



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON

OFFICIAL
 MINUTES

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2002 AT 9:30 A.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Katz, Presiding; Commissioners Francesconi, Saltzman and Sten, 4.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Ben Walters, Senior Deputy City Attorney; and Officer Peter Hurley, Sergeant at Arms.

Items No. 61, 64 and 67 were pulled for discussion and, on a Y-4 roll call, the balance of Consent Agenda was adopted.

<p>54 TIME CERTAIN: 9:30 AM – Accept report on the effectiveness of law enforcement strategies used by the Youth Gun Anti-Violence Taskforce and the Gang Violence Response Team (Report introduced by Mayor Katz)</p> <p>Motion to accept the report: Moved by Commissioner Saltzman and seconded by Commissioner Francesconi. (Y-4)</p>	<p>Disposition:</p> <p>ACCEPTED</p>
<p>CONSENT AGENDA – NO DISCUSSION</p>	
<p>55 Vacate a portion of SE Haig Street east of the Southern Pacific Railroad at SE 18th Avenue (Ordinance by Order of Council; C-9996)</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 23, 2002 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>Mayor Vera Katz</p>	
<p>56 Accept contract with Platinum Construction Services, Inc. for the Justice Center Replace Carpet and Repaint Areas project as substantially complete, authorize final payment and release retainage, Project No. 1038 (Report; Contract No. 33305) (Y-4)</p>	<p>ACCEPTED</p>
<p>*57 Authorize settlement of condemnation claim (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p>176194</p>
<p>*58 Authorize the hiring of Dana Hobson, an experienced certified law enforcement officer, at the four-year pay rate (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p>176195</p>

JANUARY 16, 2002

<p>59 Accept an Intergovernmental Agreement between the Clackamas County Sheriff's Office and the Portland Police Bureau to provide the Sheriff's Office with access to the Portland Police Data System (Ordinance)</p>	<p align="center">PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 23, 2002 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>60 Authorize use of post-December 7, 2000 Civil Forfeiture Funds and properties deposited in Civil Forfeiture Trust Fund Account for general lawful municipal uses (Second Reading Agenda 40) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176196</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Jim Francesconi</p>	
<p>*61 Refer to the voters a five-year local option tax levy for parks and recreation purposes (Ordinance; repeal Ordinance No. 176158) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176201</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Dan Saltzman</p>	
<p>*62 Amend contract with ACE Consultants, Inc. to extend the term of the agreement to June 30, 2002, Project No. 6960 (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 30225) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176197</p>
<p>63 Consent to the transfer of Weber Disposal Service residential solid waste and recycling collection franchise to Portland Disposal and Recycling Service, Inc. (Second Reading Agenda 45) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176198</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Erik Sten</p>	
<p>*64 Contract with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for \$90,077 to fund a Loaned Federal Executive and provide for payment (Ordinance)</p>	<p align="center">REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS</p>
<p>*65 Accept a Lead Hazard Control grant from the Office of Lead Hazard Control of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in the amount of \$3,000,000 (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176199</p>
<p>*66 Agreement with the Housing Development Center for \$100,000 to coordinate regional capacity building efforts around lead-based paint hazard reduction and provide for payment (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176200</p>

JANUARY 16, 2002

<p>*67 Amend agreement with Community Energy Project to extend contract period, increase contract by \$5,000 to coordinate and administer the High Energy Particulate Accumulator lending program and provide for payment (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 33344)</p>	<p align="center">REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS</p>	
<p align="center">REGULAR AGENDA</p> <p align="center">Mayor Vera Katz</p> <p>68 Amend contract with Davis, Hibbitts & McCaig, Inc. for professional surveying of City households to provide information to be utilized by the City Council in developing the FY 2002-03 Budget (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 33986) (Y-3; N-1, Saltzman) Motion to remove the emergency clause: Moved by Commissioner Sten and gavelled down by Mayor Katz after no objections.</p>		<p align="center">PASSED TO SECOND READING AS AMENDED JANUARY 23, 2002 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>*69 Authorize lines of credit and bonds or notes for water system improvements (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176202</p>	
<p>*70 Amend contract with Aron Faegre & Associates for architectural and engineering services for the expansion and remodel of the Portland Communications Center, increase contract by \$69,991, extend termination date and provide for payment (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 32488) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176203</p>	
<p>*71 Authorize contract with Reward Strategy Group, Inc. for completion of the Non-Represented Employee Classification-Compensation Study (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176204</p>	
<p>*72 Authorize Intergovernmental Agreements with Multnomah Education Service District and the City of Gresham for participation in the City Integrated Regional Network Enterprise (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176205</p>	
<p align="center">Commissioner Dan Saltzman</p>		
<p>*73 Increase the Bureau of Environmental Services extra work authority to 29 percent of the original contract amount with K&R Plumbing Construction Co., Inc. for the Alder Basin Phase 4 Ladd's Addition Project No. 6069 (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 33480) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176206</p>	
<p>74 Establish a joint Sustainable Development Commission with Multnomah County (Second Reading Agenda 35; amend Code Section 3.112) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">176207</p>	

JANUARY 16, 2002

At 11:50 a.m., Council adjourned.

GARY BLACKMER
Auditor of the City of Portland

By Karla Moore-Love
Clerk of the Council

For discussion of agenda items, please consult the following Closed Caption Transcript.

JANUARY 16, 2002

WEDNESDAY, 6:00 PM, JANUARY 16, 2002

**COMMUNITY BUDGET FORUM
HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR THIS TIME AT
FLOYD LIGHT MIDDLE SCHOOL
10800 SE WASHINGTON**

JANUARY 16, 2002

Closed Caption Transcript of Portland City Council Meeting

This transcript was produced through the closed captioning process for the televised City Council broadcast.

Key: ***** means unidentified speaker.

JANUARY 16, 2002 9:30 AM

* * * [roll call]

Katz: All right. Let's take up the consent agenda. I pulled off one just for purposes of explanation and discussion. Thought that was important, which is item 61. And I think there's a scrivener's error that we need to deal with as well. Anybody else want to pull an item off the calendar for discussion?

Sten: I need to pull 64 and 67.

Katz: Anybody in the audience want to pull an item off the consent agenda for discussion? If not, roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] all right. Item 61.

Item 61.

Katz: Commissioner Francesconi, do you want to give us --

Francesconi: That's fine.

Katz: I know it's fine, but do you want to give us --

Francesconi: No, it's fine that you -- oh, another piece of paper?

Katz: Yes.

Francesconi: I'm sorry. I should listen, shouldn't i?

Katz: Yes. Go ahead.

Francesconi: What -- the new exhibit i'm handing out to council says that the average voter will pay \$59, not 56. There was an error in the language. The reason that we're doing this is in the last few weeks a lot of folks have asked me, how much is this going to cost the average homeowner? So we wanted to be very clear and up front about that. So that's the primary. There's no substantive changes. This is the primary change. So the average homeowner would pay \$59 should this parks levy pass, per year, for five years. And exhibit c clarifies that.

Katz: Okay. So -- there's nothing in the ordinance itself.

Francesconi: I'm sorry?

Katz: The error is in the ordinance?

Francesconi: Yes.

Katz: Okay.

Francesconi: That's it. That's why I just put it on the consent. I have nothing else to say, and there's no testimony.

Katz: All right. Anybody else want to testify? Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] item 64.

Item 64.

Sten: There's -- a request to return to fix an error.

Katz: Okay. [gavel pounded]

Item 67.

Sten: I'd also request this to be returned to fix another error.

JANUARY 16, 2002

Katz: To put in eighth-grade language. Any objections? Hearing none, so ordered. [gavel pounded] We're down to our time certain. Chief, please come on up. I don't know how many of you are aware that today is the tenth anniversary of the loss of nathan thomas, and we have martha mcmurray and greg thomas, the parents here, and we want to acknowledge their presence, and we want to talk a little bit about it, because if we don't talk about these things, we never learn. So, chief, do you want to start? Identify yourself for the record.

Mark Kroeker, Chief of Police, Bureau of Police: I'm mark kroeker, chief of police. It is appropriate on this day to stop for a moment, and I appreciate the opportunity for just a moment of remembrance for nathan thomas and his family. You've already introduced martha mcmurray and greg thomas, and I thank them for --

Katz: I don't know if everybody knows who you are. Do you want to raise -- good.

Kroeker: I think it's important for me as your chief of police to point out that the organization's growth and change and development in response to tragedies like this goes beyond who is chief of police. And I wish to make this reaffirmation to the people of Portland and to martha and greg that as a current chief of police, I intend to continue the work that was in place before, and in fact take these lessons to the next level as rigorously as I can. The adaptations the organization has made have been significant. Among those of course include the nathan thomas memorial award that is awarded to members of the organization who demonstrate excellent communication skills in a way that deescalates moments of violence. And this is the highest award presented by the chief's forum, it arises out of that, and it has been awarded to many individuals, and in this sense we affirm the positive recognition for the way things are handled and alternative -- in alternative ways. The crisis intervention team arose out of that, and since its inception in 1995, some 180 police bureau officers have been trained in how to diffuse situations when a person with a mental illness is in a crisis situation. Portland police are dispatched as you know to more than 600 calls per year of this type, and some 2,000 incidents that fit that description in the last year. And so the training of these officers has had an enormous impact on the bureau's capacity to respond in a way that deescalates situations like the one that nathan was in on that day ten years ago. I think it's fair to say also that this organization has been the subject of much study of police agencies around the world. I know in my prior agency I looked at what was going on with the crisis intervention team, the training, the protocols and doctrines that went into that, and I know many other agencies have looked at this one. And so in a sense what was learned from nathan thomas in that way of responding has spread to many law enforcement agencies around the country, and that's good. And in addition, the dialogue that is emerged and brought us to the mental health system has been a good one, and that continues. And in fact, it is continuing in a heightened level just in this prior year whether we discussed of course these issues having to do with the level of funding we wish to give to them, the level of strategic approach that we wish to put to the problem and the manner in which we can involve all these other agencies in the common problem of dealing with mental -- people who have mental disorders and who come into the public arena often exposed to police conduct -- contact and also exposed to the possibility of violence. Also I think it's fair to remember that the trauma, the damage that was done on that day also extends to members of this organization who live with the sadness of the way things happened, and organizationally our adaptations too in dealing with our own people, the trauma response that we have and the manner of dealing with the post-disorder -- traumatic stress that comes out of that, that is -- has enhanced the organization's capacity to deal with employees who have to go through the difficulties of the measure of violence that is sometimes played out on the streets of the city. Thank you for this moment. I have met several times with martha and greg, and wish on this day to reaffirm to them and to you the city council and our people in Portland that we are going to do everything in our on you pore -- power to make sure the lessons of that day some ten years ago are not abandoned just because the time seems to put them in our

JANUARY 16, 2002

distant past. And we're going to keep doing everything we can to make sure that we adapt, improve, and avoid any incidents like the one that happened ten years ago.

Katz: Thank you, chief. Do you want to add anything? Martha and greg? Martha? Come on up. We can't hear you. Come on up.

Martha McMurray: We appreciate the recognition of this tenth anniversary, and we appreciate that very much. And we certainly appreciate the collaboration that we've had and the openness that the police bureau has shown to us in working with us and I guess giving some ownership to nathan for those changes, because that means a lot to us. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. All right. Item -- let's go on to time certain, item 54.

Item 54.

Katz: Let me open it by saying that when the crime rate is at a 30-year low, nobody's particularly interested. When gang activity is at an eight-year -- actually it's not eight-year, it's four-year low, nobody's particularly interested. The interest comes when things happen and escalate, and it's noticed by the media and by the public. So one of the reasons we bring this to you on a regular basis is because we saw a rash of gun violence, especially among young people, in the summer of '97 and '98, and looked at best practices, what was happening around the country, and I think all of you heard a lot about boston, and now it's Portland, and a lot of other cities that have looked at what other cities have done and have put our own touch to it. The youth gang antiviolence task force was created to reduce the gun violence, especially among young people. You're going to hear a little bit of history and explanation about what's actually been happening on the streets. And what we learn from other communities that were highly successful is that the police can't do it alone. That there has to be a collaboration of other partners, federal, state, county partners, the community. And so we had partners from the gresham police, from the fbi, from the state police, from the county, from the attorney general's office, from the community, from fbi, atf, parks, youth gang consortium, and project embrace. What we learned from all of that is what we learned over the years about good policing. The reduction of the crime activity will occur if you focus on hot spots in the community, if you can identify where they are and focus on them. When, if you're after guns, you have the ability and the time and make the effort to go after warrants to search for the weapons and confiscate them. When felony activities are occurring. And we learned that we need to work with a variety of partners to make this system work. You will hear today about the trends that we're beginning to see. We have the presentations given to the other friday gang group about what we're seeing out on the streets over the years, and trying to ascertain and explain what's happening. You will see that the gang activity and the gun activity is moving from one part of the city to another, and I won't cut into your presentation. And then you will also realize that there is a prevention and an intervention strategy that also needs to be in place in addition to a law enforcement strategy with a variety of partners. We started this project with ten officers from four different agencies. We're now down to four officers, a sergeant from the Portland police bureau. I'd like to recognize those officers who have stayed with this mission, who get very excited about it, and who have done a wonderful job. Sergeant dave anderson. You're going to hear from him in a few minutes. Officer jim mcoslin, officer doug halpin, officer pete mcconnell, and officer joe santos. [applause] it's all right to applaud. Okay. We'll begin today with a presentation by the chief. This is going to be a rather long presentation, but I think it's important that we as a city council understand what's going on, but also very important for our community to understand. Chief?

Kroeker: It may be long, but not by me, and that will make a lot more interesting, i'm sure, as we turn our attention to the crime analyst who has done the work and who has a presentation for you. I just have a few opening remarks and then I will turn it over to officer john laws who has done this work in a most clear and convincing way. And the point is, as people talk about special units, and they get concerned, and as we should when we look at every single position in the organization,

JANUARY 16, 2002

make sure we're using our budget correctly, and people raise the question, is it correct that we would have a special unit? And is that special unit pulling its load? And the criterion should be always, is it leveraging resources in such a way that for the overall mass of the problem it is paying off in more -- more than the numbers of people involved? And what you are going to see is that the downturn in gun violence, there's no question in my mind as you look at this empirically, statistically, method logically, the downturn in gun violence is a direct correlation to the gun antiviolenace task force and the gun reduction team, where in the wgat, the introduction of weapons is their primary objective, they go after it like we go after drug dealers, -- the financing of and it -- the team is an immediate response to an incident of violence so they put a rapid response and a focused response by officers who know about the gang scene who know who the players are and who have a good jump on getting to the root of it very quickly and enforcing as a result bringing people into custody who are involved in that violence. So between ygat and gvert, it's apparent, as you will see, that the correlation is in the downward trend is attributable to the work of these teams. And the contribution by the police bureau with one sergeant and four police officers in wgat, the contribution from other agencies, has they pull back their resources over the years, and then the gvert, with a sergeant and 13 police officers, who are already part of the get enterprise in the tactical operations division, that focus group of people in my view is leveraging their resources in a most convincing way. And so as far as special units, should we have a special unit or not, this is certainly one that the argument is very clear in my mind, and you're going to see that argument presented in the charts, graphs, depictions by officer john loss.

John Laws, Certified Criminal Analyst: Good morning, mayor, commissioners. My name is john laws, i'm a certified criminal analyst and I have had the pleasure of being a city employee for over 20 years. I'm currently assigned as the crime analyst for the tactical operations division.

Katz: You've all got a hard copy in front of you.

Laws: This is the mission of our division. As you can see, i'm here specifically because our division has the main focus for addressing gun violence within the city of Portland. During this presentation i'm going to be talking about youth and to clarify this, we use the federal definition of youth, ages between 15 and 24. I'm going to do a quick overview of gun violence in the city of Portland, give you a statistical picture of our friends of where we've been the last few years. I'm going to during this presentation, I will be looking at two of our units and our strategies that the police bureau has used to address gun violence and do an assessment of those, and then I will close with briefing on trends that we're seeing, what we can expect in the future. I'm going to start with homicide. The ultimate of gun violence. We have had a 59% decrease in youth as murder victims between 1996 and 2001. This chart that's now displayed, the red shows those individuals -- these are youth by our definition, under age 25 -- who died from firearms, and the green shows those who died from other means. As you can see, year 2000 was a 30-year low for homicides. So we are staying at a very low rate for homicide. Youth committed 51% of the homicides in the city from 1996 to 2001. This chart, the orange colors are minors, under age 18. They committed 15% of our city's homicides. And the ages from 18 to 24 committed 36%. That is the age that does the most gun violence. We've had a 50% drop in citizens calling 9-1-1 to report shots being fired in their neighborhood, between 1996 and 2000. As this graph shows, we've had a multiyear drop, continual drop. In 2001 we had a slight increase, we're still well below the high years of back in '96 and '97, as you can see. But we are noticing we may have bottomed out on this type of call. Aggravated assaults with firearms have declined 68% from 1996 to 2001. This is a chart with the figures. There's been a 68 drop in aggravated assaults with firearms, there's been only a 44% drop in nonfirearm aggravated assaults. This has indicated our strategies we've been doing, while there's been an overall down trend in aggravated assaults, those with firearms have dropped more significantly than those without firearms. In 2001, 35% of the rest were aggravated assaults with

JANUARY 16, 2002

firearms were entered as domestic violence related. In 1996, only 24% of these arrests were entered as domestic violence-related. This chart shows the breakdown from '96 to 2001 by percentages. You must keep in mind in this chart that there was a drop, significant drop in the aggravated assaults overall with firearms. In reality, the 24 to 35% increase in domestic violence is more of a flat line of total numbers. There hasn't been a significant decrease in those type of assaults. The biggest decrease was outside of the realm of domestic violence, which our strategies from our division were really set up to address. The next step -- area i'm going to go into, is gang shootings. Let's go the other way. The number of drive-by shootings are lower than in past years. These are our breakdowns of drive-by shootings. As you can see, we're at a multi-year low. One of the reasons this is is that drive-by shootings, while they're a significant gang shooting, they seem to be losing popularity within the gangs. It's easier to catch somebody at a drive-by than not, because if there's a witness they can quite often get a car description or license plate, and it makes it easier to be caught. But as a -- in many kinds of crimes, as crimes become popular and not popular, this drive-by specifically have declined. I want to make note also that a drive-by shooting means you go by with a vehicle and actually shoot. We have two different data classifications, and that's a gang shooting and a drive-by shooting, and they're classified as one or the other. So when you see my statistics, you're going to see other raises in gang shootings, and that's the difference in the definition. We're seeing a different trend in the types of shooting, whether they're -- where they're shooting less from vehicles and more up close and personal. Gut gang shootings with injury have declined without shootings without injury have risen. This is the total gang shootings of drive-bys and what's classified as a gang shooting together. The red depicts gang shootings where there was injuries that occurred, the green shows injuries without injuries. Where quite often it's property damage or something else has happened. As you can see, the injury shootings have remained relatively low. We've lowered them and they've stayed the same. What's disturbing is we've seen a significant increase in noninjury gang-related gang shootings. Very significant. In fact it's a multiyear high. We saw similar patterns back when we first saw the gangs starting, where we had young, inexperienced kids involved in gangs who really weren't very good shots and didn't know much about what they were doing. And we're seeing somewhat some of the same patterns redevelop now in our gangs, which may contribute to this high-rise, but it's a significant flag for future -- the potential for future increase in gang shootings. In 2001 we had an increase in hispanic gang crime. This breaks down by race, gang shootings by victim's race. We had declines in almost every group category, except the green, which and is the hispanic, where we're seeing a rise. It's even more evident when you look at gang shooting arrests by race. These are people who have been arrested for shootings by a race. Once again, the hispanics in green, and they are the rising group that are coming up at this time. We've done two different strategies to try to address this gun violence, and the two are the youth gun antiviolence task force under sergeant dave anderson, and the gang violence response team. The youth gun antiviolence task force, as was said before, currently exists with the sergeant and four officers. In the year 2000, this is an investigative unit, it follows up on guns, reports of guns and gun crimes. These are crimes that traditionally had never been really well followed up on. Of significance here is the small unit sees 152 guns, most of these were guns by people who were illegally possessing them and obviously weren't the regular average citizen, but people who had guns probably with ill intent. With the gang enforcement and the youth gun antiviolence units cooperating, we formed the gang violence response team in august of 1988. This team is actually people who are on call. It's not a separate unit. It's a sign-up. We have a supervisory sergeant, a detective, and four officers who are on call at all times, and if a street officer, street supervisor has an incident, he thinks it needs follow-up, then they are activated and called out on pager. Our successes in 2001, we've had 32 activations. They resulted in 14 arrests and 18 cases are still under investigation. This is significant traditionally before this -- the gang

JANUARY 16, 2002

violence response team, gang shootings were being solved some years in single-digit percent, 8, 9% ended up in arrests. We -- the gang violence response team is designated to target these hot spots when crimes occur. One of the significant strategies, part of the strategy is, we believe it reduces retaliatory shootings, when the team shows up and takes care of business, the people who are shot at have -- are less likely to go out and try to take care of business on their own and go shoot back at somebody else. So it's a significant strategy to reduce this overall shooting. Our current issues that we have. We're seeing some changes in our gang criminal activity. I'll be addressing that, and after that I'm going to talk about, we're seeing displacement of gangs from our traditional inner, north, northeast neighborhoods. In our I.a.-style gangs, we're seeing the emergence of new neighborhood gangs that were not the traditional ones we've seen formed in years past. We've seen smaller more neighborhood-type gangs. We're seeing a younger group of kids in these, and it's from these groups that we're seeing much of our current gun violence that comes up. And you see here I wrote in there's an increase in close contact wound shootings, up-close. Thwart of that goes along with the decrease in drive-by shootings, because frankly it's more difficult to hit somebody if you're driving by in a car than it is if you're not. In our asian gangs, as far as gun violence, they're dropping off of our screen. We are seeing them still involved in crime, some of it is going into the high-tech-type, counterfeit software, blurring lines. We're also seeing some increase in drug dealing within the asian street gangs, particularly british columbia, marijuana, and we're watching closely the ecstasy as other cities on the west coast have been seeing a large increase in asian gangs being involved in distribution of ecstasy. The important thing here though is the gun violence has dropped completely off in the asian gangs. In the hispanic gangs, we're seeing less use -- there's a growing level of violence in the hispanic gangs. Many of the older gangsters, people in the gangs have gone away to jail and the new groups are really starting with teenagers. Mostly in the mid-teens. Traditionally within this group we saw a lot of problems solved with maybe assaults, but they were not using, had not moved to firearms, but maybe dangerous weapons. And we've seen an alarming trend in the last year or two where they're moving more and more to firearms. We're also seeing an increase in the actual base, the hispanic population in Portland, and with that we're having more and more gang members moving in from outside the city into the city limits. We're also having an increased faction, increased tension between our two major factions of the 18th streeters and the tres es, particularly in east Portland. The hispanic gangs are probably going to be in the next year or two, getting a lot of attention and becoming an increased problem.

Katz: You remember that demographic chart that we saw in terms of young people at risk? It was just bulging out.

Laws: So it begs the question, we talked about these different ethnic groups, where are whites in gangs? There's been some intermixing with the other gangs. We're seeing a lot of that. But mainly the white groups, we've identified white groups that are involved in criminal activity, but mainly it's in property-type crimes, auto theft, forgery crews, and graffiti crews, drug rings. But we're not seeing as much the gun crime in these groups, and we actually have other elements of the bureau who focus, for instance, on auto theft. We have seen a recent -- after several years of white supremacist groups being very low and very little activity in the -- and in the last year we're seeing an upswing in their activity also. The other major issue that's going on presently within gangs are displacement of gangs. Many of the older gang members are coming out of prison, some of them -- they're moving out and they're moving back to the old inner north, northeast neighborhoods, but they're moving farther out generally to the east side of Portland. And this is becoming the gang issue now, it's becoming almost a four-county issue versus just inner north-northeast Portland. We're also seeing the hispanic gang members who are already involved in gangs moving -- displacing into Portland from communities outside of Portland. Along with our increasing hispanic population. This affect will not only affects law enforcement and how we need to adjust and

JANUARY 16, 2002

operate to these moving gangs, but it raises our question about the intervention side to being able to adjust to the geographically changing gangs. We are making plans on our side how to adjust to the changing demographics. Many of these issues we're now raising through the mayor's gang task force, which brings the multidisciplinary coordination of our efforts and trying to develop plans to address that in the east. This chart is based on the Multnomah county corrections gang units' clients, and it shows where gang members are listing as their home addresses. This is as of July of 2001. From past, you can see from this that they're spreading all over the city, particularly to the east. One area of town that seems to be going down is in the far north end of St. Johns. It seems to be having a decrease, but we're -- as you can see, it's moving farther and farther to the east. And this is the last four months of gang shootings. As you can see, we still have some of that activity happening in those inner north-northeast neighborhoods with the shootings, but the shootings are following where the gang members are moving. They're moving out to the east. By the way, they move -- there's a study out of the national institute of justice that shows that this violence follows concentrations of poverty. And some of the gang members are moving in -- into those areas out into the east side where there are heavier concentrations of poverty, and with them are coming the gun violence. So it's -- this next year we can expect an increase to the east of Portland and even to Gresham with our gun violence. Through targeting hot spots and disrupting the illegal flow of guns to youth, we are working to reduce youth violence. I do have any questions?

Katz: Thank you, John. Questions? That's a lot of information, but I think it's timely. Thank you.

Saltzman: I have one question.

Katz: Okay.

Saltzman: On your slide about many older gang members not returning to their old neighborhoods, is that strictly just an affordability issue, or are they deliberately choosing -- in your estimation for other reasons to not go back to their old neighborhood?

Laws: I believe somebody will be speaking after me, but it makes sense, I'm not parole and probation, but it makes sense if your job is to try to get these individuals not to get back involved with gangs again, not to go back to the neighborhoods where their old gangs were located, but to move them out. Long-term that's probably a good strategy. Short-term, it brings up new problems that we can see here.

Saltzman: Parole and probation is having an influence?

Laws: I can't speak directly of their policy, but if I was a probation officer I would not encourage one of my clients to move back to the neighborhood where his old gang, where he was involved with, but to move away. It would make logical sense.

Katz: Thank you. I just want to recognize the supervisors, Commander Dave Benson of the tactical operations division, and Assistant Chief Mark Parissi, Police Services. One of our other partners is the county, and Gresham. And I know Sheriff -- did you want to say anything, Sheriff? I did want to recognize you. Bernie is going to be doing the talking, but did I want to recognize you.

*******:** We'll both come up.

Katz: I understand that you had a -- to leave early and I wanted to make sure to acknowledge you for your continued support in bringing the resources of the county to the table.

Kroeker: Mayor, may I have a closing word on that last presentation?

Katz: I'm sorry, Chief, go ahead.

Kroeker: As you've seen, this movement in the trends and the responsiveness by the people who are working on that with the full knowledge of what's going on, this is right in front of us, right now, as we face this year. And Chief -- and these two have comments on that and I'm -- I know Bernie does about things that are going in terms of the trends that are moving in his direction. But I think it's important for me to mention at this point as we transition now into presentation to other

JANUARY 16, 2002

people who are going to be discussing this, that we -- i'm very proud of the work this unit does that -- the one you've heard about, the ygat and gvr, but their work can only really be effective if it is done in concert with other agencies, with other community operations, and with a completely informed and equipped police patrol force that goes out and does its work in correlation with them. So in a sense, as we have seen now in the prior year in many other u.s. Cities, gang violence is on the rise again. Homicides are on the rise -- rise, and aggravated assaulting are on the rise in other cities. Here if we don't really pay attention to this, as we should, as a city, and in a systemic way with our partners, with the entire criminal justice system, and with our social service agencies, we're going to have that experience of seeing that go up. So in the east, for example, the youth gang outreach in the east, as they look for more people, workers for youth gang outreach, I think it's an important thing for me to mention as we talk about enforcement, this other side, and that is the involvement with young people and what they are doing with their lives. And the things that people do by way of keeping kids out of gang violence at a very early age. So I wanted to make those points.

Katz: Thank you.

*******:** I just wanted to --

Katz: Identify yourself for the record.

Dan Noelle, Multnomah County Sheriff: I'm sorry. Dan noelle, Multnomah county sheriff. I'm going to miss something if I don't get out of here quickly. Bernie is going to speak for us, but I did want to be here and indicate my support and continued support of the county. I know parole and probation are here, and i'm assuming the d.a.'s office, if they're not here, I know mike is still very committed to dealing with this issue. And with that I do apologize for having to slide, but bernie will speak well for us.

Katz: All right. Bernie, slip -- slide over there.

Bernie Guisto, Chief of Police, City of Gresham: I'm the chief of police for the city of gresham. A couple of things that the presentation brings to mind. The word seamless usually means -- is a positive thing. We use seamless as a way of describing how we deliver services and how things happen positively. Unfortunately the gang issue, it's seamless now between Portland, gresham, and the cities east of the metropolitan, what is considered the metropolitan area. And east of what used to be considered the center of the gang problem. I probably don't have to say any more about the shifting gang issue. Number 1, a number of months ago the mayor invited the city of gresham to come to her task force, her twice a month task force, and I think it speaks volumes when the mayor's decided to move one of those meetings monthly to mayor Katz has decided to move to the southeast precinct. The message is the gangs have moved east. What's happened to us is what's happened in many communities. Us meaning gresham. The displacement issue is one thing, but there's a pure growth issue. It's a growth industry in gresham. A lot of our influence is not Portland-displaced, it's coming out of california. Much like the gang problem in '88, in the late '80s and early '90s in Portland, the influence is californian. The gang signs are from california, the references from -- are from california. While there's some displacement, it's a growth industry as well, making it even more concerning. The -- the part that's important for us in terms of this seamless relationship between the gang issue is a seamless issue between enforcement. While we've not been able to put somebody full-time into ygat it would be my top priority if there were any officers to give to those kind of operations. We're in direct communication with both gang enforcement team and ygat in terms of their day-to-day operations. They're spending too much time in our cities. And we're spending too much time talking to them. As you know, in december we had a double homicide in gresham, gang-related, and as described to you, was not a drive-by as typical, it was a walk-up-and-shoot-execution style. And the person, although it's not well known and i'm probably not giving away a secret, one of the people killed in that -- one of the victims had

JANUARY 16, 2002

a gun in his pocket, just didn't get it out in time. So we're certainly experiencing the kind of violence that has been described in terms of the latino gangs. I don't think it's ebbing down, I think it's ebbing up. Unfortunately i'd like to tell you it's going to get better soon, it's not. While your gang units, regardless of ygat or the gang reduction team, don't work in the city of gresham, our relationship with them has become inevitable day-to-day, and some of your shootings, the homicide at 82nd, that traces back into gresham, even further. And what's more concerning probably, it's tracing back into areas like fairview and wood village and those places, absolutely dot not have the kind of enforcement capacity to take care of this issue on an ongoing bases. The sheriff's office and gresham police department, in fact next week we'll be presenting to the four cities meeting, the four eastern cities meeting, the gang issue as it relates to east county, or far east county. I'm sure you've noticed these -- the east precinct is almost an exact replica of gresham. Especially west gresham. When I talk about that i'm talk about the rockwood area. That issue of concentrated -- lower income concentrated poverty relates to a border, we can almost describe it as 162nd and 20 blocks one way and 20 blocks the other way, and in that area we have a concentrated amount of gang activity. Gang signs in gresham are up, graffiti is up, our community parks are absolutely been trashed by that. Final thing i'd tell you is, it's a huge problem in the community as well. Culturally I a challenge for us. Tonight we're sponsoring a latino forum in gresham through -- through the parent alliance. Whose worked closely with us and we work closely with them through the reynolds school district, school retention issues, outreach issues, and we've printed a thousand flyers and they went door-to-door with some of our employees and some of their members from the parent alliance. And the response we're getting from the families that we're contacting is they're afraid to come to this forum tonight. They're afraid to come and discuss the issue. They're not afraid of the police or the fact the police are going to check their immigration status, they're afraid of the gang issue. That's a dynamic that is very troubling in terms of reaching kids and families that are generationally looking up to these gangsters. So because of some good work by john canda and charles ford who contacted me, because they know i'm slow at catching on, they have asked if there's a place for them in this discussion in terms of bringing some county services into east gresham, east Portland. And i'm sure there's a place we're in desperate need for that family outreach. So my support for ygat and the gun reduction team, when we had our shooting in gresham, the next day we took a very positive double homicide -- took an affirmative role in making sure people understood who was in charge of the streets. It was the police and the citizens, not of the gangsters. That response probably saved us an ongoing number of shootings. Part of that was efforts of east precinct, part was the gang reduction team and part was the county sheriff's office. We've gotten that issue under control, but the not the entire issue. Thank you for your time.

Katz: Thank you. I just want to add that you know we get a block grant, a juvenile block grant from the federal government, and this time we made a decision that we were going to be looking at two outreach workers out in that particular gee graphic area, just to deal with this issue.

Guisto: That would be very welcome, mayor, thank you very much.

Katz: Okay. Thanks, bernie. The other partner is -- and a very important partner -- is the gang unit at the county, parole and probation. Is kate desmond here? Kate, and scott keir, supervising of research and evaluation. The questions that always come up is, what's the history of these gang members that are creating havoc on the street? When did they come out? Who's supervising them? What are you doing to keep track of their activity? How are you working with the police bureau? And all these issues have come up over the last several years, and i'd like to have kate make a presentation on those.

Kate Desmond, Program Administrator, Gang Units, Multnomah County Probation and

Parole: Thank you, mayor. Good morning mayor, commissioners. My fellow ygat partners, and

JANUARY 16, 2002

our community that's here. My name is kate desmond, i'm the program administrator for the juvenile and adult gang units for Multnomah county probation and parole. I'm speaking today for joanne fuller, our director, who unfortunately had unexpectedly had to go out of town. Most of you don't know who I am, but I have worked in either juvenile or adult probation parole, in the gang unit, since 1990. My duties and responsibilities have changed quite a bit since then, but i've been in the gang unit since then. I had excellent mentors, such as john miller and jimmy brown who told me this morning this would be a piece of cake.

Katz: They're not here. [laughter]

Desmond: That's right. It is my pleasure to update you on this morning on the interventions -- on the intervention phase of ygat. As juvenile -- one thing that's made it a little easier I think for the officers, the community, the outreach workers, is that about four years ago, adult and juvenile probation-parole combined. And so now there's -- we're one department, and I think it's much easier. So when people want to know when there's problems in the street, the youth, the gang members say, wait, you're 17, you're with this side, and -- or if you're 19, you can't be -- can't be with us. So it's much easier for intelligence gathering and -- for the police and the detectives and other folks that they only have too contact -- they only have to contact one probation and parole officer in the gang unit and we get them any type of information they want. I think that's much -- that's been easier. What's unique is our role. Our role that we have with the clients, and the offenders, and our role is we're trying to change behavior. At times it's much more challenging than you may think, but that's the role we're trying to -- that our main role is that we do. The juvenile offenders have been found within the jurisdiction of the court, the adult offenders have been found guilty in court and they have to serve out their supervision. By doing that, we try to figure out as the mayor had said, what is the -- what was the cause of this, what are we trying to do. And what we try to do is we provide the resources. We show them where they can get family counseling, we show them where they can -- and get drug and alcohol counseling, so that their behavior that -- that they're able to change. What ygat has offered, I believe, is that the clients, the offenders have always assumed we all work together. They assume we talk to the police officers. They assume we talk with the outreach workers. They assume we talk to the district attorney's office. And we all did, but we were not as formal as we are now. We don't have -- the communication is much, much greater. We all have each others' pager numbers, cell phones. At times it has its advantages and disadvantages, but the message to them is the same -- they hear it from the outreach workers, they hear it from the probation and parole officers, the juvenile court counselors and the police -- we want you to be part of the community. If you act appropriately in the community. If you need a job, the police officers also know to refer to the one-stop centers. If they need drug and alcohol, they know, because we have informed them, of the drug and alcohol programs available. We're all working together. We've had several different strategies, meetings with the gang members. I don't have a lot of time to go into all the different strategies that we have done, but I think to sum it up, it really is that we all work together, and that we're all giving them the same message. It's not unusual when the probation and parole officer goes on a home visit that a police officer has -- is accompanying them. It's not unusual for an outreach worker to be accompanying them. That we really want to get the message out that we are here and we all work together. There's some excellent programs that we haven't been able to do because of ygat. Funding is always a problem. And I was able last year to get one additional probation and parole officer. That probation and parole officer goes into the prisons and interviews and meets the offender before -- he's released and reviews his post-prison plan with him. Sometimes the police officer goes with him down to salem. Or right here at sierra, and interviews the offenders. We want to know and we do know who's coming out, when they're coming out, where they're going to live, and what programs exactly that they're going to participate in. What are their job skills, what is it that they're able to do. Again, we

JANUARY 16, 2002

want them to be part of the community, we want them working and we want them to be abiding by their probation and parole.

Katz: Thank you, kate.

Francesconi: I do have a couple questions here. I want to follow up on a couple things. I appreciate your emphasis on changing behavior and on wanting all young people, including these, to be part of our community. On the question of changing behavior, I notice from your statistics that a third -- only a third repeat in terms of juvenile crime, roughly. About 31%. I think there's a perception of the public that you can't not change behavior. Yet -- so could you say a little more about your statistics to show that in fact behavior can be changed, including what percentage of juveniles go on to offend in the adult system? I think it's actually pretty low.

Katz: Is that the presentation you're going to make, scott?

Scott Keir, Supervisor of Research and Evaluation, Department of Community Justice,

Multnomah County: I was going to focus on recidivism, but we can take about it if you like. I'm less familiar with the behavior change as I am about the statistics themselves. I'll identify myself, scott, the research and evaluation supervisor for department of community justice, Multnomah county. Recidivism is an interesting static. As you look at the numbers, there's very little change over time. It only changes one or 2%age points. What you find is across the country that's fairly similar. If you look at some of the national rates, this is a fairly low recidivism rate. Usually it hovers around 40%. It's attributed to some of the best practices programs that Multnomah county has to have it lower than it is for most people across the country. Is there anything specifically about the statistics themselves you had a question about?

Francesconi: It's my understanding those that offend that go on to the adult system is even lower than a third. I think it's -- do you know what that statistic is?

Keir: I don't. It varies by whether you're looking at post prison supervision or parole. That's usually how the state looks at that. We're able to look at these levels by county, for juvenile -- because we have the data. The adult system is essentially owned by the department of corrections so they report to us essentially what the recidivism rate is. So we don't have those on hand. I can't answer your question, i'm sorry.

Francesconi: The other two questions, it gets into the strategies, one is on unemployment. Are the one-stops serving gang-involved youth? Is it work something.

Desmond: Yes. The youth -- we primarily work with youth opportunity. Yo program. They have the program on martin luther king, they have the program downtown, and they're trying I think to open one in southeast. But -- or as part of -- that might be the one-stop. We -- they are working with them. We have a real good relationship with them because, again, the gang members sometimes don't sell themselves very well. The skills they have. And so we will work with them, outreach goes and works with them, yet they're serving our youth. They're not being turned away.

Francesconi: The last question, the strategies that work, that you're -- that you mentioned, you alluded to you tried a lot of different strategies to integrate youth more into the community. Can you say a little more about what works?

Desmond: One great strategies we did, we just want to -- just like when measure 11 came along, we tried to educate the families and the offenders of what measure 11 meant. And when ygat came into -- when we -- when it started, we wanted to educate them on what we were doing, because it's -- they don't want to go into the federal system. They don't want to be prosecuted federally. We didn't think -- we wanted to make sure everybody knew what rules they were going by. If they wanted to continue to be in the community and shoot at houses and be part of that, they were going to be taken federally. So we had a meeting at the king facility and one at the salvation army. In the community we had the meetings, and we, probation and parole, invited them. They had to come. And -- but who was there was probation and parole, but officers were there, the district attorney's

JANUARY 16, 2002

office was there, we had outreach workers there. So it was a carrot and stick thing that we did. So first we were like, we want you to be part of the community, and this is what has -- we had y.o. There, the one-stops, there's employment opportunities here for you, but you have to start at getting your ged, and we have to assess their skills. So we told them what's there. What's available to them. There's a lot in the community that is available. But if you're not going to participate and be appropriate in the community, we also had a lot of police officers that were there. And said, they're watching you, they know who you are, we're working together, so that was one strategy --

Katz: We threatened them.

Desmond: The police officers might have threatened them. I don't threaten them.

Katz: Kate is right.

Saltzman: You made sure they showed up.

Desmond: That's all they had to do. The fbi came, they really liked that.

Katz: Kate is right. It was the carrot and the stick. Here are the services that we're prepared to provide, but if you're not, you're going to jail, and you're going to prison and you may even end up in the federal prison.

Desmond: That's correct.

Saltzman: Have we done something like that in east Portland? Or southeast?

Desmond: Yes, we did. We did it, and a lot of the kids are from east Portland, and so we haven't just done it in northeast Portland, but -- and we continue to do it when we think it's necessary.

Katz: Okay. Let's run through the slides pretty quickly.

Keir: I'm going to have to just go to the hard copy of -- i've lost the signal. I think you have the hard copies up there.

Katz: We've got -- is this it?

Keir: Yes. I've got more slides, so if we go to the fourth slide, which is -- indicates some of the changes over time and the kinds of referrals we've had by race. We like to look at minority representation. You can see that since 1994 there's actually been a decrease in the number of percentage of anglo referrals and an increase in the percentage of african-american referrals. And i'm not here to explain what's behind that, just that that's happening. And it's something to be alerted to. We do monitor that. The next slide, what we want to do is try to get -- dig deeper and find out what's going on. If you look at the next page this, is what we looked at on an annual basis. We compare the youth coming into our system to what we see in the community. At first the large box shows the breakdown of youth age 10 to 19 in Multnomah county in the year 2000. We won't compare that to the percentage of referrals. And what you can see is approximately 10% of our -- of youth in Multnomah county are african-american, about 8% asian, about 6% hispanic. Whether you look at the referrals, about 26% are african-american, about 9% are hispanic, and only 4% asian. So we want to figure out, is there overrepresentation? It's clear that little box next to it, the dri score, a fancy word for dividing the 1%age by the other, over one, over representation. Under one, you have under representation. You can see clearly that there's 2 1/2 is what shows for african-americans. The way you interpret that, an afghan american youth is 2 1/2 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system than what you'd expect to see based on their numbers in the community. Similarly for the hispanic community, an hispanic youth is 1 1/2 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system than what you'd expect.

Katz: These are youth with criminal charges.

Keir: Misdemeanor felony charges only, right. There's two issues about that. That is, that's who's delivered to our door. If you flip the chart and you go to the next one, figure 2, there's two things. Who comes to the door and what happens to them once they get into the system. You have to look at both ends. We know we're dealing with overrepresentation. The question is, what do you do with it then? We want to make sure we don't detain, exacerbate the problem. That more youth of

JANUARY 16, 2002

color wind up being detained, even more than we're seeing in the door. So you look at the detained rate, and that's that box up at the top of the right there, detain, 478 youth of 2,162 that came to detention were detained. That's about 22%. One out of every four detained, who came to the center were detained. But we're just interested by race. The next box shows by the different racial groups, how many of that percentage of those groups were detained. In a perfect world, we'd expect 22% of each racial group should be detained. In a perfect world, nobody should be detained, but if you're going to have 22% detained overall, 22% of each of the racial groups should be detained. As close -- compare those numbers in the boxes over there for Multnomah county. 23% of african-american youth were detained as opposed to the overall rate of 22%. That's only a difference of about 1%. I don't know what the cut is when you say -- when you start getting worried, in previous years we'd seen differences much larger than that. In the past couple years it's been very close. If you go down the line, the only difference really is the asian youth, which is under represented in detention, which I think is a positive sign. There's things going on i'm not sure that's helping them once they get to detention to not actually stay the night. They're released. Some -- if you look at the release rate, take a look at the overall release rate, and for unconditional releases versus conditional releases, you see about 77% of those kids released are released with no conditions. They don't check in, they're held -- once they get a court date they'll show up. They're fairly similar. There's a little difference for after can american b. 3% less are released without conditions. The final --

Katz: Whoa. This is for year 2000. So this is the work that you've been doing on the minority overrepresentation issue. Correct? If we took a look at these numbers for 1998, it would be quite -- or 1996, it would be quite different, wouldn't it?

Keir: Yeah. Actually the next chart indicates the time trend. You can see how the difference has been over time. In the next one, it shows the detained rate from 1994 to 2000. By minority and anglo youth. You can see in '94 the rates were just generally higher in detained rates. The average was around 36%. But for minority youth it was 42% and for anglo youth it was 32%. A difference of 10%. Over time as the juvenile detention alternative came in, the risk assessment was implemented, the custody services, you tried to make those decisions more objective. You can see for the past years it's been right on the nose the same. The minority youth detained rate as been 25% and the -- in '99 as was the anglo. In -- so not only there's a been an overall decrease in detaining kids that come to detention, but it has always been experienced as a decrease and the convergence has -- to the point it's negligible. Some of this has to do with programs that are going on and some of the instruments being developed to make sure the criteria for making decisions are based on objective rather than subjective decision-making.

Katz: Kate, are you going to do -- are you going to use the same strategies with adults?

Desmond: As far as overrepresentation?

Katz: Yes.

Desmond: We're working on it.

Katz: I ask about that because the overrepresentation committees focus on elimination or changing the drug-free zones, which I think is going in the wrong direction. So I hope that you actually drill down and do the same kind of work in the adult system as you have in the juvenile.

Keir: Any other questions?

Katz: Questions?

Saltzman: I guess i'm curious given the earlier presentation about the growing rise of latino gangs, it's interesting that they're detained at a lower than normal rate, and they're also released at a higher than normal rate too.

*******:** Yeah. According to our --

Saltzman: Any connection between those two themes here?

JANUARY 16, 2002

Keir: I'm not sure. I can't address that. I do know that some of it has to do, there has been a decrease because in the past the hispanic rate was much higher and some of it had to do with the i.n.s. Detainees that -- since that's changed there's been very few of those, the hispanic rate has dropped due to the change in the policy. And actually the kids we get are i.n.s. Holds.

Katz: I'm going to ask probably the politically incorrect question, because of these strategies, are we seeing far more activity on the streets by those that have been released or not? Is there a correlation between the two?

*******:** Well --

Katz: You may not know. Have we walked through -- do they come back into the system?

Keir: The recidivism rate has changed very little. 11/2% is large, that's had some impact. If you look at the referral, the first slide on those hard copies, you can see it's dropped continuously for the past five years. As has person and property crimes have dropped too. The particular types of crime. So I think we're seeing some of the similar trends that the earlier presenters put up there too.

Katz: That's the natural question people would ask.

Saltzman: Recidivism is 1-1.5% in juveniles?

Keir: No. 1 in 3. About 33%. It dropped from the previous year.

Katz: Releasing them and big them back into the community hasn't increased.

Keir: That's despite a lot of efforts on best practices programs. They say recidivism is a difficult measure to see much variation, despite -- I think 11/2% is relatively high, actually.

Katz: Thank you. All right. Next without -- our -- without our federal partners, you heard about the carrots, there is a big stick, and our federal partners have joined us in this stick, and let me ask both u.s. Attorney michael mossman to come up and eric bergstrom. Eric is no longer with the team, but he's got a long history and he started with us. We'll start with eric and then we'll go to the u.s. Attorney.

Eric Bergstrom, Sr. Deputy District Attorney, Multnomah County: As usual the state prosecutors lead the way.

Katz: Oh. Why don't you identify yourself.

Bergstrom: Erik bergstrom. Although i'm not part of the ygat team, I now supervise the people that are part of the team. So i'm very much involved and i'm very happy to be here this morning and happy to be here with mike mossman. As you know, the district attorney's office was one of the early members of ygat. We started many years ago putting this program together because we saw the trend in youth gun violence as well. Unlike some of the law enforcement officers who have had to pull back their people, we've actually been able to add some people to youth gun violence programs because we see the effect that has in the community. Mike trunk in the d.a.'s office is very committed to reducing that. In the last year we've been able to add two prosecutors by way of two grants. We got a juvenile accountability block grant that allowed us to get a prosecutor to do both juvenile and adult state court presentations for youth -- prosecutions for gun violence. Recently under the umbrella of the federal program safe neighborhoods, yes able to add a deputy just last week to do community-based gun violence reduction. And that has helped us tremendously, because starting in a couple weeks we're going to be able to start assigning a deputy district attorney to the gun violence response team so we can rotate out a deputy d.a. To every shooting crime scene. We do it in homicides, we do it in vehicular homicides and I think it pays great dividends and we'll now be able to do it to gun violence shooting scenes as well. In addition we have a guy who's crossed designated as a special assistant united states attorney and works with mike's office to do federal prosecutions, which I think we all see and believe pays big dividends.

JANUARY 16, 2002

Katz: Not -- I just want to make sure the council understands they can do prosecution at the state court as well as the federal court. So they can make a decision where you would get a longer sentence if that was the strategy.

Bergstrom: Exactly right. That deputy has both the state and federal case load. I think right now he's got 16 federal cases in addition to his state case load. And believe me n. Talking to offenders of gun and youth gun violence crimes, they know they don't want to be in federal court and we -- they know we have the ability to do that. When they're -- when we're talking about how we're going to resolve a case and we can tell them this can go federally, when they say oh, the feds won't take this, and we're able to respond in essence, we are the feds, scot is a special assistant of the united states attorney, and he can say, i'm the guy that will prosecute you in federal court. It's a great tool. Next week I and members of mike's office are going back to south carolina to do training in the new safe neighborhoods federal initiative to reduce gun crimes in neighborhoods, and so we're more than ever committed to continue the prosecution of these folks. The partnership with the u.s. Attorney's office has been invaluable. They continue to take an increased number of firearm cases from us. In addition to scot's work, the u.s. Attorney's office takes more and more gun cases, and I think if we're able to continue that trend we'll see -- continue to see a downward trend in gun violence.

Katz: Thank you.

Michael Mosman, U.S. Attorney: Thank you. Good morning. It's a pleasure to be here. I'd like to think of myself as not just following eric, but batting clean-up. Although there are no turf wars between us. We would like to think that this partnership between the Multnomah county d.a.'s office and our avenues has reaped some of the benefits you heard about already today. And it is our -- is it a close partnership. We take a close look at cases that come in that involve gun violence, that involve felons in possession of firearms and other gun violence case and make a decision about where we can have the greatest impact. Sometimes with gun violence itself and measure 11, that's in state court, where the greatest impact can be had. But in other cases where you have a person who has a history of being trouble to the community, but who's only current offense is felon in possession of a firearm, then we can have a leveraging impact and a greater sentence in federal court. So we work very closely with Multnomah county and in fact with the three counties in the metropolitan area to decide where those should be prosecuted and to vigorously prosecute those people that come into federal court. I'm pleased to hear, I just learned today that the project safe neighborhoods has resulted in Multnomah county an additional position. That's a part of what we want to see happen. I believe just for your information, that that's also going to happen, and -- in clackamas and Washington counties as well. Project safe neighborhoods is something i'd like to speak about very briefly. It involves five elements, most of which are already in place in the city of Portland. One is partnership. One is that we work together with state, local, and federal authorities to do what's best, whatever that might be, to reduce gun violence. And we have a system right now with Multnomah county where every case that involves firearms charges is a case that is in essence a run by both offices to make a decision where it ought to be prosecuted. The second is to use -- is to use strategic intervention. To use data and other information to get the best bang for our buck. That might be deciding where to prosecute, it might be as you've already heard about today, to locate hot spots in the community, or to locate emerging trends, to try to stay ahead of the curve, for example, on hispanic gang violence or other things that we see. And to use data to do that. It also might involve targeted prosecution of individuals where for lack of a better term, there's they're sometimes called local bad boys, or somebody who can really cause a lot of harm over a long period of time, but whose current offense simply ties him or her to a gun. And so we like to think that that's another way we can help, is by prosecuting people who are found with guns who don't have -- they're not there on a robbery or a murder, but where the federal sentence, if they have a bad

JANUARY 16, 2002

criminal history, can be very large. The third is training, and as Eric has mentioned, there is a national training of firearms coordinators and state gun prosecutors going on just next week. The fourth element is outreach, where we try to partner up not only with folks from the city of Portland, but from what I hope to see a four-county area in addressing the problem. It really doesn't make sense for our office to ignore or to look at a city boundary that the gangs aren't looking at, particularly between Gresham and Portland, but also involving Hillsboro and Vancouver. So we want to bring all of those people back to the table for gang reduction efforts. And the last component of Project Safe Neighborhoods is accountability. What I'd say about that I guess is that it would be very easy for my office to double or even triple the number of gun prosecutions. We could just go out and do that. I'm not sure at the end of the day what we would have accomplished by that. It can do some good, but what we'd like to do is take steps that reduce gun violence to try to know when we start what we're trying to accomplish and then measure whether we've accomplished it. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you very much. Questions?

Saltzman: I guess on that last point, why doesn't increased gun prosecutions reduce gun violence? Why wouldn't you accept that thesis?

Mosman: They can, and we -- we're excited about doing it, but if all you've done is take cases that would have been prosecuted in the county and prosecute them in the federal system, you've just given us better statistics, but you haven't accomplished a lot. Now, if that's targeted --

Saltzman: The sentence in the federal system are longer, no parole? Is that correct?

Mosman: Well, it depends on whether the offense that you're looking at is a measure 11 offense in the state system or not. Typically if the offense is felon and -- in possession of a firearm and not robbery, for example, then the federal sentence will be higher. So I don't -- I don't mean to downplay the importance of prosecuting more people with guns. We hope to do that. But it's -- it's very easy to do and doesn't necessarily accomplish the larger goal of reducing gun violence. So we want to do that and look at whether there are other broader efforts we need to make to reduce gun violence.

Katz: Thank you. All right. The next group, I want everybody to understand how comprehensive this is. That's why it's taking so long. We've been placed on the criminal justice map and rewarded for the kind of work that you see going on. The next group is the group that actually wants to find out a little bit about the gun. Where did it come from, where was it used last, what other crimes can we tie the gun to by the bullets, by numbers on the weapon, and so let me bring up Sergeant Dave Anderson from Ygat who does the gun tracing -- now, is Mike Stewart here? I know you didn't want to come up, but you know, you were warned I was going to make you come up, right? Mike is a resident agent from the ATF who works with us in tracing the guns.

Mike Stewart, Resident Agent-in-Charge, ATF: Good morning. Thanks, Mayor, Commissioners. I just want to make a few comments before Dave gave his presentation. One is that ATF is committed to Ygat. We have two agents assigned to Ygat and it's been a really good partnership. We plan on continuing that. ATF does really appreciate that we have an experienced detective assigned to ATF who is following up on complicated, more intricate investigations, and so far the partnership between ATF and Portland Police is excellent.

Katz: Thank you very much.

Sgt. Dave Anderson, Gun Unit, Police Bureau: My name is Dave Anderson, I'm the sergeant in charge of the gun unit Ygat for the police bureau. Actually the Mayor summed it up really nicely. Like gun tracing, what is it, how do we do it? Basically through ATF every time a crime gun is recovered in the city of Portland, that would be any gun recovered in a crime, safekeeping, we're now tracing those too, and then found property. So somebody find a firearm in their front yard, which happens quite a bit, we can trace the lineage of the firearm back to the purchaser. And back

JANUARY 16, 2002

to the manufacturer. So you can determine through -- mostly the work by atf in falling waters, virginia, through their tracing center, you can find out, we can find out at the local level how did this gun that was manufactured in china end up at the homicide scene at 42nd and killingsworth? Or wherever it may be. As you look at those steps you usually start with a legal transaction, so the gun is imported or manufactured in the united states, and somewhere along that route there was an illegal transaction. Almost all these gang cases, the possessor of the gun or user of the firearm couldn't have got the gun legitimately. Because of their record, because of their age, they -- something had to have happened as the gun moved through the country, across the country to Oregon. Something had to happen to get it into that illegal -- the illegal possession. If you look at firearm crimes, like a hit-and-run, if you look at a firearm crime like a hit-and-run, if you have a hit-and-run with a car, you have a car that might be left at a scene, if you look at the firearm the same way, you can take that number, the license number to the gun, the serial number to the gun, and just backtrack it. And determine how did this all happen, and you can identify firearms track records, which we did really easily early on, because there was like four or five significant case that's we did that people were just blatantly -- with really no cloak and dagger effort at all, just basically trafficking firearms. They'd buy illegally, sell illegally. You can identify firearms traffickers, you can see trends, and it's just like -- if you look at it as a hit-and-run, the crime occurred, and how did this gun get from point a to point b? Since 1999, we've been a youth crime gun initiative city, where atf has provided us with a computer, and a direct downlink to their tracing center. As soon as we recover a gun, any officer in the city recovers a firearm, almost within four or five days that's being downloaded to the tracing center in virginia, and then we get results back that we can use to just look and look for trends. So atf does most of the work. We have one person that inputs the data, but the real grunt work happens on the east coast. So we found it very effective. Some things just jump right out at you. We use 90 conjunction with the Oregon state police instacheck, which for us is a lot quicker if we believe a gun was purchased in Oregon, we can contact them by fax, and within hours if we have a crime scene gun we can determine if it was bought in Oregon within the last four, five years. That's really quick for us. Atf -- a fast trace would take three days, and if someone bought the gun in Oregon it would take us a couple hours.

Saltzman: What is today, what is the most likely avenue a gun in illegal possession gets into illegal possession? Is it traffickers? Is it house theft?

Anderson: There's a variety. Every gun has a lineage that's different. There is -- it goes in friends. A big -- trends. A big thing is still thefts from automobiles. It's still really big. It -- I look at all the reports, and it will be a legal owner, the other day they recovered a gun in downtown Portland. It was stolen at 11th and Multnomah by somebody -- someone who was going to church and they didn't bring their gun into church, they left it in their car. Their car got broken into, and within two days it's being used in a crime. Trafficking has gone way down. The obvious, huge drop in trafficking, and the obvious dozens of guns being bought might be one or two now. So I don't think there's one specific thing. It's a whole bunch, a compilation of different methods that just end up in that transfer from the legal to illegal. I don't think you could point out just one.

Katz: When are you going to have the next report ready for us?

Anderson: We should have atf report, we have -- atf produces every year a really great tracing -- it's just a whole wealth of information. That should be coming out I believe in march.

*****: I think -- yeah.

Anderson: Real soon. That will be for 2001. Because they can do it so quickly, and there are pin maps, and everything that's pertinent about that firearm, where it was recovered, will be in that. They compile it very nicely.

Katz: Before this, this was not available to us. So -- being designate add yogi city and having atf at our side has made this really possible. Questions? Thank you. One more law enforcement and

JANUARY 16, 2002

then we'll get to the other side. Scott jensen, special agent in charge from fbi, violent crime task force. Is he here? Come on up. Let's see who you are. Fbi agents never want to be recognized. [laughter]

*****: Especially when they've got the title wrong.

Katz: Oh, big mistake. What is your title?

Scott Jensen, Supervisor Special Agent, Squad 3: I'm new to Portland, i've been here three days, i'm a supervisor of the violent crimes squad. I don't want anybody to be under the notion that i'm the special agent in charge. [laughter]

Katz: What is your name and title? Your 3 day-old-title.

Jensen: Scott jensen, i'm a supervisory special agent of squad three here in Portland that handles violent crimes under which would come gangs. And I came to the meeting this morning just to sort of get informed on what's going on in Portland with respect to gangs and also to let you folks know that mr. Matthews, the special agent in charge, is very committed to involving the bureau in attempting to help reduce gang violence in the city and has tasked me with starting to implement a program to assist you and the other partners in the law enforcement community to do just that. So i'm here just to see what's going on.

Katz: Thank you.

*****: Thank you.

Francesconi: We can do better, but things are doing well and that line is flat. If the line starts going up and we start having more violent crimes, since you're the newcomer it's going to be your fault.

Katz: Where are you from?

Jensen: Actually i've come to Portland from pendleton. I was out -- the lone outpost in pendleton for a number of years. But prior to that I was in chicago. So i'm back in the big city.

Katz: Nice to have you here. Thank you. All right. We said that there were two sides to this solution, and you just heard a long story from the law enforcement partnership. Now we have community Portland public schools. And it's parks and it's youth gang outreach, and it's the faith community, and I want to turn it over now to commissioner Francesconi.

Francesconi: Well, one thing i've admired is your persistence on this in keeping us all together. And then dogging this issue after the press has left it. On behalf of the prevention partner, thank you. You've done far more than I have. On the prevention side, let's start with john and richard, our community partners who've led the way.

Katz: Where is robert? Oh, there he is.

*****: Good morning.

John Canda, Youth Gang Outreach Consortium: Good morning. I'd like to thank you for this opportunity and certainly the partners that have spoken today. I'm very proud to be a part of the -- this gun violence and -- antigun violence effort. As you know, we have been part of this effort before the effort was formally named. One of our partners alluded to that, I think it was kate desmond, and personally i've been involved in this effort here in Portland since 1989 and have seen many things, many trends, ups and downs, ebbs and flows, and as the Portland police statistics say, things are definitely -- it seems on the decrease. That is, in some areas. And I know my friend to my right will sum up what i'm about to say very adequately. But there are some things that we've been able to do in partnership that I think have been very successful. I'll point to you one example, and that was when residents and -- in a north Portland neighborhood called for help as it related to gunfire and other types of things around the park area, I stood with staff and people from other programs and -- in the park on a beautiful friday afternoon. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to be exact. Our board member mr. Ford list just across the street and he was there also. And we thought it very strange that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on a beautiful friday in the summer that no

JANUARY 16, 2002

one was in the park. And we found out after surveying some of those neighbors directly around the park that they were afraid to come to the park. So therefore they did not let their children come out to take advantage of what was provided. And we had a discussion, probably at one of our mayor's friday gang groups, and I know I talked to your assistant about a meeting that needed to be held in the community to give those residents the opportunity to come forward and speak about their concerns. So we did that, and with your permission, we had a meeting at the sei center and we invited residents and I think the people that were there were -- will remember the comments that were made by the parents who came. And they were very moving. Much of what we do, I don't have a fancy graph to show you, I don't have any statistics to quote, but I can tell you that we work with our hearts. We work with our heads. And my heart, our hearts told us that those parents were crying out for help. And so when they gave their testimony of outreach workers who would -- who had waded through the crowds of young people on their porches and in front of their homes, where they did not feel safe, to come in and speak with their young people about the options that they would have, that in my mind was what -- is what outreach is all about. So I think that that mission that included the partners, certainly that are in there room right now, was a successful mission. We were -- the police ran bicycle missions, they put their mobile precinct right next to the park, they -- the fire department was there, Portland parks and recreation was represented and it all culminated in a national night out celebration, where we had an african drummer come out and circle that park with all of the people who had participated to say, this is not an area for gang members or violent crime, or any of those types of things that happen. But this is a community place. And this is a place where young people can come and take advantage. So those are the types of examples I think with this fine squad of officers and men and women and parole and probation, with us and outreach have done together. I know that I don't have much time, i'll just say to you, we would be remiss if we did not say one thing about our partner who is not here, and that is benny bogan, the old private industry council. He and his operation have served this community for many years, and was there before the youth opportunity center was there, and laboring with us and trying to find out how many i-9s can you possibly fill out before you can get a job. And they are still there on 26th and Broadway. They have a school and they educate these young people that we send them, that we find out in the communities. That other schools are not seemingly able to handle. And they find them jobs. Outreach is I -- I would liken it very quickly, and i'll turn it over to my colleague -- to a bird dog. That's what I am. No matter what position I ever have in this city, i'll always be a glory identified outreach worker. A bird dog has a job. And that bird dog goes out in the bushes and it finds things. It finds those birds and it throws them up in the air and scatters them. It finds out what they need and when it finds out what they need, it gifts them to the appropriate partners. That's what outreach does.

Katz: Thank you, john.

Robert Richardson: My name is robert richardson. I'm also an elder in this city, and in this state. One of the things i'd like to add is that certainly we have to have a history to talk about the trend of where we're at now. And back in '88, and as we've seen the statistics, when this city was under siege and running for cover, as a man -- there was a man named bishop wales that decided we would do more than bury gang members, because they were getting shot and killed in the streets. We launched an effort then to make a difference in our community. Certainly we know that 9-11 made a lot of people pick up some bibles. But there are a lot of people that had them before then. And the most positive insert we have in any community is still yet our religion base and our searches and that entity that shows a caring hand no matter what. In '98 we had -- the community was going to be infected with 14 known gang members that were being released from prison. At that point in time with the assistance of this commission and this mayor, we formed a program called embrace. Encouraging men by reaching and creating excellence. I had a 15-year-old one

JANUARY 16, 2002

time ask me -- I asked him what did he want to be in he -- when he got older. And he said he wanted to get older. One of the things we most understand is that the perception across the board has always been one that has been a great -- we have ministers and elders and preachers and lawyers and doctors. What's happening to -- the beacon of light that's been in in community is that long arm of the church. A lot of those 14 members that were released from prison, some of them are now members of our church. Some of them are in college, some of them are doing -- working jobs. Probably one of the trends that goes from the older population is is that they have to find a way to how to playhouse. It wasn't something that was formulated in their spirit. So they become domestically violent. That gets the officer to the door, now he's dealing with an exgang member that's 26, 27 years old, that has a rap sheet that shows he's violent. And now we've got to try to figure out how to diffuse that and how he deals with that. We have a society that's probably more, if we're not careful we'll have young people that are more afraid of a classroom than a jail cell. Will because of the -- the other things -- when we talk about education, the highest violence in the world, in any community, is 12 years of school for six years of education. The two that one would have at that point in time just affects the factors that he's not going to even be ready if he means to be ready. So embrace has set a tone that we're talking about dealing with young men, no, they're not sign -- rocket scientists. They're not going to work in no one's law firm, their criminal records are not going to give them high jobs. But we're not talking about a-plus students all the time. We're talking about a-plus people. And now this investment from this committee, from this city, has given young people opportunity to feel that they can invest. I was asked about housing. Is it -- an affordable issue. Follow low-income. You do the math and say, i'm going to have to live somewhere. We talk about guns and violence, and those that become a little bit more calculated the second time around. Embrace has seven federal parole youth. They're young men. The concept in which it sold itself on is that if you take a 26-year-old man that has done ten years, a combination of that between juvenile and adult, you have a 16-year-old functioning person. Now is not about change. Everybody fights change. But everybody embraces new. And what we're selling is new, and what we're telling them and understanding is that there's a new sheriff in town. There's a new way of doing things. Ygat and all of these efforts are great. I've never had a problem with jail. I've had a problem with him going in there and playing dominoes and lifting weights and coming out unequipped to face a society that he has to eat and live in. So in conjunction with will, I would say we're going and where we're at, I think that the embracement of all of these efforts have certainly set a tone. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. Questions?

Canda: I want to leave you with a manual. You know with our consortium, our gang outreach consortium yes tasked with putting together a manual on how we do outreach and what it's about. I want to leave that for you.

Katz: Thank you. Why don't you leave it with karla.

Saltzman: A question for mr. Richardson. You mentioned how you're dealing with the issue of how they keep house, and issues of domestic violence. I thought that's what you were saying. Domestic violence has now become an issue for many of these members returning to the community. So embrace has a component that's specifically working with the young men on this issue, or do you rely on other resources to do that?

Richardson: No. Yes, we work -- what happened is that originally embrace, their acronym is for encouraging men by reaching and creating excellence. Along that pathway we started getting young ladies of that same age group. These guys' girlfriends, what have you. That opened up dialogues to deal with the issues of not being familiar with how to handle it. And most things we come to understand that anything that you don't understand, you automatically make an enemy. So now we've had -- we have had conversation that's have started to deal with that. That is probably

JANUARY 16, 2002

been one of the core types of crimes for those -- that population of youth and certainly with -- we're dealing with that in-house. Along with we certainly want to collaborate with other people, but that's the thread of some of our conversations in our meetings.

Saltzman: Thanks.

Katz: I just want to let the council know that part of embrace's ability to function comes from a grant that the city gets and you know that John is serving in northeast also based on resources from the city. Thank you.

Francesconi: Our last presenter is Michelle Harper from Portland Parks.

Katz: I don't do this very often to the council. In fact I hardly do it at all. So I thank you for your patience, but I thought this was important enough we do it once a year and that's about the only thing I bring you of this length once a year.

Michelle Harper, Portland Parks and Recreation: Good morning, mayor, city council. Michelle Harper, Portland Parks and Recreation. Thank you for the opportunity to come before you this morning. I just wanted to share a little information with you about what Portland Parks and Recreation has been doing and several initiatives. Portland Parks and Recreation continues to be a strong partner in prevention and providing leadership and a number of initiatives working collaboratively with a number of partners, whether it's traditional or non-traditional, the Y, the Boys and Girls Club, a variety of county, city, and federal and state agencies to provide a continuum of services along with the faith-based community and community-based organizations as well. We create spaces and make sure there are places for people to connect. However they choose to connect, whether it's open spaces, community centers, art -- sports fields, et cetera. We try to make sure that those spaces are there for people to recreate however they choose in a safe manner. Whether it's the sports field, it's -- it can be a community center, we take our programs to the streets as far as going to housing complexes. Within the past year we had a program called the Rec and Roll. We had a bus donated from Tri-Met and their union and we literally took our programs to the streets. We went to housing complexes, places wherever young people wanted to recreate, and essentially it was a rolling community center. With staff, activities, programs and things that were going on throughout the city. As well as a traveling movie van, which is a van that's been converted to movie theater. We provided the fun and popcorn, for youth wherever they wanted to recreate. We provide approximately 250,000 that we share annually with a variety of partners throughout the city to provide programs throughout. In addition to the youth trust fund, we also have a summer youth transportation program where we share youth's 15-passenger van with a variety of programs where they can take youth, whether it's inside or outside the city, most programs just want to take young people to their community center, whether it's to go swimming, participate in a class or take them across town to another place, another neighborhood where they have not had the opportunity to go. So the van program is very important. It continues to grow every year. The need has increased considerably, and it's a program we plan to continue in the upcoming year. A lot of the information -- I won't try to inundate you with statistics and things like that because a lot of the information will be provided in our budget when you have -- in our Eagle program, which is a program that employs youth, we have 20 students in college right now, and there are 25 students now that are working at our four golf courses. It is a consistent, intensive youth program that provides mentorship to young people in Portland public schools, and there's a scholarship that's tied to that through the foundation, a full tuition and housing scholarship to the University of Oregon as well as Oregon State University. It's entitled, the Eagle program. Early adventures -- no young person is ever turned away. We ensure that through our scholarship program to make sure that no one is turned away. Based on the ability of them not able to pay. Through the multitude of services that we have, whether it's before school programming or after-school programming, whether it's sharing our facilities our resources that are there, we try to be that catalyst for other programs. That

JANUARY 16, 2002

may not have the where with all to get grant funds. That's why the youth trust fund is so important, because it provides a catalyst for them to spring board and to get resources from other agencies. The partnership that's we develop with the business community and the corporate community allow us to enhance the things that we do as well as enhance programs as well. So it's a big melting pot of sharing ideas, resources, training, and everything that we have to offer. The youth summit that we have every year and I will -- i've left brochures for you to take a look at that directory, that is used as a training opportunity for a variety of programs to come together, share information, to share resources, to talk about common problems that she have, to collectively put our heads together and figure out how can we do this and how can we do this better. And how can we fill the gaps. We don't have to do it the same, we can do it differently, we can do it together, collectively as one, making a difference in the community. That's why the youth summit is very important. We provide that opportunity for the programs to come. Through our summer playground program, just for example, this past sum they're was more than 134,000 youth recreating somewhere throughout the city of one of our facilities and being able to be taught all sorts of activities and games. And the opportunity just to be in a safe place to just be. However they choose to be. Whether it's just to hang out or to play sports or learn how to dance or play the piano, or whatever their heart desires. Whatever their talent, we allow them the opportunity to explore their talents and find their gifts. Whether it's in a playground, in a pool, on a sports field. There were 62,000 youth that were somewhere on a field kicking something, rolling something, doing something on a sports field this past summer. There were more than 500,000 youth that were learning how to swim this past summer as well. Our partnership with the we're here we're care program is very important to us. And we will continue to strengthen that partnership through the leadership of commissioner Francesconi. And I will leave you with that. If there's any questions, i'll be more than happen to answer them.

Katz: Questions?

Francesconi: Thanks, michelle. Just brief, I was a little slow on some of the other prevention strategies and what we've done. So i'm handing the council this supplemental -- michelle did her part, but I didn't do my part. Let me just tell you --

Katz: This is a supplemental to the report that you have in front of you, the original report is in black letters, last year is in blue letters this year, is in red letters.

Francesconi: I should have done these in red, because this is the year's activities.

Katz: So this is in red.

Francesconi: Yeah. The -- as you'll notice, on the first one creating opportunities for youth at risk, I think -- i'd like to tell you i've been successful in this arena with others, but frankly I have not been very successful. The partnership with the churches is has not been as good as would I have hoped. I'm not blaming the churches, i'm blaming me. What we're trying to do is get more role models to do what robert richardson and bishop wells have already done. So frankly i've medium with bishop wells in the past week to talk about what we can do to strengthen this. So I have nothing in red in the first column. On the second one, expand after-school activities to serve at-risk youth, there's been more progress. On the high risk -- higher risk side, the program -- this program has now been reorganized under poic, which is important because frankly we weren't providing enough education and training, which many of the young people need. If they're going to get into the work force. So I want to thank joe mcfearen for his leadership. He might actually be here. There's more that we need do in this arena. We're talking with the southeast works and ocha and the urban league to join this coalition. And you'll hear more about this. The asian family center is doing very good work. And there's been some progress there. The main progress, and this doesn't necessarily reach all that we need to, but we're getting more business Portland public schools. We're asking employers to adopt schools. I'd like to acknowledge nike, who's doing a lot of work at marshall high school to

JANUARY 16, 2002

provide mentors and volunteers, and money, as well as teachers. Ch2m hill at madison, pacificorp at jefferson, has put a loaned executive into jefferson. And so what -- the idea is to have employers actually adopt schools, release their employees to be mentors. This strategy has been more successful and you're going to hear more about this. And we're trying to target the low achieving schools. The other areas, expanding after-school activities, what i've given the council is a summary of activities of all the s.u.n. Programs. We're trying to concentrate the s.u.n. School programs and the lower achieving schools as a way of providing additional resources to these schools. They are -- that's been more successful in terms of lowering recidivism, juvenile referrals, and in addition, to raising some student achievement. So at some future point we'll give the council a more in-depth analysis of that. So those -- I have some other things I listed here. I guess the other one I would add, we're trying to target some park services. Michelle mentioned it; but we're trying to create a latino soccer league and we're -- we have an apprenticeship program where we have outreach workers in parks, particularly reaching out to latino and asian communities. I want to thank the council, who funded that last time around. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. There are a couple of other partners. There's the p.a.l. Is not here. They're an important partner for us, especially during the nonviolent spring break that we work on with parks, p.a.l. And I want to thank the commander of northeast precinct, who's directly involved in making sure that happens as well as the summer program, where michelle and p.a.l. And others in the community are involved. All right. Well, we took a long time, but as I said, I don't do this very often to all of you, and this is important. Is there anybody that wants to testify?

Moore: We have julia may and joe mcfearren.

Katz: Okay. Come on up. Anybody else beyond that?

Moore: That's all who signed up.

Katz: Then we'll run through the rest of the calendar quickly. Go ahead.

Julie May, Oregon Council for Hispanic Advancement: High name is julia may, i'm with the Oregon council for hispanic advancement. I wanted to first recognize the efforts of ygat and the youth gang response team. They worked real closely with us in the past year. We serve approximately a thousand latino youth in the city weekly. And within the alternative school, which I direct, we have over 200 youth a year between the ages of 14 and 24. And I just wanted to -- I know all of you are very aware of the increase in latino gang violence and how it's turned from fist fights and knives to guns. And I kind of wanted to put a little human face on that and knowing some of the young people who have been victims of this this year, has been pretty heavy for us. It's been really tough. And many of you are aware there was a murder in august of a young man who's a father of two kids and was a graduate of our alternative school who had really done a lot to turn his life around, but was still with the wrong people in the wrong place at the wrong time. And since then there have been two more murders that have touched us very closely right before christmastime. And I want to confirm that from having the pulse on the young people in this community, that our -- that are involved in this youth violence, the increase in the flow of guns into the Portland area is indeed on a big increase. I know you see that in the stats you're looking at, and I just want you to know we also hear a lot about that, word of mouth through the young people we're working with. It's very disturbing.

Katz: Let me interrupt you. Did you ask when you hear that information, do you ask where they're getting their weapons?

*******:** I do. I was interested to hear about the tracing that is being done. What we mostly here is - here and there are carloads coming from california. It's trafficking. So I think the difference that i've seen, i've been working with this particular group of young people for about six years. The difference is that right now the fighting is over very real issues. We're not talking about territory and drug wars, we're talking about you killed my cousin. And the difference in the -- how hot the

JANUARY 16, 2002

gang problem is among the latino kids right now is -- it's immense, the difference. It's very much more real life and death kind of stuff going on. And it's definitely hotter than anything that this city has seen since '96, for sure. So I wanted to -- i'm going to pass this up to you to put a face on it. But as I do that, I have two points for the council's consideration. I want to encourage you to continue your support for education and pow -- empowerment and employment programs. We have a very firm belief that the anecdote to gang problems is to find other access to power for these young people that are feeling disempowered in our community and they're going to find it somehow. That's where we find the 14 and 13 -- 13 and 14-year-olds turning to gangs for leadership. And the second point is that the city needs to make a stronger effort to have continuous and effective gang outreach services for latino youth. That is something I commend the african-american community and their ability to organize and be effective in this area. But I don't think we've been very effective with serving our latino youth in the same way. And I put that forth as a challenge that we look at how we can do a better job on that and trying to cut this off at the pass. So i'm just going to pass this up to you. It's a photo of the two young boys that -- the 14-year-old and a 24-year-old that were murdered right before christmas. I happen to know them, so i'm just going to let you look at them.

Katz: Thank you for coming. You're invited to the gang group meeting that meets every other week. Please, so you can participate.

*****: Thank you.

Joe McFerrin II, Director, Division of Technical Programs, Portland OIC: Good morning. My name is joe mcfearen, I am director of diverse and technical programs at Portland oic. Rose mary anderson high school. I'm here today to make sure that we all understand that although violence is going down in northeast Portland, that there still are young folks engaging in criminal activity. I'd like to commend the officers and the programs in the community for their efforts in curbing such gang violence. I'd like to think poic in working with other community-based organizations has played a role in making that happen. As you know, we're facing cuts throughout this area in Portland, and some of the cuts that have been on the table with the county have been the employment services for youth in this area. Along with my other duties at poic, i'm also the director of the heat program. This year we're doing an excellent job of providing employment services for gang impacted youth. Currently we have 134 youth in our program. And we're doing an excellent job and we're going to meet and exceed our benchmarks. I'd also like to say that we are also looking at adding a couple of agencies as commissioner Francesconi has said earlier, and -- in hopes to serve youth that reside in east Portland or southeast Portland. Because we think that we have the skills and ability to reach these students and provide services so that they can be successful in the workplace. I'd also like to say that poic has been around in this community for 35 years, and we have worked with some of the most criminally involved young people in this city. And a lot of times I hear lots of things that are going on around here and sometimes I don't hear our name come up. So I wanted to, one, state that poic is a program in the community working with these youth and doing a wonderful job, and two, i'd like to commend the efforts of officers, commissioner, and other folks here. Over my six years working at poic, I worked strongly with tonya dickens, rob richardson, everett martin, kate desmond, when she was a probation officer, and of course julia may here. And i'd also like to address the -- to address the y.o. Situation. Youth opportunity is doing a wonderful job in terms of serving the youth at their targeted of serving. However, there is a cap on the number of youth they can serve that are in school. And I think that poic and other organizations are doing a good job in providing services for those youth that are in alternative schools.

Katz: Thank you. Your time is up. Thank you. Thank you. Okay. Anybody else? All right. Then i'll take a motion to accept the report.

Saltzman: So moved.

JANUARY 16, 2002

Francesconi: Second.

Katz: Roll call.

Francesconi: Just briefly, I guess I really want to thank first law enforcement. We clearly need a stick. You've wielded the stick in a -- an appropriate way, and I actually appreciated the comments of the u.s. Attorney, because you have to evaluate how you're using the stick to make sure it's an effective use. It's just not a stick for stick purposes, but it's a stick to lower violent juvenile crime, which is happening. And we need you, and the fact you've hung in there so long under the leadership of the mayor, when the headlines have moved away, that's really, really important. Larry hildebrand used to be an editor at "the Oregonian", and he's -- he was always on this issue. Larry, you're somewhere, and the mayor and law enforcement is still on this in a coordinated, seamless way. And we're prepared for the inevitable rise as demographics change for this violence to increase. And we're going to do our part to prevent that from happening from an enforcement standpoint. On the intervention standpoint, juvenile court and the parole and probation, we were doing things before boston was doing things. But clearly now this integration between the juvenile side and the enforcement side is the real key on the very dangerous young people. Who need the federal stick, but then they need the services and the case management and the coordination, the juvenile court. I was pleased, diane lynn has made many good decisions. Hiring joanne fuller as the permanent chair, permanent head of the department was another very good move. And I think that the number is something like, when you go from juvenile to adult, I think it's as low as 15%. So I think the public needs to understand there are things out there that work to prevent young people, get them back on the right path, and not go into the adult system. But it takes this coordination. On the prevention side, and again, we have heroes like robert richardson and john canda who have been doing this for a long time. The truth of the matter is, and I guess I bear more responsibility than maybe anyone, we're not seamless, we're not coordinated, and we're not as focused as we are on the enforcement side. That's the truth of it. When it comes. There aren't -- it is partly a question of resources, but it's also a question of coordination and focus. You've heard a lot of good efforts today from a lot of people, but it is still not tight enough to the -- tied enough to the alternative schools and to education and employment, with the community colleges as part of it. Y.o. Is doing very good work, the communities are doing good work, churches individually are doing good work, parks is doing good work, but it's not a target the focus strategy. So it's apparent to me that I have to refocus my own -- and get rid of some other priorities to do my part to make this a more effective -- the will is there, but we have a ways to go. The last thing to say is, it is true that we need to do much more in east Portland. And y.o. Is very aware of this. I've had a briefing here where they understand that 95% of the money from the youth opportunities grant is actually focused in northeast Portland because of the enterprise zone and the way the funding is happening. At the same time, because of poverty, because of the things we've heard today, there aren't enough resources in east Portland. It's also true that they're trying to address the latino issue. But we have to remember looking at these numbers, african-american youth are still 1500 of the criminal referrals. The hispanic are 400. I mean, those are gross overrepresentations of the -- so the question is how do we take resources from one, the question is how do we expand the pie, but in a targeted way. So hopefully next year we'll catch up to you a little bit on the enforcement side. Thank you, mayor, for all your good work. Aye.

Saltzman: This is a really good work, and keep it up. It's certainly an area that we need to remain ever vigilant. I think it's -- i'm particularly impressed with statistics about the asian community and how the gang violence seems to have almost disappeared off the map there, although as you said, it may have gone underground perhaps in a worse manner, but at least on the surface it looks encouraging. I'm encouraged by that as I am alarmed by the increase in latino gang membership and violence and I think the woman we just heard from is right on, we need to really head that off at

JANUARY 16, 2002

the pass. Finally I just think it's sitting here listening to this presentation, particularly what robert richardson said, I think we all -- most of us who are parents don't ever consider the facts of the challenges of simply having your child grow old. And too many kids that is their main objective in life, so tim reply live. And so -- to live or live free from paralysis or being -- so I think we need to redouble our efforts and make sure that every child in this city never has to worry about the core function that they are going to live to be an adult. Aye.

Sten: I'd like to thank mayor Katz, for example commissioner Francesconi, and everybody has here. I know you represent a lot of people that aren't here. This is probably our society's biggest failing. You can pick quite a few, but if you look at the explosion of violence among young people, drop-out rate, drug usage, all of the things that are happening to teenagers and young adults, I don't know if there's anything worse that's happened, you're doing a thorough job to try and do everything we can do take it on. And I think it's -- it's just very heart warming to see how self-evident it is that law enforcement and prevention go together, that prosecution and parole and churches and all the issues, but I think for most people it would -- those things make sense, actually pulling it off would be very hard. We still have things to improve on, but I think it's really a top-notch effort and I know how hard each person in this room and out in the community is working. And despite the length we still have to go, there are strong, strong signs of success. I hope you'll take a second to congratulate yourself on the work that's been well done and get back out there and keep doing it. And anything we can do to help I think we've all got to do, both up here and out in the community. Good work. Aye.

Katz: Several thanks. This wouldn't be possible if commissioner lynn or prior to that commissioner stein wasn't committed to this. It couldn't be possible if the chief wasn't committed to this. The sheriff, the d.a., michael mossman, the u.s. Attorney's office, the atf and the fbi. This couldn't be a story if the supervisors and the leaders of the organizations didn't think this was important. So I want to thank you. I also want to thank another specialty unit, g.e.t., gang enforcement team, that partners with ygat in some of the work that they do. You've heard a strategy that was developed for me personally was really developed by some since. I think doug halprin and jim will remember when they were n.e.r.d. Officers, there's one night somebody asked, eye -- I think they asked jim whether it was safer when the bullets started to fly, was it safer for their children to be in the basement or in the bathtub. And you know in life you get these ah-ha moments, and that was one of those moments for me. When a parent asks a police officer that kind of a question in this community, or in any community, but especially in this community. And out of that and all the work of all of our partners, we've been able to make quite a difference in the violence on our streets. And I wanted you to know that, but I also wanted you to know that the demographics have changed. And that potentially we will -- we may see an even greater spike in our partners of the city. And that's why it's important for all of these partners to continue to work together to rethink their strategies, refine them, and make sure that we are a successful on the east side with other ethic gang groups as we were in north and northeast Portland. You know, the national rifle association always says, oh, mayor, you've always talked about guns and taking guns away, and just constant rhetoric on this. But you haven't done anything to take the guns away from the violent and the felons. And this is an example of the commitment of this community and of this mayor and of this law enforcement -- all the law enforcement and the prevention partners, is to make sure that illegal guns are off the streets and out of the hands of young people and adults who create violence in this city. And we will continue doing that work. So thank you, everybody, and thank you for being patient with us and for sticking with us for all these years. Aye. [gavel pounded] okay. Let's move on to item 68.

Item 68.

JANUARY 16, 2002

Katz: Anybody want to testify on this? This is the trade-off questionnaires that we'll get. Mark, did you want to come up here?

Mark Murray, Bureau of Financial Planning: Mark murray, financial planning. The main reason for the increase in this particular product is the inclusion of two large group focus discussions that will comprise -- they will be about three hours apiece. In an effort to more clearly correlate data from the scientific survey from what we're hearing from the citizens. The funding will come out of savings I will find in our budget.

Katz: Okay. Anybody else? Roll call.

Francesconi: This is good. And I vote in favor. While you're here and while this is the subject, and we don't have the money now, but could you work with not in this budget, there's no money, but can you work with auditor blackmer to talk, even take the next step to adam davis and patricia, about what it would take to do some kind of small -- not small, business survey on a regular basis, and even ask whether they could spend less money on the citizen survey, still making it scientifically valid, but trying to also include a regular evaluation from business? It would go a long way for us either dispelling myths about what business believes or doesn't believe or what the city is doing or not doing, but it would also provide some consistency over time. So now is not the same to -- time to do it, but since this contract item is in front of me, if you would do that i'd appreciate it. Aye.

Saltzman: I'm going to vote no because I guess I am concerned about the fact that we're spending \$60,000 for a public opinion survey and focus groups at a time when we know we're -- our budget dollars are extremely tight. I just question -- I guess for one thing, it sends a message we're somehow driven by poll numbers and what people think. That affects how we shape our priorities. I think part of the reason people like to us observe leadership, and we're -- we shouldn't be invoking the image we're being strictly driven by the poll. Secondly we have many surrogate instruments to help us get this information. The auditor just did his annual satisfaction survey, the police chief did a comprehensive poll two years ago, a year ago on the same -- many of the same issues. In fact using the same firm. So I think we have enough sources, and I think we spend enough time in the community ourselves if we all spent five minutes we could probably list the results of the poll right now. I just believe this is not the right time, it's not disrespect to the firm doing it whatever, this is just not the right time. No.

Sten: Aye.

Katz: This is an emergency ordinance, so i'll vote aye, but it will -- it will not be adopted right away. [gavel pounded] okay. Tell them they'll get paid but they aren't going to get paid right away. Item 69.

Sten: I'm out of order, but the measure failed. You -- somebody has to move --

Katz: I'm going to move --

*****: You -- because it was an emergency clause, and not all four members voted in favor --

Katz: Right.

*****: It either has to -- the emergency clause has to be removed and then it set over for a second reading so there needs to be a motion --

Katz: I said it wasn't going to -- I need somebody just to remove the emergency clause. Fine. And it passes on to second.

*****: Then it would pass on to second.

Sten: I move to remove the emergency clause.

Katz: Any objections? So ordered. All right. 69.

Item 69.

Anybody want to testify? Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

JANUARY 16, 2002

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] item 70.

Item 70.

Katz: Anybody want to testify on this?

Saltzman: Do you want an explanation? We have people here if you want, to explain --

Katz: Does anybody want --

Francesconi: No.

Katz: We can read it. Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. 71.

Item 71.

Katz: All right. Anybody want to testify? Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] item 72.

Item 72.

Katz: Anybody want to testify on that? Questions? Roll call.

Francesconi: When we adopted this we asked nancy and -- to do this, to go out and get contracts from other governments. We also thought it might be a way to benefit educational institutions. So i'm glad to see that you've done this with gresham, it also mesd. So you are doing what we asked you to do. It will benefit the city, the ratepayers, the taxpayers, but also the institutions who can benefit from this. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye. **Sten:** Good job. Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] thank you. Item 73.

Item 73.

Katz: This --

Saltzman: This is a contract increase, I want to explain why it's on the -- why it has exceeded the original project cost. This is for sewer project in the ladds addition area, and part of the cost is due to the fact that -- due to the fact whether we went in and put additional pipes in ladds addition and then when we repaved the surface, we were persuaded by ladds addition and a lot of the historic preservationists that we should use concrete to cover it rather than the typical asphalt patches. To -- given the historical significance of the neighborhood, we agreed. That's about half of this cost increase. But the other half I thought you'd be more interested in, that was the cost for an -- unanticipated design and construction costs associated with -- misinformation by qwest. Best was informed by qwest there were two lines we had to navigate around. During the actual stages of construction we encountered -- encountered four of their lines. Qwest was not responsive when i've we asked them to relocate the two lines so the bureau had to go ahead with a new design and we will attempt to recover this additional cost of about \$105,000 from qwest. That's half of this cost overrun.

Katz: Anybody want to testify on this? Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: We will make sure that we recover the cost from qwest. Aye. [gavel pounded] all right. The last item, 74.

Item 74.

Katz: Roll call.

Francesconi: This is a very good thing. Just two points. I like the combination of environmental - it's very good for the environment and social equity and combining those approaches. That was one of the people testifying as a reason why the city and the county should join together in this approach. It makes great sense from a philosophical standpoint. And then the second thing I want to just -- the idea of a procurement and purchasing joint council, where you really focus which was

JANUARY 16, 2002

talked about also by the witnesses, it's really the way to move this thing. And it's really a terrific idea. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye.

Sten: Good job commissioner Saltzman. Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] we will not have an afternoon session, and for those of you watching or listening to us, we invite you to please come and join us at the floyd light middle school, 10800 southeast Washington, for our third community budget forum. This is primarily to find out what kind of a situation we're in and then to help us make some priorities. We stand adjourned. [gavel pounded]

At 11:50 a.m., Council adjourned.