

City of Portland
Police Accountability Commission
Outline – Broader System

Contents

Introduction..... 2

A. The Oversight Board and City Government..... 2

A1. General Relationship with other parts of City government..... 2

A2. Impact of Oversight Board implementation on City advisory entities 3

A3. Impact of Oversight Board implementation on City staff entities 4

B. Relationship with County Government 5

B1. Policy Coordination and Subject Matter Expertise 6

B2. District Attorney 6

B3. Exchange of Information With / About Other Law Enforcement Agencies... 6

B4. Other County Relationships 6

C. Relationship with State Government 7

C1. Obligation to Follow State Law..... 7

C2. Policy Coordination and Subject Matter Expertise 7

C3. Exchange of Information With / About Other Law Enforcement Agencies... 7

C4. Support of state court consideration of cases involving officers or incidents
 subject to complaint 7

D. Relationship with Federal Government 9

D1. Obligation to Follow Federal Law..... 9

D2. Policy Coordination and Subject Matter Expertise..... 9

E. Relationship with Other Oversight Entities 9

Reference Information..... 10

Introduction

- The Board is bound by all relevant law, etc.
- The Board shall make clear in its discussions with any level of government that it is representing its own views, and not serving as a representative of the City Government.

Commented [PAC1]: Staff Note: This section to be re-written by co-chairs prior to fifth meeting of sub-committee.

A. The Oversight Board and City Government

A1. General Relationship with other parts of City government

- A. The oversight board will be a part of City government, subject to all laws, rules, and policies which affect City government generally, including the City Charter, City Code, and administrative rules such as Human Resources policy.
- B. The oversight board will supervise an independent bureau as part of its Charter-mandated “independent judgment”, which includes non-interference in its required duties and roles from other parts of City government.¹ The Director will be a “Bureau Director” as defined by the Charter.²
- C. The board will develop working relationships with other parts of City government to ensure its ability to participate in relevant City processes related to the tasks required of the oversight board by law or regulation. These include the Portland Police Bureau, Mayor, City Council, Bureau of Human Resources, City Attorney’s Office, and Office of Government Relations.³

Commented [PAC2]: These six are specifically listed in previously-approved Areas of Agreement documents.

¹ Cite Charter “independent judgment,” PAC definitions, and Council Resolution with Scope of Work (37548?) as it pertains to non-interference.

² Cite Charter.

³ From Areas of Agreement on Structural oversight:

The Office of Government Relations shall consult directly with the Board as part of its development of the City’s legislative agenda, in a manner equivalent to any top-level administrative division of the City government.

The Bureau of Human Resources shall reserve, during negotiations with collective

A2. Impact of Oversight Board implementation on City advisory entities

- A. Many of the current advisory groups related to police and policing will not be directly impacted by implementation of the oversight board.⁴ These include the Coalition of Advisory Groups (CAG) and the Community and Culturally Specific Advisory Councils (CCSACs) that are members of the CAG, as well as the Precinct Councils and the Police Equity Advisory Council.
- B. The City has already determined that two of the remaining advisory groups related to police and policing, the Police Accountability Commission itself and the Citizen Review Committee, will sunset as part of oversight board implementation.⁵
- C. To eliminate confusion for the public due to several advisory entities making policy recommendations, the Police Bureauwide Advisory Committee (PBAC) shall be maintained as a PPB budget advisory committee.
- D. To provide them with increased independence as well as access to the Board's investigatory and analytical resources, to avoid confusion from the public, and to be an efficient use of City resources in support of volunteers, groups that advise the City on policy related to police and policing, as well as committees whose primary focus is police oversight, will be incorporated into the oversight board. These include the Training Advisory Council, the

bargaining units representing PPB sworn officers and their supervisors, at least two seats for representatives chosen by the Board. The City Attorney shall consult with the Oversight Board during the collective bargaining process and inform the Board as soon as practicable regarding any potential changes to the police contract(s). The Board's ability to make recommendations shall include proposals for the collective bargaining contracts.

⁴ The PAC found 18 groups related to police and policing in the City of Portland, including one listed as active on City websites, but which media reporting indicates has disbanded (the Alliance for Safer Communities), and additional three (Precinct Councils) mentioned as active but with no other information. 11 of the 18, including the 4 listed in the preceding sentence, are reflected in this sub-section as not being directly impacted by oversight board implementation.

⁵ The CRC will sunset on a schedule to be defined in the PAC-proposed Transition Plan.

Commented [PAC3]: Staff note: A-D from Co-Chair KC's version. E from Commissioner Debbie's version. Remaining portion of Commissioner Debbie's text down below in "Reference Information".

Portland Committee on Community-Engaged Policing, the Focused Intervention Team Community Oversight Group, and the Behavioral Health Unit Advisory Committee. Advisory groups being incorporated into the oversight board shall be maintained as distinct sub-committees of the oversight board for at least 2 years.

- E. Members of groups being incorporated into the new oversight board, as well as of the PBAC, shall be guaranteed an appointment as a board alternate during the transition period if they meet board eligibility requirements. These volunteers may also apply and be considered for oversight board membership. Whether board members or alternates, volunteers who were previously a member of an advisory group that is incorporated into the oversight board shall be assigned as full members of the oversight board sub-committee that is a successor to the incorporated group.
- F. ~~Ideally, representatives from~~ The oversight board will meet with remaining volunteer bodies related to policing ~~would meet~~ periodically, ~~(every two or three months)~~ with the oversight board in meetings open to the public, to discuss policy issues that have emerged in their respective committees. The oversight board may create ~~re may be~~ opportunities ~~for them~~ to form joint study committees to research those issues and develop joint recommendations.

G. Prior to establishing any new advisory groups related to police or policing, the Mayor and/or City Council shall discuss this with the oversight board and give sufficient time for a response to the proposal.

A3. Impact of Oversight Board implementation on City staff entities

A. PPB Internal Affairs

- i. The oversight board will investigate most complaint types which currently are handled by PPB Internal Affairs.⁶
- ii. The only complaint types which currently go to PPB Internal Affairs that would not go to the oversight board are complaints filed by

⁶ Cite Officer Accountability.

Commented [PAC 06-084]: Flagged for further discussion (Debbie)

Staff Note: Drafting group will be needing to revisit and adapt (and incorporate multiple versions) before Tuesday 06-13 group.

Commented [PAC 06-085R4]: Commissioner comment (Debbie): TAC and FITCOG in particular work closely with police (Training Division and FIT respectively), not sure of the merit of incorporating that into oversight board.

Commented [PAC 06-086R4]: Co-chair comment (KC): In addition to efficiency argument, consolidation supports simplicity, so that the public knows where to go.

Commented [PAC 06-087R4]: FLAGGED FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION (on 06-13 sub-committee meeting)

Commented [PAC8R4]: Staff Note: As per Officer Accountability, the oversight board will work closely with the Training Division.

officers, about conduct not affecting any community member, where the complainant officer does not choose to have the board investigate. For these cases, this work shall be transferred to Bureau of Human Resources (or equivalent agency within City government, but outside of both PPB and the oversight board).⁷

iii. Internal Affairs shall sunset following the creation of the board and conclusion of its work addressing complaints received prior to the oversight board's full implementation.⁸

The Board will take over a large majority of the investigations that Internal Affairs currently conducts except for cases that do not impact community members at all or cases involving Officers who do not explicitly wish to have the Board investigate their complaint.

IA may continue to operate following the creation of the board at a smaller capacity to continue taking on these cases if necessary. However, if possible this work shall be transferred to the Bureau of Human Resources (or equivalent agency) and IA will sunset following the creation of the board.

B. Other PPB

- i. The oversight board and bureau will maintain a working relationship with the PPB Professional Standards Division, including staff working on the Employment Information System (EIS). This relationship will be beneficial to the board having access to information necessary to fully consider and investigate complaints.
- ii. To avoid confusion as the oversight board implements a position that may have the same title, the Police Accountability Commission requests that the PPB retitle the position currently titled "Inspector-General," so that the community may be clear as to which position provides independent monitoring.⁹

Commented [PAC9]: Two points previously referenced:
- There's a lot of professional standards division work that isn't in Internal Affairs, and collaboration/communication between Standards and Accountability / oversight board might be helpful to explain
- (From Transition Plan) importance of PRB coordinator role in the immediate post-transition phase.

Commented [PAC10R9]: Staff Note: First part covered here. Second part is (as per co-chairs) better in Transition Plan.

B. Relationship with County Government

Commented [PAC 06-0811]: Staff Note: Question regarding Washington and Clackamas Counties

⁷ Cite Officer Accountability.

⁸ The (draft) Transition Plan includes the exact information on the date the oversight board, rather than Internal Affairs, will start receiving these types of complaints.

⁹ Cite Oversight Staff.

B1. Policy Coordination and Subject Matter Expertise

As per the Areas of Agreement on Structural Oversight:

"The Board may officially endorse legislation/policy ideas and shall have the authority to testify in front of relevant government bodies and communicate its policy positions with employees and elected officials at any level of government."

Commented [PAC12]: Co-chair note: Needs to include "appointed" officials too. GARDEN PLOT for revision to "Structural Oversight" document (and if that document is revised, this would also).

B2. District Attorney

A. Referral of criminal cases

a. Need to collaborate (or to keep information separate, e.g. compelled testimony) with relation to administrative investigations (oversight board) and criminal investigations (county)

B. Enforcement of subpoenas

C. Access to court records and case information

D. DA as an entity to appeal to for public records, confidentiality, etc.

B3. Exchange of Information With / About Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The oversight board and bureau shall maintain a working relationship with the Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington Counties' Sheriff's Offices, as well as each county's corrections agencies, and with oversight groups for these entities. This relationship will be beneficial to the board fulfilling its duties due to police collaborations and joint operations, and police activity with relation to (county-run) jails.

B4. Other County Relationships

A. Medical Examiner's Office (information sharing)

A-B. The oversight board and bureau may seek membership for a representative in the county's Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC), to assist with developing working relationships and exchange information in pursuit of oversight goals and responsibilities.

Commented [PAC 05-3013]: LPSCC Website: <https://www.multco.us/lpsc>

Open question: what should the relationship look like? Consensus around having one but should it report or should it be a member?

C. Relationship with State Government

C1. Obligation to Follow State Law

The oversight board is obligated to follow all applicable state laws and rules, including the Oregon Constitution (and protecting the rights of all parties under the state constitution), collective bargaining agreements (as per the Public Employees Collective Bargaining Act), public records and public meetings law, and as of July 1, 2025, statewide discipline guides.¹⁰

C2. Policy Coordination and Subject Matter Expertise

As per the Areas of Agreement on Structural Oversight:

"The Board may officially endorse legislation/policy ideas and shall have the authority to testify in front of relevant government bodies and communicate its policy positions with employees and elected officials at any level of government."

Commented [PAC14]: Co-chair note: Needs to include "appointed" officials too. GARDEN PLOT for revision to "Structural Oversight" document (and if that document is revised, this would also).

C3. Exchange of Information With / About Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The oversight board and bureau shall maintain a working relationship with the Oregon State Police (OSP), including the State Medical Examiners Office, as well as the Department of Corrections (DOC), and with oversight groups for these entities. This relationship will be beneficial to the board fulfilling its duties due to police collaborations and police activity with relation to (state-run) jails, prisons, and detention centers.

Commented [PAC15]: Staff note: Mirrors county text above.

C4. Support of state court consideration of cases involving officers or incidents subject to complaint

- Need to collaborate, including transferring information (or to keep information separate, e.g. compelled testimony) with relation to administrative investigations (oversight board) and criminal investigations whose appeals are considered in state courts

Commented [PAC16]: Staff Note: Will mirror county text when that is drafted (B2).

¹⁰ The City of Portland's current discipline guide was bargained with the Portland Police Association. The state determined that statewide discipline guides created by the LESC would take effect after the expiration of current bargained discipline guides in each jurisdiction that had bargained one. Portland's collective bargaining agreement with the PPA expires on June 30, 2025.

- Arbitration / Employment Relations Board

Commented [PAC17]: Staff Note: Needs to be expanded/placed into relevant category.

Commented [PAC18R17]: Staff Note: May be helpful to review information about arbitration which the City Attorney's Office presented at PCCEP in March 2023 (link goes to start time of presentation):
<https://www.youtube.com/live/DxNww5oeKM0?feature=share&t=901>

D. Relationship with Federal Government

D1. Obligation to Follow Federal Law

The oversight board and bureau are obligated to follow all federal laws, including the United States Constitution (and protecting the rights of all parties under the US Constitution), and the *USDOJ v. City of Portland Settlement Agreement*. Implementation of the oversight board is obligated to follow the Settlement Agreement, Paragraph 195.¹¹

D2. Policy Coordination and Subject Matter Expertise

As per the Areas of Agreement on Structural Oversight:

"The Board may officially endorse legislation/policy ideas and shall have the authority to testify in front of relevant government bodies and communicate its policy positions with employees and elected officials at any level of government."

Commented [PAC19]: Co-chair note: Needs to include "appointed" officials too. GARDEN PLOT for revision to "Structural Oversight" document (and if that document is revised, this would also).

E. Relationship with Other Oversight Entities

The oversight board should seek to be a model for other jurisdictions that review and adapt their own oversight systems.

The oversight board and bureau shall also maintain a working relationship with oversight entities outside of Portland, to exchange information, best practices, and solutions to barriers faced by entities working on law enforcement oversight.

The oversight board and bureau shall maintain a working relationship with regional, national, and international groups focused on law enforcement oversight, to have access to trainings and conferences that can help the oversight board perform its duties more effectively.

¹¹ Note that as part of this process, any responsibility currently tasked to another volunteer group, if that volunteer group would be incorporated into the oversight board under this document (Section A2), would need to be reassigned to the oversight board as part of the settlement agreement amendment process described in the *USDOJ v. City of Portland Settlement Agreement*, Paragraph 195.

Reference Information

Interactions with the state:

Oregon State police:

Oregon Advocacy Commissions Office

The Oregon Advocacy Commissions Office (OACO) was established to support the statutory work of all four OACs:

- Oregon Commission on Asian & Pacific Islander Affairs (OCAPIA)
- Oregon Commission on Black Affairs (OCBA)
- Oregon Commission on Hispanic Affairs (OCHA)
- Oregon Commission for Women (OCFW)

Oregon State Archives

Oregon State Bar Association

Oregon Commission for the Blind

The Office of the Chief Operating Officer (also known as the DAS Director's Office) manages all executive branch agencies; provides governmental and external communications; conducts economic analysis; and coordinates legislative activities.

Programs included within this division:

- Communications

- Internal Audit
- Legislative Coordination
- Office of Economic Analysis

State Audits Division

Conducts audits to protect public interest

Municipal and local audits

Department of Administrative Services

Doing business with the state

Oregon Council on Court Procedures:

Where do the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure come from and how are they changed? If a particular rule is not effective or has been rendered obsolete by technology, or by practice, how may it be amended? The ORCP are the work product of the Council, and the Council is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the ORCP.

The Council on Court Procedures is the Oregon public body that is most directly involved in creating, reviewing, and amending the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure that govern procedure and practice in all Oregon circuit courts (except for the small claims departments).

Oregon Court of Appeals

Oregon has two appellate courts, the Oregon Supreme Court and the Oregon Court of Appeals. The Oregon Supreme Court is the highest court in the Oregon judicial branch. The court has seven elected justices. They choose one of their own to serve a six-year term as Chief Justice. The only court that may reverse or modify a decision of the Oregon Supreme Court is the United States Supreme Court.

The Oregon Court of Appeals is Oregon's intermediate appellate court created by statute in 1969. With the exception of a limited number of appeals that go directly to the Oregon Supreme Court--most notably death penalty cases, ballot title cases, lawyer discipline matters, and tax court cases--the Court of Appeals receives every appeal or judicial review taken from Oregon's trial courts and administrative agencies.

The Oregon Supreme Court and Court of Appeals are supported by a single records office. The Appellate Court Records office is responsible for processing all documents filed in those courts, calendaring all oral arguments, distributing opinions, and issuing appellate judgments.

Criminal Justice Commission

To improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

The mission of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission is to improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

We do this by:

- Providing a centralized and impartial forum for statewide policy development and planning;
- Developing a long-range public safety plan for Oregon;
- Analyzing capacity and use of state prisons and local jails, implementation of community corrections programs and methods to reduce future criminal conduct;
- Funding and evaluating Oregon drug courts;
- Conducting research;
- Developing fiscal and racial / ethnic impact estimate of crime-related legislation;
- Providing a statistical and data clearinghouse for criminal justice;
- Administering Oregon felony sentencing guidelines; and
- Staffing the Public Safety Task Force and other advisory committees.

Employment Relations Board
Government Ethics Commission
Governor of Oregon
Justice Department of Oregon
Oregon State Legislature
Medical Examiner, state
Psychiatric Security Review Board
Public Defense Services
Public Safety and Standards

Portland Police Bureau Advisory Groups

<https://www.portland.gov/police/advisory-groups>

Police Bureauwide Advisory Committee

This committee advises Bureau leadership on Citywide issues, provides input to staff about budget development, reviews plans on long-term Bureauwide projects, and provides feedback on community priorities. (A number of city bureaus have BACs that advise them on budget and other issues).

Police Equity Advisory Council

This council is charged with holding the Portland Police Bureau accountable for achieving the objectives of the Bureau's Racial Equity Plan.

Coalition of Advisory Groups

The eight groups listed below have seats on the **Coalition of Advisory Groups**. People who are not members of the coalition may attend by invitation only. They say decisions and statements are posted on their website, but there don't seem to be any listed at this time.

According to the PPB website, there are six Community and Culturally Specific Advisory Councils.

- African American Advisory Council
- Alliance for Safer Communities Advisory Council (representing the LGBTQ+ community) (according to a March 2023 article in Willamette Week, this group is on hiatus
<https://www.wweek.com/news/city/2023/03/24/portlands-lgbtq-police-advisory-council-quietly-disbanded-last-year/>)
- Asian and Pacific Islander American Advisory Council
- Latino Advisory Council
- Muslim Advisory Council
- Slavic Advisory Council.

These advisory groups are independent, self-organized bodies whose meetings are not open to the public if the group so-chooses.

There are also two Bureau Operational Advisory Councils:

- Behavioral Health Unit Advisory Committee (Settlement Agreement: Section VI -- Crisis Intervention)
- Training Advisory Council -- The TAC's mission is to provide ongoing advice to the Chief of Police and the Training Division in order to continuously improve training standards, practices and outcomes through the examination of training content, delivery, tactics, policy, equipment and facilities. (Settlement Agreement paragraphs 86 and 87)

These two groups hold public meetings (the BHUAC meetings are open to the public only on occasion, TAC meetings are open to the public) and post their minutes.

Police-Related Committees Housed Outside the Portland Police Bureau

Focused Intervention Team Community Oversight Group

The Police Bureau's Focused Intervention Team is led by a captain, lieutenant, and two sergeants and has 12 officers. The group is responsible for addressing gun violence and the proliferations of weapons in the city. They are advised by a Community Oversight Group, that began work in June 2021 and is responsible for assisting with recommendations to reduce gun violence through prevention,

intervention, and response. <https://www.oregonlive.com/crime/2022/01/portland-police-bureau-new-focused-intervention-team-hits-streets-to-address-gun-violence.html>

Portland Committee on Community-Engaged Policing

PCCEP is a group of 13 community members who are independent from the City and the Portland Police Bureau (PPB). Its work includes independent assessment of the implementation of the DOJ Settlement Agreement and gathering input and exchanging information about PPB policies and practices. Their full committee and subcommittee meetings are open to the public and they encourage community participation. They have the authority to make recommendations to the Police Bureau and City Council with a response from the city required. (Settlement Agreement: Section IX – Community Engagement and Creation of Portland Committee on Community-Engaged Policing)

Citizen Review Committee

The eleven-member committee was created in 2001 to help improve police accountability, promote higher standards of police services, and increase public confidence. Volunteer CRC members are appointed by City Council.

1. From Barriers and Best Practices

“3. Some parts of the current system are duplicative, confusing, and contradictory.

Recommended Findings: Multiple reviewers can recommend findings, and those recommendations sometimes contradict each other.

For example, unofficial recommended findings come from IA or IPR, then go to the commanding officer who makes the official recommended findings. Then the Branch Assistant Chief, the Internal Affairs Captain, and the IPR may choose to recommend findings that are different from the commanding officer (known as **controverting**). If the findings are controverted, or if the findings are sustained, or if the case involves deadly force, the Police Review Board then reviews the investigation and again recommends findings. PRB has no obligation to form a majority opinion, so the PRB may send multiple sets of recommended findings to the Chief. The case may then be appealed to CRC, which makes a majority-opinion recommendation on findings. If the Bureau disagrees with the CRC’s

recommendation, the appeal goes to City Council. With the exception of cases which go to City Council, as provided in City Code, the Police Chief or Commissioner-in-Charge makes the ultimate final decision on findings.”

“7. Burdensome parts of the accountability system disproportionately impact community members who are part of historically excluded groups. Current accountability systems structurally fail to address or even take seriously the impacts of policing on historically excluded groups or the disproportionate level of effort it takes for those community members to participate in the accountability system as they attempt to pursue individual misconduct complaints.”

“9. The current system is governed and protected by several layers of local, state, and federal law and policy, including and especially labor law.
Collective bargaining: The current system is subject to collective bargaining between the City government and the collective bargaining units. Most of the collective bargaining process is not open to the public. No representatives from either the volunteer or staff portions of the current community oversight system are part of collective bargaining processes. What currently exists is the result of many years of collective bargaining by the collective bargaining units.
Law: Current labor laws do not take into consideration the input of the community, but rather favor the police collective bargaining units' input.”

“12. The current civilian accountability system lacks the comprehensive power necessary to be effective at reducing misconduct.
Limitations of Scope: Some complaints have no avenue for resolution outside of private litigation. Importantly, not everyone has the capability to pursue private litigation. The system’s limitations direct some potential complaints to be resolved in civil court, instead of through an administrative system. Civil courts focus on violations of rights, not of policy, and as a result are not the appropriate place for all types of complaints. For example, officer rudeness would not rise to the level of a civil rights violation but should be addressed by the administrative process. This results in some officer misconduct being excused that would not have been excused by a more comprehensive administrative accountability system.”

“15. People who are making decisions about and within the system have a vested interest in the system being upheld.

Investigations: The current system relies on the Portland Police Bureau to investigate itself in most cases for both administrative and criminal allegations. IPR was created in 2002 but didn’t do their first investigation until 2013. IPR can’t compel testimony and is still reliant on police to do so. This demonstrates that the police are still involved in nearly all cases.

Internal Affairs: PPB IA investigations give a tremendous amount of deference to involved officers. PPB officer judgement receives wide latitude from PPB IA investigators. PPB IA Investigations are not rigorous enough, especially when officer statements and physical evidence do not match up.”

“19. Community volunteers who participate in the current system often feel their work is ineffectual because it lacks real authority.

Final decision-making: The final decision-making power is vested in entities other than the Citizen Review Committee, which makes members of that committee often feel their input is not heard when their recommendations are not taken. Community volunteers on the Police Review Board, which also only makes recommendations, are outnumbered by police.

Lack of response and implementation: Policy recommendations from community entities often do not receive a response from decision-makers in a timely fashion. Even when they are responded to, community input is regularly not taken. Public input and testimony from the Citizen Review Committee indicates that volunteers often feel like their work is meaningless because their recommendations are often ignored by the City and the police.”

2. From Access to Information

“B3. The oversight board, with the assistance of legal counsel, shall have the authority to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of evidence. Through legal counsel, the board shall apply to Multnomah County Courthouse (or to the appropriate court) for the enforcement of a subpoena or to impose the penalties for failure to obey a subpoena or order.”

“B6. Any *person* who fails to comply with a subpoena may be subject to contempt proceedings as prescribed by State law; provided that such persons shall not be

required to answer any question or act in violation of rights under the constitutions of the State or of the United States.”

“C4. To the extent allowable under state and federal law, the oversight board shall have direct access to all relevant database networks to which the Bureau subscribes. This includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Regional Justice Information System (RegJIN)
- b. Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)”

3. From Officer Accountability

“B1. Referral of criminal investigations

A. The Board has the authority to refer cases to the District Attorney or other authority for criminal investigation when the incident or allegations indicate possible criminal activity by the officer(s).”

4. From Structural Oversight

“H. Board Proposals Related to Federal/State Law

The Board may officially endorse legislation/policy ideas and shall have the authority to testify in front of relevant government bodies and communicate its policy positions with employees and elected officials at any level of government. The Office of Government Relations shall consult directly with the Board as part of its development of the City’s legislative agenda, in a manner equivalent to any top-level administrative division of the City government.”

5. From Board Membership

“B3(2). Board Members cannot simultaneously be members of any other government-run advisory group related to police or policing.”

“C5. The applications of board applicants shall remain confidential to the extent allowable by law.”

“D6. The Oversight Board shall be empowered to advocate to other governmental entities (including the State of Oregon) for protections for oversight board members.”

6. From Oversight Staff

“B7b-vii. Community engagement includes discussions on how to improve police practices and policy which include soliciting community input.¹² Policy discussion should also include local, state, and federal laws which are not necessarily police bureau policies.”

7. From Reporting and Transparency

(Nothing found in this document.)

¹² From Chicago and Los Angeles County.

Assignments (06-08):

1. Relationship with the County: Seemab, Tirsa
2. Relationship with the State: Cameron, Sophia
3. Relationship with the Federal Government: Tirsa, KC
4. Other City Advisory Groups Related to Police/Policing: Debbie, Sophia, KC
5. Other City Agencies/Units/Staff Entities (including IA): Seemab, Christian