

Keizertimes

SECTION A

OCTOBER 5, 2018

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KEIZERTIMES/Eric A. Howald

"This measure is not only supported by flat-out white supremacists, but it also clearly supports the further criminalization and terrorizing of communities of color," Cindy Rico told members of the Keizer City Council.

Council: 'No' on Measure 105

By ERIC A. HOWALD
Of the Keizertimes

Following an outpouring of testimony asking the Keizer City Council to urge city residents to vote "No" on Measure 105, the members of the council decided to meet the supporters halfway.

With a 6-1 vote on Monday, Oct. 1, and a modification to the text, the council took a stand against Measure 105, which would repeal a state statute prohibiting use of local law enforcement officers to investigate and apprehend individuals whose only violation of the law is they are undocumented. Statutes of its ilk are more commonly called "sanctuary" laws.

"We are protecting those people whose only violation of the law was that they are here undocumented. I think it is important that we as a city take a stand based on the values of the people who elected us," said City Councilor Roland Herrera.

Herrera, Councilor Marlene

Parsons and Mayor Cathy Clark joined forces to put the issue on the council's agenda, something of a rare occurrence in recent years. The original resolution called on all Keizer voters to vote "No" on the measure, but a change to merely opposing the measure — suggested by Councilor Bruce Anderson — likely garnered additional votes from Anderson himself and Councilor Kim Freeman.

"We've heard very clearly tonight that this does affect our residents."

— Laura Reid
City Councilor

Before voting on the resolution, members of the council had to determine whether they could act at all. In 2003, members of the then-council passed a resolution stipulating that future councils could only take a position on state and federal matters when "they affect the City of Keizer residents or city operations, including, but not limited to operations and duties in the areas of land use planning, utility service, law enforcement, local policy and budgetary roles."

The only member of the audience to speak on that



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Kids page
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Measure 105 opposition rallies at council meeting

By ERIC A. HOWALD
Of the Keizertimes

Keizer residents and their allies turned out in force at a Keizer City Council meeting Monday, Oct. 1, to advocate for the council to adopt a resolution urging Keizer voters to oppose Measure 105, a measure on the ballot heading to voters later this month.

Measure 105 would repeal prohibitions against local law enforcement officers inves-

tigating and arresting people solely suspected of being in the United States illegally.

"This measure is not only supported by flat-out white supremacists, but it also clearly supports the further criminalization and terrorizing of communities of color. It would only worsen the racial profiling that already exists and be an absolute abuse of power," said Cindy Rico, a 2015 McNary alum.

The Measure 105 effort gathered more than enough signatures to earn a place on the ballot, but one of the driving forces behind the effort was the Oregonians for Immigration Reform (OFIR). OFIR is recognized as an anti-immigrant hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Center for accepting maintaining "strong ties to anti-immigrant hate groups and white nationalists."

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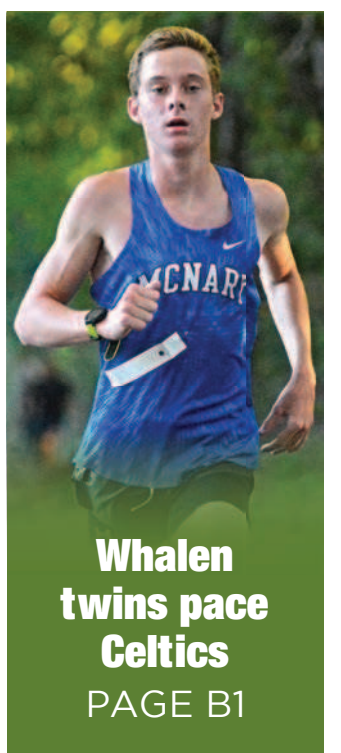
Homecoming royalty
PAGE A2



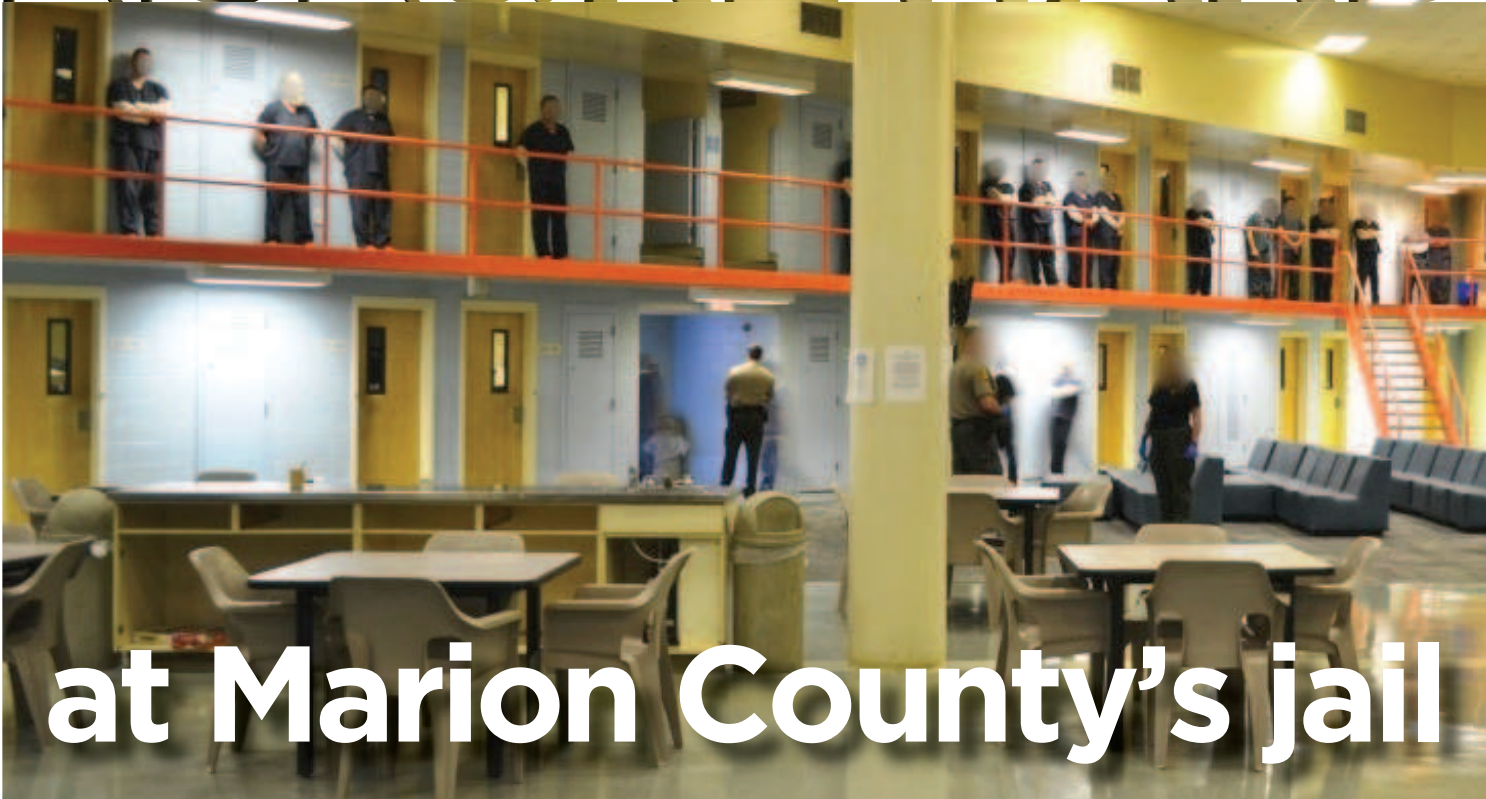
Seniors win powder puff
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Whalen twins pace Celtics
PAGE B1



RISK & REWARD



at Marion County's jail

Risk scores highlight how the accused get booted from jail

By ERIC A. HOWALD
Of the Keizertimes

In recent months, several accused criminals who call Keizer home have been released back into the community on forced release as a result of overcrowding at the Marion County Jail (MCJ).

Some of the accused have taken their regained freedom as license to reoffend, others appear to be adhering to the conditions of their release when jail overcrowding causes them to be released.

When news of the forced releases hits social media, area residents cry foul and suggest that police and courts are not living up to the roles the community have given them. Others call for more primitive forms of capital punishment. Neither position takes into account how such decisions are made or why.

In large part, a risk assessment score, determined by a computer algorithm and based on numerous factors gleaned from other residents of jails and prisons and those under community monitoring, carries the burden of determining who gets released when

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Timing a major factor in how releases work

By ERIC A. HOWALD
Of the Keizertimes

From the moment the police make an arrest to the time the suspect appears in court to face charges, a clock is ticking.

Picture it as a line of dominoes set on end with the first one tipping at the moment of the arrest. The longer the inmate sits in jail, the less likely they are to have a job to return to. That domino falls into the next one, the ability to pay rent. That domino tips into the next, the likelihood of being able to keep one's family, children included, intact. The commanders at the Marion County Jail are trying to stop the dominoes from toppling as soon

as possible.

"Anything more than three days and inmates start losing stabilizing factors fast. Even family starts to disintegrate after three days. When it all goes away, it becomes unsafe for the inmate to return to the community," said Commander Jeff Wood, who oversees community corrections programs for the Marion County Sheriff's Office. "We have to look at who can be managed safely in the community and we don't want to have to wait weeks and weeks until they get back some semblance of normal."

If nights in jail are the stick

Please see TIMING A5



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