110	33	33	< 5	< 5
Florence	187	3.0%	66	121	20	167	14	44	< 5	< 5
Junction City	178	2.8%	30	148	30	148	13	62	46	0
Lowell	16	0.3%	6	10	< 5	*	< 5	6	0	0
Oakridge	54	0.9%	11	43	6	48	< 5	12	0	0
Springfield	1532	24.2%	501	1031	159	1373	227	432	48	27
Veneta	128	2.0%	38	90	10	118	18	18	< 5	< 5
Westfir	8	0.1%	*	*	< 5	*	< 5	< 5	0	0
Other Zip Codes	266	4.2%								
*Cannot calculate due to confidentiality issues										



Lane County Public Safety District

Permanent Authority Compression Within Cities

	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
Coburg					
Before Compression	445,526	445,526	445,526	445,526	445,526
After Compression	445,526	445,526	441,460	428,305	409,207
Loss From Compression	0	0	4,065	17,221	36,318

Cottage Grove					
Before Compression	2,588,481	2,588,481	2,588,481	2,588,481	2,588,481
After Compression	2,588,481	2,560,298	2,490,784	2,364,957	2,235,139
Loss From Compression	0	28,183	97,697	223,524	353,342

Creswell					
Before Compression	457,320	457,320	457,320	457,320	457,320
After Compression	457,320	457,320	457,320	457,320	457,320
Loss From Compression	0	0	0	0	0

Eugene					
Before Compression	64,731,358	64,731,358	64,731,358	64,731,358	64,731,358
After Compression	64,731,281	64,134,280	63,097,288	61,607,468	59,240,836
Loss From Compression	76	597,077	1,634,070	3,123,889	5,490,521

Florence					
Before Compression	1,597,873	1,597,873	1,597,873	1,597,873	1,597,873
After Compression	1,597,873	1,597,873	1,597,873	1,597,873	1,595,628
Loss From Compression	0	0	0	0	2,245

Junction City					
Before Compression	1,381,854	1,381,854	1,381,854	1,381,854	1,381,854
After Compression	1,381,854	1,375,693	1,354,567	1,324,738	1,288,523
Loss From Compression	0	6,161	27,287	57,116	93,331

Lowell					
Before Compression	71,392	71,392	71,392	71,392	71,392
After Compression	71,392	71,392	71,392	71,277	70,233
Loss From Compression	0	0	0	115	1,159

Oakridge					
Before Compression	687,279	687,279	687,279	687,279	687,279
After Compression	687,279	677,151	652,055	621,106	587,072
Loss From Compression	0	10,128	35,224	66,173	100,207

Springfield					
Before Compression	13,300,600	13,300,600	13,300,600	13,300,600	13,300,600
After Compression	13,300,600	13,298,246	12,998,164	12,657,228	12,197,282
Loss From Compression	0	2,354	302,436	643,372	1,103,318

Veneta					
Before Compression	679,890	679,890	679,890	679,890	679,890
After Compression	657,291	636,883	608,551	578,745	550,858
Loss From Compression	22,599	43,007	71,339	101,145	129,032

Westfir					
Before Compression	82,805	82,805	82,805	82,805	82,805
After Compression	80,388	77,228	73,529	69,853	66,081
Loss From Compression	2,417	5,577	9,276	12,952	16,724

Lane County Department of Assessment and Taxation
Numbers are estimated based on 2004 information and are not actual.



Lane County Public Safety District

Permanent Authority Compression Summary					
	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
Coburg	-	-	4,065	17,221	36,318
Cottage Grove	-	28,183	97,697	223,524	353,342
Creswell	-	-	-	-	-
Eugene	76	597,077	1,634,070	3,123,889	5,490,521
Florence	-	-	-	-	2,245
Junction City	-	6,161	27,287	57,116	93,331
Lowell	-	-	-	115	1,159
Oakridge	-	10,128	35,224	66,173	100,207
Springfield	-	2,354	302,436	643,372	1,103,318
Veneta	22,599	43,007	71,339	101,145	129,032
Westfir	2,417	5,577	9,276	12,952	16,724
Lane County	6,168	130,708	362,514	693,494	1,189,184
Total	31,260	823,195	2,543,908	4,939,001	8,515,382

Permanent Authority Compression Within Cities

	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
COBURG RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	0	0	1,439	17,221	12,857
SOUTH LANE COUNTY LANE FIRE & RESCUE (Creswell)	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH LANE COUNTY FIRE & RESCUE (Cottage Grove)	0	4,503	15,609	35,712	56,458
FERN RIDGE LIBRARY DISTRICT	1,339	2,921	5,295	7,702	9,927
LANE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #1	6,947	15,132	27,427	39,895	51,399
LOWELL RURAL FIRE PROTECTION	0	0	0	143	1,447
SIUSLAW PUBLIC LIBRARY	0	0	0	0	405
PORT OF SIUSLAW	0	0	0	0	116
WEST LANE AMBULANCE	0	0	0	0	251
JUNCTION CITY RURAL FIRE PROTECTION	0	1,003	4,444	9,302	15,200
Willamalane Gap Bond	0	9	1,148	2,443	4,190
Willamalane Park and Recreation	0	980	125,892	267,810	459,268
JUNCTION CITY WATER	0	1	2	3	4

Lane County Department of Assessment and Taxation
Numbers are estimated based on 2004 information and are not actual.



Lane County Public Safety District

Local Option Compression Summary

	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
CE City of Eugene - LO Library	593,646	1,054,640	1,765,687	2,953,602	3,912,058
CE City of Eugene - LO Youth	977,474	1,736,530	2,907,313	4,863,288	6,441,445
City of Springfield - Police	11,367	461,523	614,572	926,643	1,300,670
City of Springfield - Fire	6,200	251,740	335,221	505,442	709,456

Gain to Urban Renewal Districts from Public Safety District

	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
Coburg Urban Renewal	20,832	41,664	61,926	80,107	95,669
Eugene Downtown Urban Renewal	81,433	159,969	232,812	277,620	347,894
Eugene Riverfront Urban Renewal	20,229	39,533	57,072	71,387	82,891
Veneta Urban Renewal	25,329	48,401	68,401	85,865	101,139



Lane County Public Safety District

Public Safety District

Estimate of Revenue Raised after Urban Renewal Adjustment

Based on 2004 values

Within City of:	Data	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00
Coburg	Before Compression	118,792	237,584	356,376	475,168	593,960
	After Compression	118,792	237,584	353,124	456,801	545,541
	Compression Amount	-	-	3,252	18,367	48,419
Cottage Grove	Before Compression	400,236	800,472	1,200,708	1,600,945	2,001,181
	After Compression	400,236	791,759	1,155,399	1,462,725	1,728,042
	Compression Amount	-	8,713	45,309	138,220	273,139
Creswell	Before Compression	171,249	342,498	513,746	684,995	856,244
	After Compression	171,249	342,498	513,746	684,995	856,244
	Compression Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Eugene	Before Compression	9,240,214	18,480,429	27,720,643	36,960,858	46,201,072
	After Compression	9,240,204	18,309,974	27,020,898	35,177,232	42,282,465
	Compression Amount	10	170,455	699,745	1,783,626	3,918,607
Florence	Before Compression	558,502	1,117,003	1,675,505	2,234,007	2,792,508
	After Compression	558,502	1,117,003	1,675,505	2,234,007	2,788,585
	Compression Amount	-	-	-	-	3,923
Junction City	Before Compression	228,613	457,227	685,840	914,454	1,143,067
	After Compression	228,613	455,188	672,297	876,657	1,065,864
	Compression Amount	-	2,039	13,543	37,797	77,203
Lowell	Before Compression	33,032	66,064	99,096	132,128	165,160
	After Compression	33,032	66,064	99,096	131,916	162,478
	Compression Amount	-	-	-	212	2,682
Oakridge	Before Compression	95,461	190,922	286,382	381,843	477,304
	After Compression	95,461	188,108	271,705	345,078	407,712
	Compression Amount	-	2,814	14,677	36,765	69,592
Springfield	Before Compression	2,805,856	5,611,712	8,417,569	11,223,425	14,029,281
	After Compression	2,805,856	5,610,719	8,226,166	10,680,529	12,865,517
	Compression Amount	-	993	191,403	542,896	1,163,764
Unincorporated	Before Compression	6,378,063	12,756,126	19,134,189	25,512,251	31,890,314
	After Compression	6,378,063	12,756,126	19,134,189	25,512,251	31,890,314
	Compression Amount	-	-	-	-	-
Veneta	Before Compression	120,579	241,159	361,738	482,318	602,897
	After Compression	116,018	221,693	313,298	393,294	463,252
	Compression Amount	4,561	19,466	48,440	89,024	139,645
Westfir	Before Compression	8,900	17,801	26,701	35,602	44,502
	After Compression	8,641	16,602	23,710	30,033	35,514
	Compression Amount	259	1,199	2,991	5,569	8,988
Total Before Compression		20,159,497	40,318,997	60,478,493	80,637,994	100,797,490
Total After Compression		20,154,667	40,113,318	59,459,133	77,985,518	95,091,528
Total Compression Amount		4,830	205,679	1,019,360	2,652,476	5,705,962



To: Lane County Public Safety District Committee
From: Rick Lindholm, Lindholm Research
Date: March 30, 2005

This short memo is intended to provide a broad overview of the survey conclusions.

PRIMARY CONCLUSIONS

One or more of three factors appear to underlie most of the results found in the survey and are seen throughout the survey. This should guide the construction of the measure and the public information campaign surrounding the measure.

1. The need is seen, but is not clearly defined in respondents' minds.

The top response when asked to list the top public safety problem (Question 2) is "amount of funding" at 30%. All of the potential elements are seen as important (Question 8), however, none of the initial ballot questions received more than 56% support (implying not more than 48% yes vote at an election).

2. The cost of the measure is a major factor determining opposition.

There was a sharp drop in support as the cost amount increased from \$100 (56% support) to \$200 (42% support) to \$100 (36% support). A top response when asked to explain their attitudes towards possible ballot measure price amounts (Question 4) is "can't afford it" at 10%.

3. The voters are open to being convinced.

Support increased 7% between the first ballot (Question 3) and second ballot (Question 10). The top reason cited for lack of support was "need more information" (Question 4) at 16%.

OTHER KEY CONCLUSIONS

These important results should guide the construction of the measure.

1. The funds raised by the eventual ballot measure should be guaranteed to be used exclusively for public safety purposes (Question 5).

2. The county should not include split rates in the measure (Question 11).

All areas of the county should be taxed equally for sheriff's patrols.

LANE COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY DISTRICT SURVEY
MARCH 2005
SUMMARY REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1: COUNTYWIDE SAMPLE REPORTS

Summary Report Section

Section 1

Summary	Page 2
Overall Ballot/Rating Questions	Page 3
Open-Ended Questions	Page 10
Agree/Disagree Statements	Page 12
Importance/Performance Ratings	Page 17
Special Juvenile Crime Questions	Page 25
Source of Local Information Question	Page 26
Crime Victim Question	Page 27
Top Lines	Page 28
Description of Methodology	Page 37

Cross-tabulation Report

Section 2

Verbatims Report

Section 3

Appendices

Section 4

Summary Memo	No page number
Powerpoint Slides	No page number

VOLUME 2: CROSSTABULATIONS BY COMMISSIONER DISTRICT

District 1: West Lane

Section 1

District 2: Springfield

Section 2

District 3: South Eugene

Section 3

District 4: North Eugene

Section 4

District 5: East Lane

Section 5

SUMMARY

The Summary Report covers only the broad countywide patterns.

PRIMARY CONCLUSIONS

One or more of these three factors appear to underlie most of the results found in the survey and are seen throughout the survey. This should guide the construction of the measure and the public information campaign surrounding the measure.

1. The need is seen, but is not clearly defined in respondents' minds.

The top response when asked to list the top public safety problem (Question 2) is "amount of funding" at 30%. All of the potential elements are seen as important (Question 8), however, none of the initial ballot questions received more than 56% support (implying not more than 48% yes vote at an election).

2. The cost of the measure is a major factor determining opposition.

There was a sharp drop in support as the cost amount increased from \$100 (56% support) to \$200 (42% support) to \$100 (36% support). A top response when asked to explain their attitudes towards possible ballot measure price amounts (Question 4) is "can't afford it" at 10%.

3. The voters are open to being convinced.

Support increased 7% between the first ballot (Question 3) and second ballot (Question 10). The top reason cited for lack of support was "need more information" (Question 4), at 16%.

OTHER KEY CONCLUSIONS

These important results should guide the construction of the measure.

1. The funds raised by the eventual ballot measure should be guaranteed to be used exclusively for public safety purposes (Question 5).

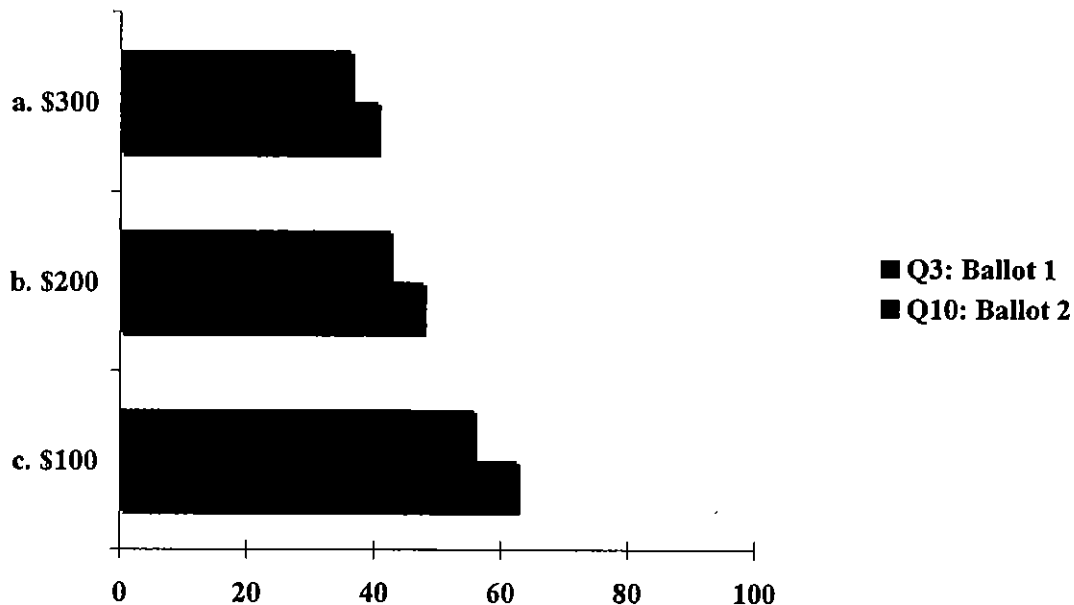
2. The county should not include split rates in the measure (Question 11).

All areas of the county should be taxed equally for sheriff's patrols.

OVERALL BALLOT/RATING QUESTIONS
BALLOT QUESTIONS

Public Safety District Support

Questions 3 and 10



3. As you may have heard, Lane County is considering the creation of a countywide public safety district with funds dedicated to public safety services. Would you support or oppose paying ____ per year for the typical \$100,000 property for that public safety district? IF SUPPORT/OPPOSE: Is that strongly or somewhat? IF DON'T KNOW: Which way do you lean?

	a. \$300	b. \$200	c. \$100
TOTAL OPPOSE	50	45	32
Don't Know	14	13	12
<u>TOTAL SUPPORT</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>56</u>
NET SUPPORT	-14	-2	23

10. Now, after what you have heard about the public safety district, would you support or oppose paying ____ per year for the typical \$100,000 property for that public safety district? IF SUPPORT/OPPOSE: Is that strongly or somewhat? IF DON'T KNOW: Which way do you lean?

	a. \$300	b. \$200	c. \$100
TOTAL OPPOSE	50	43	29
Don't Know	9	10	9
<u>TOTAL SUPPORT</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>63</u>
NET SUPPORT	-10	5	34

NET DIFFERENCE (Question 10 minus Question 3)

	a. \$300	b. \$200	c. \$100
TOTAL OPPOSE	0	-2	-4
Don't Know	-5	-3	-3
<u>TOTAL SUPPORT</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
NET SUPPORT	4	7	10

Summary

The first ballot support drops significantly as the dollar amount increased: from 36% to 42% to 56%.

Note that the ballot questions are not a forecast. They are designed primarily to show relative differences. Based on past experience it is likely that Question 3c, for example, overstates support by between 5% and 10%.

The analysis of the ballot standing will focus is on Q3c and Q10c because those are the most relevant.

In addition, the change from Question 3c to Question 10c demonstrated the greatest swing amount.

A Classification and Regression Tree analysis (CART) of the responses found that regions are the most important determinants of vote. Please note that regions were defined as components of county commission districts.

Support/Oppose (as measured by question 3c)

The group of regions initially supporting the \$100 measure least includes (62% TO 27%):

Central West Lane (WL)

Northeast Eugene (SP)

West Springfield (SP)

East Springfield (SP)

Southeast Eugene (SE)

North Eugene (NE)

Northeast Lane (EL)

Together, these comprise 46% of respondents.

The group of regions initially supporting the \$100 measure least includes (51% TO 37%):

Coast (WL)

Santa Clara (WL)

North Springfield (SP)

South Central Eugene (SE)

South Hills (SE)

Southwest Eugene (SE)

Central Eugene (NE)

River Road (NE)

West Eugene (NE)

East Lane (EL)

Southeast Lane (EL)

Together, these comprise 54% of respondents.

Swing (as measured by the difference between questions 3c and 10c)

The group of regions changing the most during the survey includes (Mean change of 0.45 positions):

Santa Clara (WL)

East Springfield (SP)

Southeast Eugene (SE)

Central Eugene (NE)

North Eugene (NE)

East Lane (EL)

Northeast Lane (EL)

Southeast Lane (EL)

Together, these comprise 48% of respondents.

The group of regions changing the least during the survey includes (Mean change of 0.13 positions):

Coast (WL)

Central West Lane (WL)

Northeast Eugene (SP)

West Springfield (SP)

North Springfield (SP)

South Central Eugene (SE)

South Hills (SE)

Southwest Eugene (SE)

River Road (NE)

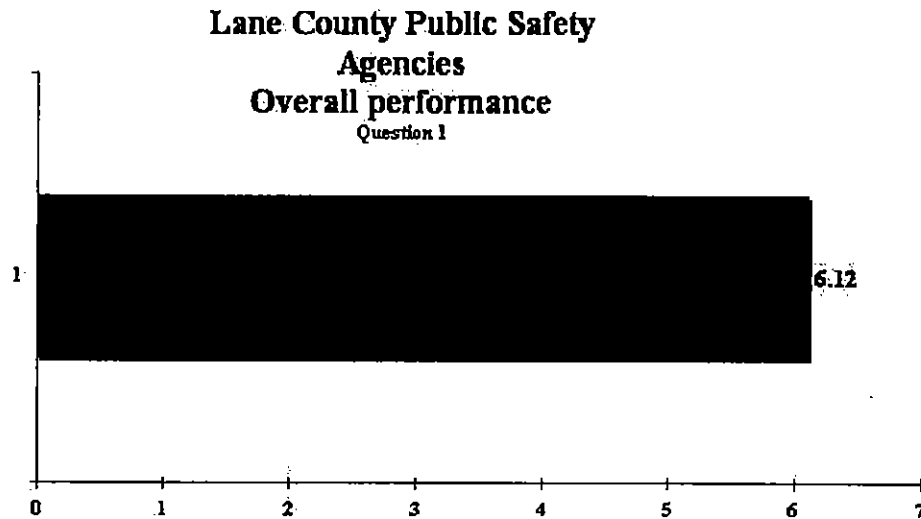
West Eugene (NE)

Together, these comprise 52% of respondents.

OTHER BROAD OPINION QUESTIONS

Overall Performance Rating

6.12 is a positive, but not high, overall performance rating.



1. First, how would you rate the overall job Lane County public safety agencies are currently performing on a scale of 0 to 10, with zero meaning poor and ten meaning excellent?

MEAN

6.12

Regions are the most important determinants of performance rating.

The group of regions giving the higher performance ratings includes (Mean rating of 6.37):

Santa Clara (WL)
Northeast Eugene (SP)
East Springfield (SP)
South Central Eugene (SE)
South Hills (SE)
Southwest Eugene (SE)
Central Eugene (NE)
North Eugene (NE)
River Road (NE)
West Eugene (NE)
Northeast Lane (EL)

Together, these comprise 60% of respondents.

The group of regions giving the lower performance ratings includes (Mean rating of 5.72):

Coast (WL)

Central West Lane (WL)

West Springfield (SP)

North Springfield (SP)

Southeast Eugene (SE)

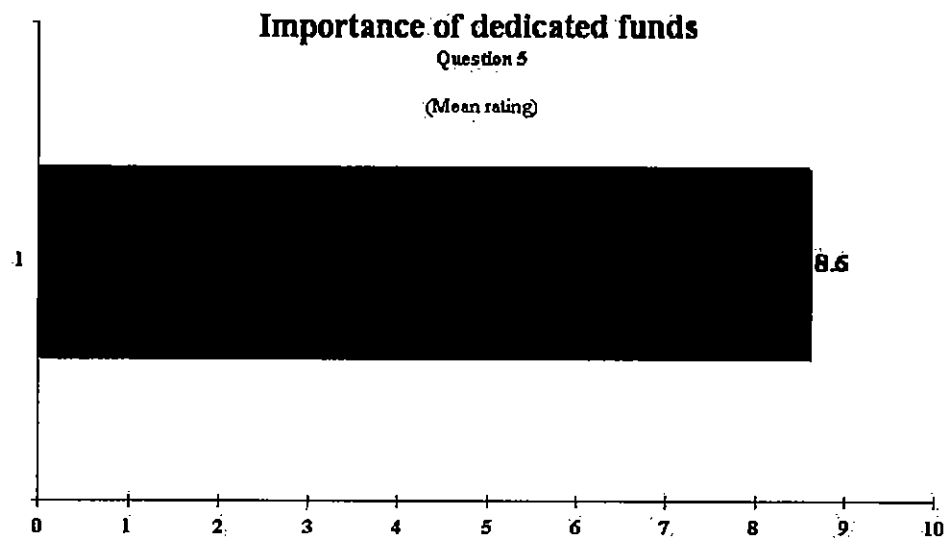
East Lane (EL)

Southeast Lane (EL)

Together, these comprise 40% of respondents.

Importance of Public Safety Use Guarantee

8.60 is a very high score that indicates that this guarantee is critical for the measure.



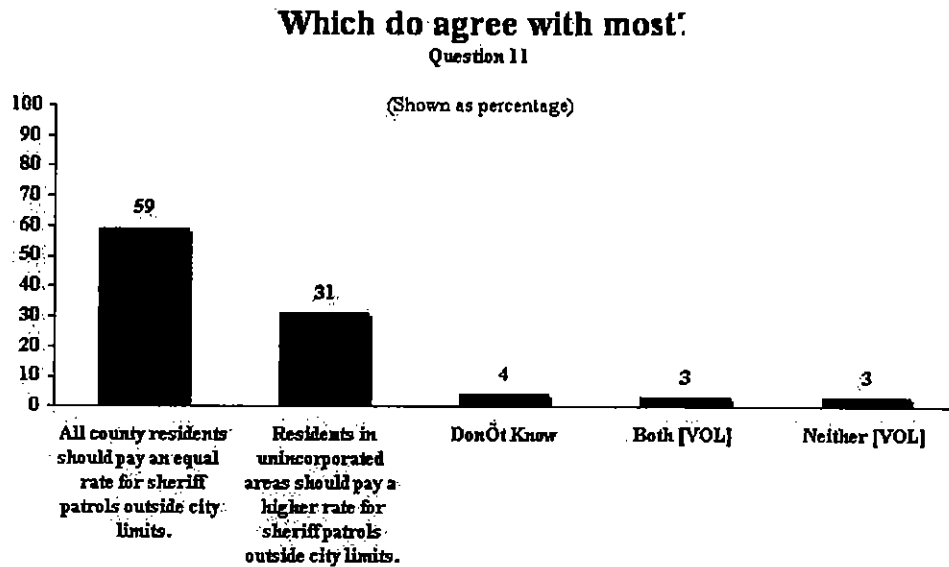
5. How important is it to you, on a scale of 0 to 10, with zero meaning very unimportant and ten meaning very important, that the public safety district funds raised from this measure are guaranteed for public safety?

MEAN

8.60

Opposition to Split Rates

There is strong support for equal rates. It is a strong recommendation that split rates not be on the same ballot as the overall district plan.



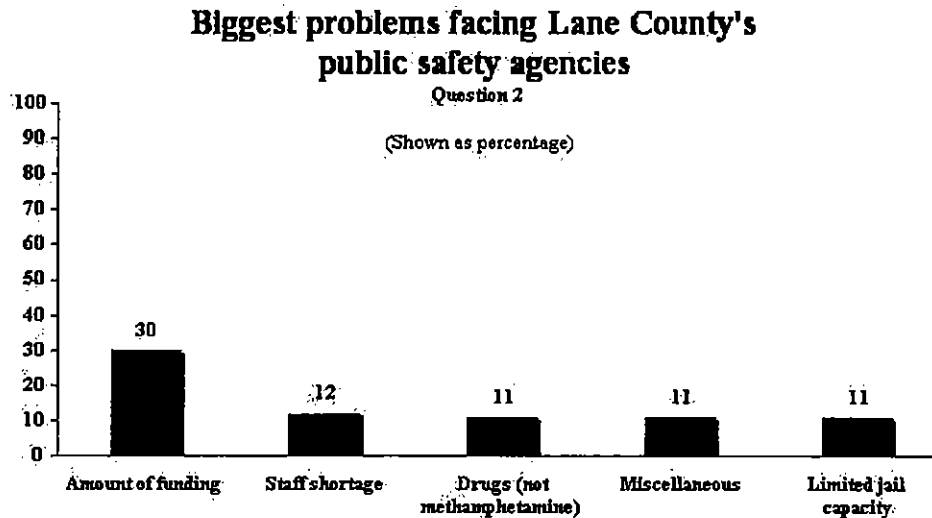
11. Now, I'm going to read you two statements and ask which one you agree with most:

READ 1 THEN 2

1. All county residents should pay an equal rate for sheriff patrols outside city limits.	59
2. Residents in unincorporated areas should pay a higher rate for sheriff patrols outside city limits.	31
Both [VOL]	3
Neither [VOL]	3
Don't Know	4

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

TOP PUBLIC SAFETY PROBLEM



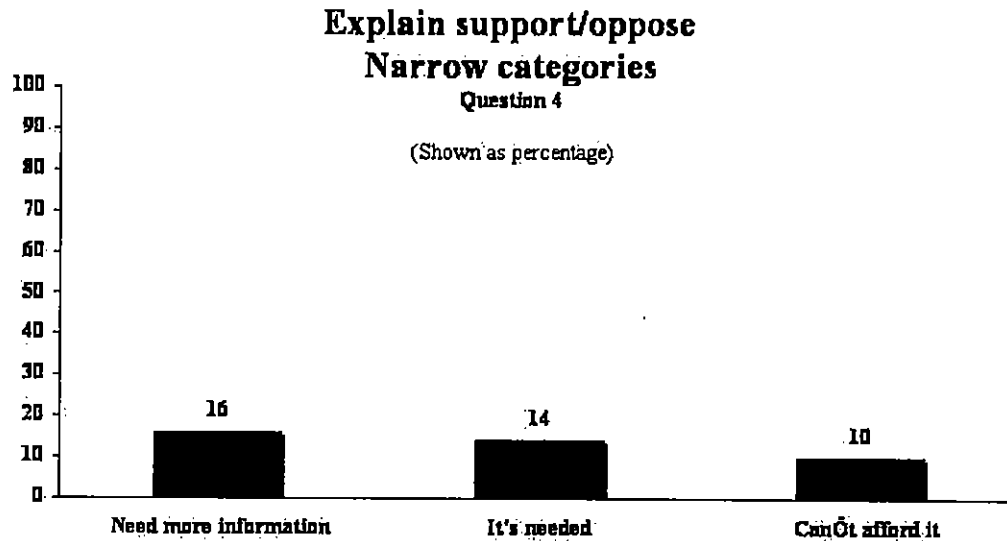
2. What do you feel are the biggest problems facing Lane County's public safety agencies? OPEN-ENDED

Response	Pct.
Amount of funding	30
Staff shortage	12
Drugs (not methamphetamine)	11
Miscellaneous	11
Limited jail capacity	11
Don't know	7
Lack police	7
Methamphetamine	6

"Amount of funding" is the key issue. Other major issues are: "staff shortage," drugs (not methamphetamine), and "limited jail capacity."

The "miscellaneous" category includes a set of statements that are not related to public safety as defined by the committee. This high score reflects the relatively low level of information.

WHY SUPPORT/OPPOSE MEASURES



4. Please explain? OPEN-ENDED

Response	Pct.
Need more information	16
It's needed	14
Can't afford it	10
Too many taxes already	8
Make better use of current funding	6

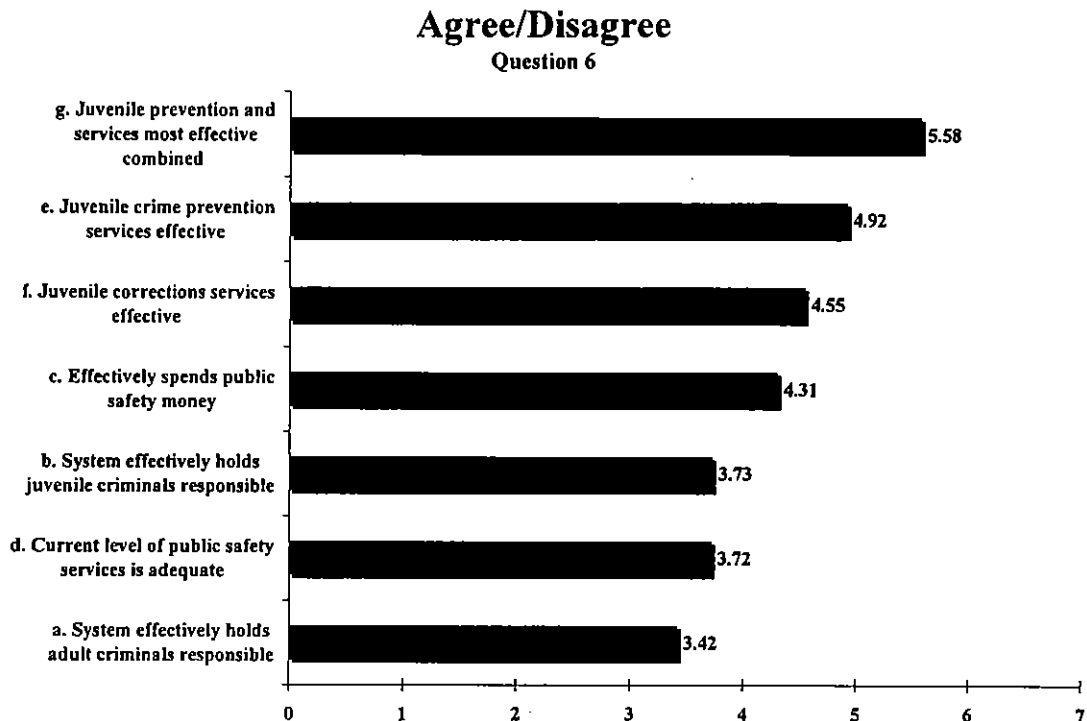
The statements were deliberately not separated by support/oppose positions since the question was asked after a set of three ballot statements (343 possible response combinations).

There are three top issues: "need more information," "It's needed," and "can't afford it."

AGREE/DISAGREE STATEMENTS

MEAN SCORES

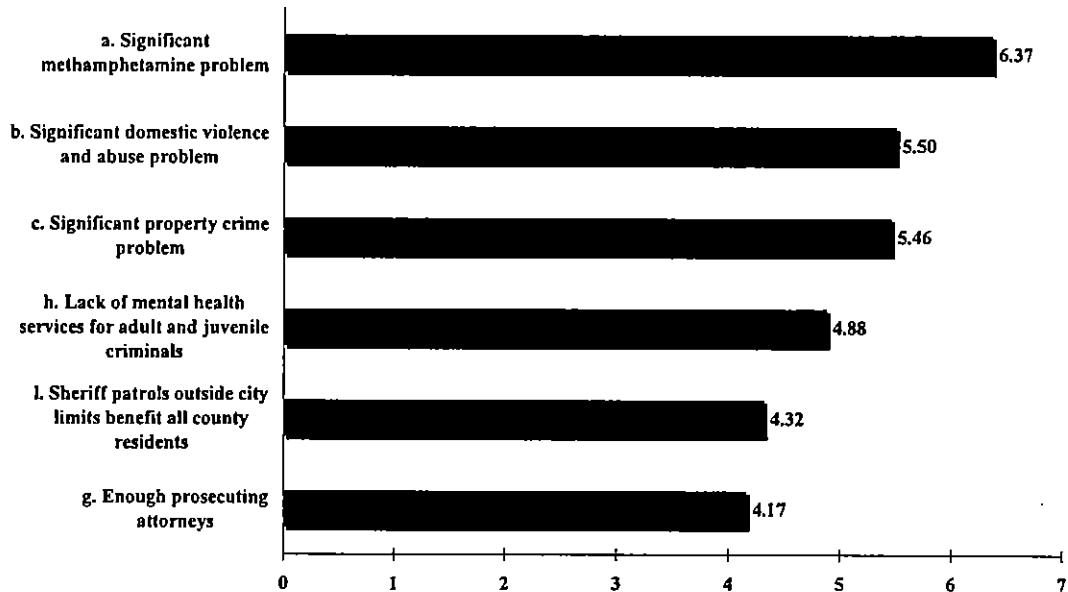
6. Now, I'm going to list some statements about the public safety system and ask, after each one, how much you agree on a scale of 1 to 7, with one meaning completely disagree and seven meaning completely agree.



QUESTION	MEAN
6g. Juvenile crime prevention and corrections services must be combined to be effective in dealing with juvenile crime?	5.58
6e. Juvenile crime prevention services are an effective way to deal with juvenile crime?	4.92
6f. Juvenile corrections services are an effective way to deal with juvenile crime?	4.55
6c. Lane County effectively spends the public safety money it now receives?	4.31
6b. Lane County's public safety system is effectively holding juvenile criminals responsible?	3.73
6d. Lane County's current level of public safety services is adequate?	3.72
6a. Lane County's public safety system is effectively holding adult criminals responsible?	3.42

7. Now, I'm going to list some statements about Lane County's public safety system and ask, after each one, how much you agree on a scale of 1 to 7, with one meaning completely disagree and seven meaning completely agree.
ROTATE

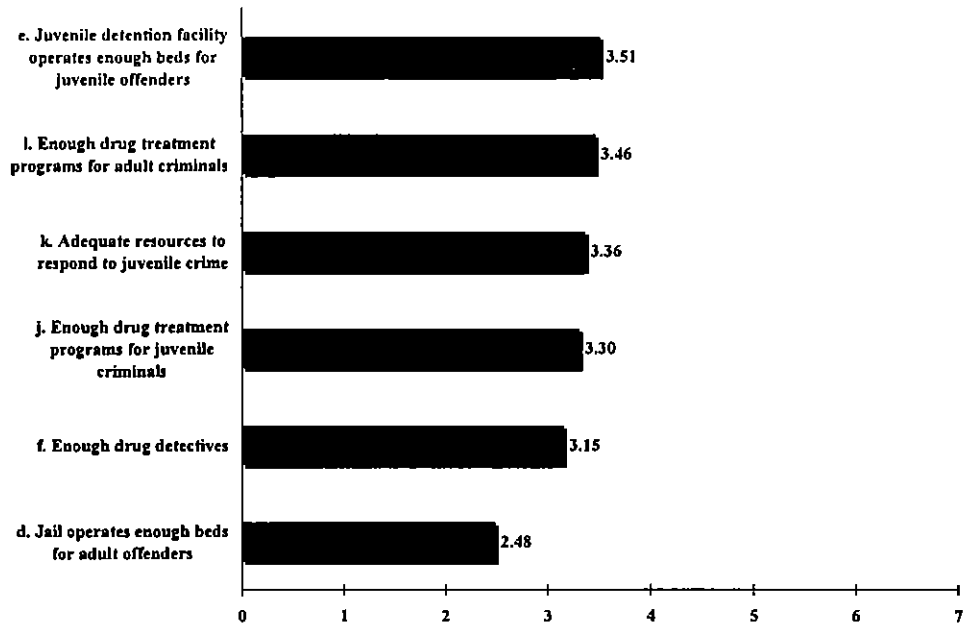
Agree/Disagree Question 7



QUESTION	MEAN
7a. Lane County has a significant methamphetamine problem?	6.37
7b. Lane County has a significant domestic violence and abuse problem?	5.50
7c. Lane County has a significant property crime problem?	5.46
7h. Lane County has a lack of mental health services for adult and juvenile criminals?	4.88
7l. Lane County sheriff patrols outside city limits benefit all county residents?	4.32
7g. Lane County has enough prosecuting attorneys?	4.17

Agree/Disagree - cont'd

Question 7



QUESTION	MEAN
7e. The Lane County juvenile detention facility operates enough beds for juvenile offenders?	3.51
7i. Lane County has enough drug treatment programs for adult criminals?	3.46
7k. Lane County has adequate resources to respond to juvenile crime?	3.36
7j. Lane County has enough drug treatment programs for juvenile criminals?	3.30
7f. Lane County has enough drug detectives?	3.15
7d. The Lane County jail operates enough beds for adult offenders?	2.48

Note that, on balance, the respondents concur with the county staff opinion on 11 out of 12 statements. However, few of the opinions are strong (>5 or <3).

MAJOR ISSUES ANALYSIS

In order to determine latent issues that could be relevant across questions, but were not explicitly asked, a principal components (factor) analysis was performed including all of the part of Questions 6 and 7, independently. Principal components, for the purposes of this project, can be seen to define contrasting opinions (as in rating a 1 or a 7 to a question).

The percentage of overall variation (information) explained by each component is listed.

Question 6

Two principal components were statistically significant, but were more a factor of the types of questions asked than the content of the question.

Component 1 (43%): General agreement with all three questions.

Component 2 (18%): Public safety adequate vs. juvenile questions. These are just different types of questions so this component is just as obvious as #1.

Question 7

Four principal components were statistically significant.

Component 1 (30%): Enough/adequate ratings vs. significant crime problem.

Component 2 (14%): Significant crime problem vs. adequate juvenile crime resources.

Component 3 (11%): Enough drug treatment/sheriff patrols benefit all vs. enough jail and enough drug detectives.

Component 4 (9%): Lack mental health/sheriff patrols benefit all vs. property crimes

SEGMENTATION ANALYSIS

Among all the part of Questions 6 and 7, the response Question 6c was the most important determinant of support or opposition based on a CART analysis.

KEY DRIVER ANALYSES

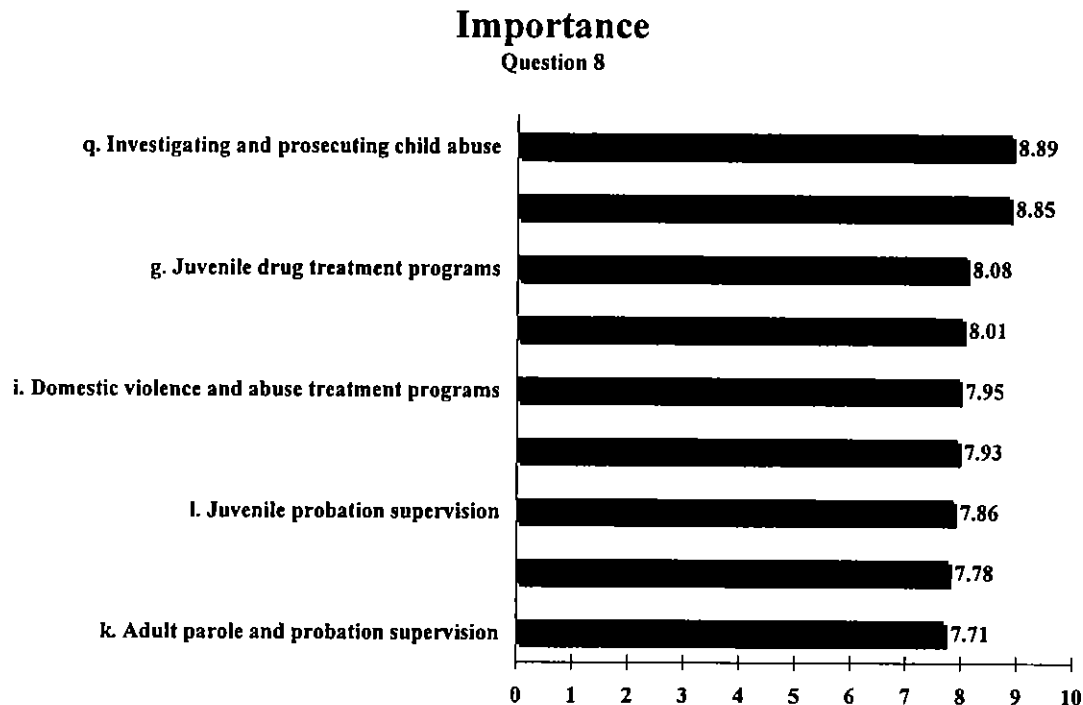
A correlation analysis, regression analysis and stepwise regression analysis were run to examine the how the parts of Questions 6 and 7 determine the response to Question 3c.

The top determinants of support were agreement with Question 6c and Question 7c and disagreement with Question 6d

- 6a. Lane County's public safety system is effectively holding adult criminals responsible?
- 6b. Lane County's public safety system is effectively holding juvenile criminals responsible?
- 6c. Lane County effectively spends the public safety money it now receives?
- 6d. Lane County's current level of public safety services is adequate?
- 6e. Juvenile crime prevention services are an effective way to deal with juvenile crime?
- 6f. Juvenile corrections services are an effective way to deal with juvenile crime?
- 6g. Juvenile crime prevention and corrections services must be combined to be effective in dealing with juvenile crime?
- 7a. Significant methamphetamine problem
- 7b. Significant domestic violence and abuse problem
- 7c. Significant property crime problem
- 7d. Jail operates enough beds for adult offenders
- 7e. Juvenile detention facility operates enough beds for juvenile offenders
- 7f. Enough drug detectives
- 7g. Enough prosecuting attorneys
- 7h. Lack of mental health services for adult and juvenile criminals
- 7j. Enough drug treatment programs for juvenile criminals
- 7k. Adequate resources to respond to juvenile crime
- 7l. Enough drug treatment programs for adult criminals
- 7l. Sheriff patrols outside city limits benefit all county residents

IMPORTANCE/PERFORMANCE RATINGS

8. Now, I'm going to list some programs that are being considered as part of the public safety district and ask, after each one, how important they are on a scale of 0 to 10, with zero meaning very unimportant and ten meaning very important. ROTATE

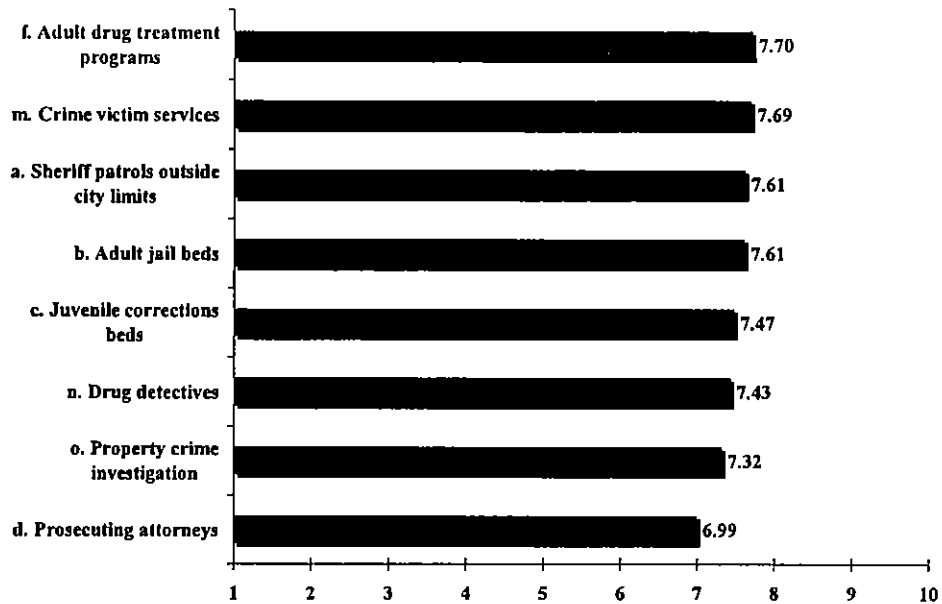


QUESTION	MEAN
q. Investigating and prosecuting child abuse	8.89
p. Helping children who are abused	8.85
g. Juvenile drug treatment programs	8.08
e. Juvenile drug prevention programs	8.01
i. Domestic violence and abuse treatment programs	7.95
h. Adult and juvenile mental health treatment programs	7.93
l. Juvenile probation supervision	7.86
j. Sex offender treatment programs	7.78
k. Adult parole and probation supervision	7.71

Scores greater than 8.00 are extremely high, including Question 8q. Investigating and prosecuting child abuse; Question 8p. Helping children who are abused; Question 8g. Juvenile drug treatment programs; and Question 8e. Juvenile drug prevention programs. The others scoring close to 8.00 are also very high. Together, these ratings show the high overall importance respondents attach to public safety.

Importance - cont'd

Question 8



QUESTION	MEAN
f. Adult drug treatment programs	7.70
m. Crime victim services	7.69
a. Sheriff patrols outside city limits	7.61
b. Adult jail beds	7.61
c. Juvenile corrections beds	7.47
n. Drug detectives	7.43
o. Property crime investigation	7.32
d. Prosecuting attorneys	6.99

It is important to keep in mind that these ratings include two underlying concepts:

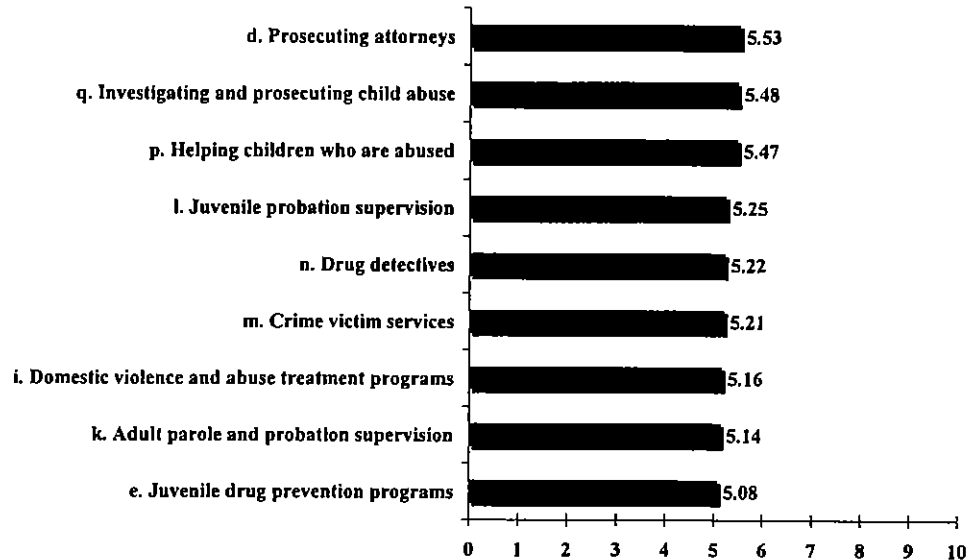
1. Actual importance to overall public safety performance rating.
2. Importance because it sounds good to say.

Key Driver Analysis allows one to distinguish the actual importance.

9. Now, I'm going to list some programs that are currently part of Lane County public safety and ask, after each one, how well it's currently performing on a scale of 0 to 10, with zero meaning poor and ten meaning excellent.
ROTATE

Performance

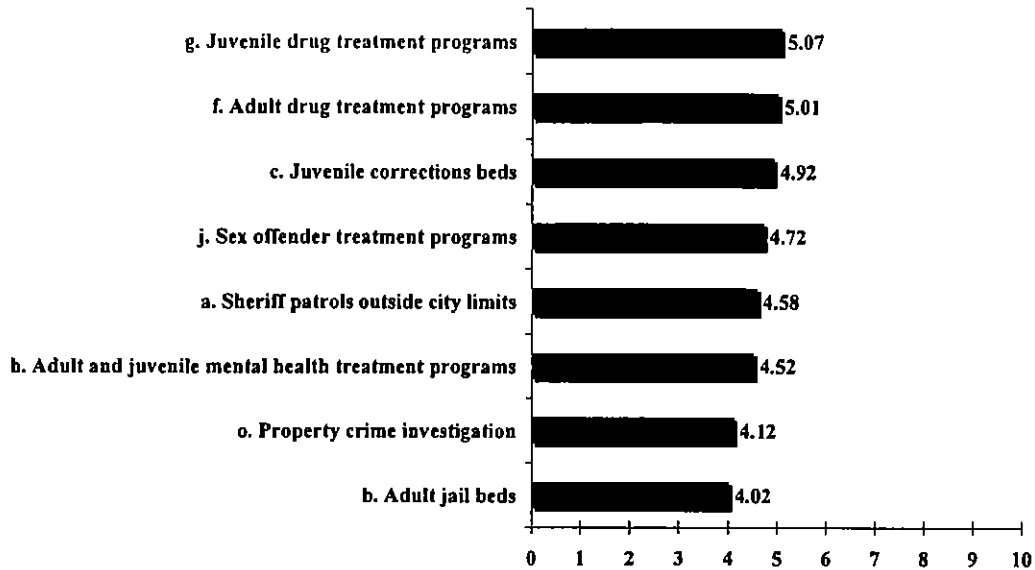
Question 9



QUESTION	MEAN
d. Prosecuting attorneys	5.53
q. Investigating and prosecuting child abuse	5.48
p. Helping children who are abused	5.47
l. Juvenile probation supervision	5.25
n. Drug detectives	5.22
m. Crime victim services	5.21
i. Domestic violence and abuse treatment programs	5.16
k. Adult parole and probation supervision	5.14
e. Juvenile drug prevention programs	5.08

Performance - cont'd

Question 9



QUESTION	MEAN
g. Juvenile drug treatment programs	5.07
f. Adult drug treatment programs	5.01
c. Juvenile corrections beds	4.92
j. Sex offender treatment programs	4.72
a. Sheriff patrols outside city limits	4.58
h. Adult and juvenile mental health treatment programs	4.52
o. Property crime investigation	4.12
b. Adult jail beds	4.02

Note that the Question 1 mean is greater than the means for all of the attributes tested on Question 9. There are two possible reasons for this:

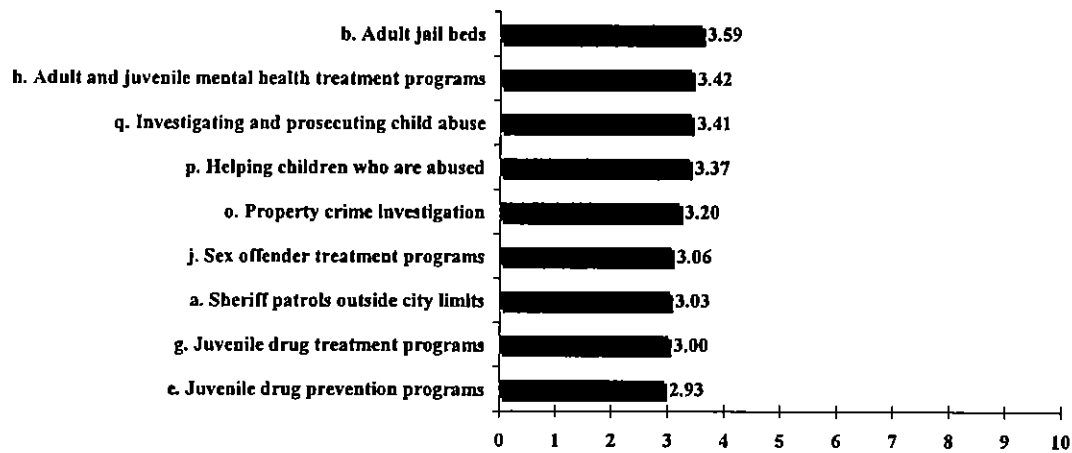
1. The respondents were learning during the survey.
2. There are one or more very important public safety element(s) missed by the survey. This would probably have been picked up by the open-ended questions (2 and 4).

GAP ANALYSIS

An approximate measure of currently perceived unmet need. (Question 8 Mean minus Question 9 Mean)

Gap between importance and performance

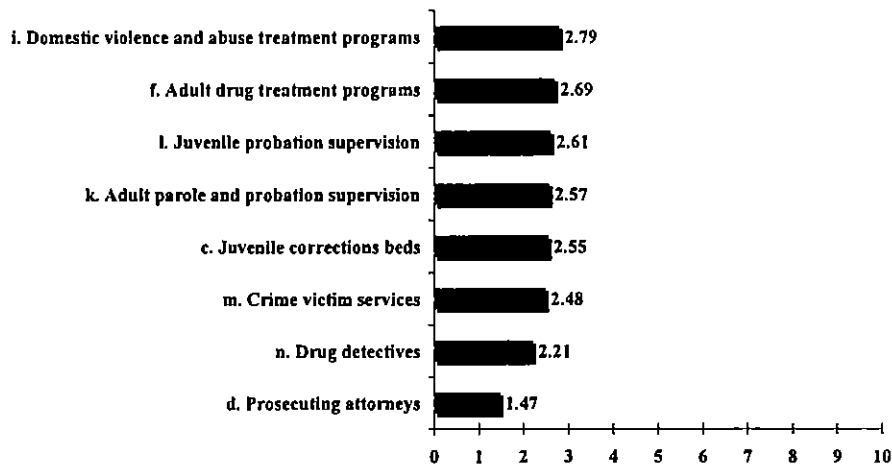
Difference between Questions 8 and 9



QUESTION	GAP
b. Adult jail beds	3.59
h. Adult and juvenile mental health treatment programs	3.42
q. Investigating and prosecuting child abuse	3.41
p. Helping children who are abused	3.37
o. Property crime investigation	3.20
j. Sex offender treatment programs	3.06
a. Sheriff patrols outside city limits	3.03
g. Juvenile drug treatment programs	3.00
e. Juvenile drug prevention programs	2.93

Gap between importance and performance - cont'd

Difference between Questions 8 and 9



i. Domestic violence and abuse treatment programs	2.79
f. Adult drug treatment programs	2.69
l. Juvenile probation supervision	2.61
k. Adult parole and probation supervision	2.57
c. Juvenile corrections beds	2.55
m. Crime victim services	2.48
n. Drug detectives	2.21
d. Prosecuting attorneys	1.47

There are a number of cautions regarding using this table:

Gap Analysis provides only the mode basic measure of perceived failure to meet wants.

1. Rates "importance" not "amount wanted." It is hard to get at the amount wanted, however.
2. Rates "performance" not "amount got."

MAJOR ISSUES ANALYSIS

In order to determine latent issues that could be relevant across questions, but were not explicitly asked, a principal components (factor) analysis was performed including all of the part of Questions 8 and 9, independently. Principal components, for the purposes of this project, can be seen to define contrasting opinions (as in rating a 0 or a 10 to a question).

The percentage of overall variation (information) explained by each component is listed.

Question 8

Component 1 (58%): General importance of public safety

Component 2 (10%): Sheriff patrols, jail beds, prosecutors, and crime investigation vs. treatment

Question 9

Component 1 (58%): General performance of public safety

Component 2 (7%): Sheriff patrols and crime investigation vs. treatment

Component 3 (6%): Jail beds, prosecutors, and crime investigation vs. victims' services

SEGMENTATION ANALYSIS

Question 8

The importance ratings do not segment as certain attributes are more important than others. Instead, all are seen together and the key segmentation is between those respondents rating all with higher importance and those rating all with lower importance.

This was using a Two-Stage Cluster Analysis with an Akaike Information Criterion.

Segment 1 (65%): High importance across all public safety attributes

Segment 2 (35%): Low importance across all public safety attributes

Question 9

Based on a CART analysis, Question 9a and Question 9o were the most effective segmentation variables.

The combination of 9o (rating 3 to 10) and 9a (rating 5 to 10) gave the highest performance ratings.

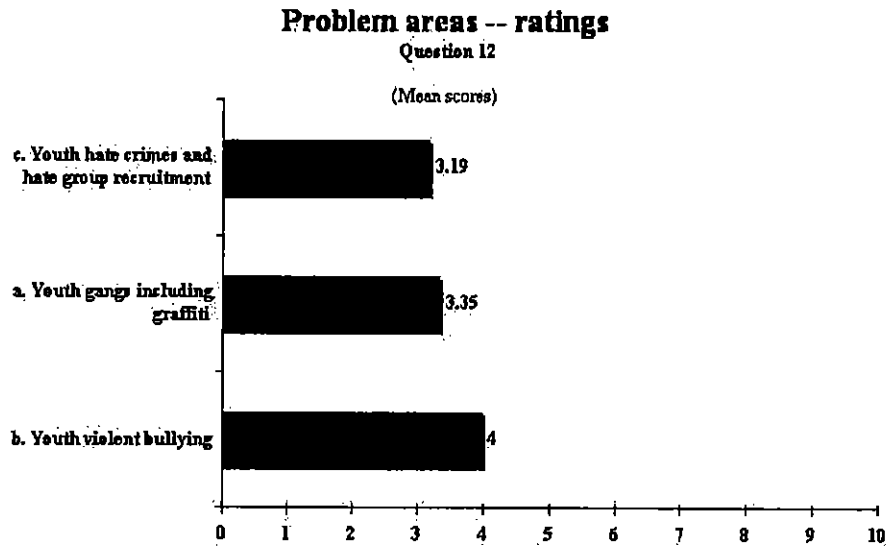
KEY DRIVER ANALYSES

A correlation analysis, regression analysis and stepwise regression analysis were run to examine the how the parts of Question 9 determine the response to Question 1.

The result is the Questions 9a and 9o had the most impact, 9e was next, and 9d and 9i had some impact.

- 9a. Sheriff patrols outside city limits
- 9b. Adult jail beds
- 9c. Juvenile corrections beds
- 9d. Prosecuting attorneys
- 9e. Juvenile drug prevention programs
- 9f. Adult drug treatment programs
- 9g. Juvenile drug treatment programs
- 9h. Adult and juvenile mental health treatment programs
- 9i. Domestic violence and abuse treatment programs
- 9j. Sex offender treatment programs
- 9k. Adult parole and probation supervision
- 9l. Juvenile probation supervision
- 9m. Crime victim services
- 9n. Drug detectives
- 9o. Property crime investigation
- 9p. Helping children who are abused
- 9q. Investigating and prosecuting child abuse

SPECIAL JUVENILE CRIME QUESTIONS



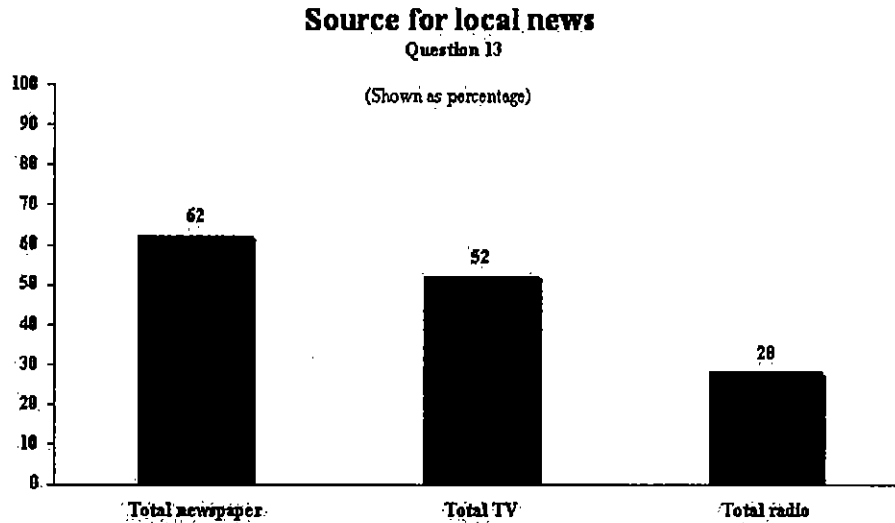
12. Now, on a scale of zero to ten with zero being not a problem and ten being a big problem how much of a problem are the following in your area: ROTATE

QUESTION	MEAN
a. Youth gangs including graffiti	3.35
b. Youth violent bullying	4.00
c. Youth hate crimes and hate group recruitment	3.19

These are highly correlated with one principal component explaining 81% of the variation.

The segmentation analysis divides out based on those seeing some problem, a mean rating of around 5.5 on all three questions, (49%) and those not, a mean rating of 1.4, on all three questions (51%).

SOURCE OF LOCAL INFORMATION QUESTION



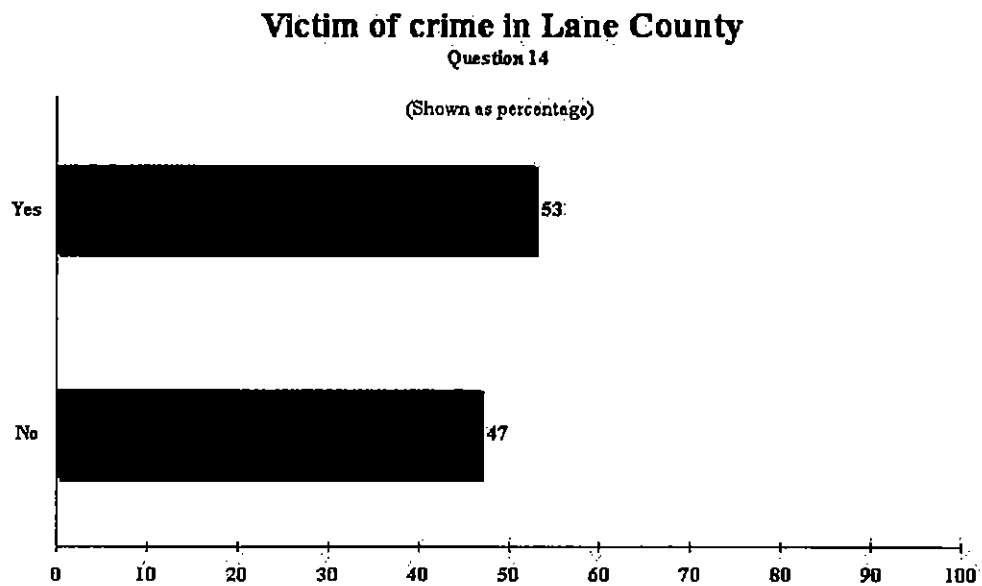
13. What is your primary source for local news: newspaper, television, or radio [ROTATE]?

Newspaper	34
Radio	11
TV	25
Newspaper and Radio [VOL.]	2
Newspaper and TV [VOL.]	12
Radio and TV [VOL.]	2
All [VOL.]	13
None [VOL.]	1
 TOTAL NEWSPAPER	 62
TOTAL RADIO	28
TOTAL TV	52

Note that radio is biased downward slightly. It would be hard to get a detailed media profile without a much longer set of questions.

CRIME VICTIM QUESTION

More than half of likely voters, or members of their households, have been victims of a crime.



14. Have you, or anyone in your household, been a victim of a crime in Lane County?

Yes 53

No 47

TOP LINES

As you may know, the local public safety system is a mix of government services including jail and corrections, patrol, criminal investigations, parole and probation, criminal prosecution, juvenile corrections, adult and juvenile mental health and drug treatment, crime victim's services, and crime prevention.

1. First, how would you rate the overall job Lane County public safety agencies are currently performing on a scale of 0 to 10, with zero meaning poor and ten meaning excellent?

MEAN

6.12

2. What do you feel are the biggest problems facing Lane County's public safety agencies? OPEN-ENDED

<u>Response</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Amount of funding	30
Staff shortage	12
Drugs (not methamphetamine)	11
Miscellaneous	11
Limited jail capacity	11
Don't know	7
Lack police	7
Methamphetamine	6
Abbreviated jail sentences	5
Property crime	4
Funding/resource allocation	4
Traffic safety	3
Lack mental health services	3
Lack patrols	2
Juvenile crime	2
Police behavior	2
Management issues	2
Flawed criminal justice system	2
Lack enforcement	2
Police racial profiling	2
Rural/sheriff issues	2
General critical	2
Mental health	2
Crime	1
None	1
Lack of community support	1
Lack drug/alcohol treatment	1
Police response times	1
Homelessness	1
Road repair	1
Lack children's services	1
Limited investigation	1
Interference	1
Lack of drug detectives	0
Taxes	0
Violence	0
Community racism	0
Alcohol	0
Facilities shortage	0
Domestic violence & child abuse	0
Sex offenses	0
Constraints on legal system	0
Tsunami	0
Gangs	0

3. As you may have heard, Lane County is considering the creation of a countywide public safety district with funds dedicated to public safety services. Would you support or oppose paying ____ per year for the typical \$100,000 property for that public safety district? IF SUPPORT/OPPOSE: Is that strongly or somewhat? IF DON'T KNOW: Which way do you lean?

a. \$300	
Strongly Oppose	29
Somewhat Oppose	17
Lean Oppose	4
TOTAL OPPOSE	50

Don't Know	14
------------	----

Lean Support	4
Somewhat Support	18
Strongly Support	14
TOTAL SUPPORT	36

b. \$200	
Strongly Oppose	26
Somewhat Oppose	16
Lean Oppose	3
TOTAL OPPOSE	45

Don't Know	13
------------	----

Lean Support	4
Somewhat Support	17
Strongly Support	21
TOTAL SUPPORT	42

c. \$100	
Strongly Oppose	21
Somewhat Oppose	10
Lean Oppose	1
TOTAL OPPOSE	32

Don't Know	12
------------	----

Lean Support	5
Somewhat Support	16
Strongly Support	34
TOTAL SUPPORT	56

4. Please explain? OPEN-ENDED

<u>Response</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Need more information	16
It's needed	14
Can't afford it	10
Too many taxes already	8
Make better use of current funding	6
Community ethic	5
Response to specific costs	5
General oppose	5
Improve safety	5
General support	5
Other	4
Needs to come from somewhere	4
Critical of county and government	3
Government gets enough already	3
Conditional support	3
Too expensive	2
Don't know	2
Find another source for money	2
Would be wasted	2
Money needed other places more	2
Not necessary	1
Don't trust actual use	1
Affordable	1
Unclear on cost	1
Response to specific costs	1
Jail	1
Patrols needed	1
Rural needs help	1
Work with existing system	1
Money not the answer	1
Personal issue	1
It will reduce crime	1
Nothing	1
County deserves it	0
Reduce property crime	0
Help homeless	0
Youth need guidance	0
Refuse	0
Won't get support/pass	0

5. How important is it to you, on a scale of 0 to 10, with zero meaning very unimportant and ten meaning very important, that the public safety district funds raised from this measure are guaranteed for public safety?

MEAN 8.60

6. Now, I'm going to list some statements about the public safety system and ask, after each one, how much you agree on a scale of 1 to 7, with one meaning completely disagree and seven meaning completely agree.

QUESTION MEAN

ROTATE A THROUGH D

- | | |
|--|------|
| a. Lane County's public safety system is effectively holding adult criminals responsible? | 3.42 |
| b. Lane County's public safety system is effectively holding juvenile criminals responsible? | 3.73 |
| c. Lane County effectively spends the public safety money it now receives? | 4.31 |
| d. Lane County's current level of public safety services is adequate? | 3.72 |

ROTATE E AND F

- | | |
|---|------|
| e. Juvenile crime prevention services are an effective way to deal with juvenile crime? | 4.92 |
| f. Juvenile corrections services are an effective way to deal with juvenile crime? | 4.55 |

g. Juvenile crime prevention and corrections services must be combined to be effective in dealing with juvenile crime?	5.58
--	------

7. Now, I'm going to list some statements about Lane County's public safety system and ask, after each one, how much you agree on a scale of 1 to 7, with one meaning completely disagree and seven meaning completely agree. ROTATE

QUESTION MEAN

- | | |
|---|------|
| a. Lane County has a significant methamphetamine problem? | 6.37 |
| b. Lane County has a significant domestic violence and abuse problem? | 5.50 |
| c. Lane County has a significant property crime problem? | 5.46 |
| d. The Lane County jail operates enough beds for adult offenders? | 2.48 |
| e. The Lane County juvenile detention facility operates enough beds for juvenile offenders? | 3.51 |
| f. Lane County has enough drug detectives? | 3.15 |
| g. Lane County has enough prosecuting attorneys? | 4.17 |
| h. Lane County has a lack of mental health services for adult and juvenile criminals? | 4.88 |
| i. Lane County has enough drug treatment programs for adult criminals? | 3.46 |
| j. Lane County has enough drug treatment programs for juvenile criminals? | 3.30 |
| k. Lane County has adequate resources to respond to juvenile crime? | 3.36 |
| l. Lane County sheriff patrols outside city limits benefit all county residents? | 4.32 |

8. Now, I'm going to list some programs that are being considered as part of the public safety district and ask, after each one, how important they are on a scale of 0 to 10, with zero meaning very unimportant and ten meaning very important. ROTATE

QUESTION	MEAN
a. Sheriff patrols outside city limits	7.61
b. Adult jail beds	7.61
c. Juvenile corrections beds	7.47
d. Prosecuting attorneys	6.99
e. Juvenile drug prevention programs	8.01
f. Adult drug treatment programs	7.70
g. Juvenile drug treatment programs	8.08
h. Adult and juvenile mental health treatment programs	7.93
i. Domestic violence and abuse treatment programs	7.95
j. Sex offender treatment programs	7.78
k. Adult parole and probation supervision	7.71
l. Juvenile probation supervision	7.86
m. Crime victim services	7.69
n. Drug detectives	7.43
o. Property crime investigation	7.32
p. Helping children who are abused	8.85
q. Investigating and prosecuting child abuse	8.89

9. Now, I'm going to list some programs that are currently part of Lane County public safety and ask, after each one, how well it's currently performing on a scale of 0 to 10, with zero meaning poor and ten meaning excellent. ROTATE

QUESTION	MEAN
a. Sheriff patrols outside city limits	4.58
b. Adult jail beds	4.02
c. Juvenile corrections beds	4.92
d. Prosecuting attorneys	5.53
e. Juvenile drug prevention programs	5.08
f. Adult drug treatment programs	5.01
g. Juvenile drug treatment programs	5.07
h. Adult and juvenile mental health treatment programs	4.52
i. Domestic violence and abuse treatment programs	5.16
j. Sex offender treatment programs	4.72
k. Adult parole and probation supervision	5.14
l. Juvenile probation supervision	5.25
m. Crime victim services	5.21
n. Drug detectives	5.22
o. Property crime investigation	4.12
p. Helping children who are abused	5.47
q. Investigating and prosecuting child abuse	5.48

10. Now, after what you have heard about the public safety district, would you support or oppose paying _____ per year for the typical \$100,000 property for that public safety district? IF SUPPORT/OPPOSE: Is that strongly or somewhat? IF DON'T KNOW: Which way do you lean?

a. \$300	
Strongly Oppose	32
Somewhat Oppose	15
Lean Oppose	3
TOTAL OPPOSE	50

Don't Know	9
------------	---

Lean Support	5
Somewhat Support	16
Strongly Support	19
TOTAL SUPPORT	40

b. \$200	
Strongly Oppose	28
Somewhat Oppose	13
Lean Oppose	2
TOTAL OPPOSE	43

Don't Know	10
------------	----

Lean Support	5
Somewhat Support	17
Strongly Support	26
TOTAL SUPPORT	48

c. \$100	
Strongly Oppose	20
Somewhat Oppose	8
Lean Oppose	1
TOTAL OPPOSE	29

Don't Know	9
------------	---

Lean Support	5
Somewhat Support	16
Strongly Support	42
TOTAL SUPPORT	63

11. Now, I'm going to read you two statements and ask which one you agree with most:

READ 1 THEN 2

1. All county residents should pay an equal rate for sheriff patrols outside city limits.	59
2. Residents in unincorporated areas should pay a higher rate for sheriff patrols outside city limits.	31
Both [VOL]	3
Neither [VOL]	3
Don't Know	4

12. Now, on a scale of zero to ten with zero being not a problem and ten being a big problem how much of a problem are the following in your area: ROTATE

QUESTION	MEAN
a. Youth gangs including graffiti	3.35
b. Youth violent bullying	4.00
c. Youth hate crimes and hate group recruitment	3.19

13. What is your primary source for local news: newspaper, television, or radio [ROTATE]?

Newspaper	34
Radio	11
TV	25
Newspaper and Radio [VOL.]	2
Newspaper and TV [VOL.]	12
Radio and TV [VOL.]	2
All [VOL.]	13
None [VOL.]	1

TOTAL NEWSPAPER	62
TOTAL RADIO	28
TOTAL TV	52

14. Have you, or anyone in your household, been a victim of a crime in Lane County?

Yes	53
No	47

DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING

1,000 telephone interviews of likely 2006 General Election Lane County voters were conducted March 14 through 17, 2005. Sub-samples of 200 interviews were collected in each County Commission District. The overall sample was weighted based on likely turnout in each County Commission District. The margin of error for the overall sample is 3% at the sample median. The margin of error for the overall sample is 7% at each sub-sample median.

A demographic profile of likely 2006 General Election voters was developed for each County Commissioner district and then the sample was stratified first by County Commissioner District and then by gender, age, party, and region within each district based on that forecast profile.

Screens based on asking likely vote behavior are unlikely to perform better than this method in the March almost 20 months before the election.

CROSSTABULATION REPORT LAYOUT

Overall County Banners (Volume 1)

Total
Gender
Age
Party
District

Total
Crime
News Source
Q3a
Q3b
Q3c

County Commissioner District Banner (Volume 2)

Total
Gender
Age
Party
Region (within each District)

VERBATIM REPORT LAYOUT

The verbatims were sorted first by County Commissioner District and then by region with each district.

REGIONS

Precinct	District Code	Region Code
ALVADORE	1	12
ARMITAGE	5	52
BAILEY	1	12
BAILEY	3	34
BLACHLY	1	12
BLUE RIVER	5	52
CAMAS	5	53
CHESHIRE	1	12
COAST FORK	5	53
COBURG	5	52
COTTAGE GROVE	5	53
CRESWELL	5	53
DUNES CITY	1	11
ELMIRA	1	12
EUGENE 101	3	31
EUGENE 103	3	31
EUGENE 105	3	31
EUGENE 107	3	31
EUGENE 109	4	41
EUGENE 117	4	41
EUGENE 215	3	32
EUGENE 223	3	32
EUGENE 235	3	32
EUGENE 237	3	32
EUGENE 313	3	33
EUGENE 315	3	33
EUGENE 317	3	33
EUGENE 431	3	34
EUGENE 433	2	21
EUGENE 435	4	42
EUGENE 439	2	21
EUGENE 439	5	52
EUGENE 505	1	13
EUGENE 507	1	13
EUGENE 507	4	42
EUGENE 511	4	42
EUGENE 523	4	42
EUGENE 523	5	52
EUGENE 613	4	44
EUGENE 617	4	44
EUGENE 623	1	13
EUGENE 623	4	44
EUGENE 711	4	41
EUGENE 713	1	13
EUGENE 715	3	31
EUGENE 717	4	41
EUGENE 719	1	13
EUGENE 723	3	31
EUGENE 723	4	41
EUGENE 803	3	34
EUGENE 805	4	44
EUGENE 807	3	34
EUGENE 809	1	13
FERNRIDGE	1	12
FLORENCE 1	1	11
FLORENCE 2	1	11
FOX HOLLOW	5	53
GARDEN WAY	5	52
GATEWAY	2	24
GLENADA	1	11

REGIONS cont.

<u>Precinct</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Region</u>
GOSHEN	3	33
GOSHEN	5	51
GROVEDALE	2	24
JUNCTION CITY	1	12
LATHAM	5	53
LORANE	5	53
LOWELL	5	51
MAPLETON	1	11
MARCOLA	5	51
MCKENZIE	5	52
MOSBY	5	53
OAKRIDGE	5	51
PLEASANT HILL 1	5	51
PLEASANT HILL 2	5	51
RIVER ROAD	3	31
RIVER ROAD	4	43
SALMON CREEK	5	51
SANTA CLARA 1	1	13
SANTA CLARA 1	4	43
SANTA CLARA 4	1	13
SANTA CLARA 8	1	13
SANTA CLARA 8	5	52
SIUSLAW	1	11
SPRINGFIELD 102	2	22
SPRINGFIELD 206	2	22
SPRINGFIELD 206	5	52
SPRINGFIELD 304	2	22
SPRINGFIELD 402	2	23
SPRINGFIELD 402	5	52
SPRINGFIELD 504	2	23
SPRINGFIELD 504	5	52
SPRINGFIELD 606	2	23
SPRINGFIELD 606	5	51
SPRINGFIELD 608	2	23
VENETA	1	12
WALTERVILLE	5	52
WILKINS	1	12
WILKINS	4	42
WILKINS	5	52

District Codes:

1. West Lane
2. Springfield
3. South Eugene
4. North Eugene
5. East Lane

Region Codes:

11. Coast (WL)
12. Central West Lane (WL)
13. Santa Clara (WL)
21. Northeast Eugene (SP)
22. West Springfield (SP)
23. East Springfield (SP)
24. North Springfield (SP)
31. South Central Eugene (SE)
32. South Hills (SE)
33. Southeast Eugene (SE)
34. Southwest Eugene (SE)
41. Central Eugene (NE)
42. North Eugene (NE)
43. River Road (NE)
44. West Eugene (NE)
51. East Lane (EL)
52. Northeast Lane (EL)
53. Southeast Lane (EL)