

The Oregon POLICE CHIEF

The professional voice of Oregon law enforcement

Spring/Summer 2012

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Detective Sergeant Dwayne Willis
McMinnville Police Department

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Officer Erica Bomar
Tillamook PD

Captain Patrick Walsh
Portland Police Bureau

Commander Michael Leloff
Portland Police Bureau

Interim Chief Marc Mills
Sunriver Police Department

Change in Status

Chief Gary McCullough
Coos Bay Police Department
From Provisional Active to Active

Chief Marvin Combs
Port Orford PD
From Provisional Active to Active

Chief Davis Washines
Columbia River Tribal Fisheries
From Active to Associate

Life Members

The following members qualify for Life Membership having been a member for fifteen years:

Chief Terry Wright
Tillamook Police Department

Chief Randy Cook
Burns-Paiute Tribal Police Department

Chief Bob Burford
Sweet Home Police Department

Chief Dave Towe
Jacksonville Police Department

Chief Lila Ashenbrenner
Hillsboro

The following member qualifies for Life membership having served as President of the OACP:

Chief Mark J. Miranda
Newport Police Department

Retired Members

The following members retired since the 2011 Annual Conference:

Chief Maurice Sanders
Florence Police Department

Chief Randy Schoen
Medford Police Department

Chief Sandi Baxter
Bend Police Department

Chief Gerald Giger
Molalla Police Department

Chief Michael Mahler
Sutherlin Police Department

Deputy Chief Debbie Baker
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Lake Oswego Police Department

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President's Message

The Oregon Association Chiefs of Police was founded in 1953 with the intended purpose of enhancing the professionalism of Law Enforcement in Oregon. The founding Chiefs envisioned creating an association that would promote training and information sharing to facilitate the professional growth of Chiefs of Police, command staff, supervisors, line officers and support personnel. The Oregon Association Chiefs of Police rapidly became a leader both on the state and national level in the effort to enhance the profession.

The strength of an organization is found in the membership and those who tirelessly give of themselves to better the whole. OACP is no exception. We have some of the most dedicated professionals in the business, striving to meet the goals of the association and the needs of the citizens we serve.

OACP's reputation has grown beyond our state borders. Recognized nationally and internationally, our Association is now viewed as a leader in promoting high ethical standards for a profession that is constantly selected as one of the top five most ethical professions in the country. OACP is proud to have TWO representatives holding critical positions with the International Association Chiefs of Police (IACP): Tualatin Chief Kent Barker is the current General Chair for the State Association of Chiefs of Police (SACOP) division of IACP and our Executive Director Kevin Campbell serves as the elected Chair for the Executive Directors Section of SACOP- representing all fifty states!

As we look forward to the future it is easy to become discouraged. The economy remains stalled and recovery will likely be slow. Yet, OACP continues to fulfill our mission and meet our goals. Embracing our theme for the next year: Hope, encouragement and optimism- OACP will continue to be a premier leader in our profession and a valuable resource for our partners.

As we look back over the past year and prepare for the year to come, I want to recognize the outstanding leadership of Chief Mark J. Miranda during his presidency. As I take the leadership responsibility for the next 12 months and with the hard work of our dedicated and professional members, committees and Board of Directors, we will strive to:

- Increase revenues
- Increase the visibility of OACP both internally and externally
- Increase our membership
- Enhance our training outreach program
- Update our strategic plan to reflect our current direction

I am proud to belong to one of the most respected and highly ethical professions in the world. What we do matters! Across this great state, police officers make a difference every single day. OACP will continue to improve our profession, nurture our future chiefs, provide the best training possible and represent all of you with dignity and respect.

Please feel free to contact me at johnsonk@ci.fairview.or.us.

Respectfully,

Kenneth D. Johnson
Chief of Police, City of Fairview
President, Oregon Association Chiefs of Police





ASSIST, HONOR & REMEMBER

Honoring our fallen officers by preventing line of duty deaths and by preparing for tragedy when it occurs

by Chief Ken Johnson - City of Fairview Police Department

President – Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police

and

Director Eriks Gabliks – Oregon Department of Public Safety

Standards and Training

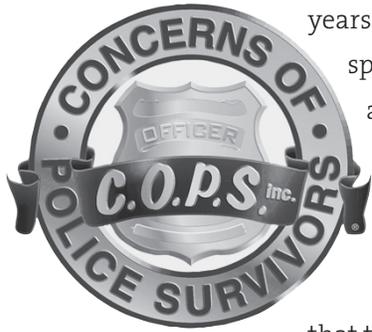
On average, one law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty somewhere in the United States every 53 hours. Among the most traumatic events a law enforcement agency and a community can experience is the line-of-duty death of a police officer. The impacts are far reaching and affect co-workers, command staff, civic leaders, and the families and friends of the fallen officer. To assist Oregon law enforcement agencies and family members cope with these tragic events, the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police (OACP) has worked to put a number of resources in place. This article will give insight

into what is available to assist when an incident occurs.

On an annual basis, more than 100 law enforcement officers die in the line of duty across the nation. More than 50,000 law enforcement officers are assaulted each year while serving their communities. This article will discuss line-of-duty deaths and look at a number of elements which are in place but that we hope we never need to use. We will discuss a recently developed resources guide that was created to assist local law enforcement agencies, assistance available to the families of our fallen officers, and finally, how we honor our fallen colleagues.

In the spring of 2010, leaders from the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police, Oregon State Sheriffs' Association, Oregon Council of Police Associations, Oregon Association of Corrections Employees, Oregon State Police, Oregon Department of Corrections, and

the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training met at the Oregon Public Safety Academy to discuss potential legislation designed to direct law enforcement agency policy and procedures when the line of duty death of an officer occurs. The meeting was with the spouse of a law enforcement officer who was killed in the line of duty. The survivor shared about the hurt they felt in the days, weeks and even



years following the death of the spouse due to missteps by the agency with the hopes that no survivor need endure a similar experience. Almost immediately, all of the meeting participants agreed that this was an issue that needed

to be addressed and that legislative direction was unnecessary. After a number of follow-up meetings, a three-prong action plan was identified that included;

- Training for law enforcement agency executives,
- Development of a Line of Duty Death Resource Guide,
- Development of a statewide assistance and support team to help local law enforcement agencies that have experienced a line-of-duty death.

Phase I - Awareness

As a first step, an organization called Concerns of Police Survivors (C.O.P.S) was invited to provide line-of-duty death training to Oregon police chiefs, sheriffs and agency command staff. C.O.P.S., organized in 1984, is a national non-profit organization that provides resources to assist in the rebuilding of the lives of surviving families and affected co-workers of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty as determined by Federal criteria. C.O.P.S. provides training to law enforcement agencies on survivor victimization issues and educates the public regarding the importance of their support for the law enforcement profession and its survivors. C.O.P.S. has a membership of over 15,000 families today and is a “lifeline” to police survivors nationwide.

OACP has been an active supporter of C.O.P.S. and its Oregon Chapter for years, so when Oregon contacted C.O.P.S., they were very happy to provide assistance. C.O.P.S. Executive Director, Suzanne F. Sawyer, agreed to come to Oregon to provide a training class during the joint police chiefs and sheriffs conference held in September of 2011. More than 300 law enforcement leaders attended the training session at the Oregon Public Safety Academy in Salem.

The day-long session began with a panel discussion that included Oregon State Police Superintendent, Tim McLain, Woodburn Police Chief, Scott Russell, Marion County Sheriff, Jason Myers, Linn County Sheriff, Dave Burrignt (retired), and Vicky Jeffries-Bilton. Chief Russell, Sheriff Myers, and Superintendent McLain described the 2008 bombing of the West Coast Bank in Woodburn which took the lives of two officers and the impacts this incident had on responding officers, agencies, and family members. Sheriff Burrignt spoke about the 2001 incident which took place on Interstate 5 near the Jefferson off-ramp when a vehicle veered off the road and struck three police officers who were conducting a traffic stop. Two of the officers were killed, and the third, Sgt. John Burrignt, Sheriff Burrignt’s brother, was permanently injured in the incident and has never been able to return to work. Vicki Jeffries-Bilton spoke about the 1997 incident which took the life of her husband, Portland Police Officer, Thomas

Jeffries. This was a very emotional and powerful presentation which let all in attendance know that these events can happen at any time, in any place, and that agency leaders need to





be prepared.

Suzanne Sawyer's presentation covered dozens of topics including: myths vs. facts about coping with the loss of a law enforcement officer; support issues for the surviving family, the agency, agency personnel, and

their families; being prepared with a policy for line-of-duty death,

regular updates of family information and beneficiary cards; organizing financial matters; symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; psychological/critical incident stress debriefing teams to address the needs of affected co-workers and co-workers' families; spouse seminars, employee assistance programs, and many others.

Phase II – Resource Guide

With the seminar completed for police chiefs, sheriffs and their command staff, the next phase of this project began with the creation of a resource manual that any law enforcement agency could use to manage either an on-duty or off-duty death of a law enforcement officer. The work group included members of all of the statewide law enforcement organizations as well as the state's public safety

agencies. The Oregon Association Chiefs of Police were represented on the work group by Chief Geoff Spalding of the Beaverton Police Department and Chief Maury Sanders of the Florence Police Department. Over a year's period, the group held numerous meetings to develop a resource guide with the hopes that it would never be needed.

In the fall of 2011, the Oregon Line-of-Duty Death or Catastrophic Injury/Illness Resource Guide was finished and ready for distribution to law enforcement agencies statewide. The resource guide was based on similar publications that were created by C.O.P.S., the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, and others. The Oregon version was designed so that it could be used as soon as a death occurred. The three-ring binder allows a sheriff or police chief to delegate tasks to staff based on designated sections of the manual. The manual has 16 sections and include topics such as; companion officers, family liaisons, notifications, hospital liaisons, logistics, public information, benefits, peer support, and the funeral ceremony. Each section is equally important for both the agency and its employees as well as for the

family of the officer who has died. While the funeral ceremony is an element that most people associate with line-of-duty death because it is a visible event with significant meaning and ceremony, other less visible considerations are vital including; ensuring that paperwork for life insurance is completed, completing forms for state and federal agencies that

“This was a very emotional and powerful presentation which let all in attendance know that these events can happen at any time, in any place, and that agency leaders need to be prepared.”

provide funds to officers that have been killed in the line of duty and ensuring that the immediate and long-term emotional and spiritual support is provided for family members and co-workers. Each of these elements is described in detail in an easy to use format. The work group also created a section with “Grab and Go”

checklists that can be quickly used by the local agency to begin the difficult tasks ahead.

Since its initial release at the end of last year, more than 300 printed copies of the Guide have been distributed statewide. An electronic version of the guide is also posted on the OACP website where it is available for police chiefs on its password protected webpage.



Phase III – State Assistance Team

The third and final phase will be the creation of statewide assistance teams that will provide trained personnel to assist local law enforcement agencies that have experienced a line-of-duty death. More than half of Oregon’s law enforcement agencies have less than 20 personnel so the death of a co-worker necessitates the need for assistance by nearby agencies. The assistance teams are planned to be discipline-specific, “Sheriff to Sheriff” or “Chief to Chief.” This way, the local agency remains the lead and is not overwhelmed by the outpouring of assistance. The team will include a coordinator, a survivor, and a benefits coordinator. The team can expand to include public information, honor guard, and chaplain assistance if needed.

State and Federal Assistance

Once the funeral is over, many people return to their day-to-day activities, but that is not true of the family of the fallen officer. There is now an empty seat at the dining room table, no one to share the events of the day with, one less person to assist with homework, one less person to share holidays with. In addition to the

emotional challenge, there is also a financial one. To assist the officer’s family with expenses, both the state and federal governments provide assistance.

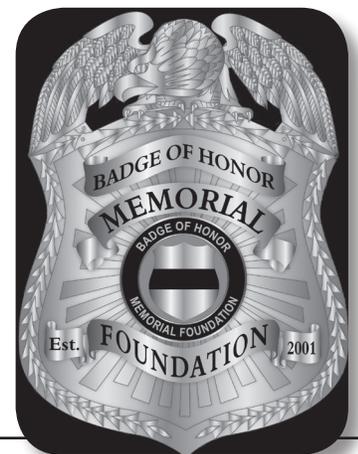
The Oregon Public Safety Memorial Fund was established by the Oregon Legislative Assembly and became effective on October 24, 1999. The Public Safety

Memorial Fund Board (Board) was established to oversee benefits that the spouse and child(ren) of a public safety officer killed or permanently injured in the line of duty may receive. The Fund is administered by the Board and is under the oversight of the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST).

Here is an overview of the assistance provided by the state:

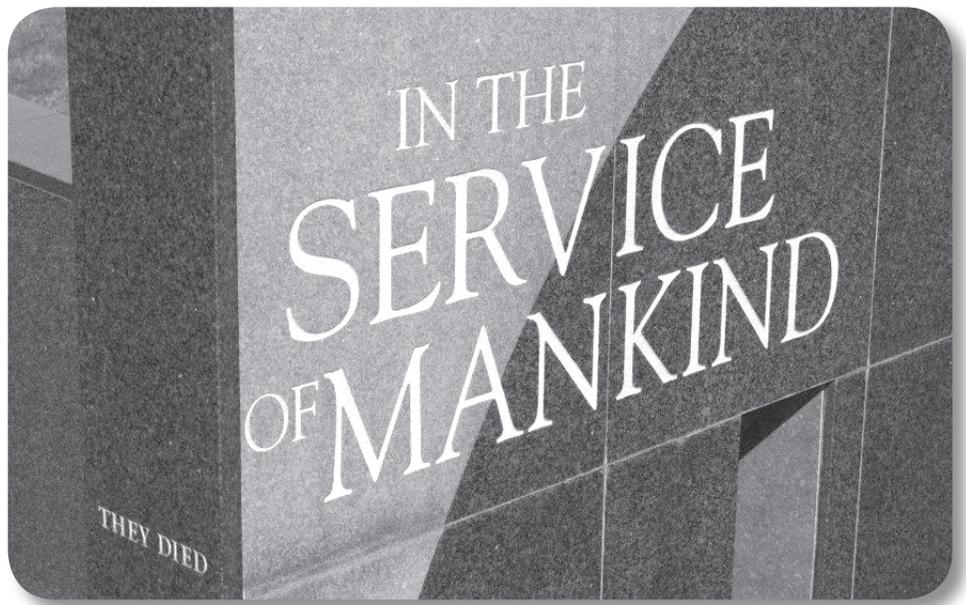
- When a public safety officer, either employed or volunteer (reserve officer), is killed in the line of duty, The Board may pay \$25,000 to the designated family member.
- The Board may award scholarships to surviving spouses and children for an undergraduate degree.
- The Board may award benefits to the spouse and each child of a public

“More than half of Oregon’s law enforcement agencies have less than 20 personnel so the death of a co-worker necessitates the need for assistance by nearby agencies.”



safety officer killed in the line of duty in an amount sufficient to allow the spouse and children to purchase health and dental insurance comparable to that provided by the public safety officer. The benefit for the spouse will continue for five years or until the spouse remarries, whichever occurs first. The benefits for the child(ren) continue until the age of 18 or, if the child is attending school, until the age of 23.

- The Board may award to the spouse of a public safety officer killed in the line of duty an amount up to the equivalent of 12 monthly mortgage payments. On the federal level, a similar program is in place



with the United States Department of Justice. The Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Programs provide death and education benefits to survivors of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other

Concerns of Police Survivors (C.O.P.S.)

<http://www.nationalcops.org/>



Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. provides resources to assist in the rebuilding of the lives of surviving families and affected co-workers of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty as determined by Federal criteria. Furthermore, C.O.P.S. provides training to law enforcement agencies on survivor victimization issues and educates the public of the need to support the law enforcement profession and its survivors.

Badge of Honor Memorial Foundation

<http://www.bohmf.org/>



The Badge of Honor Memorial Foundation was created with two goals in mind: The first and foremost is to assist the survivors of officers who have been killed in the line of duty to obtain all of the statutory benefits that may be available to them. The second goal is to provide each family coping with their loss with a lasting symbol of recognition for the life of service the officer courageously gave.

Oregon Fallen Badge Foundation

<http://www.oregonfallenbadge.com>



The mission of the Oregon Fallen Badge Foundation is to have key honor guard commanders and personnel ready and available to respond at a moment's notice to the request of any law enforcement agency in the state of Oregon that has experienced a line of duty death. These members will ensure that the memorial service to honor the fallen law enforcement officer provides him or her with the highest honors.

first responders, and disability benefits to officers catastrophically injured in the line of duty. The BJA PSOB Office is honored to review the nearly 700 claims submitted each year on behalf of America's fallen and catastrophically disabled public safety heroes and their loved ones. The amount of the PSOB benefit is \$323,035.75 for eligible deaths occurring on or after October 1, 2011.

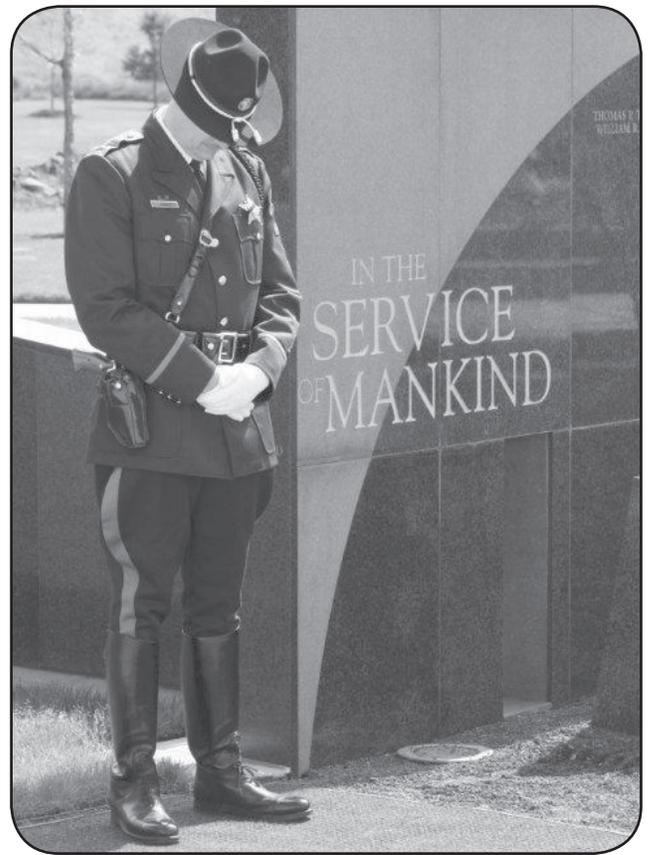
The Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance (FLEDA) Act was enacted in October 1996 to enhance the appeal of service in civilian federal law enforcement agencies by providing financial assistance for higher education to spouses and children of federal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. Congress and the President amended the Act in 1998 to provide educational assistance to spouses and children of police, fire, and emergency public safety officers killed in the line of duty, thus creating the Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance (PSOEA) Program. The PSOEA Program also makes assistance available to eligible spouses and children of public safety officers permanently and totally disabled by catastrophic injuries sustained in the line of duty.

The PSOEA Program stipulates that PSOEA benefits are to be provided directly to dependents who attend a program of education at an eligible educational institution and are the spouses or children of federal, police, fire, and emergency public safety officers whose deaths or permanent and total disabilities are covered by the PSOB Program (42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.). Public safety officers' children are no longer eligible for assistance, however, after their 27th birthday, absent a finding by the Attorney General of extraordinary circumstances. Assistance under the PSOEA Program is available for 45 months of full-time education or training or for a proportional period of time for a part-time program.

Partner Organizations

To assist law enforcement agencies and family members, a number of non-profit organizations have been created over the years which play a key role before, during, and after a line-of-duty death.

The national Badge of Honor Memorial Foundation



Board is comprised primarily of 30 senior officers from large law enforcement agencies. This group is proficient in pension and disability benefits, all are either on their respective police, city, or county pension boards and/or hold leadership roles within their police associations. The trustees have territorial roles for the Foundation that utilizes their relationships within the police community to identify officers killed in their region. When there is a fatality in their region, the trustee notifies the Foundation, which in turn contacts the respective department. All legal efforts and activities are supervised by the Board and the Foundation's general counsel, which assist the families in document completion. In the purest sense, it is "cops helping cops." The Badge of Honor Memorial Foundation helps those families, who as a result of a law enforcement officer's death, are enduring personal hardship. The Foundation acts as a "watchdog" organization for the widows and children



of these fallen police officers, assuring they receive the statutory benefits due them.

The Oregon Fallen Badge Foundation is the newest non-profit organization which was formed in 2011. The membership of this group includes honor guard commanders and coordinators from within the state to provide support for the planning and execution of law enforcement memorial services to ensure fallen officers are given the full honors to which they are entitled. The Foundation will assist honor guard members with travel expenses and its long-term goal is to have funds available to assist with the cost incurred when a line of duty death memorial service takes place.

Honoring our Fallen

Through the efforts of OACP and other state law enforcement associations, Senate Bill 976 was introduced during the 2011 legislative session to create the Medal of Ultimate Sacrifice. This bill was supported by both parties, both chambers, was signed by Governor Kitzhaber, and became effective January 1, 2012. This award will allow Oregon to recognize and honor law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty. Senate Bill 976 also added a seventh member to the Governor's Commission on the Law Enforcement Medal of Honor. This member shall be a surviving family member of a law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty.

Sadly, in 2011, three Oregon law enforcement officers died in the line of duty; Rainier Police Chief Ralph Painter, Eugene Police Officer Christopher Kilcullen, and State Corrections Officer Buddy Herron of the Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution. The three officers names were added to the list of 172 city, county, tribal, state, and federal law enforcement officers which are engraved on the state's Fallen Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial which is located at the Oregon Public Safety Academy in Salem. The ceremony was held Tuesday, May 8, 2012.

The Oregon ceremony is always held on the week before National Police Week. In 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed a proclamation which designated May 15 of each year as Peace Officers Memorial Day and the week in which that date falls as Police Week. During Police Week,

thousands gather at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C. to honor and remember more than 19,000 officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice across the United States.

In closing, we hope that this article provides insight into the emotional and physical challenges that law enforcement agencies, co-workers, and families face when a law enforcement officer dies in the line of duty. The various non-profit organizations noted in the article are sustained by donations so that they can provide these essential services. If you want to provide assistance, we ask that you consider making a donation.

The Medal of Honor and the Medal of Ultimate Sacrifice were created to recognize the heroes who walk among us, never looking for glory or praise. The medals were created to honor the men and women who serve each and every day because they are committed to making our world a better and safer place to live, work and play. How fitting it is to honor those brave men and women-our true heroes -and to recognize the ultimate sacrifice of the loved ones left behind.

We are glad to have local, state, federal, and partner organizations in place to provide assistance, but as we have said in this article, we hope we never have to use them.

About the Authors



Ken Johnson, Chief of Police for the City of Fairview. Current President of the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police and Chairman of the Governor's Committee for the Law Enforcement Medal of Honor.



Eriks Gabliks has been with the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) for the past 23 years. Today, he serves as the Director of the organization that serves more than 35,000 constituents across the state.

Five Issues Facing Law Enforcement

In our day and age, law enforcement leaders face an increasing number of complex challenges. FIVE BIG ISSUES are emerging that every law enforcement leader will have to consider and potentially address.

Medical Marijuana
Training Funding
Sentencing Reform
Eyewitness ID
Veteran's Reintegration



We begin with...

Training Funding

Sentencing Reform

Eyewitness ID

Medical Marijuana
Veteran's Reintegration

1

Does Oregon Value Public Safety Training?

Chief Kent Barker - City of Tualatin Police Department

Past President – Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police

General Chair of the State Associations of Chiefs of Police

On June 1, 1961, Governor Mark O. Hatfield signed House Bill 1590, creating the Advisory Board on Police Standards and Training to establish standards for the training and certification of city and county law enforcement officers. In 1968, the federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act made the work of the Board even more important when it identified that there were no national standards in place for the training of law enforcement officers. As a result of this report, the Oregon Legislature worked with the Board and Oregon's law enforcement organizations to pass legislation that required all city and county law enforcement officers to meet minimum state standards for training and certification.

Over the years, the scope of the Board grew as new law enforcement agencies, other than those with a city or county, were established. Today, all law enforcement officers in the state, regardless of the agency they work for or the color of their uniform, are trained at the 212-acre Oregon Public Safety Academy in Salem. Today the Board is known as the Board on Public Safety Standards and Training (BPSST). The Board sets the standards, and the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training enforces the standards and delivers the training. The Director of DPSST reports directly to both the Board and Governor. I currently have the honor of serving as the Chair of the Board and its Police Policy Committee.

In 1971 the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police and the Oregon State Sheriff's Association worked with the Oregon Legislature to create a dedicated fund to pay for the work of BPSST, including Basic training. A penalty assessment fee was established, to be levied against all fines and bail forfeitures in Oregon's state and municipal courts. This Police Training Account would later be called the Criminal Fines and Assessment Account. This fund meant that those who committed crimes would help pay for Oregon's law enforcement officers to be trained.

This past September, BPSST celebrated its 50th anniversary. Both Oregonians and Oregon law enforcement agencies should be proud of this significant milestone. Unfortunately there is an important issue at BPSST that we cannot be proud of; that issue involves funding. Over the years members of the Oregon Legislature have gradually stopped looking at CFAA funds as a dedicated fund the way it was originally established. As a result of this, funding for



Firing Range

DPSST training programs vital to city and county law enforcement has been reduced so that CFAA funds could be used to cover general fund agencies. Since 2009, DPSST has lost more than 40 full-time staff; training programs such as leadership and child abuse were cut entirely; and regional training programs critical to our local law enforcement agencies have been greatly reduced.

The **leadership program** was dedicated to developing and training supervisors, managers, and command staff working at our local agencies. Since its loss, our local law enforcement agencies not only have to fund this training which used to be provided free of charge by the state using CFAA funds generated through the work of our officers, but also have to find this training when and if it is being offered somewhere in the state. It is important to realize that the performance of police agencies and officers when dealing with our highest liability and most complex policing issues (i.e. use of force, the mentally ill in crisis, veterans in crisis, policing ethics, etc.) is directly related to the quality of and availability of leadership training. The **child abuse training program** was just eliminated (last month), so now these advanced and specialized classes for our officers assigned to child abuse cases and investigative teams will no longer be readily available. Local agencies will once again have to find both the training and funds to provide essential investigative skills to their officers assigned to child abuse cases. The **regional training program**, which once had six employees, today has just two regional staff members to serve the entire state. These reductions are simply unacceptable and action needs to be taken.

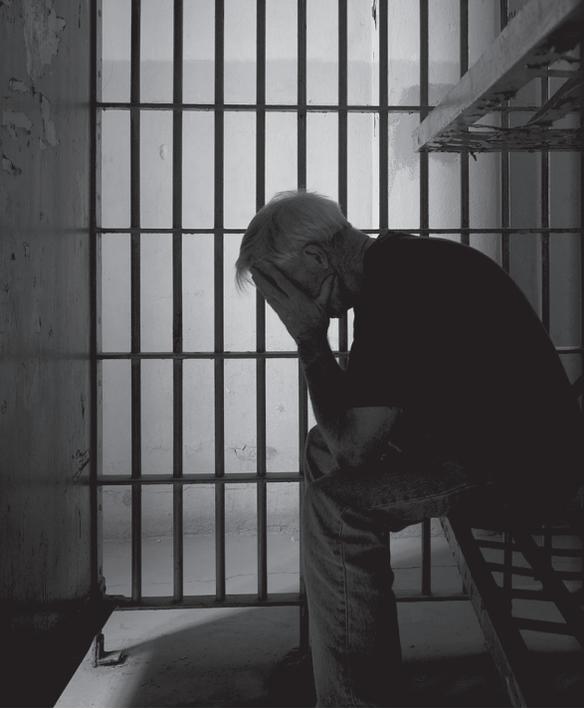
As the current Chair of the Board on Public Safety Standards and Training, I can assure you that the agency continues to do excellent work under the leadership of Director Eriks Gabliks. The management team has implemented, and continues to seek, operational efficiencies but the reductions made by the legislature have gone too deep. The impact of these reductions, with five more positions having been lost on April 1, 2012, has had a devastating impact on the employees of the agency. Equally important the reductions have had an impact on Oregon's law enforcement community. Valuable training programs that were once offered are no longer available and the cost for this training, once offered by the state, has been shifted from a once healthy dedicated fund to local law enforcement agencies who are struggling to keep officers on the street during these challenging economic times.

As we take time to honor and remember our fallen officers in May, I ask that you consider the important role that training plays in making sure that law enforcement officers are not only trained to serve their local communities but also to go home at the end of their shift. According to the National Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation, during the past ten years, 1,794 officers have died in the line of duty. Over the same time period, 59,069 assaults against law enforcement officers have taken place each year which has resulted in more than 16,000 injuries.

As we look toward the next session of the Oregon Legislative Assembly, I encourage you to contact your state legislator and let them know the impacts budget reductions have had on DPSST and your community.



City Streets Scenario



Medical Marijuana
Training Funding
Eyewitness ID
Veteran's Reintegration

Sentencing Reform

2

Public Safety Transformation that works for Oregonians

Embracing change that preserves justice and safety for all Oregonians

By Eric Nisley

President, Oregon District Attorney's Association

Wasco County District Attorney

*Trans·for·ma·tion, (trans·fer·mey·shuhn), noun:
change in form, appearance, nature, or character.*

Commission on Public Safety: a seven-member committee formed by Executive Order of the Governor to collect, review, and evaluate arrest, conviction, sentencing and recidivism data in order to develop recommendations for comprehensive sentencing reform. The Commission will also evaluate the costs of Oregon's current sentencing policy.

What do these two things have in common and why should we, as public safety professionals, care about them? When he came into office in 2010, Governor Kitzhaber pledged to transform the three major silos of government, those which command the vast majority of precious state revenue: education, health care/human services, and public safety. In both the 2011 and 2012 legislative sessions, the Governor and legislature took bold steps to transform health care and education. Public safety now will become the focus of these transformation efforts.

In its December, 2011 report, the Commission on Public

Safety, headed by Chief Justice Paul DeMuniz, made findings on the growth and cost of corrections, crime rates, justice reinvestment and evidence-based decision making. The report's recommendations included the expansion and continuation of the Commission for the purpose of developing a new sentencing guidelines structure, one which "could incorporate the intent underlying the mandatory minimum sentencing initiatives, the principles of the 1989 sentencing guidelines, and the advances in the science of recidivism reduction..." This is poised to be the most substantive change to Oregon's sentencing policy in nearly 20 years. The narrow scope of these recommendations should concern public safety professionals. ODAA believes that all of the cost-drivers in public safety should be taken into consideration and that the charge of a new Commission must be broadened to develop the most comprehensive picture of public safety.

In our joint letter to the Governor, the Chiefs of Police, District Attorneys and Sheriffs fully endorsed the report's recommendation to expand the Commission to include all of the public safety stakeholders. It is important to have practitioners at the decision-making table. We asked for the inclusion of a member chosen by each of our organizations, a defense attorney, a community corrections director, and a victims' representative, in addition to the four legislators, business member, Governor's representative and the

Chief Justice. Only when all of the people entrusted with the public's safety and those most intimately involved in the criminal justice system are heard will the Commission's conclusions be respected. However, we also stated that a review of Oregon's public safety system is something we welcome.

While tight budgets, shrinking revenues and harsher sentencing policies have driven other states to explore reform, Oregon has already implemented many of the changes made recently by Arkansas, Texas and Kansas. Oregonians are safer now than at any time in the last 40 years. Specialty and alternative courts are expanding. We incarcerate a mere 23% of convicted felons, maintaining the other 77% in the community. These are the kinds of results that have been lauded by the Pew Center on the States, a national

organization that works to advance public interest state policies. Representatives from Pew came to Oregon at the Governor's request in February to talk about the potential for sentencing reform here and the resources in staffing and research that they could bring. We emphasized the need to maintain a balanced, statewide public safety infrastructure, one that recognizes the interdependence of all the services. Open courts, stable funding for the Oregon State Police, appropriate funding for community corrections, drug and mental health courts, and prioritization at the state and county levels for adequate funding for law enforcement and prosecution are all vital to continuing Oregon's public safety success story.

You'll hear a lot about the goal of reducing recidivism from the Commission in the next year. We absolutely agree that reducing recidivism is of great importance, although the ultimate goal of the criminal justice system is to achieve justice. The Oregon Constitution sets out the guidelines for criminal law and the District Attorneys believe it reflects a more complete

vision. The four guiding principles are: the protection of society, personal responsibility, accountability for one's actions and reformation. Oregonians deserve to feel safe in their communities. Victims deserve that their offenders will be held accountable. Offenders deserve the opportunity to reform. If the Commission on Public Safety uses the Constitution's guidelines as the foundation for their review of all policies, public safety

professionals' expectations could also be met--that any proposed changes will continue to reduce crime rates and recidivism, and serve both justice and the public's expectations.

The Commission on Public Safety will surely bring a legislative proposal for the purpose of addressing cost-containment in the public safety sector in 2013. We have encouraged it to evaluate the

cost of all programming, the cost of crime to victims and society, and the costs of all the state-budgeted public safety agencies to develop the most effective and seamless public safety system. We especially encourage our members, you and your members and the entire law enforcement and public safety communities to pay close attention to the work of the Commission. Talk to your colleagues and the public about the importance of good public safety policy. Talk about things that are succeeding and things that could be done better. Share this information with your public safety partners. Together we can help the Commission and continue our success, creating the safest Oregon possible.

To read the Commission's recommendations, please follow this link and scroll down to the December 30 final report: <http://www.oregon.gov/CJC/CommPubSaf.shtml>

To learn more about ODAA and to find our response to the prison forecasts (under the Issues tab), please follow this link: <http://odaa.oregon.gov/index.htm>

Only when all of the people entrusted with the public's safety and those most intimately involved in the criminal justice system are heard will the Commission's conclusions be respected.



Medical Marijuana
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MARIJUANA- OREGON'S DEBACLE

By Chief Randy Schoen, Sutherlin Police Dept. and Chief Tim George, Medford Police Dept.

In 1998 many Oregon voters approved the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program through a state ballot initiative and believed, because of misleading campaign ads that it was for a small percentage of people who were sick and dying. Now 12 years later, as of April 1, 2012, there are over 55,000 marijuana cardholders of which more than 52,597 or 90% of those cards have been issued for chronic pain and 35% of the cards were issued by one doctor and an additional 59% by ten doctors.¹

The Oregon Medical Marijuana Act was established by Oregon Ballot Measure 67, in 1998, passing with 54.6% support. It modified state law to allow the cultivation, possession, and use of marijuana by recommendation for patients with certain medical conditions. The Act does not affect federal law, which still prohibits the cultivation and possession of marijuana.

A registry identification cardholder or the designated primary caregiver of the cardholder may possess up to six mature marijuana plants, 18 immature plants, and 24 ounces of usable marijuana. Another one of the loopholes in the Oregon law is that there is no designated maximum number of patients for which caregivers can grow marijuana. Below is a look at the top 5 caregivers with multiple patients revealing the amount of usable marijuana they may legally have in their possession at any given time based upon the number of registered cardholders they reportedly serve.²

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 58 # of patients | 87 lbs of Marijuana | 4. 18 # of patients | 27 lbs of Marijuana |
| 2. 25 # of patients | 37.5 lbs of Marijuana | 5. 17 # of patients | 25.5 lbs of Marijuana |
| 3. 20 # of patients | 30 lbs of Marijuana | | |

A person authorized to produce marijuana at a marijuana grow site may produce marijuana for no more than four registry identification cardholders or designated primary caregivers concurrently. In essence, one grower could have on their property 24 mature plants, 108 immature plants, 144 ounces or 6 lbs of marijuana in their possession. Currently there are 9,516 marijuana grow sites in Oregon that have more than one cardholder application linked to the site. Below is a look at the top 5 multiple patient grow sites.³

1. 60 cardholder applications
90 lbs and 1440 plants
2. 51 cardholder applications
76.5 lbs and 1224 plants
3. 34 cardholder applications
51 lbs and 816 plants
4. 30 cardholder applications
45 lbs and 720 plants
5. 23 cardholder applications
34.5 lbs and 552 plants

Impacts to the Environment from Grow Operations

The impacts to Oregon communities have been overwhelming because of the misuse of the program, according to Sgt. John Koch of Washington County Sheriff’s Office, noting that, “the law did not define any boundaries on where this marijuana could be grown, other than it cannot be visible to the public.

Therefore, in communities across Oregon, innocent neighbors have cardholders, caregivers, and marijuana site growers who are growing a federally illegal drug in their backyards, homes, apartments, attics, closets, bedrooms, garages, basements, out buildings, and land lots all providing easy access for burglars, children, and animals.”⁴

An official with Network Environmental Systems indicates that, “indoor marijuana grow operations have caused significant structural, environmental, and electrical systems damage in the homes that they have been found in, not to mention the chemical residues which remain as a hidden health hazard for future occupants. Marijuana Grow Houses present serious hazards to law enforcement personnel. A number of officers have become ill and been electrocuted dismantling indoor marijuana grows. Studies conducted in Canada and the U.S. demonstrate specialized training is needed to safely take down grow house operations.”⁵

More and more legislators are recognizing the growing abuses within Oregon’s Medical Marijuana Program and the need to address these issues through thoughtful and meaningful legislation.

Impacts to the Treatment Industry

Since the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program was initiated in 1998, the Oregon Health Authority statistics have revealed an increase in marijuana addiction and treatment rates in the State over a ten year period of time. Marijuana addiction and treatment rates in comparison to methamphetamine, heroin, prescription drugs, and cocaine continue to climb above all other abused drugs in the state with marijuana climbing from 14.4% in 2000 to 17.33% in 2010, compared to Methamphetamine at 15.34% to 14.18%, Heroin at 11.17% to 9.04%, and Cocaine at 3.34% to 1.61% in the same time period.⁶

Impacts to Children

Sgt. John Koch of the Westside Interagency Narcotics Team of the Washington County Sheriff’s Office notes that “a common claim is ‘drugs are a victimless crime. In dealing with drugs and drug abuse at any level, it

is clear this is not true. The most important victims are the children. Often the drugs and chemicals are left in reach of kids residing in many of these homes and as with any drug use, homes frequently have parents lying around ‘stoned,’ leaving kids to fend for themselves. Children’s respirations are faster than adults, thus they potentially take in more of this secondhand smoke, affecting

their developing bodies. There are no regulations in the Oregon Law restricting the use of this substance around children.”⁷

Cardholders are exempt to child endangerment laws when exposing their children to second hand marijuana smoke and marijuana being advertised as medicine is sending the message that marijuana is safe to use, resulting in significant increased use by our youth.

CONCLUSION

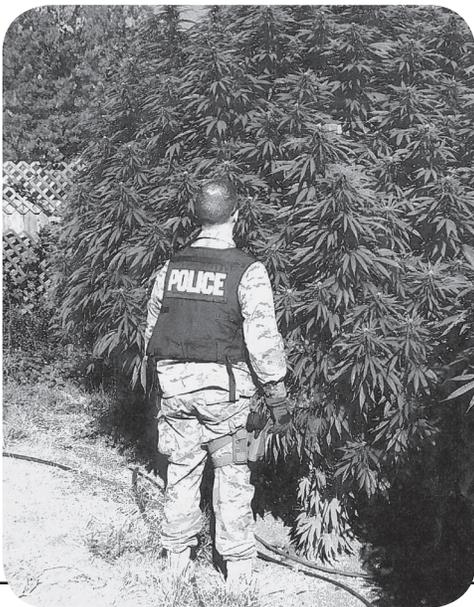
Marijuana is a Schedule 1 drug, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), meaning it has a high abuse potential and no recognized medical value. Marijuana advocates have tried to circumvent the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through voter ballot initiatives and legislative ballots. What medicine have voters ever voted for? What medicine have citizens ever smoked? What medicine have citizens grown in their backyard without any controls, dosage amounts, and safe delivery methods?

Oregon's Law Enforcement agencies helped draft and support House Bill 3202 that sought to treat Oregon's Marijuana program similarly to other Schedule II drugs in the following ways:

- Reducing the number of plants that could be grown at any one location
- Reduce the amount a person could possess
- Require physicians to provide ongoing care and recommendations on dosage and frequency of use along with a warning on the hazards and potential side effects
- Prohibit felons with drug convictions from becoming care providers or growers
- Require the Department of Human Services DHS to notify law enforcement of authorized grow locations
- Allow grow site inspections by law enforcement to ensure compliance of State regulations

More and more legislators are recognizing the growing abuses within Oregon's Medical Marijuana Program and the need to address these issues through thoughtful and meaningful legislation. Even a number of medical

marijuana proponents are concerned that abuses within the program have the potential to destroy legitimate marijuana use within the Oregon Medical Marijuana Act. Hopefully, a cooperative



approach to addressing abuses will successfully reduce negative impacts to all Oregonians in the following areas:

- **HEALTH HAZARDS** – Marijuana can cause cancer, birth defects, mental illness, traffic accidents, and is a leading cause of all crime and welfare (Voth M.D.).
- **DRUG TREATMENT** – According to NIDA over 60% of people in drug treatment today are there for marijuana use. Oregon's treatment programs are not capable of treating the drug abuse epidemic waiting on the horizon.
- **ECONOMY** – During this economic downturn the demand and need for social services has increased. Medical marijuana is adding to this strain. For every \$1 in tax revenues collected for alcohol and tobacco, the social costs are nearly \$9. Marijuana combines the harms of both and will be worse (CASA-Shoveling Up). Marijuana contributes to the 33% national high school dropout rate with an estimated cost of over \$470 billion dollars (SAMSHA).
- **COMMUNITY LIVABILITY** – Neighborhoods with grow sites experience increases in vehicular traffic, criminal activity and obnoxious odors. Property owners near active grow sites express concerns for neighborhood safety and decreased property values.
- **DRUGGED DRIVING** – Driving while under the influence of drugs is on the increase. A recent study indicated that 20% of all vehicle accidents are attributed to drugged driving (stopdruggeddriving.com).
- **GATEWAY DRUG** – Oregon's Drug Task Forces will tell you that it is rare to serve a search warrant for cocaine, methamphetamine or heroin and not find marijuana on site. Drug Court graduates frequently testify that marijuana was the drug that led them to other addictions and some will testify about their addictions to marijuana. It is another drug, and needs to be treated as one.

More marijuana is being produced in Oregon than cardholders can consume. The demand for Oregon marijuana is increasing and there are no indications

that this will change anytime soon. Oregon is experiencing a flood of convicted felons from around the west moving here to become approved growers and care providers. Increased cultivation will be supported by a greater number of criminal groups and independent growers relocating to Oregon.

Here is how you can help

1. Gather local drug and related crime statistics and share them with your community.
2. Consult with medical experts, school officials, court officials, and treatment providers to encourage them to contact local decision makers and their legislators.
3. Work with local government to pass ordinances and resolutions to support medical marijuana reforms.
4. Contact your legislators and be willing to testify locally and in Salem.

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Medical Marijuana

Eyewitness ID
Sentencing Reform
Training Funding
Veteran's Reintegration

Taking wrongful convictions seriously...a thoughtful approach

by Chief John Teague, Dallas

The members of Oregon's law enforcement and prosecution communities are committed to obtaining justice for crime victims and to holding offenders accountable by using the most reliable, efficient, and appropriate methods of investigation. As a result, we regularly examine our policies and procedures for needed improvement and modernization. Presently, we are examining the processes, procedures, and policies surrounding eyewitness identification.

In 1999, the U.S. Department of Justice (US DOJ) produced *Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement*. The Northampton, Massachusetts Police Department participated in the technical working group that drafted the document, and the department subsequently pioneered a policy to ensure that the agency's eyewitness identifications were reliable. In the intervening decade, other agencies and researchers have given significant attention to methods of eyewitness identification, and best practices have been developed, which include:

- the “blind” administration of lineups;
- the use of certain, specific instructions to the eyewitnesses;
- the taking of “confidence statements”;
- the use of sequential, not simultaneous, lineups; and
- recording the administration of lineups.

Many jurisdictions have instituted these recommendations, accepting the idea that small changes in process and procedures can significantly enhance the veracity of eyewitness identifications.

One practice of The Innocence Project, a nonprofit organization, is to petition state legislatures with model legislation that contains their preference for the way eyewitness identifications should be conducted. This approach, especially as it is coordinated with other local organization, has sometimes been effective in generating interest in the issue.

Last fall, the OACP drew together a working group from the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police, Oregon State Sheriffs' Association, Oregon District Attorney's Association, Oregon State Police and the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, and others, to develop a model policy for eyewitness identification in the hopes that it can be recommended to its members and other agencies in Oregon. This is an important endeavor for at least two reasons. First of all, research indicates we should review our methods of eyewitness identification and second, we are concerned about enhancing the perception of and the actual veracity of eyewitness identifications. Another especially important reason is that not everything about each of the suggested recommendations is undisputed and we want to avoid legislation that locks agencies into methods that may someday be shown to be counterproductive, unrealistic, inappropriate, or antiquated.

The states of Texas and New Jersey passed legislation requiring agencies to adopt the recommendations bulleted above and others. Other states have provided—but not mandated—model policies. Virginia, for example, has a model policy, and a Rhode Island task force made recommendations for policies and procedures. But whether legislated or recommended, many state and local jurisdictions have instituted changes to their agencies' eyewitness identification policies or are looking to do so. Oregon is among them.

The current eyewitness identification working group demonstrates the Oregon public safety community's efforts to employ the most reliable, efficient, and appropriate methods of investigation—and the ongoing evaluation of those methods. By the time this article is published, the group should have concluded its work and released a model policy; however, if the legislature addresses eyewitness identification, we anticipate working collaboratively with the legislators and others to promote methods of eyewitness identification that ensure justice both for victims and for the accused.

Many jurisdictions have instituted these recommendations, accepting the idea that small changes in process and procedures can significantly enhance the veracity of eyewitness identifications.



By Élan Lambert, Special Projects Officer, Oregon National Guard J9/JTAP Reintegration Team

Oregon has deployed more than 13,000 troops since the start of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The effects of transitioning back into civilian life from combat can range from minor to severe, depending upon the regional economy, physical and emotional effects of the wars, family/community support and services available.

Common issues in reintegration are employment, education, and health care. More specifically, reintegration includes mental health, veterans' benefits, and family issues such as parenting, relationships, financial concerns, domestic violence, substance abuse, and suicide.

Oregon has the highest rate of deployed National Guard and Reserve units in the country. As soldiers have returned from these wars over the years, some have found themselves dealing with life from a 'changed' perspective. Most will be able to reintegrate back into civilian life without distress, while others deal with the stresses of war, the effects of multiple deployments with long family separations, and reintegration into their communities in a weakened economy.

Multiple deployments can cause excessive stress on many of the veterans and their families, increasing the risk for family conflict, violence, assault, substance abuse and other consequences for veterans and their communities.

Upon their return, veterans may find themselves embroiled in marital, employment or mortgage crises. They may be homeless, dealing with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), or Military Sexual Trauma (MST), and may turn to self-medication. The probability of interaction with law enforcement increases with these stressors.

Law Enforcement Partnerships/Trainings

To assist law enforcement in understanding the issues of returning veterans, trainings are offered through the Oregon National Guard Joint Transition Assistance Program (JTAP) at no cost to the law enforcement agency. To date, we have trained more than 300 law enforcement officers –comprised of field training officers, new police recruits, traffic officers, command staff, and administrative personnel.

Trainings offered range from one hour informational sessions to half day trainings and are facilitated by JTAP personnel who are veterans. Depending upon the length of training, subjects covered can include:

- Overview of Iraq and Afghanistan wars and differences between them and Vietnam War

- Statistics of veterans/service members involved in the criminal justice system
- Military culture and the Warrior experience
- PTSD and Traumatic Brain Injury
- Domestic Violence
- Suicide
- VA Police Services interaction with law enforcement
- Partnering with the Joint Transition Assistance Program (JTAP) Reintegration Team
- VA and community resources

Information presented in these resource trainings is provided as resource material and not an attempt, spoken or implied, to request or suggest changes in law enforcement tactics. Officer safety is first!

Partnerships With Law Enforcement

With the absence of a major active duty military base in Oregon, we rely heavily on community partnerships and service organizations to support service members, veterans and their families. In the six months between Oct 2011 and April 2012, the Reintegration Team had 9,363 interactions with veterans and service members throughout Oregon, including 834 health and welfare checks and 54 suicide interventions. The remaining 8,000 plus contacts were issues of health care, education and employment.

Therefore, the JTAP Reintegration Team is looking to



Élan Lambert is a Vietnam Era veteran, trained crisis counselor, and formerly served as a veterans' advocate, personally working with over 180 veterans in the criminal justice system in Oregon.

partner with law enforcement agencies in two ways:

1. Regionally identify law enforcement officers who can be called by the JTAP Reintegration Specialists to assist them in interventions or welfare checks on the veteran or service member. Some law enforcement departments have provided the Team with officers to assist, who are current members of the Oregon National Guard and can speak soldier-to-soldier or vet-to-vet with a troubled troop.
2. Identify law enforcement officers within departments who are current service members or veterans and can be a resource on veterans' issues to their own law enforcement agencies.

Call On The JTAP Reintegration Team Members In Your Area

The JTAP Reintegration Team is staffed by Reintegration Specialists, who provide guidance and resources to service members and veterans to reintegrate back into their communities, careers, education and families. Assistance is focused in the areas of healthcare, employment and education. The JTAP Reintegration Team consists of 18 personnel geographically dispersed across Oregon, consisting of representatives from the Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force.

If you encounter service members, veterans, or their families who need assistance, please call our 24/7 Reintegration Team Helpline toll free line at 888-688-2264. This Helpline is always answered by one of the military veterans on our team.

The Reintegration Team Managers by area:

Portland/NW Coast:

Don Weber 503-957-6866 donald.w.weber@ng.army.mil

Mid-Valley/Central Oregon

Mark Whitney 503-990-9323 mark.whitney2@ng.army.mil

Eugene/Southern Oregon

Eddie Black 503-737-5968 eddie.black@me.com

Eastern Oregon

Raymond Powers 503-602-5915 raymond.powers@us.army.mil

For More Information or to Schedule A Training, Contact:

Élan Lambert, Special Projects Officer, at 503-584-2270
or email elanlambert1@aol.com

Transportation Safety...

...Partnering to make Oregon fatality free one day at a time

Dr. Linda Fisher-Lewis

Impaired Driving Program Manager

ODOT Transportation Safety Division

Transportation Safety has a vision of safety for all Oregonians and all people who travel on Oregon roadways. It is our hope that one day there will be no fatalities in Oregon. We are one of the top states leading the nation in roadway safety with a reduction in fatal crashes that has not been seen since the early 40's. Consider this, in the 40's there were less vehicle miles traveled each year, a lower population of people, less industry and no interstates.

At transportation Safety we look at traffic fatalities from a few different perspectives and develop a plan to make a positive impact in order to keep everyone on the road safe. There are a lot of partners throughout the state of Oregon that help us accomplish this goal. In 2010 there were a total of 317 fatalities, a reduction of nearly 47% since 1988 (FARS, 2011).

The reduction in fatalities has a direct link to our law enforcement partners that work hard to enforce seat belt laws as well as deter drunk driving. Our campaign for fatal prevention starts with community education, law enforcement saturation patrols and advertising to the dangers of driving impaired. Driving under the influence of alcohol is only responsible for 38% of our fatalities, this means our campaigns and partnerships are working and we are one of the top states leading the way. However, as many of you know, one fatality is too many and a fatality influenced by alcohol is a preventable event.

However, the reduction in fatalities over the years shows how Oregonians can work together to make zero deaths a reality. In 2010, the low fatality rate, which has not been seen in decades, was not the only remarkable improvement. At Transportation Safety, we measure our effectiveness in part based on what we call "fatal free days. In 2010 we had 148 days where no traffic related deaths occurred. In our not too distant past, there were years when we didn't have a single day that was free of a fatality. It is our objective to increase the number of days each year where no family has to receive the horrible news that a loved one is killed due to a traffic related crash or incident. Imagine a future when we can begin to talk about "fatal free weeks" instead of just "fatal free days".

Oregon is also leading the battle from a legislative front. Two Ignition Interlock Device (IID) Bills have been in the forefront of the 2011 and 2012 legislative sessions. HB 3075 is one of the most prolific impaired driving prevention bills since 2000. This bill assures that everyone arrested for drunk driving will be required to use an IID. In 2012, HB 4017A requires the worst offenders, the most dangerous drivers to use an IID for 5 years upon reinstatement of their license.

Through the work of our partnering law enforcement agencies, education, advertising and legislative changes, we expect to start counting fatal free days, weeks and months very soon in Oregon. It is through partnerships we are able to make a change one day at a time. Drive Sober...the way to go!



Imagine a future when we can begin to talk about "fatal free weeks" instead of just "fatal free days".

ZERO, NONE & SORRY...

answers that apply 365 days a year

*Excerpts from “Drink, Drive and Have an Unhappy Holiday”
published in the Eugene Register Guard*

by Hugh Duvall.

Zero.

It's the answer to the question, What is the level of tolerance in Oregon's driving under the influence of intoxicants laws?

It doesn't matter if it's alcohol, drugs or a combination of both. If any one of your mental or physical abilities is negatively affected to a noticeable degree, you're guilty of DUII.

Yeah. It's that strict. It doesn't matter if your blood alcohol content is 0.06 percent, 0.07 percent or the level of presumptive impairment, 0.08 percent. The officer stopping you will not be persuaded by: "But, I'm almost home," or "I'm all right to drive."

Go ahead, make your best pitch. You never know. The officer, perhaps delirious with holiday spirit, might let you continue home on the same roads on which families are out viewing Christmas lights. But realistically, the chance of persuading the officer is likely, once again, zero.

None.

That's the answer to the question, What kind of occupational driving privileges does Oregon give to those administratively suspended for blowing 0.08 percent or above, or refusing to provide a breath or urine sample?

Each administrative DUII suspension has a "blackout period" where absolutely no driving is allowed. That period ranges from 30 days to three years, depending on the person's record. And, once the person becomes eligible for an occupational license, it is extremely restricted.

Allowance to pick up the kids from school? None. Take grandma to the doctor? None. Buy groceries? None.

These administrative suspensions affect most people accused of DUII, even if they are never convicted. That's right. Even if they don't get convicted. It's an administrative action. What kind of a jury trial do you get before that happens? None. If you request it in time, you get a hearing before an administrative law judge. Statewide, chances of winning such a hearing are roughly 15 percent.

Sadly, this means the answer to the question, "What are the chances I will be able to save my job?" may be: none.

These harsh administrative laws affect everyone, even those folks with clean records who are eligible to enter into the DUII Diversion program. Even the middle-aged guy with a crystal-clean driving record, the guy with a mortgage and three kids (one in college), the guy who needs to drive to maintain his job. This can be his holiday memory too, a Christmas nightmare.

Sorry.

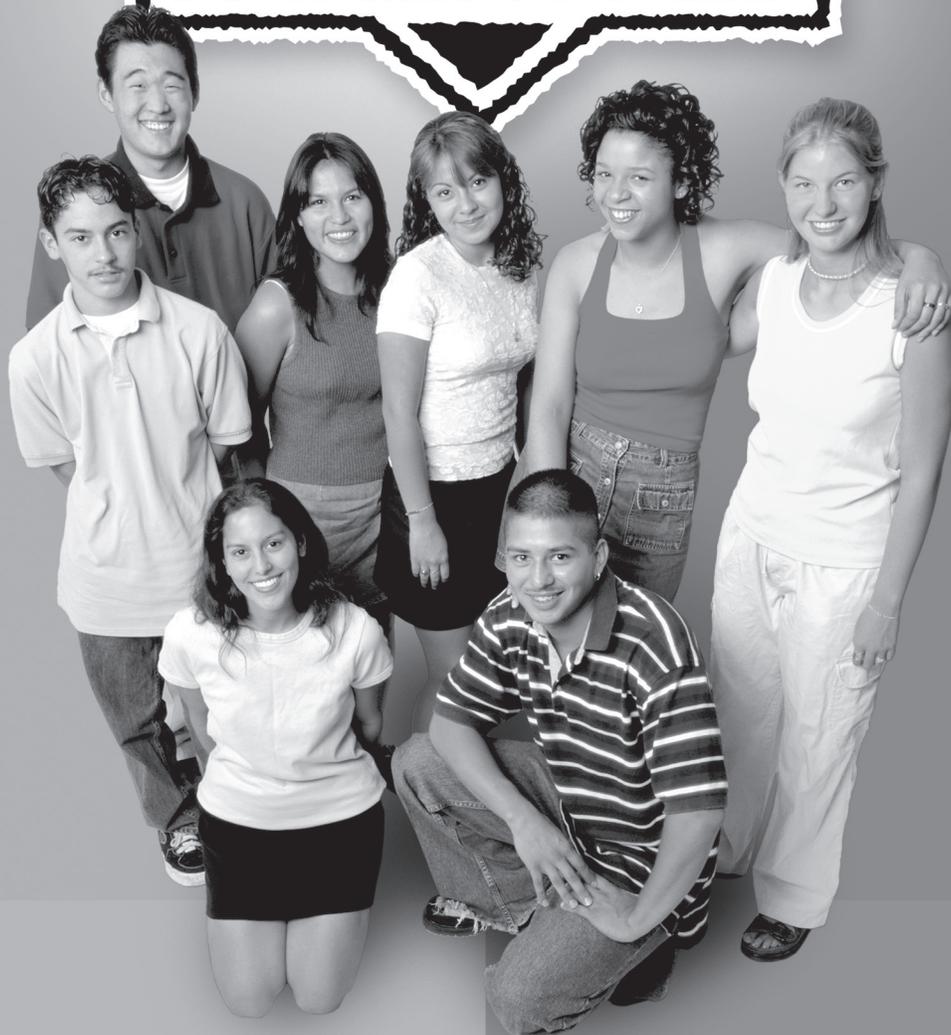
The answer to: What do you mean my driver's license will be permanently revoked?

A third conviction for DUII in Oregon now results in a permanent revocation of the person's driving privileges. Can I get any kind of a hardship waiver? Sorry. But the first two were 20 years ago! Sorry. It's the equivalent of the driver's license death penalty.

A person can try to get privileges back after 10 years, but no driving whatsoever is allowed in the interim. And, the court doesn't have to reinstate the privileges even then. The burden is on the driver to prove he or she deserves them back.

And a third conviction within 10 years is a felony.

Of course, all of this pales with the consequences of an impaired driver causing an accident resulting in injury or death.



Where can you turn when you suspect your son or daughter is experimenting with drugs? Too many parents go on suspecting because they don't feel they have anywhere to turn for help. They go on suspecting until a child's drug use results in destroyed relationships, school failure, arrests and eventually...a broken life.

Parent Aid is a free, quick, accurate and confidential urinalysis drug-testing program designed to help parents identify drug abuse problems in their kids before disaster strikes. Law Enforcement professionals will test your child for drug use in a strictly confidential way and will refer you to help if a problem is discovered.

**To find a participating Parent Aid agency near you,
contact the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police at 800-784-2867.**

Common Questions:

How do I know if my son or daughter is using drugs?

If you suspect your child may be using drugs but you aren't sure. Look for some of the warning signals. They may be your first clues to a drug problem.

- Deterioration in school performance
- Secrecy
- Attitude Changes
- Behavior problems
- High-risk behavior such as stealing
- Extreme mood swings (watch for depression)
- Sexual promiscuity
- Withdrawal from family activities
- Changes in friends
- Changes in eating habits
- Changes in sleep patterns
- Difficulty waking adolescent
- Peculiar odors on clothing
- Missing alcohol or money around home
- Slurred speech
- Appearing spaced-out
- Dilated pupils
- Presence of drug paraphernalia (pipes, pill boxes, straws, spoons, cigarette papers etc...)
- Clothing depicting drug themes

What is the first step?

Call the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police offices at 800-784-2867 in order to identify the nearest participating agency to your location. Once you receive contact information for the agency, simply call the contact and set up a time to bring your child in for a test. Your questions regarding the Parent Aid program or about drug abuse are welcome.

What should I expect?

The test takes about 5-8 minutes at the police department in complete confidence. A police officer (test certified) will provide a consent for you and your child to sign. This form assures you of confidentiality. Next, your child will be given a Test cup in which to provide a small sample of urine. The officer will then take the cup and begin the testing procedure. In just minutes the results will appear on the outside of the cup.

Can drug tests be beaten?

“Parent Aid” virtually eliminates the possibility that someone will “Trick” the drug test (adulteration) by utilizing a special component of the test designed to expose attempts to influence the results.

What if the test result is positive?

When test results are positive, every effort is made to provide the parent and child with information regarding drug treatment programs and other community based support services available to them.