



**Compliance Officer / Community Liaison Town Hall
and
Community Oversight Advisory Board Meeting**

Thursday, April 28, 2016

5:30-8:30pm

Ambridge Center

1333 NE Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

Draft Minutes

COAB Members in attendance:

Rochelle Silver
Catherine Maile Gardner
Dr. Alisha Moreland-Capua
Officer Jakhary Jackson
Rabbi Michael Cahana
Philip Wolfe
Sgt. Michele Hughes
Myrlaviani Rivier
Captain Vince Elmore
Mireaya Medina
Tom Steenson
Senator Avel Gordly
Ime Kerlee (via livestream)
Bud Feules (via livestream)
Jimi Johnson

Meeting commenced at 5:30 PM

1. Welcome, introductions

2. Town Hall on Draft COCL Semiannual Compliance Report

Nancy Newell said the report did not reflect enough progress.

Charles Johnson talked about the death of Michael Johnson. How is Portland per capita in lethality?

Kathleen read the statement of purpose and COAB operating conditions

Kathleen called for a break after Kif refused to leave (for filming outside of designated filming area).

After break:

Dan Handelman continued his public comments.

Kathleen asked Dennis to clarify the difference between Compliance Assessment and Outcomes Assessment. Outcomes: what are the outcomes being measured?

Tom said the ratings are too generous. He urged COCL to be more insightful and clear. Second, he applauded the work of Dan Handelman for feedback on the report. He urged people to look at the Copwatch feedback.

Adrian from the Department of Justice (DOJ) explained DOJ's process of reviewing COAB's recommendations. Trunk Mental Health policy will be finalized soon.

Avel mentioned that COAB hasn't met with the Police Chief and Mayor yet. COCL granted partial compliance on that. Where did partial compliance rating come from?

Kathleen said COAB will be meeting with them on 05/26/16.

Dennis will get back to the COAB soon about that.

Philip said it would be nice if COAB had some communication from DOJ of what the DOJ is doing with the recommendations.

3. Vote on Recommendation 042816-1

The Community Oversight Advisory Board, as per paragraph 141 of the Settlement Agreement, urgently advises Mayor Hales and Chief O'Dea to take immediate steps to remove the 48-hour rule from PPB policies, procedures, and the PPA CBA, in acknowledgement that the rule is contrary to good policing.

Philip's Friendly Amendment:

"In addition, COAB respectfully requests that the Mayor and the Chief provide COAB a high-level plan for achieving this objective, including a certain time when the City will report to COAB on its compliance to paragraphs 124 and 127 of the Settlement Agreement (compelled statements and on-scene interviews, which were assessed as non-compliant and partially compliant in DOJ's last report, respectively)."

Second: Cahana

Discussion on friendly:

Jimi supported the amendment.

Friendly Amendment Vote:

Unanimous Yes: Friendly Amendment passes

Recommendation discussion:

Dr. Haines said he has been promoting this for over 12 years now. Issues of trust, integrity, and accountability.

Dan Handelman supported the recommendation.

Debbie Iona read from the OIR Group January 2016 report.

Tom mentioned COAB members previously approved a recommendation to get rid of the 48-hour rule.

Recommendation Vote:

Move: Philip

Second: Myrlaviani

Motion approved; 12-0

4. Public Comment

Dan Handelman from Portland Copwatch discussed filming at public meetings. He discussed the

Community Review Committee's (CRC) filming problem. Then he discussed the current filming problem with COAB meetings. He also said the New York Times article about mental health and policing in Portland did not talk with community members, and he finds it offensive that it is at the COAB sign-in table.

Pat Adams said the next step would be to create new policies. He highlighted The Lucifer Effect (Shapiro).

Jonathan B. with Cascadia Behavioral Health said Cascadia appreciates the work COAB has been doing. Cascadia also wants to work with and help COAB do its work.

Charles Johnson discussed what happened at the March 31st CRC meeting.

5. Break

6. Dr. Dennis Rosenbaum presentation on Community Engagement

Overview:

- History of policing strategies and police legitimacy
- The emergence of community policing in 1980's – what is it?
- The decline of community policing (and legitimacy) with new crime control strategies
- The re-emergence of community policing in post-Ferguson world
- A proposal for Respectful Engaged Policing (REP)
- Open discussion on community engagement

Legitimacy definition: “A psychological property of an authority, institution, or social arrangement that leads those connected to it to believe that it is appropriate, proper, and just.” (Tyler, 2006, p. 375).

Public trust in the Portland Police- “The Portland Police are trustworthy” (%) Agree:

- Whites: 60%
- Hispanics: 56%
- African Americans: 49%
- LGBTQ: 44%
- Native Americans: 30%

Undermining Legitimacy: The Chronic Problems:

- Corruption, scandals, and cover ups
- Causing/mishandling civil disorder
- Excessive force

- Discrimination and profiling of groups
- History of poor relations with communities of color, from slave patrols to Jim Crow enforcement to aggressive crime fighting
- Lack of transparency

How is community policing different than professional policing?

1. Philosophical/theoretical
2. Strategic
3. Tactical
4. Organizational

1. Philosophical/theoretical differences:

- Citizen input- democratic society
- Value community crime prevention and “informal social control.”
- Broader police function- beyond crime fighting to problem solving and prevention
- Personalized, neighborhood-based services- responsiveness.

2. Strategic:

- Re-orientation of patrol functions
 - i. Increase face-to-face contact
 - ii. Differential response to calls
- Geographical focus
 - i. Beat more important than shift
 - ii. Permanent assignments
- Emphasis on prevention vs “incident driven” policing
- Emphasis public education and co-production” of public safety

3. Tactical Cop:

- Create positive interactions with public
 - i. Opportunities to learn from the public and educate the public
- Engage community in prevention programs – individual, household, collective prevention
- Build partnerships with organizations – “coproduction of public safety”
- Engage in problem oriented policing

4. Organizational Cop:

- Structure – decentralized, empowering officers
- Management – seek/respect views of public and employees
- Culture – value Community policing and prevention
- “information imperative” – new data systems- e.g. surveys...

Problematic transition away from community policing in 1990’s:

- Technology and Compstat- don't need community with computers
- Broken windows policing
- Emphasis on reducing crime and disorder through aggressive directed patrols and "Terry stops"
- "Evidence-based policing" research has focused on crime control effectiveness
- Collateral damage in community ignored

Three core problems with stop-frisk strategy:

- Discriminatory in application
- Potential criminogenic effects on youth
- Negative interactions adversely affect police legitimacy

Criminogenic effects of juvenile arrest:

- Juvenile arrest increases probability of dropping out of high school
- Dropping out of high school increases probability of unemployment
- Dropping out of high school increases probability of future offenses.

Potential community effects of technology-driven policing:

- Hot spots are more likely to be low-income neighborhoods of neighborhoods of color
- In hot spots, officers are more likely to be aggressive, disrespectful and use physical restraints
- High crime environment encourages a "crime fighter" or "warrior" mindset

How can we strengthen police legitimacy with community?

- By the pursuit of policing that embodies **Procedural Justice**:
 - **Process** is more important than **Outcome** (e.g. officer polite when writing a ticket)

Solutions and policy implications:

- Use street stops surgically and less frequently
- Train officers and supervisors in the methods of Respectful Engaged Policing (REP)
- REP includes positive stops, questions unrelated to interrogations, relationship building and problem solving
- Promote foot and bicycle patrols

Benefits of Respectful Engaged Policing (REP) model

- Build rapport and trust as a friend or guardian
- Learn the social landscape and identify problems
- Identify and respond to high-risk youth and repeat offenders
- Solve neighborhood problems by building partnerships and relationships
- Strengthen police legitimacy and prevent crime

Presence of foot patrol in Portland neighborhoods:

- Every day: 2%
- Once a week: 5%
- Once a month: 9%
- Once a year: 9%
- Never: 75%

Critics: “we can’t afford it”:

- De-market 911 system: create 311 system
- Use citations in lieu of arrest
- Be creative with assignments and establish priorities
- Adequately fund the police if money is used appropriately

Informal social controls: Crime not controlled by police but by an informal process at the community level. Group pressure at various levels.

Have you seen Portland Police on foot patrol in your neighborhood?

Extend COAB time by 10 minutes:

Move: Philip

Second: Myrlaviani

Motion passes.

Discussion:

Philip asked Dennis why his breakdown did not discuss mental health and disabilities.

Jimi talked about dropping out of high school.

Philip has this kind of analysis been done in Portland?

Rochelle asked Dennis to comment on transparency, and the Police Data Initiative. Part of the transparency problem has to do with not having the facts made public when available. Making sure the public knows what is going on. Ferguson is an example.

Philip asked how Portland Police Bureau (PPB) can better reach out to the community on the street level. For instance, PPB pays for horses, ATV’s, etc. - could PPB spend that money more appropriately?

Myrlaviani asked about the cycle of prison overpopulation. She was wondering if and how Dennis has taken into account the political context of police reforms in history. For example, the Nixon/Reagan War on Drugs vs what the actual situations/outcomes were. Dennis said he

could send an article. The United States uses arrest/imprisonment far too much. Minor drugs should be decriminalized.

Avel Gordly talked about PSU professor Dr. Gary Perlstein passing away. He was a leader in police/community studies.

Meeting adjourned at 8:40 PM.