

**Marion County
Public Safety Coordinating Council
Draft Minutes**

January 9, 2007

Attendees: Kathy Bebe, Walt Beglau, Rod Calkins, Faye Fagel, Judge Tom Hart, Seantel Heisel, Pete McCallum, Ed McKenney, Elaine Martin, Commissioner Milne, Dan Murphy, Anna Peterson, Mike Peterson, Joe Parrott, Bob Royer

Guests: Steve Briggs, Troy Clausen, Gaylynn Pack

Staff: Dan Estes, Hitesh Parekh

Meeting was convened at 4.07 p.m. by Commissioner Milne without a quorum.

Commissioner Milne mentioned that Ruth Hewett's husband had passed away and Ruth had submitted a letter of resignation from the MCPSCC. Commissioner Milne mentioned that she would like to leave Ruth's position open as Ruth was an extremely valuable member, and there may be a possibility that Ruth may reconsider.

Commissioner Milne said that with the Legislature now in session, she would like to ensure that the MCPSCC receives regular updates from those departments and agencies who may be affected by legislative issues. This should be placed on the MCPSCC Agenda each month as an informational item until the Legislature is dismissed.

Commissioner Milne mentioned that this informational item update to the Council would also give Guido an opportunity to share what was going on each month.

Information Items

Rod Calkins said that they had just hired a replacement for their Public Health Division Director. The new division director has been with Marion County for a number of years, and in the past has also worked for the Silverton Hospital.

Walt Beglau said that the *Drug Endangered Children* quarterly report will be coming out soon from his office, and he would like to make a presentation to the Council on its status. Walt also said that he would like to introduce the key individuals from the *Meth Strike Force* operations team to the MCPSCC at a future meeting.

Since a Quorum was achieved, Commissioner Milne invited a motion to approve the December 12, 2006 MCPSCC meeting minutes. After a few changes were made Elaine Martin made a motion to approve, Faye Fagel seconded. Motion passes and the minutes were approved.

State of Oregon: Department of Justice, Organized Crime Report Presentation

Walt Beglau introduced Steve Briggs, State of Oregon, Department of Justice, who is the attorney in charge of the Criminal Division. Walt said that Steve was a key player in producing the organized crime report published by the Governor's Office. Walt said that as the MCPSCC is forming its 2007 strategic plan, and studying the Blue Ribbon Task Force, it was timely to have this presentation as the organized crime report highlights what is happening at the statewide level. Walt had asked Steve to come and talk about key findings from this report.

Steve said that the report was created because this was never done before, and they thought that policy makers at the local level would be interested in what was going on at a statewide level. He said that traveling around the state, the feedback he received was the thought that there was not much organized crime here in Oregon. Steve went on to say that organized crime is defined as a group of individuals who get together to commit crime for a common purpose, usually to make money, but it could also be for other reasons. Using this measure, there is significant organized crime in Oregon. When talking about making money- selling and manufacturing drugs are the quickest way to riches. There are some other areas where money can be made such as tobacco smuggling. The DOJ has been very successful in identifying large groups who are smuggling unpacked cigarettes and chewing tobacco into Oregon. One reason they have been successful is because of a task force that exists between the OSP and the DOJ.

Steve went on to mention some of the things they had analyzed, their conclusions, and how he thought these issues would be relevant to Marion County. He said that at the DOJ, their criminal intelligence staff consisted of 70 people: with 14 prosecutors, 17 police and 20 intelligence analysts. Their intelligence unit consisted of analysts who assisted the police on complicated cases. They also provided watch services on cases, so if a police officer calls up who is working on a case and needs information, they can search their databases.

Through contacts throughout the state, the DOJ has sources of information, although there are some gaps in their information. Some areas in the report that they address consist of Eurasian organized crime including Russians, Ukrainians and other Baltic States. Steve admitted that the DOJ did not know much about what was going on in these communities as far as organized crime went since these individuals spoke a different language. He said that the same could be said with Asian organized crime. He added that some of the positive things that emerged out of this analysis and report was that the State of Oregon did not have much in the way of organized gambling - this was well regulated by the state police, with officers dedicated to tribal casino and lottery gambling.

Steve said that as far as public corruption went they had not seen much organized crime such as infiltrating governmental offices or public entities coercing public officials. They did however find multiple cases of people in the public sector (with access to funds) stealing. A few areas in Oregon that were significant enough to mention were drugs and gangs. Gangs were not the teenagers out on the street with tattoos, but, outlaw motorcycle gangs. However, Oregon is still better off than its neighbors in terms of outlaw motorcycle gangs, as it has half the per capita population then for example

Washington, Idaho or California, and does not have any of the 5 major national or gangs, e.g. Hells Angels.

With respect to Marion County, the report found a significant issue with gangs in jails and prisons. These gangs are often segregated by race. In the past 5 years, groups from the prisons are reaching out more and more. The DOJ has investigated an increasing number of extortion and fraud cases from incarceration facilities: inmates using prison phones and targeting older folks. Steve said that they had also seen significant violent conduct from prison. One of the White Supremacist gangs is now the largest threat in Oregon. A number of this group's members have been engaged in significant violent acts throughout the state- not just in Marion County. With regards to gangs, Steve said that neither the DOJ nor local police departments had the resources to track street gangs. It was difficult to know if someone is on a street gang unless you are able to gather info on their conduct.

This same challenge was faced with narcotics, but thanks to the excellent work of policymakers in curbing the use of ephedrine, there has been a huge decrease in the number of meth labs in Oregon. Steve cautioned that they had not had a significant reduction in the *availability* of meth. What this meant was that people were still trafficking meth into Oregon on a large scale from various counties throughout the state. So while they have done away with small labs, now the same amount of meth is being trafficked by organized crime. To combat this successfully, the DOJ has to gather info related to people trafficking at this lower level, so it can identify the organization. Taking someone off the street who is selling will not do you any good, but tracking the organization, phone numbers of clients, chain of distribution, etc; does, although this takes a strike force and several committed detectives working together.

Steve said that at the DOJ, the criminal intelligence operation has the Oregon State Intelligence Network, OSIN (which is an on-line database that can be reached through the internet) that any police officer can log onto and run a query. Steve gave an example: "Assume for example that an officer is doing surveillance on a house, but he does not just want to arrest the subject for such a low level deal. The officer can run information he gets off a clients license plate, then run this info through the OSIN and if someone has put any info about that car into the database, all of a sudden that info is shared. For example, a policeman in Grants Pass sees a pick up truck pull into a garage with the door closed. Then sometime later, another detective, (who does not know anything about the first detective), watches this vehicle go into a Hillsboro house. Now, neither of these two detectives knows that they are both doing surveillance on the same individual. However, if one puts the vehicle license plate number into OSIN, all of a sudden, these detectives can link this up. These detectives then can call the DOJ office, who call the DMV to get a photo of the registered owner of the vehicle- and the detectives would be able to see whom the owner is. All of a sudden we have the ability to break a large-scale operation that could involve multiple states and locations. Before unable to do this. This is the value of sharing info."

Steve added that Meth was no longer a local issue, so it was important to share information across jurisdictions.

Steve went on to say that on the subject of criminal intelligence, they have a number of safeguards in place to ensure that it is the information on criminal conduct that is being recorded. This is important to the DOJ because they have lawyers who oversee all these procedures. Also they ensure that info only stays in the file for the required amount of time, then it is deleted, unless refreshed by a police officer. Steve said that the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance in DC audits them annually, and also, for him, it is a personal matter to safeguard this information. He said that they err on the side of caution, so the information they put in the file is only related to significant criminal activity.

Steve said that in the past they have worked with a few federal agencies on the Operation Backfire case, when there were fires set by Earth and Animal Liberation Fronts. But, he added that they still did not have any information sharing, even though some of the walls that existed between the federal and state agencies were slowly breaking down.

Q: What are you doing to get the information out to the local agencies?

Commander Troy Clausen from the Marion County Parole and Probation Division responded that they had a very good process in place as far as criminal intelligence for the drug community went. However the state was severely lacking in criminal intelligence with regards to gang and gang affiliation. He said that the state Department of Corrections will document individuals coming out of the facility as being gang members, but when they reach Marion County, the county could not put the same designation on them since there is no reliability factor built in. Troy said that he wondered how this could change, so the county could begin documenting gang members and affiliation again.

Steve responded by saying that with respect to law enforcement agency training, they had trained over 1,000 police officers across the state (there are about a total of 5,000). Steve said that one could not get onto the OSIN network without a 4-hour training course that teaches legalities, how system can and cannot work, what you can and cannot do etc. Steve said that they also conduct intelligence sharing meetings throughout the state on a monthly basis. With regards to gangs, this is one of the safeguards that we have because it is the DOC, and not law enforcement, we cannot use their info. The DOJ has access to the information, but cannot put it into their database. They also do a better job with narcotics because they receive funds from the federal government to track narcotic. Steve said that they had made a request in the governor's budget for an analyst solely devoted to gangs, but this did not make the Governor's 2007-09 budget.

Judge Hart said that there were a number of folks that were imprisoned under Measure 11 years ago, that have now grown up in the institutions and are being released back into the community. Some of these folks came from the OYA and also the Marion County Juvenile Department. Judge Hart said that he was concerned about the number of violent crimes that he'd seen from these releases. He added that it was difficult to make the community safer when information about these individuals was unavailable. He added that if there were security threats in the institution because these individuals

were gang or race affiliated- this information should be made available. Since this information was not made available and these individuals were released, we are in a situation where we are just waiting for these folks to do something bad before we can respond. As an example, Judge Hart said Jason Johnson was released after a carjacking and then went onto kill someone.

Steve responded that the DOJ does have notification provisions in place to notify victims and others specifically related to the case, but not to notify the community in general.

Commander Clausen said that the frustrating part was that they did receive notification that the individual incarcerated was for a Measure 11, and if the detained individual continues to have gang relations while in the DOC. Troy said however, they cannot use this information necessarily to go out with law enforcement agencies, because once the individual is released, the individual may not have gang affiliations and it would be incorrect to say so on their file. The Salem and other police departments didn't want to risk designating someone this way. There is a fear, even though misguided, that you could be punished either in the media or via law suits for putting this moniker on someone

Q: Is there any statute that defines what a gang member is?

A: No there is no definition of a gang. This is part of the problem. We call them criminal organizations.

Steve also mentioned that there may also be gangs in Oregon that engage in criminal conduct, trying not to make money but affect social change such as the ELF and Alf and also right wing hate groups.

Steve also said that they are seeing street gangs get more sophisticated with fraud and Internet fraud activity.

Q: Do you see ID theft groups?

A: Yes, often tied to meth use. This is as easy as setting up a computer in a motel room, printing off false documents.

Q: Outlaws, motorcycle gangs, are they doing their own thing in their own territories?

A: No. I specifically know of one outlaw motorcycle gang reaching out to white supremacist gangs. By their bylaws, outlaw motorcycle gangs are usually white supremacists and we know of one that is reaching out to a white supremacist prison gang, forming a relationship to engage in criminal activity together. Also seeing black street gangs like the Cripps and Bloods in Portland reaching out to Hispanic sub-gangs to facilitate crimes. Often driven to profit, so may have a white supremacist using meth as a subsidy. This could include both meth and organized crime.

Q: At what point does the DOJ take an issue and go federal?

A: The DOJ is too small to go federal. We'll provide an analyst to help the Salem Police Department, but most other agencies don't even have an analyst to assist them. We'll share info with our state intelligence network. Some of our small counties will provide a prosecutor to work the case, but the DOJ is so small that no one even knows we exist. We're here to supplement not supplant.

Walt Beglau said that they have tools locally in Marion County that gives them some leverage: such as the HIDTA. The HIDTA can take a case and move it forward for federal review. Walt said that they also have the Mid Willamette Valley Task Force, which is a six District Attorney regional task force. They can build regionally and locally from there. So they do have some tools here that will also work with our strike force.

Steve said that with regards to prosecution, they only had three FTE federal prosecutors, not anywhere near to what was needed to take care of large-scale dealers. However, the fact that there was an excellent HIDTA prosecutor here in Oregon was a significant issue.

Bob Royer asked that since the DOJ was going to go to the legislature to try to get a position, how could the MCPSCC support this?

Steve responded that he would talk to Attorney General Hardy Myers and let the MCPSCC know.

Commissioner Milne thanked Steve for his presentation.

Children of Incarcerated Parents Initiative, CIPI Marion County Jail

Gaylynn Pack from the Marion County CIPI gave a presentation of the Children of Incarcerated Parents Initiative. She said that since Nov 2005 she had been the program coordinator for this initiative in Marion County. She said that their program is a smaller version of what is being done at Coffee Creek. The Sheriff wanted her to update the Council on what had taken place with their program which had been going for just over a year.

Gaylynn said that over 2 million children have an incarcerated parent in the United States. These kids formed a large part of the population. Also since there are also more women being incarcerated than ever, this has been quite a change for the corrections culture. It was also known that children with parents in jail have special risk factors. These kids have unique difficulties: have terrible separation anxiety, depression, traumas, guilt, etc. When parents are in jail, they internalize a lot, believe that somehow it is their fault. There is also sadness when they are taken away from the family. Depending on their age, these kids may identify strongly with their parents, etc. These kids also have poor academic performance, start acting out, have emotional withdrawal, delinquency, and their risk of incarceration is 5 to 6 times greater than their peers. Recently a study of kids involved in the county juvenile court process showed that about 50% of these have incarcerated parents.

Gaylynn added that meth has also created a large number of high-risk parents. The Marion County project found that almost 100% of the parents enrolled have been involved with meth. She said that the project goals were to identify the number of parents impacted by the Marion County justice system, and then to reduce the number of children entering the inter-generational cycle of crime.

She said that CIPI had already made some changes for example:

At the Marion County Jail, they had created a lobby for the kids to play in before the kids went in to see their parents

They had also formed a partnership with the Portland State University which is developing a documentary film on the child of incarcerated parents.

The National Institute of Corrections is one of the county's partners in this effort.

Gaylynn said that they had already started their fifth class. The classes have mentors to assist with reintegration. Marion County is unique from the State and the DOC in that it has the highest concentration in the state of families and children that have an incarcerated loved one. Marion County also has four of Oregon's DOC facilities including the only maximum- security prison in the state. There is also the State Hospital in addition to juvenile facilities, and the county jail. The Marion County jail is one of the largest bookings facilities statewide. So, one of three prisoners reside in Marion County.

Gaylynn said that they also do Parenting Inside Out, which is a specialized curriculum developed by the Oregon Social Learning Center and the Children's Justice Alliance. It is an evidence- based curriculum for parents who have been incarcerated.

She added that that some of the characteristics that the parents share in this program are poverty, lack of housing, and unemployment. A high percentage of those enrolled in the parenting program have had parents and siblings in jail and in prison. Enrollees also have mental health, drug and alcohol issues. Some of their children are also meth affected.

Currently they have a class of 22 parents representing over 60 kids of different ages in the program. They also have a support group for parents available to them once a week after they leave the parenting classes. A long-term database is being developed by an inmate to track all the individuals who go through the program.

Faye Fagel suggested that rather than recreate a whole database to track the success of the youth, (if success meant youth kept out of the criminal justice system) Gaylynn should consider partnering with the State of Oregon's Juvenile Justice System. This system would track youth offending or re-offending on a statewide basis. Faye said that the Marion County Juvenile Department also receives information about high or at-risk kids earlier through schools, and through discussions with kids and their families. While these kids may not have gotten arrested yet, the Juvenile Department still knows about them.

Gaylynn said that currently she is tracking the parents to see if they have come back into the system. However, if the parents re-offend in any other county besides Marion- she would not know. Only data she would have is of Marion County offenders.

Q: Are these Pre-Trial or Sentenced Offenders in the CIPI?

Only sentenced because those at pre-trial would be at risk for absconding. Once sentenced, we can take SB1145ers or parole violators, anything that enables them to be in the Work Center so that they can be in the class while incarcerated. Some start out while incarcerated, transition back into the community and return to class. Found that their preference is to come back to that class and finish that class there rather than pop into a different parenting class out in the community. There is more of an acceptance and bonding factor when they take the class in the jail versus out in the community at large.

Judge Hart said that he wanted to receive information about the defendant having children when they were in his court, as there is currently nothing in the system that alerts him to this.

Q: Where are all your clients coming from into your program? Drug Endangered Children?

A: A large number of folks are from the Parole and Probation Division. This is our 5th class so far and the first time I haven't had to go into the jail to recruit amongst the inmates. I had a waiting list to start with and so all I had to do was put out the word to Parole and Probation and the Department of Health Services and they sent me people.

My class is full, but we do have a second class starting in February, at the DHS office and we'll start referring people to that too. We can only handle small classes, about 20 at a time because folks are at a pretty high level of need, some of them are still detoxing and many of them have learning disabilities.

Judge Hart: Did we make this paradigm shift because there are studies out there that show that this will benefit these kids?

Yes there are studies out there showing that this does benefit kids if we can have some kind of early interventions. All across US there are some types of programs that are trying to help children of incarcerated parents. This is a model that has been used fairly widely, with some success. In Cambridge Mass. they have a model where kids are taken for counseling within 48 hours of the parent's arrest. They have a med school there that can do this. We clearly need to have more support

for kids.

Q: What about monitoring this program. Can you also track the kids to see how they are doing?

We can only track the adults. We know some of the parents in our class have children who are at risk. These children are not afraid to go to jail. We see some of the kids wanting to get involved in gang type activities. Every 6 months or so we compare the folks that have graduated to the folks that have not. Graduates have done a good job and stayed out of jail. Some have found jobs. Also, our graduates always want to come back to the next class to mentor other parents. They understand what enrollees are going through. Two thirds of the graduates have not returned over the past year.

Dan Murphy commented that Judy Robbins from the jail, who has now retired, was very influential in getting the CIPI done in Marion County.

Commander Clausen said that as far as funding, Gaylynn's position is covered through to the end of June 2007. Then the Sheriff's Office will determine the importance of the program and if county General Fund dollars can pick this position up. Troy said that they have noticed the benefits of the funding.

Commissioner Milne thanked Gaylynn for her presentation.

Dan Estes presented the web based meeting project that he said was now complete, and available on line.

Legislative and Governor's Proposed 2007-2009 Budget Impacts

OSP

Mike Peterson of the Oregon State Police presented the Governor's Proposed 2007-09 budget for the OSP. He said that Oregon had the lowest number of troops per capita. The Governor had proposed 139 additional troopers statewide.

Walt Beglau said that the OSP is an excellent partner for Marion County and that it was important to acknowledge them as a state resource. He added that the State Medical Examiner does our autopsies, fatalities, homicides, and the Patrol Division works with the county's crash team on vehicular homicide.

OYA

Seantel Heisel said that in the previous biennium, the Oregon Youth Authority had taken a significant reduction, which impacted the juvenile justice system. They not only lost funding but also bed capacity in the community as well as facilities. The Governor's proposed budget aimed to put the OYA back to where it was prior to the 2003-05 budget cut. The budget showed an increase from \$245.9 million to \$316.7 million, reflecting an addition of 145 close custody, and 73 community beds. This also included funds to operate a correctional facility in Albany for young women. At Hillcrest, the OYA had a mixed number of males and females. The OYA wanted to separate the sexes to provide better services for girls.

The following Marion County Departments also made presentations and each handed out information:

Juvenile Department
Children & Families Commission
Sheriff's Office
Health Department

Commissioner Milne thanked all the agencies for their presentations.

Adjourned.