

About the Fraternal Order of Police

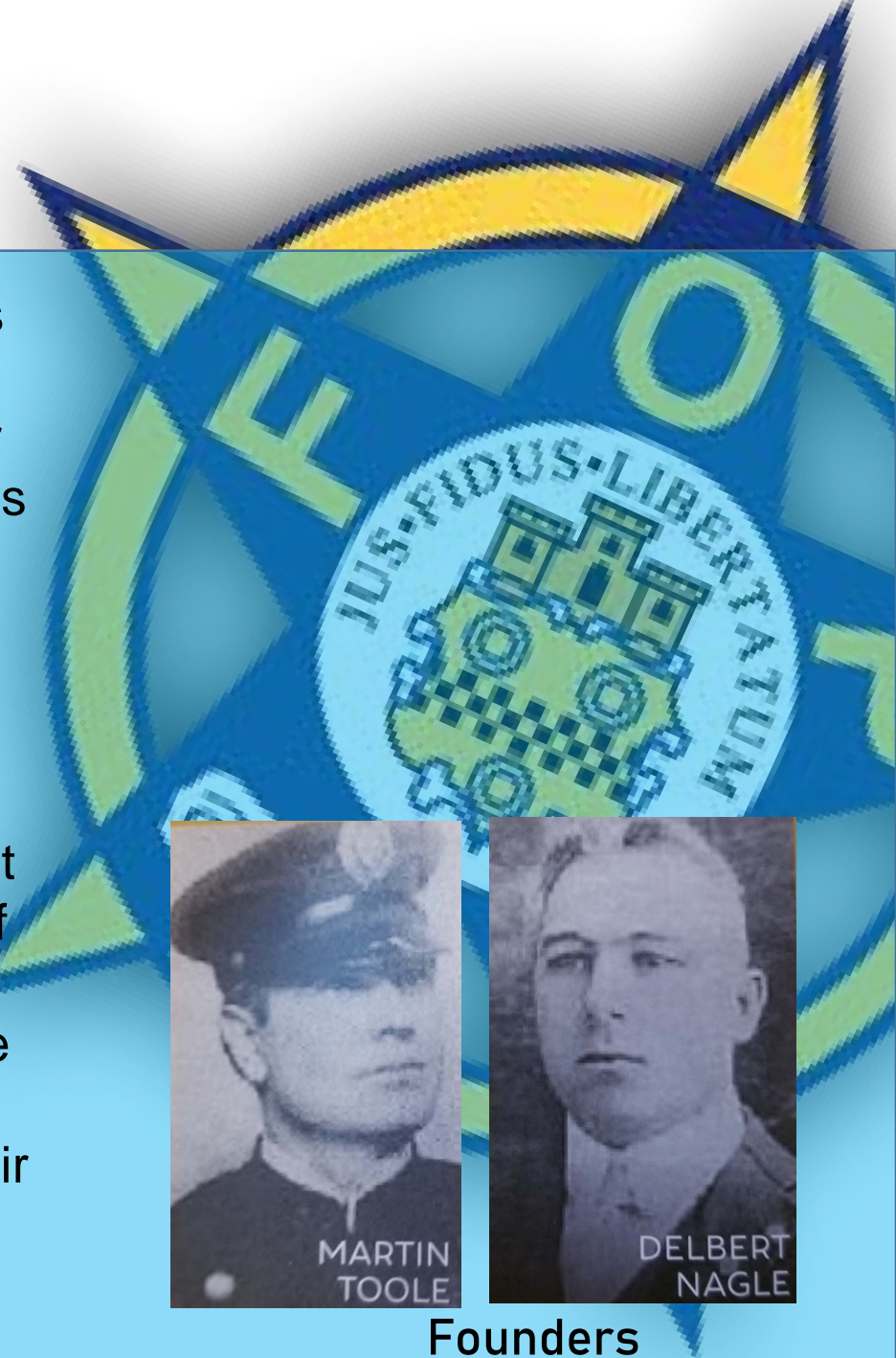
In 1915, the life of a policeman was bleak. In many communities they were forced to work 12 hour days, 365 days a year. Police officers didn't like it, but there was little they could do to change their working conditions. There were no organizations to make their voices heard; no other means to make their grievances known.

This soon changed, thanks to the courage and wisdom of two Pittsburgh patrol officers. Martin Toole and Delbert Nagle knew they must first organize police officers if they were to be successful in making life better for themselves, their fellow police officers, and the industry. They and 21 others "who were willing to take a chance" met on May 14, 1915, and held the first meeting of the Fraternal Order of Police. They formed Fort Pitt Lodge #1.

And so it began, a tradition of police officers representing police officers. The members of the Fraternal Order of Police are proud professionals working on behalf of law enforcement officers, and their communities, from all ranks and levels of government.



Founders



State, Local and Federal Officer Membership by State

State	Lodges	Members	State	Lodges	Members	State	Lodges	Members	State	Lodges	Members
Alabama	62	8084	Kentucky	68	10277	Nevada	7	933	West Virginia	28	2435
Arkansas	40	3077	Louisiana	38	5848	New York	65	15514	Wyoming	7	364
Arizona	38	8828	Massachusetts	22	2324	Ohio	174	23743	Canada	3	897
California	30	16886	Maryland	77	21203	Oklahoma	88	6322	Ireland	105	39275
Colorado	54	7498	Maine	17	393	Oregon	3	897			
Connecticut	17	1815	Michigan	53	6065	Pennsylvania	105	39275			
District of Columbia	2	9199	Minnesota	19	1737	Rhode Island	31	3163			
Delaware	15	2715	Missouri	30	7769	South Carolina	17	3644			
Florida	103	22284	Mississippi	8	183	South Dakota	12	1228			
Georgia	31	4806	Montana	4	229	Tennessee	60	7676			
Hawaii	1	66	North Carolina	50	5290	Texas	44	14530			
Iowa	8	464	North Dakota	7	1056	Utah	43	3987			
Idaho	27	2296	Nebraska	53	3840	Virginia	46	6208			
Illinois	216	33832	New Hampshire	2	39	Vermont	4	266			
Indiana	109	12606	New Jersey	147	12816	Washington	21	2638			
Kansas	34	3774	New Mexico	13	1947	Wisconsin	17	1959			

Membership
as of 7/13/2020

Local Lodges
2,170

Nationwide
Members
354,372

How many Police Officers Are In Oregon?

- As of the 2008 Bureau of Justice Statistics Report
 - 6,695 Sworn Officers in Oregon
 - Municipal Police
 - County Sheriffs Deputies
 - Oregon State Police
-
- 177 Officers per 100,000 residents (3rd Lowest behind WA and UT)

Who is really in charge?

- Chief or Sheriff?
- City Manager (Council form of Govt)
- Mayor (Commissioner form of Govt)
- County Administrator (28 Counties have Commission)*
- County Court (8 Counties have Court)*
- Human Resources
- Insurance Company
- *source: Oregon Blue Book

Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (“DPSST”)

- Controls Statewide Training
- Controls Police Certification
- OAR 259-08-0400 (INADEQUATE)



- Police Policy Committee: Of 16 members only 5 are non management.
 - Refers complaints against agency head back to agency?? (subsection 3)
 - If elected official, MAY refer (subsection 5)
-
- TOP DOWN ACCOUNTABILITY

Brady v. Maryland – U.S. Supreme Court 1963

- The Court held “the suppression by the prosecution of evidence favorable to an accused upon request violates due process where the evidence is material either to guilt or to punishment, irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution.”
- This rule is predicated on the principle that criminal trials must be fair
- As the Court opined “society wins not only when the guilty are convicted but when criminal trials are fair.”
- If the prosecution withholds evidence, the defendant gets a new trial

Giglio v. U.S. – U.S. Supreme Court 1972

- The Court extended the rule in *Brady v. Maryland* to cover testimony offered by the prosecution
- The Court held “[w]hen the reliability of a given witness may well be determinative of guilt or innocence, nondisclosure of evidence affecting credibility falls within” the *Brady* rule
- When the prosecution has evidence which affects the credibility of a witness, they must disclose that to the defendant
- Much of the time that evidence will not be admissible, it still must be disclosed

How are D.A.s using the *Brady/Giglio* rule?

- Prosecutors are placing expediency above their duty to seek justice
- By refusing to call witnesses Prosecutors are saying they would rather win criminal trials than seek a just and fair outcome
- The Constitution does not require prosecutors win their cases more easily, it requires the trial to be fair
- This should include some basic protection for law enforcement officers who have not been proven to be untruthful

Concrete Steps for Accountability

- Should Unelected City Managers have so much control and power over policing
- Should DPSST be given the authority and budget to investigate Chiefs and Sheriffs
- Should DA's be able to exclude police officers as witnesses without judicial review



www.oregonfop.com