

Mayor Tom Hughes X + Lt. Chris Skinner, HPD ^{LOH 2007-49.11.2007} (K)

Mr. Mayor: "I can tell you a little about trends but not law enforcement trends because I quite frankly *laughing* didn't have much contact with the police. In the old days, when the major part of juvenile crime in downtown Hillsboro was keeping our bicycles off the sidewalk—we would get in trouble if we drove our bikes on the sidewalk. Other than the Chief of Police seldom ventured forth. We didn't have a very big police department in those days—we only had 4,000 people in town. As we have grown to 80,000, we have obviously brought with us the kinds of problems you would expect a town of 80,000. Because of the urban growth boundary. Ya'll understand about the urban growth boundary. Every city in Oregon has a boundary around it and all of the growth that takes place in that city has to take place within that boundary. In the Portland metropolitan area there is an urban growth boundary all around it that reaches up to Vancouver, Washington. What that means is, in most metropolitan areas, when the cities started to grow, they just sprawled all across the countryside. Farmland just outside the urban area is always cheaper than inside. So, a partial of land inside the city limits of Hillsboro to build a development, you will pay a bunch of money for it. So instead, I'm going to buy land outside the city. In the Portland area, we haven't allowed that to happen, instead we're going to contain it inside an urban growth boundary. So the good news, in the old days, those new suburbs that were being built out were the places where the people who had money went. What happened was all of the resources got sucked out of the central city and they got sent out to the suburbs and so people of wealth would go out to the suburb commute into the city and work. And at the night, the inner city became hollowed out canyons and the only people who lived couldn't afford to go out to the suburbs. So you had, in most urban areas, a distribution of poverty that the inner city has a very high concentration of poverty and then you have a ring of suburbs around it that are relatively wealthy. What we have actually seen now, the sprawl has continued even further, is that in places like Minneapolis and Pittsburgh, you have the inner city, which has a high concentration of poverty; you have a ring of first-year suburbs, where a similar thing that has happened to the then that happened to the inner city. There is a large level of poverty, and then rich suburbs on the outside. The outside areas have better schools, better police departments, afford to hire more police officers, they have gated communities, they have private security guards, they have all sorts of other things. So the crime, in a lot of metropolitan areas, is really centered in the inner cities—that's where you find most of the crime. That's where you're going to find the gang problem, the drug problem, that's where you're going to find a lot of the criminal behavior that we normally associate with pockets of poverty. In the Portland metropolitan area, partly because of the urban growth boundary, it was as cheap to go back to Irvington, for example, and restore an old house in Irvington as it was to go anywhere else. So Portland really gentrified—the people of wealth moved back into Portland instead of staying out in the suburbs. If you look at a map of poverty around the Portland metropolitan area it is pretty well distributed. In Hillsboro, for example, one of the measurement units we use of poverty is how many children in the school district are on free and reduced lunch programs—and in Hillsboro that is 40%. So, that's about the same as the number of kids in Portland or the other suburbs, they have similar problems. The result of that is criminal behavior that you often associate with poverty areas has also come out to the suburbs too. So we have gang problems in the suburbs, we have the kinds of problems we often associate with the "poorer" areas of the community. So we have sort of distributed that area too. And then in some respects we have added to that a really good transportation system, such as light rail. And that means that the criminals in that area can move quickly to another area pretty loosely. So, those have created problems, which normally suburbs like Hillsboro wouldn't normally have."

Lieutenant Skinner: "I would say that it was a pretty fair assessment, you now back when the city was 4500 and even back in the late 80's early 90's my understanding is it was still kind of a fairly small sleepy town mentality. Then over a period of a decade almost, Hillsboro grew up and had these massive growing pains—with trying to double and triple the size of the police department and city government and some of the things to be able to support the infrastructure of the city and with those growing we are still trying to catch up."

Mayor: "True"

Skinner: "Trying to get our heads around the fact that the sign says 790,940"

Mr. Mayor: "Right."

Skinner: "But the realistic number here is probably well over that, and if you calculate the daytime population because of all the retail we have, The Streets of Tanasbourne, for instance, you, we're looking at trying to service a

population of 120 - 130,000 people because of people that Intel brings in, and the retail population, and so it's been a drastic, probably one of the more drastic changes for any city I think probably in the area as far as the amount of growth that has been seen here in the past 25 years for sure.

Alyssa: Okay, so here's the question (Alyssa hands paper to Mayor).

Mayor: *Laughs* When we did the first local option levee also understand that compounding all of this and we got our big spurt of growth in the 90's we doubled the population in the 1990's. My wife and I were talking the other day when we started locking the door of our house when we started leaving in the morning in the mid-70's and then up until then actually in the late 70's and early 80's our kids were in school they went to Minter Bridge School and they would walk home and we would leave the doors open for them so they could walk home in the afternoon and come into the house. We probably stopped doing that in the early 80's I think the first time my eldest daughter walked in the house and found somebody else in there we started saying that's not a good idea and we began locking our doors. Our house has been broken into about 3 times in the 30 years we've lived there and our car has been jacked 3 or 4 times—my car is always so messy that nobody can find anything in there anyways. Mostly they're looking for money and I never leave money in my car so I never really lost anything, but the neighbors have lost stuff out of their cars so that kind of crime has started in the 80's and we noticed a lot more frequency of that. The 1992 election, I think, we had an election where we passed a property tax limitation measure. The property tax limitation measure limited the amount of property tax cities and counties could collect to 10 dollars per thousand combined between the two of them so that was a pretty dramatic drop in the amount of revenue we had to provide basic services subsequent to that there was another tax measure passed that was called ballot Measure 37 and it also limited that amount you could raise assessed values then people came along and said we're going to freeze the value of assessed values of homes and that really did put the crunch on local governments. Fast growing cities were particularly stressed—we got a couple of little tweaks in the law but not enough really to help us out so the tax laws of the state had actually punish fast growing cities like Hillsboro in terms of our ability to keep up operating expenses for police and fire and library services and maintenance so what we did and what we were allowed to do, was go out to the voters and ask for a special levee to allow us to collect money for certain purposes in our case we collected an additional \$1 ten a thousand over our regular tax rate to pay for police, fire, and park maintenance because police and fire are the biggest part of our budget. *starts talking about park maintenance* There's a decrease in industry because of the world market condition. So we've seen some real budget crunches in the last couple years, so we've got 12 police officers—5 of them are sworn, so the 5 are actual patrol officers and the other 7 are civilian types who do paper work and relieve the sworn ones time to do more patrol. So we've actually seen that we've had those 12 positions on hold for 3 budget cycles now because we haven't been able to afford funding. We think this budget cycle we're going to be able to pick up 2 or 3 and that will really help because we've had to pull out of the county gang police and country police agencies.”

Skinner: “Well we've had to really evaluate because of the lack of resources what inner agencies teams are going to be part of. Where a metro area like this, where we have Washington county—Hillsboro, Beaverton, Tualatin, Tigard, all in washing county, all together, because this county's only about 700 square miles, but there is 500,000 people that live here and 12 law enforcement agencies in WC—that includes state police. Anytime you have that many agencies so close it makes sense that you pull resources and put together inner agencies teams and task forces where a member from the various departments would contribute, for instance a great example, what's called the WIN team—the Washington County Inner agency Narcotics Teams—where officers from all of those agencies are from one team that deal with the drug problem. And so it makes more sense that a team serves Washington County, in some respect, versus every little enemy having their own team. It makes sense for a couple of reason. For one, it makes good money sense. But the other reason is that we're so close, our neighbors our so close, that often times our neighbors are chasing the same bad guy. And so if I'm chasing a bad guy and I don't communicate with Beaverton or Washington County, they may be chasing the same guy. So we might be duplicating efforts and stepping on each others toes. In some cases there are some real officer safety concerns out there if you do not have communication. So what they do is put together the inner agency teams so the communication is better. So, what we had to do because of the lack of resources is say, “Alright, what is important to the city of Hillsboro?” First and foremost, one of the functions that is so vitally important is the basic patrol function. When you call 911 and need help we need to have a police officer that we can send you to help you. So anytime that we're in a situation where we're not providing that service as timely, and efficiently, and

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effectively as we can, we may have to pull a person back from one of those inner agency teams and bring them back home and say, "We need to take care of the basic function of the police department, first and foremost. So for instance, the interagency gang enforcement team—which is called IGET—we had not been able to participate with because we don't have the extra person to spare to get that. That's one of the trends we're seeing is that agencies all over WC, to include Hillsboro, for instance Beaverton, just pulled out of the FIGHT team—the fraud team—for this very reason. They're trying to service their community on that basic function needed—patrol—and without the extra bodies they have to evaluate where they put people. You know it's kind of like in your schools, and you had a limited number of teachers, and you had all of these classes that theoretically Century would love to be able to teach, what they're going to do is put the teachers in the classes where your sciences, your maths, your histories, are taught first and foremost. Well, the patrol, it's our science, our history, and our math—we have to take care of that first and foremost, before we start looking at the extra stuff that we would like to do. Some of the other stuff that we're seeing as far as crime trends, that the Mayor had eluded to, back 25, 30 years ago when this town was only 4000, is a big part of what law enforcement used to do back then, versus what we do now. Back in 1980 and earlier, law enforcement was predominately a male profession. It was seen as very blue collar back then. Most of these smaller towns outside of Portland and up and down the Willamette Valley were agriculturally based, a big part, whether it was a logging company down in Corvallis, Eugene, and Roseburg, were some of the agriculture up here—that's what supported the communities was the agriculture. And a lot of the police officers back in the late 70s early 80s, were in a white, male, blue collar type of profession. And what we've seen over the 25 years is that the law enforcement, as you well know, has really encompassed both men and women of all races and nationalities to be able to mirror the population that they serve. I know for instances, in our police department, I don't know for a fact, but I bet back in 1980 you would be hard pressed to find a bilingual officer or an officer that could speak Spanish to some of the migrant workers we had in the area. Or, I would even venture to guess, I wonder if we even had a female officer and the first female officer might have been Lila Ashenbrenner.

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Mr. Mayor: Yeah Lila came on when I was in council in the 70s and we had a guy on the, we had a patrol officer by the name of Raina who was Latino.

Skinner: One of each. And Lila who is a Deputy Chief now here for 25 years—she's a deputy Chief now so she second in charge—she was the first female to do a lot of things. She was the first female canine officer, she was the first female sergeant, she was the first lieutenant—she really was the first female to achieve these different ranks within the structure. But what it is a real testament to the trend of what law enforcement looked like 25 years ago which was predominantly a white male, blue collar, type profession. Which is now seen as a profession of great diversity and a profession that you can't in most cases, aren't even considered for unless you have at least a four-year education. This is really—over the last 8-10 years has been a big push. Instead of becoming a job, it's a true profession that involves quite a bit of schooling and the ability to have some education to be effective and successful in the job. So that's one of the trends the social aspect on the job. Some of the other stuff is back in the early 80's, a big part of law enforcements job was you were more service oriented to the community. What I mean by that, I can remember in my earlier career I was in a small town which was a lot like Hillsboro. Back in the late 70-80's, I spent a lot of time with the community doing things such as unlocking their car door when their keys were locked in or driving around and identifying when we had street lights out (laughs) or identifying some of those nascent things you know that were kind of livability types of issues. And as we've grown, what we've done is, and as the technology has grown, what we've done is today the officers that we have out there, their predominant job and they are a slave—we always call it being a slave to the radio, which is the police radio. Where they don't get to have that kind of one on one interaction with the community, a lot of times because their going from call to call to call, a lot of times 911 calls trying to service those calls, and we really got away from and don't have the resources to do some of those, what traditionally we called it, community policing. The community policing function, where you would see on this Main Street, cops walking up and down the street or you would see them getting, you know, cars unlocked for people that locked their keys in, or doing vacation home checks. There was a time where if you were going out of town for a couple of weeks, you could call the police department and say, "I'm going to be out of town for a few weeks would you mind stopping by and checking my house?" And the police department function was that, during the night, we would have enough time and officers to be able to drive to these people's homes and walk around and check the doors to make sure there locked. It gave people a sense of safety and security because we were able to do that. Now that were at 80,000 people, we are barely able to keep our heads

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above water just handling the calls coming in for service that are coming in from dispatch. So there's been a real change on how we do business and what our priorities are with regards to the law enforcement and some of those things."

Mayor: "And of the things that the chief will tell you when you interview him, is that it's a real desire on his part to return some of those things back into policing Hillsboro. And that's been manifested in a couple of odd ways. I think a lot of people think we have probably more kinds of vehicles than any other police department (laughs). And most of them go from golf carts to—he's got a little thingy he rides called the GIZMO, that's an enclosed golf cart. We also have a lot of police bikers now, and part of the reason to do that is to get officers out of their cars and into other vehicles that are kind of more eye level with folks so they can have more face to face contact with people on a regular basis. We've got a good police resource officer program through the school district. In fact when the school districts finances were down, we wound up picking up the costs of doing the whole program. Partly because we see a real value in terms of crime prevention—of having a good relationship which starts in the schools, where they see police officers as friends rather than nescience, and people they can look up to. We've also started in—some might see it as the flip side of that—we've also really enhanced in cooperation in the school district our truancy program, where officers actually, we'll make calls to families on kids who are chronically truant from school. And the value of the policing part of the community, is that a lot of our daytime burglaries are kids that should be in school and so if we can move them all into school, number one, they have a much better chance of success and number two, we have a much better chance of lowering the amount of crime that is going on around their homes. So the chief is taking a number of, I think, pretty innovated kinds of steps to try and get back to the community policing and we probably do as well as community policing as any department around. It really is part of the culture that is another thing that is really hard for outsiders, such as myself, to completely understand, because police departments have really developed their own culture and the culture of this department has really been to look for crime prevention as important—as higher priority—then it is in other departments. Everyone in the police department is trained in mediation skills and trained volunteers so we have trained mediators, so when there are problems in neighborhoods, the neighbors, they call for help. Some cases might evolve into some sort of violent and criminal behavior—we have folks who will volunteer to go out and sit down with the people and mediate the problem. A lot of the action on TV shows like CSI and that kind of stuff does give you an idea that, you know, the old fashion police officer who was either going to pull on the end of the green chain, which is the basic job you saw him in, or be a cop. And he thought being a cop would be less work; those guys can't function as police officers as well any more because you have to have technical expertise, you have to have confidence, you have to have mediation training, you have to have an enormous amount of training. On the flip side of that for us, from a budget standpoint is that we start looking at budgeting for police officers; we have to look at budgeting for a police officer that now becomes a very expensive employee, not just because we put them in harms way, and because they've negotiated over the years a reasonably good salary, but because we expect them to be very well trained and we have to pay for that training. In some cases we have to pay directly for the training and in some cases we have to pay more because we want to get trained officers. What we've tried to do is as we did with Lieutenant Skinner is a lateral hire so we hire people and let other departments train them and then hire them in. That's also a little more expensive than it would be otherwise."

Officer Skinner: "and they're still not sure if they got a good bang for the buck with me, so.."

Mr. Mayor: "They get everybody's opinion on that because we keep putting you out in front of the public."

Officer Skinner: "One of the things too, that I think is really important not to lose sight of as far as police trends or crime trends is that way technology has advanced this profession. Back in the early 80's you had probably an old Dodge Charger patrol car with a single light on top or a couple of lights, and if you were lucky, you had what we call pack sets which were the hand held radios that were about this big, you know, it's kind of like, remember when the first cell phones came out; I mean they're the massive cell phones; the radios were huge, each one of them were this big with antennas this long and maybe they worked, but your radio in your car was about maybe the only thing that you had. And you had your gun and you probably had a night stick that was probably this long, and maybe what they use to call a SAP, which was a lead filled type of instrument that you could hit people with if you needed to and that was it; those were the tools and handcuffs. Those were the tools that they put on the street and they say, "Go out a conquer," you know, crush crime and so, back in that time, that's exactly what they did; it was a fairly aggressive type of

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mentality dealing with criminals and you had very few tools to deal with criminals and it could at times be very violent. As we've seen technology grow, not only in the patrol cars, now we have the technology to sit in the patrol cars and have dispatch send us through the MDT, which is the mobile data terminal, send us the call information; where it is, who's calling us; with phone numbers, location, details about what's going on. We have the ability to read the calls and understand what's going on, we have the ability to communicate between cars using, it's kind of like text messaging on cell phones, it's text messaging through MDT's, we can communicate with each other and in some cases have GPS with navigation type systems where it can tell us how to get to a house, which is really important and we're going to be working on that technology, but with as many different streets and subdivisions that are going in, there's a lot of officers that have been here for 10 or 12 years that are still trying to learn the city as it grows because we have so many different subdivisions going in; so that technology in the car has really helped, but also the technology that officers have now, I mean, we've all heard about the tasers and all of those kinds of things. Just what's called less lethal technology. We have so many more options between going from hitting somebody with a stick, and if that doesn't work, the only other option 25 years ago was to go to your hand gun and maybe have to use lethal force and kill somebody. Now we have so many other options between OC, which is oleo resin caps that come in spray, pepper spray, if you've heard that, you know, to the collapsible batons that you can wear on your belt and you have with you at any time, to the bean bags that can be fired from shot guns or rubber bullets that can be fired from shot guns which we call extended range impact weapons which really help and the taser and what that allows us to do as law enforcement officers, 25 years ago if we needed to deal with a subject, we had to deal with that subject within a 2 to 3 foot radius; we had to go hands on with the subject to take somebody into custody and potentially risk, not only to the officer but maybe to the suspect. Now days, we're able to engage somebody, somebody with a knife or a piece of glass, or I've been in numerous situations where there's been this danger factor where I've wanted to keep my distance, but I had to still be able to deal effectively deal with the situation. The technology has allowed me to do that and allow us as law enforcement officers to that through the advent of the taser and the bean bag and the rubber bullets rounds of the extended range impact weapons that we can give commands at a distance, we can ask for compliance at a distance and if we don't gain that compliance and we're able to use a less lethal technology and hit somebody with a bean bag which is going to cause some serious bruising certainly, but not death and it has allowed us to deal with these more violent individuals without actually having to resort to lethal force, so technology played a huge part, not only in the communications in law enforcement and the advent of MDTs and some of the radios that we have, all the way through the tools that we carry in our cars and around our waist to be able to deal with different people. And one of the things, one of the biggest areas that are growing for us in what we have to deal with more and more these days is the dealing with the mentally ill. We are seeing more and more dealings with mentally ill people because there's less social services for these people to be placed and be getting treatment. Lots of people lost their medications, a lot of homeless people are often dealing with mental health issues and so any time you're dealing with mentally ill people, it becomes a whole different arena of how you're going to deal with them because they don't think a lot of times like you and I do; they don't have the same rational. A lot of times they don't have the same pain threshold either, and so dealing with them becomes a real problem and so what we've done is we try to recognize what the trends are in law enforcement as far as what we're dealing with and then we try and provide the training to the officers to try and adequately deal with that, so we try to provide, for instance, training officers now in how to deal with the mentally ill; how to be able to negotiate with them or speak with them or deal with the mentally ill. That's just kind of an example of some of the things that we see that we have to deal with and some of the technologies over the last 25 years, and I would expect over the next 25 years there will be even more technology that will come out that will help us even further where the actual pulling of the trigger of a hand gun becomes less and less frequent and only happens in the most dyer circumstances and I think that's where the progression is going, is that we will see less and less lethal force options by law enforcement and more other technology that will help us deal with the problem as opposed to going directly to lethal force."

Mr. Mayor: "The other part of technology though, and it's kind of the flip side of technology, is that the distance for law enforcement has gotten better, so has the technology for committing crimes has gotten better. And I think it use to be pretty fair to say that, and its still is fair as I listen to the officers relate various incidents, that the stupid crook jokes still abound. There are still more people that wind up committing crimes that are crimes of stupidity and than lots of other crimes, but there are also people that are very technically savvy; the whole identity theft issue which really leads directly back into the meth, into the whole meth problem has been a problem and it's one that Hillsboro actually has

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been; has really played a leading role in trying to deal with it. We have a high tech crimes unit that is one of those inner agency teams with us and is Beaverton still in it?"

Officer Skinner: "yes"

Mr. Mayor: "that basically solve crimes of identity theft and the attempts at connecting with children over the internet and kid porn issues and some of those kinds of issues; really have resolved some of those nation wide out of the lab out at our East prescient and some tech guys that we've got, and again, in many instances a good use of volunteers cause we have fortunately in our community, a whole bunch of people that are really, really technically savvy that would like have retired as there last dividend check was big enough so they could afford to retire but they still like to do stuff and they do some volunteering with the police department to help with some of those high tech crimes, but it's going to wind up, I think, seeing the criminal behavior open at both ends of the spectrum, because we'll continue to see the idiots who do a drive by shooting and then drive by the police station two blocks away from where they did the drive by shooting to the guys who can work out fairly sophisticated ways to break into peoples' computers and steal millions of ID's from folks with a single key stroke. We've got to be able, again it goes back again to the type of police officer that you have, you've got to have police officers that can deal with all of those."

Alyssa Romane: "You talked about meth, would you say meth is the biggest crime problem that we have in Hillsboro?"

Mr. Mayor: "You know, I suspect it probably is because we think that almost all of the other crime we see relates back to meth. I mean, have we ever seen an identity theft that doesn't go back to meth?"

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Officer Skinner: "You know the interesting part about methamphetamine, and I've kind of got a unique perspective because before I came to Hillsboro I ran an inner agency drug team for several years and so you have the meth problem which is in itself is people that are producing meth for profit, which would be the labs; the labs and cash; that's what they do to make money. What we're seeing though is that methamphetamine is a driving force in so many other crimes because of its addictive properties. If you've ever been around or seen somebody that's truly, truly addicted to meth, it's the only thing I can, and I've always said that methamphetamine and heroin are probably the two most addictive drugs, and methamphetamine drives people that do the ID theft for the express purpose of purchasing meth that do the burglaries with the express purpose of purchasing meth or do some of the other types of crimes because they're under the influence of methamphetamine and they don't have the best judgment, whether it's driving vehicles or violence or a lot of family violence type stuff. I would say that in 90+ percent of all of our identify theft cases, a big part of identify theft isn't to make money stealing other peoples money, it's that I'm going to be involved in identity theft so I can fund my habit for methamphetamine so I think it's an accurate statement to say that whether directly or indirectly, methamphetamine is a big, big issue with a lot of crime statistics, certainly."

Alyssa Romane "So how are you dealing with trying to stop the, you said that Hillsboro was a big part of trying to lower the meth problem."

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Officer Skinner: "Well Hillsboro does a great job with the identity theft because we have a team called the Fraud Identity Theft Enforcement Team, which is the FIGHT team that deals with a lot of these big frauds. The methamphetamine problem is more dealt with on a regional basis, and I talked earlier about the Washington County Inner Agency Narcotics Team. We have law enforcement officers and narcotic officers that work in conjunction with the other cities and the county to try and abate the drug problem, certainly. The issue that we're having with methamphetamine is that it's so easily produced and you've seen, probably on the news, where they talked about how all the cold medicines are being held behind the pharmacy counters in an effort to try and regulate who much pseudoephedrine is out in the public. What the WIN team does is they deal with those folks that are dealing with the big quantities. They're dealing with those folks that are in the meth production industry to make money off meth production. And oddly enough, a lot of those folks don't necessarily use their own product; they're in it to make the money. Where we're having a lot of the problems is what we used to call the mom and pop labs; where in a motel room, in an apartment, or in somebody's garage, that people are able to produce small quantities of methamphetamine,

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you know, half of an ounce, maybe up to an ounce of methamphetamine for personal use and maybe to sell a little to pay some bills. That's where we're really seeing a problem is because the labs are so clandestine, they can be everywhere from out in the woods in rural Washington County to in some motel rooms downtown here or apartments and so there's so many of these little mom and pop labs and the people that are associated with them are the ones that are doing the identity thefts, the burglaries, breaking into vehicles to steal a laptop computer so they can turn around and sell that so they can purchase methamphetamine, and those kinds of things. So, it's a real problem as far as enforcement and trying to solve that because you throw some resources at the narcotics problem on a regional level, which you hope certainly trickles down to the cities on the street level, but really what you're doing is you're relying on the law enforcement officers that are working patrol to try and, through some aggressive enforcement, deal with some of those street level types of situations, so there are some different schools of thought, you know, some school of thought are let's just up the jail time for drug addicts; people who get caught with methamphetamine or produce methamphetamine and put them in jail. Well there are some issues there because, you know, obviously there isn't unlimited jail space for them. The other school of thought is well let's cut off the supplies of what they need to make it and we've tried to do that by putting the cold medicines behind the counter, but the interesting part is they always, it's amazing, methamphetamine cooks and users have found, since I've been involved in law enforcement, there have been as many as three completely different and distinct ways to make methamphetamine. Back in the 80's, they used to make methamphetamine with chemical called P2P, which smelled like cat urine. When I first started in law enforcement, if you had the smell of cat urine, you knew somebody was making dope and then it moves to being able to make it with what is called the red phosphorous method, which is what the sudophederine and stuff like that and you get red phosphorous and red phosphorous is what's on the end of matches, the red part, and then use this chemical equation with red phosphorous and sudophederine and they make it that way. And that was the most popular way; and now they're able to make methamphetamine using Anhydrous ammonia, which is a farm fertilizer, so they've evolved this way to make meth so law enforcement has a real difficult time just trying to keep up with the different ways people are making methamphetamine and trying to identify what's going to be the next way that they're going to learn how to make meth. So it really more than just a simple answer of how do you stop the meth problem because the meth cooks have found and have adapted and evolved over the years to be able to continue to produce methamphetamine.

Mr. Mayor: "And I think clearly that the police role in doing that can only be one arm of that. Every drug problem that we've confronted in the country and the use of drugs in this country is not a new phenomenon, there was a time when you could buy cocaine, for example, from the Sears Roebuck Catalog and it was a serious cocaine addiction problem in the country. There has to be a combination of enforcement which means both interdictions (so?) of the supplies and arresting the people who are doing the distribution. But there also has to be education, there also has to be treatment and, I don't know what you call it; particularly the treatment for meth has been really tough to catch up because it's so addictive. I think it's only when you really get all three of those functioning together that you begin to see a drop in demand as well as a drop in supply, and then, quite frankly, what people do is usually move to some other kind of drug, but right now it's the key problem that everybody is focused on. In some respects, we wind up looking worse in Washington County because we make more arrests and so our crime statistics go up in terms of number of arrests and in part that's because we have a team that's working pretty aggressively in making those arrests. So, when you're look at statistics, sometimes it's a little hard to realize that it isn't just a Washington County problem, in fact we used to believe that it was just a California and then a West Coast and I had just got back from National (inaudible) Conference last year where people all over the country now are talking about the meth problem."

Alyssa Romane: "How are you educating people about meth?"

Mr. Mayor: "I think with young people in particular it's important, but the reality for it, I spent 30 years as a teacher so, I understand some things about young people, but a police officer or a teacher or a parent saying this is not a good thing to do is affective I think, it's an important part of an education program, but I thought the articles in the Oregonian, for example, that showed the before and after shots of what meth use actually does to you were about as effective an education tool as we're ever going to find and we need to find better ways of using that tool, saying that this is worse than even most of the other narcotics in that it wipes you out. I mean it doesn't just blow your brain apart, it does serious physical permanent physical damage to you and I think, I really don't think most young people are not afraid of dying at some level, because you don't think you ever are going to, but losing all your teeth and getting ugly

is something that makes people really scared so, I think that to the degree that I think the Oregonian did a great service in doing that series of articles and I think we need to get them out. But, you're right, education is, I don't know how we do enough education to education people away from it."

Alyssa Romane "If you said that the media actually helped with trying to stop the meth problem, do you ever think it gets bad publicity? Do you think they make it sound worse than it is?"

Mr. Mayor: "I don't know that it's possible to make it sound worse than it is, I think that there's a lag often times between the media's understanding of what the problem is and how you go about dealing with it and where reality is, is a little bit behind sometimes, but no, I think advertising, making people aware of the fact that there's a problem, certainly making people aware of the fact that identity theft is a real problem brings it back to the individual that if we can find ways to freeze people out of the money to afford a meth habit, for example, that's probably going to be helpful, at least it's helpful in terms of not having the associated crimes, so I think by and large, the media helps. I think there's always a danger of that the media becomes sort of spot light focused so they focus on a single problem and then they, I think they sometimes stay there too long. There is also a tendency to identify behaviors sometimes, it was certainly true with the whole gang, when the big concern was the gang issue, but that, it was easy to see problems between, in the case of the drive by shooting, it turned out to be not gang related, it was drug related, but it wasn't gang related, for example, so there is a tendency sometimes to misinterpret activities that aren't meth related and they actually may be a different problem that we need to be worried about too. So far, I don't think we're there yet. So far, meth is really the; if we could solve the meth problem we'd win the Nobel Prize.

Alyssa Romane "You talked about gangs, how has gang activity changed from 1980 to now?"

Mr. Mayor: "From 80 to now is an interesting question, because I'm trying to remember if we had, I'm sure we must have had gangs back in the 80's. That about the time we began to start talking about them. You understand that I graduated from Hillsboro High School in 1961; we had four minority students at Hillsboro High School. Two families of Japanese/American and we had not had the large influx of people up from Los Angeles and I think really the gang issue really generated out of a Latino community in Los Angeles and the African/American community in Los Angeles and Oakland and other places and migrated up here. We have, and that's not to suggest that the only people who were gang members were Latinos or African/American, because we had our own skinheads and our own sort of weird little; I've often thought that the thing with the gang problem is that we really never have been able to take a look at, is the gangs exist because there's something missing in people's lives and if we could kind of put a finger on what that is and replace it and in some cases that's what the midnight basketball has been about in some communities that they've put up gymnasiums and let kids play basketball until all hours of the night; and that kind of works to replace some of the gang banger activities. I think that we've got a pretty aggressive, even though we're not involved in anything right now, we've got a pretty good effort, I think, at providing alternatives to kids and opportunities for kids to get out of gangs or not to get involved with gangs. We've gone to places where we think there could be problems and put up computer labs, for example, and work with kids on how to work with computers and stuff like that. The Boys & Girls Club has been very, very helpful in terms of doing a lot of things that have avoided the gang behavior. I've always believed that I'm naïve about the gang problem, but I know from experience that there have been occasions when I was teaching where we identified things as gang related that were just kids getting mad at each other, it turned out to be nothing to do with gangs at all. So I'm always a little nervous about identifying. One of the things that's interesting is the Latino gangs here which are based out of Los Angeles are very hostile to Mexican migrants. They don't like the recent migrants very well; you've got to be born in the United States to be a gang member. I think it's an interesting, it's kind of an intriguing side light to that so it hasn't been the influx or the growth we've seen in the Latino community up here, it's been largely immigrant and therefore more victim of gang behavior I think than a place where gangs originate."

G. Der Skinner: "No, there's not a lot I can add other than kind of where we're at today with our gang issues and I think it's important to note that we throw the word "gang" around as kind of a; it's a very general term because when you look at defining what a gang is, it's a group of individuals, two or more, that come together with a common purpose or goal, which could be Boy Scouts. Boy Scouts are considered a gang, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Bluebirds; any

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of those. What we're talking about is the activities of these gangs and what is the negative impact in the community. The fact that these folks want to affiliate themselves with a name, with a color, with a sign, in about itself is not a huge issue, it's the activities that they continue to carry out in the community become a real issue and that's what we call gang activity and so I think it's important to recognize there are some positive gangs in our community that do a lot of really good things, but the ones we always talk about when we talk about gang activity are traditionally Latino based gangs or it's either the 13th Street or the Hillside 12, which are kind of the two major factions in our area and right now, we have over 200 documented gang members affiliated with those kinds of gangs. The number is only substantiated if a particular individual is willing to claim the affiliation. So you can bet that that number of 200ish plus is a lot larger because there is a lot of people out there that are may be not willing to admit that they're part of this gang, but these are the 200 of the ones that are out of the closet; that's who I'm affiliated with; I'm willing to go to war with my particular gang and so in this area, you're look at over 200 documented gang members that continue to go kind of back and forth. And one of the things, that we just at City Council Tuesday night, had a good conversation; one of the things we used to kind of gage or take the temperature of where we're at with some of the gang activity is the amount of graffiti that we're seeing. Because what graffiti is, is just communication between the gangs or communication from a gang to an area or a territory about who's in that area and over the last year, we've seen this huge increase in graffiti and the amount of people that are willing to communicate using graffiti about their gang affiliations, and so certainly this year, unlike years previous, we're seeing more activity, that, from a police department standpoint is concerning and certainly something we take into consideration as we're looking at the spring and summer months to come because, for some reason, criminal activity always seems to kind of flow with the temperature, you know, the warmer it gets, and the nicer it gets, the busier we get. And then as it gets wet and cold and rainy, we don't stay nearly as busy, but as a law enforcement agency, it's really important for us to kind of keep a pulse on what's going on and one of the things we've really looked at is the amount of graffiti and subsequently, some of the violent crimes that have been, what we'd say is traditionally gang related between those two factions in Hillsboro. So, we are seeing a huge upswing in that particular kind of activity, and so right now that is one of our priorities in law enforcement is to try and deter and solve some of that problem. We do that with enforcement, which the mayor talked about we have a pretty good effort of some people or where actively enforcing and contacting people and holding people accountable for why they are out at all hours of the night and why would you have a can of black spray paint in your back pack; you know, those kinds of things; contacting those folks and making arrests when appropriate. But also, in partnership with our youth services and the school district, because what finding is a lot of our gang members are between the ages of 14 and 19 years of age and a lot of them are actually in school. They go to school every single day because a lot of times they don't go to school every day because of the education they're getting, they go to school every day because that's the meeting place for their buddies that are affiliated with this gang; and so a lot of things happen at school. A lot of activities happen at school; a lot of what we call precursor types of activities, as far as whether it's showing a specific color, flashing a sign, or a lot of graffiti on your peechee notebooks and stuff like that. And so in partnership with the schools, they've been really, really good; where in years past there was kind of a more hands off mentality, but they've been really aggressive over the last couple of years about trying to curve those kind of behaviors, call those kids accountable with suspensions and sometimes expulsions; and working closely with our school resource people to really try and identify those kids that are in that danger zone of activity and try and basically have zero tolerance mentality and say that we're not going to have that kind of activity in our school; it affects hundreds of other kids when you bring that to school and so there's a lot of different efforts and then community education with our crime prevention; trying to educate parents about what their kids are involved in. We've had a couple of situations where parents, that didn't speak English in some cases, didn't even have any idea that their kids, and once they found out their kids were involved, were this is a very traditional family that feels very strong about family values and being good model citizens and law abiding citizens; when they found out their children were involved, they were appalled as parents that they had allowed this to happen; so there is a lot of education that we try and do, letting parents know about what their kids are involved in and a lot of times kids to a very good job of not showing that involvement at home, but once they get to school they act out or when they're out with their friends they act out and those kinds of things. So it's kind of an enforcement community education and partnership with the school district because a lot of those kids are in school; we're kind of taking a multi problem approach to try and reduce the amount of gang activity we're seeing."

Alyssa Romane: "Would you say that gang activity is more involved with kids right now?"

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Officer Skinner: "I would say that that's an accurate statement. We certainly have our group of 19, 20 and 21 year olds that are kind of the hard core; been in it for awhile. What they do is a lot of them emulate behavior that they've seen down in the Los Angeles or Southern California area. In some cases, some of these older gang members originally were from the Los Angeles, Southern California area. What concerns us is we're seeing gang types of affiliation with kids that are younger and younger. Like I said, ages 14, 13 years of age. The average is between 14 and 19. Well, of that average, a big part of them are still in high school, you know, from 14 to sometimes 18, all those kids are still in high school. So you know a big part of our problem is juvenile types of gang members as opposed to seeing these big adult gangs that are kind of terrorizing the town—we're not seeing that as much, what we're seeing is younger and younger gang members

Mr. Mayor: "My perception of the gangs issue is that unlike a lot of other criminal behavior from the 80s to now, you can sort of see a curve like the one like that (show curve with hand). The gang thing seems to spike, and we're seeing a spike right now and we've seen spikes before and then there are whole periods where there is relatively little gang activity at all—sometimes it's related to people who got arrested 7 years ago who are getting released from prison, kind of coming back and organizing—those kinds of things. I think we're seeing a spike right now, which is a topic of concern; the idea is to lop off the top of that spike and get out of it much quicker.

Alyssa Romane: "Overall, how would you say Measure 11 had affected kids involved in crimes?"

Mr. Skinner: "Measure was an interesting measure b/c when Measure 11 came out, there were a lot of people on both sides of that—for and against—and certainly Measure 11 talks about mandatory minimum sentences for certain violent crimes. One of the things that we're seeing now is that some of these kids are being prosecuted as adults—ages 15 and up, where before Measure 11 you would have to, there was a series of procedures you would have to go through to try a child as an adult. And so, I think, it's hard to say without having statistical data dating back to 1980, I think what Measure 11 has done, if nothing else, at least for juvenile crime, it has put a huge premium on how you're going to be held accountable for what you do. Recently we've had some drive by shootings that have involved by a bunch of kids from Glencoe High School, which we publicized and have on public record, those kids' lives are over, if they get convicted of attempted murder. And in their minds, I'm sure that they didn't think that what they were doing didn't equate to the amount of mandatory minimum sentence that they could potentially see for shooting up a house. When I started in law enforcement, that same type of crime meant a kid would go to McLaren, which is down in Woodburn, b/c he's underage, he would go to McLaren until he turned 18 and maybe go to prison for maybe 3 or 4 years and then he would go. Now, these kids are going to be tried as adults and it's a mandatory minimum sentence that they can see 10 years, 15 years—their lives are over. So, I think Measure 11, in some respects for juvenile crime, has given the law enforcement a tool for prosecution that has been helpful. But the other thing that is interesting, now a days compared to 20 years ago, the sophistication of our juveniles committing crime has gone up—we're seeing kids 12, 13, 14 years of age, have very calculated criminal intent and very violent, I don't remember seeing as prevalent 15 or 20 years ago where kids were so violent and so calculated about that being their intent. So what Measure 11 has done, is given us an opportunity that while you have a 15 or 16 year old kid who is committing a very adult crime with a very adult type of mind set—ie: Killing your parents b/c you're tired of being grounded or killing your foster parents, which we've had a lot of those in the state of Oregon. It's just an avenue to be able to incarcerate these very dangerous criminals, even though they are under age, whereas before, it was really kind of a hit and miss whether or not the criminal justice system was going to be able to incarcerate those dangerous, violent youths. So, I can't speak to the fact that Measure 11 is a good or bad thing, as far as the deterrents of crime, but I do know, in some cases, it's been a great tool for us in criminal justice for some of those violent, violent crimes. But on the flip side, Measure 11 has caused an awful lot of problems, most financial problems when we're talking about mandatory minimum sentences for criminals. Senate Bill 1145 were we talk about how to bring people back into the counties in which their jurisdiction or where they were arrested and some of the financial constraints of that, so it's really, you could go down and talk to 20 people, and have a 50/50 mix of whether Measure 11 was really effective or not."

Mr. Mayor: "I think if you look at it particularly as a...(mumbles off) It's interesting to look at the state of Oregon b/c often times are individual cases that drive public ballot measures. There was a 13 year old girl down in Sherwood named Sharmelle Albright (check name) who was brutally murdered by a group of just thugs, that these neighbors

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really led the drive to reinstituted the death penalty in Oregon. Ironically, the 3 guys that murdered her would never get the death penalty b/c it wouldn't apply until the following year. The really focused a lot of intention. And one of the cases I think in Oregon that really did that for Measure 11 was the beating of the guy out in front of the Lloyd Center Center by 3 kids that had just been kicked out of a high school dance, came down the street mad—a bunch of guys came down the street mad—and found the guy and his girlfriend and just beat the heck out of the guy and caused permanent brain damage and really effected the rest of the guy's life. I happen to have a fraternity brother who is a circuit court judge in Multnomah County and he got one of the cases where they were asking to defer the kids to juvenile court—they were 17—and they put them in adult court. He said, "This kid is a grown man—her certainly knew what he was doing." But one of the other judges, looking at a young man who was 17 years old who clearly spent a lot of time in the weight room, was a well built athletic kid who just beat the snot out of somebody and this judge said his job was to worry about the safety of this child, referring to this guy as the kid, and the fact that the child has a pervious record of having sudamized a 3 year old child and has only in the last 2 weeks started going back to sex offenders therapy groups—since he had been arrested for the other crime he decided to go back to the group he had been ordered to probation, so he was in a violation of his probation by the juvenile authority before, but he has clearly turned his life around and is anxious to make good of that, so I'm going to refer him to juvenile court (said sarcastically) b/c that the best thing. It's those kinds of behaviors of our part of our judges you can just say, "Hey, the heck with it" and take it out of their hands. The difficulty of doing that is that you put it in the hands of our prosecutor, b/c then it comes up to the prosecutor saying, "Okay, am I going to try, I'm going to look at this kid, am I going to feel sorry for him and try him for something that's not a Measure 11 crime? Or am I going to try him for a Measure 11 crime?" And in some cases, they get a grey area. The other side of that too, is that if you look at it as purely a criminal and law enforcement public p9olicy, I think it's a whole lot easier to defend, if you look at in the broad scope of public policy and say "What has it done for juvenile crime?" You have to weigh in the fact that it has reduced the amount of funding available for public schools b/c we had to build prisons to house the people that wound up being tried under Measure 11 offences. And we now spend more money on incarceration than we did before. So, to what degree does the lack of quality schools or class size, or some of those issues in schools, promote additional criminal behavior? It's kind of hard to weigh all that, as Lieutenant says, you could ask 15 people and you would get all different answers and quite frankly, I could still go either way on whether it was a good thing or not. But I think that it clearly does put some people in prison that should be in prison that would escape simply because they would be viewed by the court as being under the age.

Alyssa Romane: "We're going to kind of jump around a little bit. Has there been an increase over the last 25 years in Domestic violence?"

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Mayor: "Domestic violence sort of curves based on the economic curve—you tend to find a higher incidence of domestic violence during period of...(mumbles)—It kind of runs opposite of the economy. So in times of unemployment, that when you usually find an increase in domestic violence. We've changed the way, in some respects, we deal with domestic violence. In some cases, we deal with it as a much more serious crime now, a much more serious problem than we did before. We have also developed a bigger tool kit as how to respond to a domestic violence situation."

Mr. Skinner: "The interesting part about domestic violence, and one of the trends are, is that 25 years ago domestic violence was considered a "family issue" You know it was considered to be within the family structure, much like disciplining a child, where 25 years ago, when I was a little kid, when I got in trouble, my dad didn't think twice about pulling the belt and taking the belt to me. In this day and age, you take a belt to a kid, and leave marks; you stand a strong chance of facing arrest for assault of abusive behavior. Domestic violence is a lot like that—25 years ago, it was considered a family issue and law enforcement didn't get involved in family issues, or what we call "family beefs", over the last 10 or 15 years is really were domestic violence has become a issue—it's no longer a family, it's a violence issue and predominately it's violence against women issue. Now there are some situations where domestic violence where the man is the victim, or the man is the victim, but predominately the female is the victim in domestic violence and it's become an issue for law enforcement and the social structure b/c it's not just a family issue, you have children that are being effected by watching fathers abuse their mothers, you're having the assaulted behavior and injury to women, which is our job to protect those who can't protect themselves. And so domestic violence is found in every

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social and economic background—from the poorest to the richest—it's found in every culture throughout our city and it's just been in the last several years with the amount of resources—for instance the police department put together a domestic violence resource, or a domestic violence resource team, where we have volunteer advocates who go out to domestic violence calls and are advocates for the victim and help them navigate the criminal justice system. And we have people that specialize in the investigation of domestic violence b/c 25 years ago when it was okay to deal with your spouse in a family setting, whether it was an open hand to the face, a punch to the face, or something like that, some of these abusive, manipulative men, and I'm going to talk about men b/c predominantly that's who the abusers are, they become so savvy in how the control and manipulate women, that now we have new laws on the books about strangulation, which a lot of the time leave no marks, but strangulating women, to almost unconscious in some situations, to some of the manipulative behavior not only finances, but with sex, with those kinds of things, with control issues that were seeing. I'm not sure if there is an increase in domestic violence, but what were seeing is an increase in reporting domestic violence because it's okay. People are learning that it's not okay to be assaulted, but it is okay to report it there are resources out there, there's ways to get out of it. It's such a complex cycle of violence for a women especially, who's known only that particular life, or doesn't have any financial means to support herself, or doesn't have any place to go, or any family structure to depend on. They get stuck in a cycle that become a victim or a perpetual victim for years, years, years, and years. And so I don't think it is safe to say that domestic violence has increased. Certainly were going to have more domestic violence calls now than back then because we have 80,000 people now. The percentages of domestic violence, I think, is pretty consistence, but what were seeing though, is now that its not considered a family problem, it's a social problem, it's a enforcement problem, and were advocating and teaching these women that they don't have to be silent anymore. So we are getting more calls for domestic violence and as we educate the community, neighbors are calling in, which never use to happen. So the community is becoming more aware and becoming more educated about it and are being good community partners and wanting to report to make sure people are safe and our victims are being better at reporting now, knowing there are answers for them and it's not just something that is kept in the family. The state of Oregon has a mandatory arrest law for domestic violence, which is one of the few in the books. Believe it or not, it's kind of interesting because we had laws in the books that protected animals before we had laws in the books that protected children and women. One of the few mandatory arrest statutes is domestic violence. Well, ironically or not the other one is animal abuse in the 1st degree. If you intentionally injure an animal it's a mandatory arrest. You intentionally—that was in the books before domestic violence, that just kind of shows you where our priorities were sometime early on, but Oregon, and most states have that now, if there is a probable cause to believe that an assault has occurred in a domestic type of situation, and it defines what a domestic type is, and that can be both opposite and same sex types of partnerships, that an arrest shall be made and will be made in that situation. This will remove the aggressor from the home to prevent further violence.