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ZONING CONFIRMATION LETTER - RIGHT 2 DREAM TOO

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK TO CITY COUNCIL, PRINT YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AND EMAIL.

NAME (print)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	Email
Barbans Weerth	10 20 NIN 9th # 401 97309	BWEERTH @ hotmail.com
AKERELEN.		
Caura Frithe	1020 NIS ON #1113 77204	my. characteriste and i
VANCY SNYDER	1020 NW 974ANE # 314 Polx 97219	Manay existing on E uno, com
- ROWALD ALEVANDER	1010 NW 9 - Ave # 706 97209	ralexander_ 59 @yAbo-Com
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ClaudiaPiesik	1020 NN 9th Afre. #313 97209	Claudia Piesek
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- WADE AVANNER	333 NW 4 AVE # 1011 PDX OF 97209	HAHANOW.org
MAnthony Jensen	256 SE Stark	anthomysensen 199203 gmzil
- Julie young	1001 NW Lovejoy St. # 410	juliesy (a me.com
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NAME (print)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	Email
Phiampia Elias	1001 1999 NW Love jag St # 411	Phiamma @qmail.com 4healthofit @qmail.com
Kenneth Thrasher	1001 NW Lovejoy ST #1301	Ken. Thrasher complicen
· Dan Valliere	Sofficial An 4150 Say Moody	dvalliere @ reachede.og
· Michael Mekening	3811 Sw Barbon BLUD PALD	MMCKONKE & SROWIGELY
Nº Glarice Harrington	922 N. W. 11th	
6 GULE SHEPPARD	922 N W 11M	
DAUEDAVIS	1255NW94AUE	daved Avis@perrede.
~ claudette Ross	10ZON W 144 AV# 1105	claude the evosse tah co. een
Michael Gould	1001 NW Love joy # 403	mapuld a Framesi-na.com
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Richard Bezeenw	1001 NW Lovejoy of #811	dereeuwdick og Ma, 1. com
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NAME (print)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	Email
MADELYN ELDER	4520 N. COLONIAL AVE FORTLAND OR 97217	presidente cua 7961.00
- Christe Chuse White	111 SW Colorubia Suite 1100 Pox on 97201	Cubite @rad lerwhite.
Kenneth T. Baca	Gladston M 97045	Kennett, baca Dyshoo com
PRESTON SMETH	821 NW THE ILT ALE	
-RICKSOWN	PORTLANDOR 97209	PRESTON EN FRODREY DYNAMICS CON RSOHN QUMPQUA COQUILLE-COM
Mike O'Cellaghan	Homeless	
Joseph Gordon	Houseless until Now Thanksh	
JOEL SIEVERS	Hohseless	
Scott Omlid	922 NW 11th #1205 Portland	scott.omlide gmail.com
Keith Dubanevich	209 SWORK Street PDX	Kaubaneuichestalberre.com
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NAME (print)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	Email
KAthy Street	1130 NW 1244 Ave 97209	Kathyandmike. street @ Jahoo.com
+KATTHY/KADSEN	1035 NW12 97209	hansenkizzalog.com
Bryce Stephenr	1500 NE Imige St., Suite 414 97232	Bstephenr @msipm.com
- Cameron Whitten	2333 NW Irving St, 97220	Cameron. S. Whitfen Cosad_
SPORTHamma Elias	POBIX 96665 PDV DR 97290	phianna Demail. com
· J.J. BAILEY	PORTURN ON	
No Kedir Walls	1723 SE 139# See Perford.OR	Kuagayo a Jakon Cala.
SREG CLOSE	3701 SW CONDON THE 4-3 PONTRAND	6 CLOSE QUYSEINVEST MENT. LOT
· Patty Gardher	116 NW John En St Petting	pating STC ymail. com
TI Han Sweitzer	1022 NIV Marshall	tiffanys hostliving
OHALMICOL	2339 N. TERRY ST. 97217	JAKO LFOX @ GAHERO COM

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ZONING CONFIRMATION LETTER - RIGHT 2 DREAM TOO

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NAME (print) ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE Email HANDFURIS CHR 15TOPHER INFO @ 800 NW 6th AVE 97209 -1860 (pa 9) WILFS REST AURINT. Com 6215 5W 18 Dr 97239 Scott Rioc Jonscott @ gmail.com 10940 SW Barnes pmb 239 NO auratenn 2PZONKIM NO 2215W 10th AIR e CtoNK To toxk 15 311 NW BROTHDIUTH DDX 97203 SE \$10141060 DF NO REAN AZIZ 10270 SW Egnel Pl. Beaverlo cofinian @yahoo, con Ron 821 NW UTH Ave # 505 97209 Spikezuma@yahoo. Hlbright Ronald REDMER beth. bodmer@ 5236 SEIVON ST 00,

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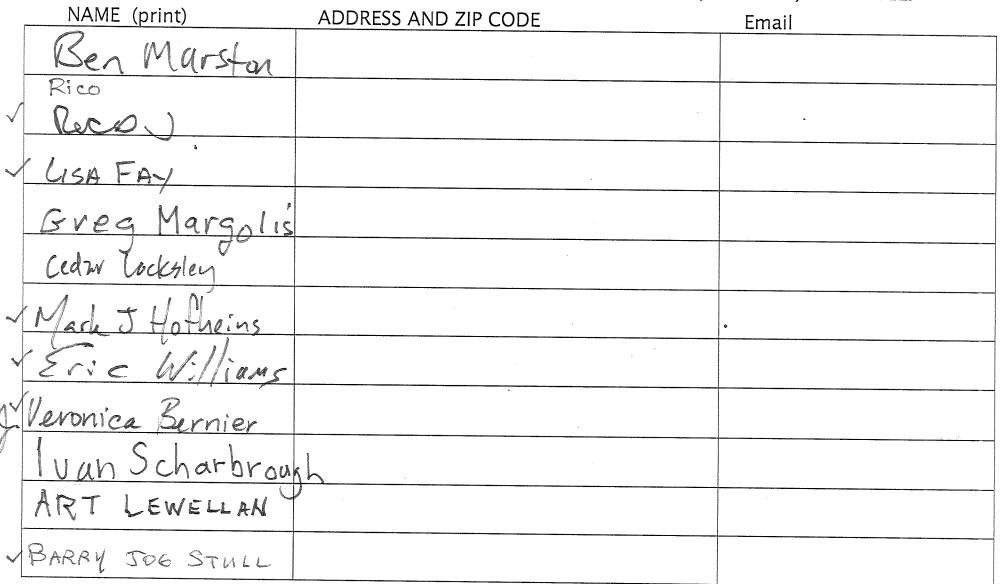
Date 10-03-13

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ZONING CONFIRMATION LETTER - RIGHT 2 DREAM TOO

IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK TO CITY COUNCIL, PRINT YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AND EMAIL.



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	Adele NoField LHRISTOFFER HAND	FORD	
et	MATTBROWN.		
	AL DENMISON		
7	Tom Wehrley		
\checkmark	Mary Nichols		
\checkmark	Kris H		
	Melissa White		
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Date 10-03-13

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Barry Sutton (3701.)		
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Mark Kramer		
Michael David Crau	iford - Nowe Champless) -	Mdcrawford@gMail,co

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ZONING CONFIRMATION LETTER - RIGHT 2 DREAM TOO

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	NAME (print)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	Email
	Chris Ferlazzo		
	JUDITH Scott		
	CANNY PROVO		
	Antoinette Albana		
	SIXX		
	KIRSTEN EVERE	TT RZDTOO	
\checkmark	Jordan Benning		
-	Tim the Web		
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Date <u>10-03-13</u>

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IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK TO CITY COUNCIL, PRINT YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AND EMAIL.

NAME (print) ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE Email Michael Withey 214 NE Thompson St Partland 97212 I @ G Mail, Com DIANNE RILEY DIANA REMPE IN HME OHN KIOS Jess Heman # A Kenee Stephens Portland 97205 Beck volith 8-23 40 @ gmail. Page (2 of 13)

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IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK TO CITY COUNCIL, PRINT YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AND EMAIL.

	NAME (print)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	Email
~	TRilliva Shownon	4635 NE Garfield Ave	pdx flor @ gmail.com
	ALVIN TAYLON	3 NW 3RZ AV2	AUNT, a USMPONTA
~	Lika Mapetli	1225 Se beimont Site 510 97214	Imazoft@ yahog.com
~	Benjamin	2637 Su water and	Barberba barberb. Com
~	Grant Swanson	4635 NE Gartiald Ave	Ustitty Comail. com
~	Charles Johnson	on File	Simcha
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-			

Date <u>10-03-13</u>

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Moore-Love, Karla

From:	Barry Joe Stull [cannabisboo@yahoo.com]
Sent:	Friday, October 04, 2013 5:41 PM
То:	Moore-Love, Karla
Subject:	Writen testimony re: Agenda Item 947
Attachments	: 62 Barry Joe Stull addl docs.pdf
Hello Karla: Please forwa 947. Thank you, Barry Joe St	ard this message and attachment to Portland City Council regarding Agenda Item
Dear Portland (City Council:

I appreciate the interest and effort you have expressed in the matter of Right To Dream Too.

I believe Oregon State law anticipated the issues we're all considering when the 1995 Oregon Legislature enacted ORS 203.081. ORS 203.077 (1) requires municipalities to "Develop a policy that recognizes the social nature of the problem of homeless individuals camping on public property," and under ORS 203.071 (2), "Implement the policy as developed, to ensure the most humane treatment for removal of homeless individuals from camping sites on public property."

However, ORS 203.081 sets out exceptions to ORS 203.071 through ORS 203.081. The exception found in ORS 203.081 (1), is for day use areas, and, important regarding Right to Dream Too, the exception in ORS 203.081 (2) is for an individual camping in an area designated for camping, specifically, "Public property that is a designated campground and occupied by an individual under an agreement with a municipality or county."

Our collective experience provides reasons why Right To Dream Too should be empowered through an agreement with the City of Portland to manage any such public property that is a designated campground, and, it rationally follows such a community service would be permissible as articulated by the report prepared by the Bureau of Developmental Services.

That being said, my personal experience as a person with a disability, forces me to question the need for organizations such as Right to Dream Too, when Portland's homeless population is evidence of a failed and seemingly hopeless and corrupt environment where homelessness is created and perpetuated by an utter lack of enforcement of civil rights violations and the ongoing exploitation any such lack of enforcement of established laws would produce. In short, until we stop the cheaters creating homelessness and perpetuating homelessness, using creative solutions such as Right To Dream Too, are premature.

I am curious why, while JOIN's Executive Director Marc Jolin claims homelessness in Portland is a product of us missing 20,000 units of affordable housing on our community, PCRI, a non-profit corporation dedicated to affordable housing continues to keep the very apartment I was evicted from in 2005, via a no-cause eviction, vacant and off the housing market.

Worse than the extraordinary and illegal effort PCRI expended against me only to produce an empty apartment, the entire five-unit apartment complex located at 4066 NE Grand Avenue Portland is vacant. It is obvious to me Right To Dream Too exists to prop up the housing situation created by the likes of PCRI intentionally keeping housing off the market.

I've long endured the consequences of homelessness and the unlawful destruction of my research wrought by PCRI's illegal acts, worsened by Portland's encouragement of PCRI's illegal acts by refusing to insist those criminal acts I've endured and identified be prosecuted.

I've included as an attachment the case file regarding my fruitless effort to have PCRI held in contempt of court for illegally acting against me while I prosecuted my appeal of PCRI's eviction filed in 2005. PCRI filed its case under ORS 90.427 in violation of the express prohibition contained in ORS 105.120-- which meant the court had no jurisdiction to even hear the case, and Judge Edward Jones assisted PCRI in thwarting my bringing that fatal

jurisdictional flaw to attention by allowing PCRI to both destroy my property while my appeal was pending and not compensate me for it until my appeal was dismissed "for want of prosecution" by the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals rejected my brief for having been submitted in 12 point font and insisted I re-publish the brief in 13 font at the time that court knew PCRI had illegally destroyed tens of thousands of dollars of my personal goods in two distinct episodes and the eviction and destruction of my goods left me broke, sick and homeless as a person with a disability. Can there be any wonder why Right To Dream Too exists?

In my opinion, it's silly to even contemplate solutions to our housing crisis, of which Right To Dream Too is a shining example of success, until those benefiting from their illegal acts and ongoing abuse of the public trust creating our housing crisis, as PCRI exemplifies, are held accountable.

Respectfully submitted, Barry Joe Stull

Moore-Love, Karla

From:	Julia T. [jbtoub@gmail.com]	
Sent:	Friday, October 04, 2013 11:20 AM	
То:	Commissioner Fritz	
Cc:	Hales, Mayor; Commissioner Fish; Novick, Steve; Commissioner Saltzman; Moore-Love, Karla	
Subject: Re: Testimonial regarding Right to Dream Too Hearing		

Dear Commissioner Fritz,

My apologies on my delay in response. I'm relieved that a final decision has not yet been made following yesterday's hearing. On a side note- I am not, by any stretch, a radical rightwing Conservative and to my recollection, this may be the first time I've ever voiced my opinion proactively in the political arena. I am taking the time to write these emails because this is an issue about which I feel passionate.

You pose a very difficult question-one which has no quick-fix solution. I am of the belief that every human being has basic rights; all people should have access to health coverage, food, and a <u>clean</u> living environment. The homeless situation in Portland poses a major problem. I agree with you that the right place for the homeless is homeless shelters and NOT in a tent underneath a bridge. We need to build more shelters and if addressing homelessness is truly priority, then we should be focusing our attention on finding ways to fund the building of proper shelters. Fixing the homeless problem will not come simply by providing a roof, but by mandating that roof is closely integrated into a system of programs which address the crux of the problem-i.e. the reason behind the homelessness. By providing a "no-strings-attached" shelter (if you can call it that), Right to Dream Too makes it easy for the homeless to make little or no effort to strive for something better. There is no integrated program aimed at remedying the very problems that may underly their homelessness.

Have you seen the movie "Field of Dreams?" There is some truth to that line, *If you build it, they will come*; by creating a center whereby homeless can reside for free without the requirement that they make efforts to stay clean and sober and without a means for them to receive the physical and mental health support they need and deserve, Portland is quickly gaining a reputation as a place where misguided, troubled individuals can come to live for free. We have already begun to see an influx of transients because of the condition-less handouts that our city provides.

I am a physician who treats epilepsy (seizure disorder) for a living. I have many patients who seek my opinion regarding surgical options after they've failed a dozen epilepsy medications. Although many of these patients could theoretically be rendered seizure-free by removal of the part of the brain where seizures arise, very few of these patients in practice can be offered surgery because of the other problems that will arise as a result (i.e. paralysis, inability to speak, etc). I relay you this information as an analogy: Social issues cannot be addressed with complete disregard for how they will effect other issues down the road. A tarp for the homeless may keep them dry, but in the long-term (and I'm not even thinking that long down the road), this sort of a patch-work solution will amplify the drug problem, unemployment, and likely even homelessness by opening the floodgates to anyone and everyone.

Thank you for taking the time to respond.

Sincerely, Julia Toub

On Thu, Oct 3, 2013 at 9:52 AM, Commissioner Fritz <<u>amanda@portlandoregon.gov</u>> wrote:

Thank you for your response. I agree the main focus should be on long term solutions, and I've supported Commissioner Fish and now Commissioner Saltzman to that end. For right now, where do you believe people who have no home and no access to shelter (because they're all full) should sleep?

Amanda

Amanda Fritz Commissioner, City of Portland

The City of Portland is a fragrance free workplace. To help me and others be able to breathe, please avoid using added fragrances when visiting City offices.

To help ensure equal access to City programs, services and activities, the City of Portland will reasonably modify policies/procedures and provide auxiliary aids/services to persons with disabilities. Call <u>503-823-2036</u>, TTY <u>503-823-6868</u> with such requests or visit <u>http://www.portlandonline.com/ADA_Forms</u>

From: Julia T. [mailto:jbtoub@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, October 03, 2013 7:49 AM
To: Commissioner Fritz
Cc: Hales, Mayor; Commissioner Fish; Novick, Steve; Commissioner Saltzman; Moore-Love, Karla
Subject: Re: Testimonial regarding Right to Dream Too Hearing

Dear Commissioner Fritz,

Thank you very much for your reply. With all due respect, you fail to address the majority of issues that I raise. Whether I wish this organization to relocate to my neighborhood is irrelevant. In fact, I would argue that this organization should not exist at all. You state that more than 50 people have moved from the rest area on to the work force/housing; the Right to Dream Too blogspot claims that they have helped in excess of 25,000 individuals-50 is hardly a number to be proud of.

Furthermore, you ignore the reality that this organization does not help individuals to gain access to health care, drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs, and other established government programs. Employment is only a very small part of the problem. Most of these people are unemployed because of much larger issues related to physical/mental health problems and substance abuse.

Please note that my goal is the same as yours- to help a population in need, however the solution that is being offered is one that as a Band-Aid and unlikely to fix any problems in the long term.

Sincerely,

Julia Toub

On Wed, Oct 2, 2013 at 8:56 PM, Commissioner Fritz <<u>amanda@portlandoregon.gov</u>> wrote:

Dear Dr. Toub,

Thank you for your comments. People seeking shelter at Right to Dream Too must be actively seeking work and/or housing. JOIN and other social services providers visit their current site and assist with job and housing applications. More than 50 people have gone from the rest area to housing, another 50+ have had or currently have jobs due to the stability of staying there.

I understand that you don't want the rest area moved to your neighborhood. Thank you for commenting.

Amanda

Amanda Fritz Commissioner, City of Portland

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To help ensure equal access to City programs, services and activities, the City of Portland will reasonably modify policies/procedures and provide auxiliary aids/services to persons with disabilities. Call <u>503-823-2036</u>, TTY <u>503-823-6868</u> with such requests or visit <u>http://www.portlandonline.com/ADA_Forms</u>

From: Julia T. [mailto:jbtoub@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 02, 2013 6:13 PM
To: Hales, Mayor; Commissioner Fritz; Commissioner Fish; Novick, Steve; Commissioner Saltzman; Moore-Love, Karla
Subject: Testimonial regarding Right to Dream Too Hearing

Dear Commisioners,

Please include the attached testimonial with other submitted for the Right to Dream Too City Council hearing set for 10/3. I am very sorry that I will be unable to attend the meeting in person. Iam cutting and pasting the text below, in case the attachment does not open for you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Julia Toub

October 2, 2013

Dear Commissioner,

My name is Julia Toub and I moved to Portland about 3 years ago to begin my career as neurologist. Prior to my relocation, I spent a great deal of time researching various neighborhoods to see which one would best suit my needs. I sought a clean, safe neighborhood where I would have the opportunity to live among other young professionals. An environment where I would not feel vulnerable walking the streets alone was of utmost importance. Though the cost of living (both real estate and services) in the Pearl District was high, I felt that the price was justified by the security I would have living within this neighborhood.

Although I have dedicated my life towards caring for patients, many of which are destitute, impoverished, homeless, and are in need of assistance, I am very much opposed to moving the Right to Dream Too location beneath the Broadway Bridge. Foremost, a tarp set up as a camp beneath a bridge is hardly an appropriate shelter for human beings- it is demeaning, inhumane, and an objectionable solution to a much larger problem. Stray animals are provided with more hospitable shelter! Living conditions are unsanitary, undoubtedly contaminated by animal

excrement and garbage. A large percentage of these individuals lack basic healthcare; many of them have not received routine immunizations and as such, gathering these individuals into close living quarters is a public health hazard.

Right to Dream Too is a deceptive organization, with claims that have little statistical basis. Although they allege to have made a difference in the lives of many, a few simple calculations using numbers posted on their blog indicate that measurable improvement was made in less than 0.5% of program participants. This number seems more likely attributed to pure chance! Contrary to Right to Dream Too, regulated government programs have proven efficacy, with numbers rooted in strong statistical evidence.

Shelter alone is not a solution for this complex problem. Many participants live there by choice, having been turned away from shelters that rightfully turn down substance users who are not enrolled in rehab programs. Right to Dream Too has no screening programs to ensure inhabitants are not continuing to actively use drugs and alcohol outside its gates. By providing a "safe-haven" for individuals who are unwilling to commit to programs that help them to become clean and sober, Right to Dream Too further facilitates substance abuse and engagement in illicit activities. As such, I fear this camp will become a magnet for persons who make poor life choices- those who refuse services and programs which are already in place to help them, thereby magnifying Portland's already troubled socioeconomic problems.

Right to Dream Too does not in any way help the homeless to gain access to the resources that they desperately need. Unlike established shelters which have programs for helping individuals to access Medicaid, drug and alcohol rehab, healthcare resources, mental health support, etc., Right to Dream Too is a dead end. It is a program that invites troubled individuals into our community without any accessibility to well-established government programs.

For the reasons above, I urge you to reconsider the motion to move Right to Dream Too to a new location beneath the Broadway Bridge. I very much wanted to participate in the public hearing scheduled for 10/3/13 however my full patient schedule made it impossible for me to attend. Thank you very much for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Julia B Toub, MD



City of Portland Bureau of Development Services

1900 SW Fourth Avenue, Suite 5000 Portland, OR 97201 Telephone: (503) 823-7300 Fax: (503) 823-3018

David Augus

PERMANENT RULE

RELATING TO Title 14A.55 Parade Event Marking

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT Code Enforcement (503) 823-2633

TOPIC: Access to Public Property for a Parade Event

AUTHORITY:

PCC 14A.55.010 Access to Public Property for a Parade Event As follows: In order to carry out the duties set forth in Section 14A.55.020 Enforcement and Notice of Violation, the Bureau of Development Services is authorized under Section 14A.55.070 to promulgate administrative rules and take other actions reasonable and necessary to enforce Portland City Code Chapter 14A.55.

CITATION:

PCC 14A.55.010 allows camping overnight to reserve space in the public right-of-way along side of a parade route, as set forth in administrative rule. The purpose of this administrative rule is to establish a time limit for the exception to PCC 14A.50.020 Camping Prohibited on Public Property and Public Rights of Way and 14A.50.030 Sidewalk Obstructions.

FINDINGS

1. The designee of BDS worked with the City Attorney's Office to determine the content necessary to draft an administrative rule in support of the implementation of City Code Chapter 14A.55. At the conclusion of the rule writing process, the draft rule was distributed to the work group responsible for writing the Ordinance and Code. The work group expressed no opposition to the proposed permanent rule.

2. BDS published a notice of public hearing in the Oregonian and the Daily Journal of Commerce, both newspapers of general circulation, from March 25 through March 27[,] 2008. BDS also distributed a notice of public hearing to the Office of Neighborhood Involvement notification list, posted the hearing on the BDS website, and made the draft administrative rule available to the public in the BDS Development Services Center. The notice included all the elements required by this Title. BDS then held a public hearing to receive comments on April 24,2008, more than 30 days after the first published notice. This meets the notice requirements of Title 14A.55.

3. The designee of the BDS Director received no comments during the public hearing or by any other communication format while the record was held open. The requirement for public comment and involvement is therefore satisfied.

Administrative Rule- Parade Event Marking May 1, 2008

Administrative Rule

Parade Event Marking

1. Authority

A. PCC 14A.55.070 authorizes the Bureau of Development Services to promulgate administrative rules and take other actions reasonable and necessary to enforce access to public property for a parade event.

2. Camping Time Limit

A. Camping, as set forth in PCC 14A.55.010, will be allowed for a period of time no longer than twenty-four (24) hours prior to the day of the parade event.

B. Campsites, as defined in PCC 14A.50.020, and other obstructions to the right of way used for the purpose of camping must be disassembled and removed from the public right of way three (3) hours prior to the scheduled starting time of the parade event.

Exhibit A Code Chapter 14A.55 Parade Event Marking

14A.55.010 Access to public property for parade event.

A. It is unlawful to paint, tape, or otherwise mark public property or place objects in the right-of-way for the purpose of reserving space for a parade event.

B. City of Portland may remove unauthorized materials left on public property or the right-of-way.

C. Camping overnight, to reserve a space in the public right-of-way along side the parade route, may be allowed as set forth in administrative rule. Overnight camping under this section is a limited exception to Portland City Code 14A.50.020 and 14A.50.030.

14A.55.020 Enforcement and Notice of Violation.

A. The Director of the Bureau of Development Services, or designee, upon determining that a violation of this code or administrative rule has occurred, may issue a notice of violation by direct delivery of said notice to the violator.

B. The violator shall, upon receipt of a notice of violation, correct the violation and pay to the City a civil penalty as set forth in Portland City Code 14A.55.030.

14A.55.030 Penalties.

Violations of this Chapter may be punishable by fines as follows:

A. A \$100 fine for the first violation;

B. A \$500 fine for each subsequent violation.

14A.55.040 Administrative Review.

A person, who is issued a notice of violation, may challenge the findings in the notice by requesting an administrative review from the Bureau of Development Services.

14A.55.050 Appeals to the Code Hearings Officer.

A determination issued pursuant to Portland City Code 14A.55.040 may be appealed to the Code Hearings Officer, as provided for in Chapter 22.10 of Portland City Code.

14A.55.060 Further Appeals.

All appeals from the Code Hearings Officer's determination pursuant to Portland City Code 14A.55.050 shall be by writ of review as authorized by Portland City Code 22.04.010 and ORS 34.010 – 34.100.

14A.55.070 Additional Regulations.

The Bureau of Development Services is authorized to promulgate administrative rules and take other actions reasonable and necessary to enforce this Chapter.

ORDINANCE No. 181684 AS AMENDED

Prohibit marking public property or right-of-way, using paint, tape or other methods or objects to reserve viewing space for a parade event (Ordinance; add Code Chapter 14A.55).

The City of Portland ordains:

SECTION 1. The Council finds that:

- 1. Marking public property or blocking the public right-of-way for the purpose of reserving viewing space in advance of a parade event has become a widespread practice in Portland.
- 2. Marking public property or right-of-way, for the purpose of reserving seating in advance of a parade event, results in high volumes of garbage, additional demands on clean-up crews, creates the potential for unnecessary conflict between members of the public, and generally diminishes a person's ability to freely enjoy these public events.
- 3. Using tape, paint, or objects to reserve space on public property or right-of-way in advance of a parade is unfair to other members of the public who have an equal right to utilize public space.
- 4. Allowing equal access for viewing parade events on a first-come, first-served basis is reasonable, encourages family friendly activities, and is consistent with the community spirit of the parade.
- 5. The practice of individuals who reserve public space on the day of the parade by remaining in the public space shall not be considered in conflict with this ordinance.
- 6. The need to increase and maintain circulation of traffic flow for mass transit, vehicles, pedestrians, and business access during parade events is vital.
- 7. Council will convene a work group whose purpose is to review this ordinance by December 31st, 2008.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Council directs:

a. Portland City Code Chapter 14A.55 Parade Event Marking shall be added as shown in Exhibit A.

Passed by the Council: March 19, 2008

Gary Blackmer Auditor of the City of Portland By: /s/ Susan Parsons

Deputy

Commissioner Randy Leonard Sara Petrocine :sp March 6, 2008

BACKING SHEET INFORMATION

AGENDA NO. <u>342, 374-2008</u>

ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION/COUNCIL DOCUMENT NO. 181684 AS AMENDED

ACTION TAKEN: MAR 12 2008 PASSED TO SECOND READING AS AMENDED MAR 19 2008 9:30 AM

COMMISSIONERS VOTED	AS FOLLOWS:	
	YEAS	NAYS
ADAMS	X	
LEONARD		L
SALTZMAN		Norsku v Anest Addition kongen vajansk Roczyk
STEN	X	
POTTER	X	

http://www.amandafritz.com/node/1540

Next Up at City Council, June 4 - 5, 2008

Submitted by Amanda Fritz on May 31, 2008 - 9:07am.

The Portland City Council <u>Agenda</u> this coming week kicks off with five people speaking under *Citizen Communications* about the "Sit-lie" ordinance. "Sit-lie" (formal title "Sidewalk Obstructions", City Code <u>14.50.030</u>), combined with the "anti-camping" regulation, <u>14.50.020</u>, makes it illegal to fall asleep on public property. There are not enough shelter beds to give every homeless person a place where they are allowed to sleep at night. Most non-profits and private property owners would need a Conditional Use permit to allow large numbers of people to congregate to sleep at night. Where are people without homes supposed to sleep, under the current regulations and programs?

I learned an interesting fact, talking with OHSU nursing students in a class this past Thursday. Studies have shown that up to 75% of homeless women left their previous residence because of domestic violence. Do we all agree that women and children should have safe places to sleep?

I support the Council in dedicating most resources to permanent supportive housing rather than temporary shelters. The Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness is surely the right overall approach. But people without homes should be allowed to sleep *somewhere* legally, in a city with more homeless people than shelter beds. I'd like the committees working on this issue to propose amendments to the anti-camping ordinance, to address this need.

Thursday, Oct. 3, 2013

Kathleen Street On behalf of: Bridgeport Condominiums Owners' Association

Those who spoke before me may be strangers, acquaintances, friends or neighbors. We are all here together following a process so that we can voice our concerns. Today we come to speak to the City that Works, to the leaders who were voted into office by people who believed that the rules were made to be followed by everyone.

That you would now hide behind a thinly veiled attempt to make us believe that you are helping the homeless by providing them with a temporary living situation that involves tents under a bridge in the winter in Oregon is a slap in the face of progressive thinking people. That you point your fingers at us, the neighborhood, saying your hands are tied and asking us for how we would solve the problem is disingenuous. We would have followed the rules. We would answer the City back by saying, "Let's solve this problem together".

Our neighborhood is full of intelligent, highly creative and visionary people of all income levels and ages who believe in the efforts that this city has made to make things happen in a collaborative way. Yes, there will be disagreement but the key is to not only try to hear what people have to say. You must also listen to what the stakeholders have to say while still following the rules. Discarding the rules to suit your own end game does not define leadership. You have no respect for the people or for the responsibility to uphold the process that you yourselves have campaigned on. We can find no openness, no truthfulness, and no integrity here. **BRIDGEPORT CONDOMINIUMS**

1500 NE IRVING STREET, SUITE 414 PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 503-222-7076

September 27, 2013

Amanda Fritz Commissioner of Public Utilities City of Portland 1221 SW 4th Ave., Room 220 Portland, Oregon 97204

RE: Right to Dream Too Camp

Dear Commissioner Fritz:

We are writing as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Bridgeport Condominiums Owners' Association regarding the proposed move of the Right to Dream encampment on Burnside, to a location under the Broadway Bridge. The matter was discussed at length at our September 24, 2013 Board meeting. As a community, we are very much concerned over the proposed move of Right to Dream and the process (or lack thereof) that seemingly has resulted in this decision. We want to make it clear that this is not a discussion of how the city deals with its homeless population. Rather, it is one focused on Portland's well established principle of public process that you yourself have endorsed and run on, but in this instance have decided not to follow.

The City of Portland touts itself as the "*City That Works*." One of the reasons that Portland works is because of the open public process that dates back well into the 1970's. The Pearl District has been built and continues to grow, like many other neighborhoods, in part as a result of that public process and the public/private partnerships involved. Yet, in this instance, we as citizens feel there has not been a process. As a result, the current proposed action threatens to undermine the public trust for not only the Pearl District — neighborhood, but for the entire city. Since its inception, the Pearl District through public and private partnerships has successfully created and continues to create a highly diverse neighborhood all through a very public process. We are proud to be a part of that and wish to see that continue.

With that said, our Association joins with the Pearl District Neighborhood Association (PDNA) in the concerns expressed in their letter to you of August 28, 2013 which stated:

1. Your plan was developed without input from those communities affected This goes against the public process that the City has championed to all its citizens as the way the City of Portland is meant to work. You have stated that you have been working to set up a public process. However, you have not appeared before the PDNA to request a design review or to even suggest that the neighborhood help to find a suitable location. By not having open meetings the government excludes the public from the deliberative process and erodes the public trust in the credibility of its officials.

BRIDGEPORT CONDOMINIUMS 1500 NE IRVING STREET, SUITE 414 PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 503-222-7076

2. There are numerous rules and codes that are created by the State. County and City for the common good to protect the health and safety of all the citizens. Encampments might try to meet some of those needs in a small way, but we believe that everyone deserves the same protections that the codes were set up to uphold. The City should not be enabling unsafe and unhealthy living environments by skirting the law and established code.

3. The suggested property for the new encampment is owned by the Portland Development Commission and having a tent camp on their property would fly in the face of their mission and long term goals. It may also violate the City's zoning ordinances with regard to the use of the property.

Bottom line, this is not a discussion of how the City addresses housing for the homeless but about what we believe to be the City failing to observe its own open meeting and public process rules. We believe that your wanting to make this a public debate on Portland's homeless is a poor diversion to the more pertinent question of public process. We look forward to a "true Portland" public process being executed in this situation understanding that it may not change the outcome but it will put faith back in our city's leadership and long established open political process. If you choose to abandon the public process, you might want to look for a better tag line for Portland as "the City that Works." Our Board looks forward to following the process in this matter and we would be happy to speak with you.

Sincerely Jøhn M. Tess

Board Chairman Bridgeport Condominiums Owners' Association

NACCEPhan Marine State

Kathleen Street Vice-Chairman

cc: Mayor Hales Commissioner Salzman Commissioner Novick Commissioner Fish Pearl District Neighborhood Association (PDNA) Hoyt Street Yards Master Association Subcommittee



April, 2000



Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Program

Division of Epidemiology, Environmental and Occupational Health

Control of Health Hazards Associated with Bird and Bat Droppings

Special points of interest:

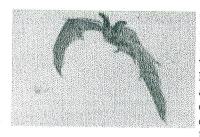
Governor

- **Disease** Association
- Recognition
- Evaluation
- Hazard Control
- Recommendations
- Further Information

Health Risks

Large populations of roosting birds may present a disease risk. The most serious health risks arise from disease organisms that grow in the nutrient-rich accumulations of bird droppings, feathers and debris under a roost particularly if roosts have been active for years. In addition, insects that live on birds or their droppings may become a problem when the infested birds leave roosts or nests. These insects can invade buildings and bite or irritate people.

This bulletin discusses the health risks and control of the risk of several of the fungal diseases associated with bird and bat droppings and methods of controlling these risks.



The PEOSH Program has evaluated several work sites where employees were concerned about health hazards from accumulated pigeon droppings. The common denominator in these PEOSH investigations has

been the presence of roosting pigeons in an undisturbed



location. In one New Jersey worksite, accumulated manure was found in a stair well leading to the basement. Local newspapers reported that a city hall building was "taken over" by pigeons that had deposited several inches of manure on the window ledges. At a bridge commission, employees complained to the PEOSH Program that their booths were covered in pigeon droppings. Maintenance engineers at a university campus were concerned about bird droppings near a ventilation system located on the roof of one of the buildings. Furthermore, several building attics were evaluated because of employee concerns with bird manure accumulations.

Fungal Diseases

Among the fungal diseases associated with bird and bat droppings the two most common are histoplasmosis and cryptococcosis.

Histoplasmosis

Histoplasmosis is caused by a fungus (Histoplasma capsulatum). The disease is transmitted to humans by airborne fungus spores from soil contaminated by pigeon and starling droppings (as well as from the droppings of other birds and bats). The active and inactive roosts of blackbirds, starlings,

> grackles and cowbirds have also been found to be heavily contaminated with fungus spores.

The soil under a roost usually has been enriched by droppings for three years or more for the disease organism to reach significant levels. Although almost always associated with soil, the fungus has been found in droppings alone, particularly those from bats. Infection occurs when spores, carried by the air, are inhaled - especially after a roost has been disturbed. Most infections are mild and produce either no symptoms or a minor influenza-like illness. On occasion, the disease can cause high fever, blood abnormalities, pneumonia and even death. In some areas up to 80 percent of the population show evidence of previous, usually asymptomatic infection.

Dusts containing *H. capsulatum* spores can be aerosolized during construction, excavation, or demolition. Once airborne, spores can be carried easily by wind currents over long distances. Such contaminated airborne dusts can cause infections not only in persons at a work site, but also in others nearby. Such activities were suggested as the cause of the three largest outbreaks of histoplasmosis ever recorded. All three outbreaks took place in Indianapolis, Indiana. During the first outbreak, in the fall of 1978 and spring of 1979, an estimated 120,000 people were infected, and 15 people died. The second outbreak, in 1980, was similar to the first in the number of people affected. During the third outbreak, in 1988, AIDS patients accounted for nearly 50% of culture-proven cases.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has reported a potentially blinding eye condition — presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome (OHS) — that results from the fungus. NIH estimates that 4 percent of those exposed to the airborne organism are at risk of developing OHS.

The soil in a stand of trees where blackbirds have roosted for 3 or more years should be suspected of being contaminated by the fungus. Habitats of pigeons and bats, and poultry houses with dirt floors have also been found contaminated by *H. capsulatum*.

Fresh bird droppings on surfaces such as sidewalks and windowsills have not been shown to present a health risk for histoplasmosis because birds themselves do not appear to be infected by *H*. *capsulatum*. Rather, bird manure is primarily a nutrient source for the growth of *H*. *capsulatum* already present in soil. Unlike birds, bats can become infected with *H*. *capsulatum* and consequently can excrete the organism in their droppings.

Bats are associated with a few diseases that affect people. The incidence of

histoplasmosis being transmitted from bat droppings to humans occurs infrequently. Large colonies of bats do not normally inhabit work areas. Bat colonies are common in undisturbed areas.



Nevertheless, fresh bat droppings (unlike fresh bird dropping) can contain the histoplasmosis fungus. Bat droppings do not need to come into contact with soil to be a source of the disease. Anyone working at a job or present near activities where material contaminated with H. capsulatum becomes airborne can develop histoplasmosis if enough spores are inhaled. After an exposure, how ill a person becomes varies greatly and most likely depends on the number of spores inhaled and a person's age and susceptibility to the disease. The number of inhaled spores needed to cause disease is unknown. Infants, young children, and older persons, in particular those with chronic lung disease, are at increased risk for developing symptomatic histoplasmosis.

Below is a partial list of occupations and hobbies with risks for exposure to *H. capsulatum* spores. Appropriate exposure precautions should be taken by these people and others whenever contaminated soil, bat droppings, or bird manure are disturbed:

- Bridge inspector or painter
- Chimney cleaner
- Construction worker
- Demolition worker
- Farmer
- Gardener
- Heating and air-conditioning system installer or service person
- Microbiology laboratory worker
- Pest control worker
- Restorer of historic or abandoned buildings
- Roofer and
- Spelunker (cave explorer).

If people who engage in these activities develop flu-like symptoms days or even weeks after disturbing material that might be contaminated with *H. capsulatum*, and the illness worsens rather than subsides after a few days, medical care should be sought. The health care provider should be informed about the potential exposure.

Cryptococcosis

Cryptococcis neoformans (C. neoformans) is found worldwide. Its main habitats are debris around pigeon roosts and soil contaminated with decaying pigeon or chicken droppings. It is generally accepted that the organism enters the host by the respiratory route in the form of a dehydrated yeast or as spores.

Like histoplasmosis, most cryptococcosis infections are mild and occur without symptoms. Diffuse pulmonary infection is often asymptomatic and unrecognized. Persons with weakened immune systems, however, are more susceptible to symptomatic infection. The generalized form of cryptococcosis begins with a lung infection and spreads to other areas of the body, particularly the central nervous system, and is usually fatal if left untreated. The cutaneous (skin) form is characterized by acnelike skin eruptions or ulcers with nodules just under the skin. The cutaneous form is very rare, however, without generalized (systemic) disease. Unlike histoplasmosis, outbreaks (multiple cases at a location) of cryptococcosis infections have not been documented.

Pigeon droppings appear to be the most important source of the fungus *C*. *neoformans* in the environment. The fungus is typically found in accumulations of droppings around roosting and nesting sites, for example, attics, cupolas, ledges and water towers. It has been found in as many as 84 percent of samples taken from old roosts. Even when old and dry, bird droppings can be a significant source of infection.

Other Associated Diseases

Other diseases carried or transmitted by birds affect people to a lesser degree. Psittacosis and toxoplasmosis are normally mild in humans; however, serious illness or death may occur rarely. Pigeons and sparrows also have been implicated (along with many other species of birds) as sources of encephalitis viruses transmitted by mosquitoes.

Rabies, another viral disease, is a dangerous, fatal disease, but only about 5 percent of bats submitted for testing are infected with the rabies virus. However, there is concern about the risk of rabies transmission following contact with bats. If an injured or ill bat is found in or around a structure, it should be removed. Because most bats will try to bite when handled, they should be picked up with tongs or a shovel. (If you are uncomfortable removing a bat, contact your local animal control officer.) If a bat has bitten or scratched someone, capture the bat



without touching it with your hands and without crushing its head. If the bat is dead, refrigerate it (DO NOT freeze) and then contact your

local health department immediately for instructions.

Hazard Control

To reduce the health risks associated with the removal of droppings various methods have been developed. When an accumulation of bat or bird manure is discovered in a building, removing the material is not always the next step. Simply leaving the material alone if it is in a location where no human activity is likely may be the best course of action. This is not always possible, of course, and, if the potential for human exposure exists, methods of safely controlling the risks during removal must be undertaken.

Nontoxic, chemical bird repellents are available as liquids, aerosols, and nondrying films and pastes. Disadvantages of these anti-roosting materials are that some are messy and none are permanent. Even the most effective ones require periodic reapplication. More permanent repellents include mechanical anti-roosting systems consisting of angled and porcupine wires made of stainless steel. These systems may require some occasional maintenance to clear nesting material or other debris from the wires.

Live trapping of birds to relocate them is seldom effective when traps are put in a roosting site, but this method can be effective when used in a feeding area. Shooting birds, using contact poisons, and baiting with poisoned food should be used as last resorts and should only be done by qualified pest control specialists. Using such methods to kill nuisance birds may also require a special permit.

If a colony of bats or a flock of birds is allowed to live in a building or a stand of trees, their manure will accumulate and create a health risk for anyone who enters the roosting area and disturbs the material. Once a roosting site has been discovered in a building, exclusion plans should be made, and the extent of contamination should be determined.

Areas known or suspected of being contaminated by *H. capsulatum*, such as bird roosts, attics, or even entire buildings that contain accumulations of bat or bird manure, should be posted with signs warning of the health risk. Each sign should provide the name and telephone number of a person to be contacted if there are questions about the area. In some situations, a fence may need to be built around a property or locks put on attic doors to prevent unsuspecting or unprotected individuals from entering.

Communicating Health Risks to

Workers

Before an activity is started that may disturb any material that might be contaminated by fungal spores, workers should be informed in writing of the personal risk factors that increase an individual's chances of developing fungal diseases. This written communication should include a warning that individuals with weakened immune systems are at the greatest risk of developing severe and disseminated fungal disease if they become infected. These people should seek advice from their health care provider.

Controlling Aerosolized Dust When Removing Bat or Bird Manure from a Building

The best way to prevent exposure to fungus spores is to avoid situations where material that might be contaminated can become aerosolized and subsequently inhaled. A brief inhalation exposure to highly contaminated dust may be all that is needed to cause infection and subsequent development of fungal disease. Therefore, work practices and dust control measures that eliminate or reduce dust generation during the removal of bat or bird manure from a building will also reduce risks of infection and subsequent development of disease. For example, before shoveling or sweeping dry, dusty material, it should be made wet with a water spray to reduce the amount of dust aerosolized during the activity. Adding a surfactant or wetting agent to the water might further reduce the amount of aerosolized dust. Once the material is wetted, it can be collected in double, heavy-duty plastic bags, a 55-gallon drum, or some other secure container for immediate disposal.

An alternative method is to use an industrial vacuum cleaner with a high-efficiency (HEPA) filter to bag contaminated material. Truck-mounted or trailer-mounted vacuum systems are recommended for buildings with large accumulations of bat or bird manure. These high-volume systems can remove tons of contaminated material in a short period. Using long, large-diameter hoses can also remove contaminated material located several stories above the waste hopper. This advantage eliminates the risk of dust exposure that can happen when bags tear accidentally or containers break during their transfer to the ground.

Air sampling, surface sampling, or the use of any other method

intended to confirm that no infectious agents remain following removal of bat or bird manure is unnecessary in most cases. However, before a removal activity is considered finished, the cleaned area should be visually inspected to ensure that no residual dust or debris remains.

Disinfecting Contaminated Material

Disinfectants have occasionally been used to treat contaminated soil and accumulations of bat manure when removal was impractical or as a precaution before a removal process was started. Formaldehyde solutions are the only disinfectants proven to be effective for decontaminating soil containing fungal spores. Because of the potentially serious health hazards associated with formaldehyde exposures, this chemical should be handled only by persons who know how to apply it safely. Any material that might be contaminated with fungal spores that is removed from a work site should be disposed of or decontaminated properly and safely and not merely moved to another area where it could still be a health hazard. Before an activity is started, the quantity of material to be removed should be estimated. (If the approximate volume of dry bat or bird

manure in a building is known, the approximate weight can be calculated using a conversion factor of 40 pounds per cubic foot.) Requirements established by local and state authorities for the removal, transportation, and disposal of contaminated material should be followed. Arrangements should be made with a landfill operator concerning the quantity of material to be disposed of, the dates when the material will be delivered, and the disposal location. If local or state landfill regulations define material contaminated with fungal spores to be infectious waste, incineration or another decontamination method may also be required.

Removal and Cleanup of Bird and Bat Droppings

If there is a small accumulation of droppings from a few birds or bats, it can be cleaned up with soap and water. If large quantities of bird or bat droppings are present, contact an environmental engineering consultant for advice. Workers should follow certain precautions to minimize risk from disease organisms in the droppings:

- The cleanup should be done by healthy individuals
- Wear an appropriate respirator that can filter particles as small as 0.3 microns
- Wear disposable protective gloves, hat, coveralls and boots
- During the cleanup, seal heating and cooling air ducts or shut the system down
- Moisten the droppings with a light mist of water to keep dust and spores from becoming airborne
- Put droppings into sealed plastic garbage bags
- When finished and while

still wearing a respirator, remove protective clothing and place it in a plastic bag

- Wash or shower at the work site after clean-up
- Check with local government agencies to verify that disposal of the waste is permissible through standard trash pickup
- Modify the structure to prevent birds or bats from reestablishing the roost.

Wearing Personal Protective Equipment

Because work practices and dust control measures to reduce worker exposures to fungal spores have not been fully evaluated, using personal protective equipment is still necessary during some activities. During removal of an accumulation of bat or bird manure from an enclosed area such as an attic, dust control measures should be used, but wearing a NIOSH-approved respirator and other items of personal protective equipment is also recommended to reduce further the risk of fungal spore exposure.

If employers provide employees with personal protective equipment and respirators, the employer must comply with the provisions of the PEOSH Standards for these devices, 29 CFR 1910.132 and 29 CFR 1910.134 respectively.

Other Resources

This information bulletin provides an overview of some of the health hazards associated with pigeon and bat droppings and the personal protective equipment recommended for removing the material. For further information on these topics please consult the resources listed below. Information used in this bulletin was obtained from US Department of Human Services, Public Health Service documents. These include the National Institution for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Program P.O. Box 360, 7th Floor Trenton, NJ 08625-0360 (609) 984-1863 Http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/ peoshweb

PUBLICATIONS:

Histoplasmosis: Protecting Workers At Risk

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Public Health Service Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health National Center for Infectious Disease DHHS (NIOSH) Publication Number 97-146

Managing Health Hazards Associated with Bird and Bat Excrement

U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine USAEHA TG No. 142 December 1992 The Official Website of the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development (EOLWD)



Labor and Workforce Development

Home Labor Standards Massachusetts Workplace Safety and Health Program 402 Health & Safety Guidelines for Removal of...

402 Health & Safety Guidelines for Removal of Guano (Pigeon Excrement)

PDF Version of Hazard Information Bulletin of 402 ***

Guano (bird feces) and other organic matter (feathers, bones, body parts, carcasses, etc.) may pose a health threat to human beings who come in contact with them or inhale the airborne particles from them. Every precaution should be taken to ensure that renovation workers and building occupants are protected from the diseases carried or transported by avian species.

Exposure to bird droppings and nesting materials under ideal conditions can result in a number of diseases, including histoplasmosis, Newcastle disease, cryptococcosis, pseudotuberculosis and other avian transmitted diseases. Another major condition of concern would be hypersensitivity pneumonitis. This disease is generally contracted by inhaling a specific type of bacteria (thermophilic actinomycetes). The ubiquitous organisms, whose primary purpose is the decomposition or organic matter, have been isolated from manure, bird droppings, grain compost, hay, etc. Thermophilic actinomycetes are generally not a concern in the indoor environment. The presence of nesting birds in any portion of the building HVAC system and the potential introduction of the associated diseases that they cause become a real concern.

The Department of Labor Standards(DLS) has developed the following guidance from several sources (see Reference section) to help you manage, or contract for the removal of guano in a safe and healthy manner.

This guidance document is intended for use in situations where there is a considerable infestation and/or significant amount of guano present. Areas of slight infestation and lack of an appreciable quantity of guano do not need to be addressed by following the entirety of this document. Small cleanup situations can be accomplished using basic protective equipment and/or disinfectant.

If you are soliciting bids, be sure your "project description" or "scope of work" section addresses each of the following. Otherwise, be sure the contractor you hire provides you with a written assurance of how each of the following will be met. This guidance does not supersede or preempt any other requirements (i.e. bidding rules) that may apply to he project

1. Describe specifically what work will be done on the structure to prevent future infestation of pigeons, PRIOR to the removal of the guano.

2. Outline specifically the areas where the work will be performed.

3. State and explain exactly what work will be done (e.g. remove guano physically with shovels, scoops, scrapers, wire brushes, etc.) Prior to removal, all materials to be removed-guano, bird feathers, body parts, insulation-must be wet down with water or a water and bleach solution (1:10) to minimize any airborne dust potentially containing any vector borne organism. If it is not possible to wet the area down prior to removal, it would be essential to use HEPA vacuums to remove any "fines" not removed by shoveling or bulk methods. HEPA vacuums are equipped with special filters which are 99.97% efficient in removing monodisperse particles of 0.3 microns in diameter.

4. State specifically the areas to be decontaminated (e.g. floors, walls, beams, support beams, cross members, horizontal and vertical surfaces of beams, 2x4's, sill areas around windows, etc.)

5. Specify the biocide(s) to be used in the decontamination process. Provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for biocides to the contracting entity. Complete sterilization of the site would require the use of formaldehyde or formalin in varying concentrations. According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), formaldehyde is the only biocide capable of destroying the fungus and fungal spores associated with histoplasmosis capsulatum. Since the use of formaldehyde would, at a minimum, increase the workers and building occupants potential exposure to a confirmed carcinogen (agent likely to cause cancer), there would be very few instances in which this material would be used. The intended use of the biocide during the removal of guano and associated contaminated material is to provide disinfection (decontamination) rather than sterilization. Any biocide approved as a tuberculocidal, including bleach in a 1/10 to 1/100 dilution, is sufficient to destroy most organisms associated with guano, with the exception of the fungal spores of histoplasmosis capsulatum. If there is any doubt whether or not a biocide is approved for this use, that determination can be made by closely examining the product label or the MSDS. Verification can also be made by contacting the manufacturer directly. The manufacturer's name and phone number will be on the product label or the MSDS. You can also call the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) directly or contact the National Antimicrobial Information Network (NAIN) at Oregon State University (1-800-447-6349).

6. Indicate if porous surfaces (old beams, wood floors, etc.) will be encapsulated after they have been cleaned.

7. If an encapsulant is going to be used, provide an MSDS for the encapsulant to the contracting entity.

8. List the name and qualifications for the project supervisor.

9. List the types of PPE (personal protective equipment) to be used by personnel performing the abatement. At a minimum, personnel should wear protective suits which cover the head and feet, such as disposable tyvek type jumpsuits. Rubber gloves should be taped to the suit at the wrists. Respirators must be worn with filters offering protection equal to or exceeding HEPA protection (High Efficiency Particulate Air). This filter is 99.97% efficient in removing monodisperse particles of 0.3 microns in diameter. National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH) approved particulate filters are the N100, R100 and P100. Detailed information on respiratory protection is available in the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

10. Provide the contracting entity with a copy of the abatement contractor's written hazard communication program.

11. Provide the contracting entity with a copy of the abatement contractor's written respirator program.

12. Provide specific detailed methods regarding how the building occupants will be protected from potential exposure. Protect building occupants by installing appropriate polyethylene isolation barriers. Clearly define isolated areas. The contractor must also identify all air intakes and exhausts for the building and must ensure these will not become potential sources of air contamination within the structure once removal is in progress.

13. Provide the specific method(s) by which negative pressurization will be maintained in the areas under abatement (e.g. location of the fans, operating capacities, CFM). Negative pressure is maintained by exhausting more air from a space than is added back by make up air. By maintaining this negative balance, potential contaminants are less likely to migrate from the abatement areas to other occupied spaces within the building. The continual operation of exhaust fans can create negative pressure in the abatement areas and occupied areas of the structure. Pressurization testing should be performed periodically, as negative air flow is affected by the HVAC system itself, local ventilation and weather changes.

14. Specifically list the method by which the negative pressurization will be maintained during the course of abatement.

15. Indicate specifically where any exhaust fans installed will exhaust from the building. Ensure that all exhaust fans will not deliver contaminated air to an area outside the building near any fresh air intake. Further, ensure that the locations prevent contaminated air from re-entering the building by any means or manner.

16. Specifically list the method(s) by which personnel performing the abatement will be decontaminated: where the decontamination showers will be located, how the runoff water will be contained and disposed of, the type of biocide used for decontamination of equipment and reusable PPE.

17. Specifically list the method(s) by which the waste material will be removed from the work area (e.g. placed into plastic bags of what thickness and composition, placed into boxes, etc.).

18. Specifically list the method of removing the waste from the building as well as the path that will be used if the material must be taken through the facility. The process of removing the waste from the building must not increase potential exposure to building occupants.

19. Once all the bulk material has been removed, wet cleaning can be used to remove any remaining contamination. Wet cleaning should be done using a 1:10 bleach solution. If any dry material is left, or if wet cleaning is not possible, the remaining material should be vacuumed using a HEPA vacuum. Provide the specifications for the HEPA vacuum to be used. Specifications should include name of manufacturer, capability of the machine, and proof that the machine is in fact equipped with HEPA filtration.

20. List the ultimate destination site for contaminated materials removed.

REFERENCES:

Histoplasmosis: Protecting Workers at Risk, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 97-146, 1997, Center for Disease Control and Prevention [http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hi97146.html]

Handbook of Pest Control, Arnold Mallis, 6th ed., 1993.

Guidelines for the Prevention of Opportunistic Infections in Persons Infected with HIV, USPHS/IDSA, 1999.

Kenneth S. Ridlon, Environmental Engineer, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, DLS, personal communication with Amy Smoker, Microbiologist, National Antimicrobial Information Network (NAIN), Oregon State University/USEPA, 2/28/00, 3/2/00

Kenneth S. Ridlon, Environmental Engineer, Comm. of Mass., DLS, personal communication with Dr. Rayna Hajjeh, Viral Expert, CDC, 2/25/00, 3/5/00.

It is too sad for me to watch the homeless give up and slit their own throats. They have become gutless pawns of the city council and Amanda Fritz. I have watched the homeless population grow and be destroyed by Sam Adams and Charlie Hales. Michael Stoops, my dear friend, would vomit at this deal Amanda and Charlie have brokered in Portland. They will be without a home in less than a year. All I can say is that they must deserve each other! The state of Wayne Morse and Mark Hatfield is no more!

Juin Whitehburg 975 SE Basdy Blvd. Portland, DR 97214/ \$03 830-4164

October 3, 2013

Mayor Hales and Council Members:

The current process for moving the Right To Dream Too camp to Station Place Lot 7 is highly flawed. As many have noted, you have put your citizens in a difficult position of opposing a well-meaning action because of the poor advice you are receiving on land use regulations that apply to the site.

I was recently the applicant's representative for a Central City Parking Review that involved Lot 7 and the Parking Garage. The purpose of this land use review was to reallocate the way parking was approved and used on the site. Our preference from the beginning was to avoid this Type III land use review, which entailed updating parking allocation tables. No physical alterations were proposed, and when the process was complete, there was no physical evidence that anything had changed.

Staff were apologetic in requiring us to go through that review. They understood that this was a nearly pointless exercise that would hardly matter in the broader scheme of things. They even reduced our permit fee, knowing that it would not take much time or effort. Even so, the entire process cost nearly \$25,000 in consultant and permit fees by the time it was complete.

As much as we would have loved to avoid this, rules are rules, right? We agreed to submit to the process, knowing that it was better to not have a cloud of uncertainty over the various parties' rights to use the parking consistent with City approvals.

Now, the City has proposed to use this parking in a dramatically different fashion. The 65 parking spaces on Lot 7 are being supplanted by a temporary camp. Two properties nearby have claims on the use of that parking. 40 spaces have been granted through an agreement with the senior affordable housing project on Lot 1; the remaining 25 spaces are associated with a future project on Lot 5.

If we contrast the City's proposal to what we were asked to go through, the next logical question is why the City is not going through a Type III Central City Parking Review for the reallocation of parking spaces. Compared to the changes that we were asked to submit on – for the same piece of property! – this proposal has a much greater impact on how parking is used and allocated at Station Place.

Last, at this point we understand that the 40 residential spaces on Lot 7 are being "moved" to the Parking Garage. The Parking Garage has a specific allocation of spaces for specific purposes, including visitor and preservation parking. Simply moving the residential parking from Lot 7 to the garage is wholly inconsistent with the CCPR for the garage. Those 40 spaces need to be reallocated, and the only process through which that reallocation can happen is a Type III CCPR.

In summary, please send the right message to landowners City-wide by following your own rules and procedures, including the CCPR process that you enforced, on the same site and for the same reason, just last year. Thank you.

Matthew Brown 1308 NW Everett Street Portland, OR 97209



NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

503.823.4288 www.PEARLDISTRICT.org

October 3, 2013 Re: ZCR for Right 2 Dream Too

Dear Commissioners and Mayor:

The Pearl District Neighborhood Association strongly repudiates the conclusions of the Zoning Confirmation. In the Oregonian on August 16th Mayor Hales said in a statement: "The use of tents on city property, including sidewalks, remains prohibited under the structures code". This statement was true then and it is true now.

With approval of this Zoning Confirmation, unregulated camping will be legalized in all commercial, employment, and industrial zones of the city. Every commercial street in the city – Mississippi, Alberta, Hawthorne, 23rd Avenue; every industrial sanctuary in Portland; the entire Central City falls into these categories. The Zoning Confirmation states no permits or design review will be necessary for any camp. If we collectively look into the future, with approval of this confirmation, there will be many more camps throughout the city and no recourse for the city, any neighborhood or business, any individual to do anything about them. The purpose of the codes is to create certainty and safety for <u>all</u> of its citizens. If this confirmation is approved today, the fabric of those codes will be undermined for everyone.

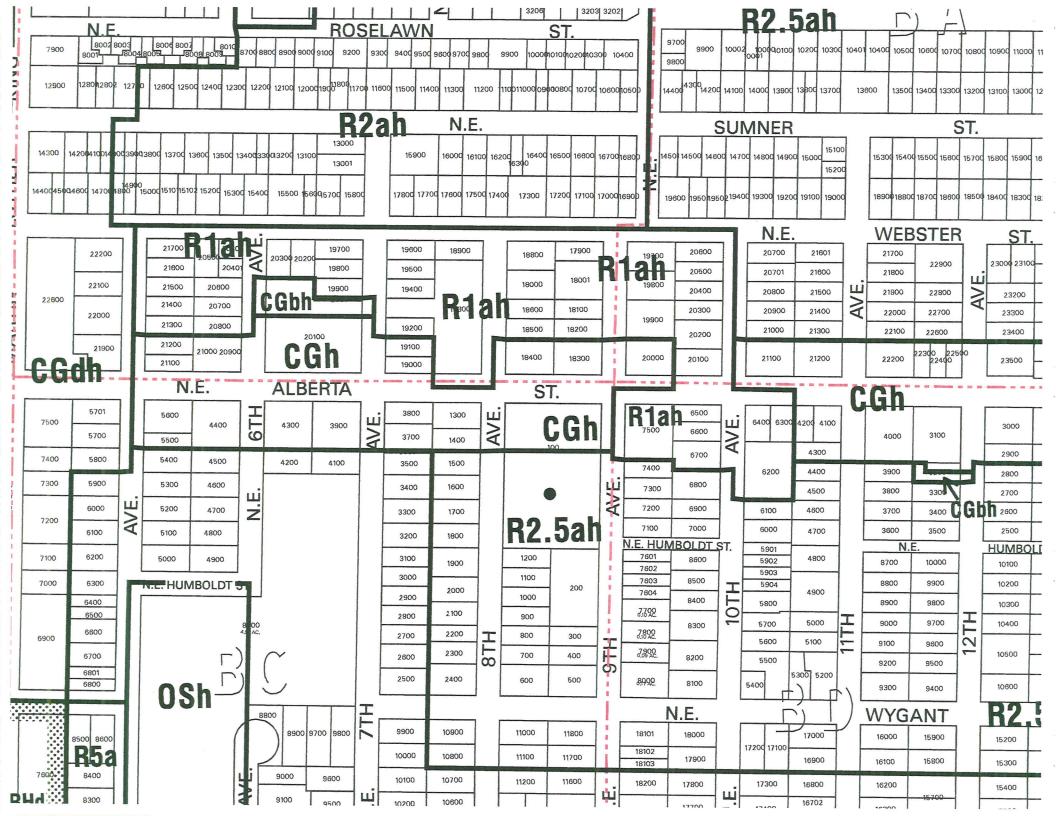
We believe that City Council is approaching this issue with the best of intentions. Our neighborhood embodies those intentions of a mixed income city that supports all of its neighbors. As I like to say, just because someone lives in a new building, it does not mean that they are rich. Despite public perception, the average income in the Pearl District is \$12,000 less than the citywide average. 22% of our Pearl District neighbors are categorized as low income currently and there at least two more low-income buildings coming. We have advocated for all of those buildings. Just like City Council, we would also like to have a workable solution for the endemic homeless problem. There is a process for doing that, which needs to happen.

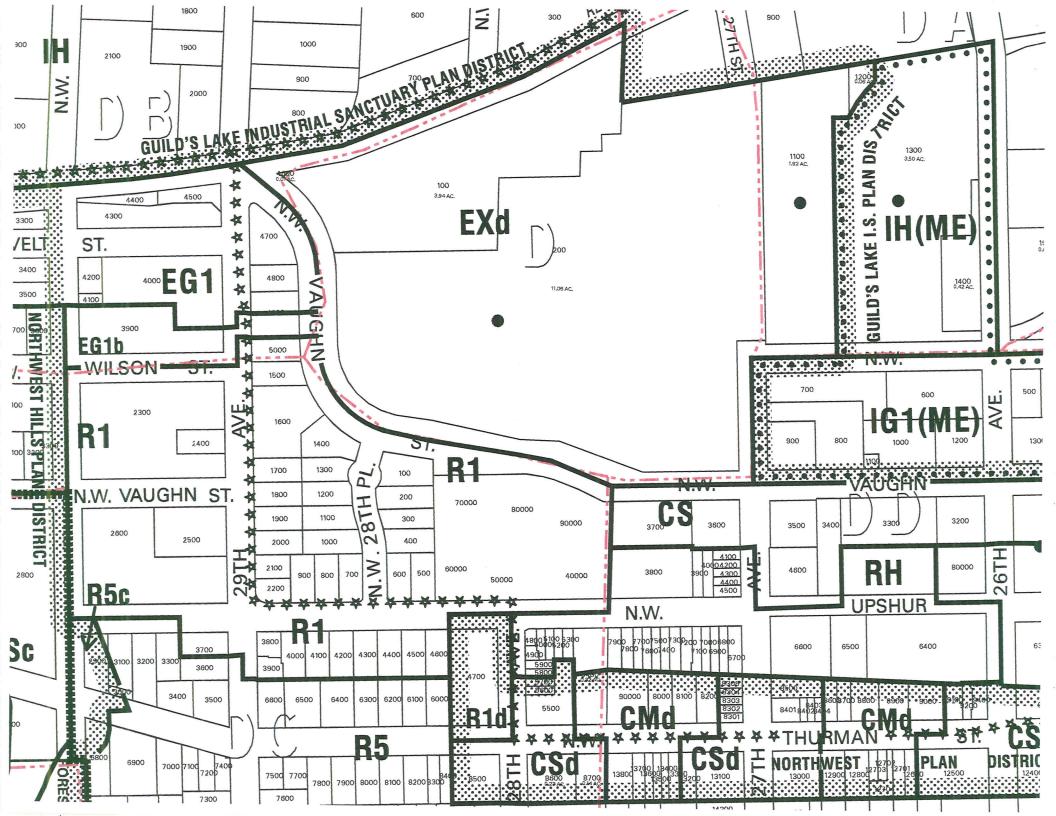
Portland is supposed to work in partnership not in strife. We are supposed to openly engage with each other to make a better city. Hasty solutions that consciously avoid engaging citizens do not meet any standard of Public Process in this city. Solutions that needlessly create problems for a much wider swath of the city are not solutions.

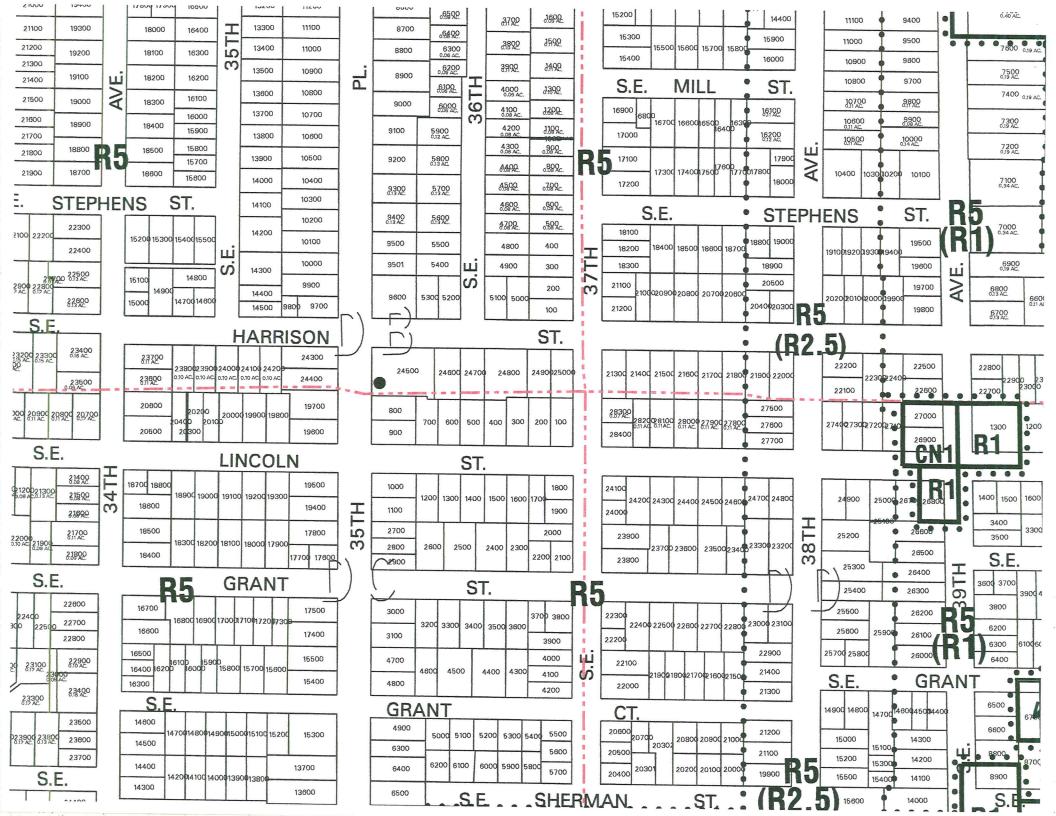
We urge the city to search for a workable solution for this immediate issue, as what is on the table does not fit the definition. Please do not approve this Zoning Confirmation Request. Please consider moving Right to Dream into a building temporarily and build them a building that meets the codes. Organize a citywide discussion to come up with real solutions to the larger problem. We have an opportunity as a city to be a leader on this issue that will serve to continue the inclusive Portland tradition of innovative solutions.

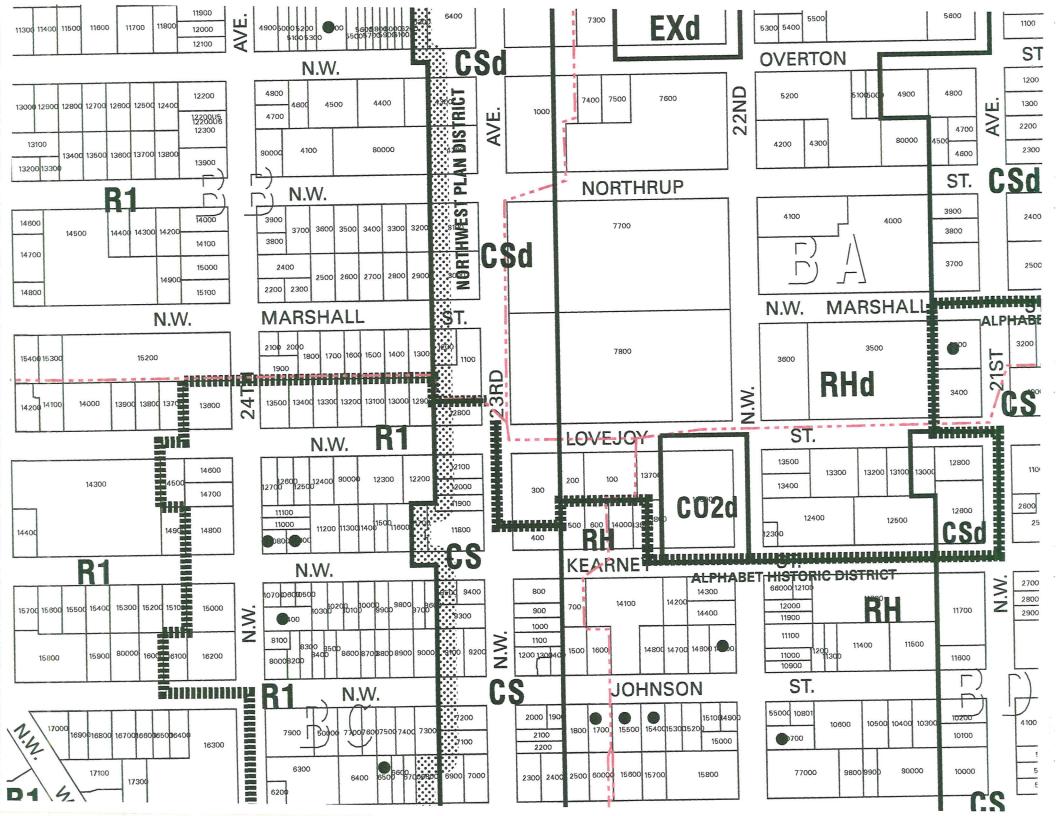
Regards,

Patricia Gardner President PDNA









PortlandMaps

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319 W BURNSIDE ST - OLD

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Summary | Assessor | Permits/Cases | Block | Schools | Parks | Development | Garbage/Recycling | Noise | Historic Permits | Water | Documents

Permit/Case Report 337 W BURNSIDE ST

Understand this Report

Permit/Case N	lumber	2011-1	84318-	-000-00-CC

100000 (000-000)	89.49	NAME OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER
IVR	Number	3116950
	number	9110390

Permit/Case Type	Code Compliance
	Zoning
	Business in Wrong Zone

Work/Case Description Complaint Received: Construction and operation of homeless camp facility.

Issue Date						
Final Date						
Latest Activity 6/19/2013						
Status Enforcement						
Activities	Must Check	Activity Status	Last Activity	Completed	Staff Contact	
Request						
Close - CC	Y	Open	10/11/2011		Staff Contact	
Under Inspection						
Mailed Notices- CC	Y	Completed	06/26/2012		Staff Contact	
Mailed Notices- CC	Y	Completed	06/21/2013		Staff Contact	
Mailed Notices- CC	Y	Send Fee Doubling Letter	01/24/2012		Liefeld, Michael 503-823-7332	
CC - Admin Review	N	In Progress	01/06/2012		Cowen, Crystle 503-823-7324	
Enforcement						
Code Enforcement Fee	N	Completed	06/19/2013	06/19/2013	Cowen, Crystle 503-823-7324	

Please note: Permits/Cases created since January 1, 2000. Data updated twice daily. View disclaimer.

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City of Portland, Corporate GIS

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503.823.4288 www.PEARLDISTRICT.org

August 28, 2013 Re: Possible Move of Right to Dream Too to Pearl District

Dear Commissioner Fritz:

The Pearl District Neighborhood Association strongly believes in long term housing solutions for all income levels. Through the Pearl District plans and with the help of the Urban Renewal District, we have been able to build solutions for the entire city in our own neighborhood. We are very proud to have created safe modern housing for the 22% of our households that are below the national poverty line. We continue to strongly advocate for housing and services for all incomes in our neighborhood.

Fundamentally however, the Pearl District Neighborhood Association is not in support of encampments in our neighborhood or any other neighborhood of the city. The proposal to place Right to Dream Too under the Lovejoy ramp is unacceptable for the following reasons:

1. There has been no public process. We have been told that a public process was specifically avoided on this issue as there would clearly be opposition to the plan. That is not how this City is supposed to work. It may have been the de-facto manner of business for recent administrations but it was wrong then and its wrong now. Public Process is what Portland and Oregon is known for. Even when a commissioner or mayor would prefer to avoid the public's reaction, he or she most certainly does not have the right to exclude the public from the conversation with back room meetings and fait accompli decisions.

"Open government laws benefit both government and the public. Citizens gain by having access to the process of deliberation – enabling them to view their government at work and to influence its deliberations. Government officials gain credibility by permitting citizens to observe their information-gathering and decision-making processes. Such understanding leads to greater trust in government by its citizens. Conversely, officials who attempt to keep their deliberations hidden from public scrutiny create cynicism, erode public trust and discourage involvement." From the Oregon's Department of Justice: <u>Quick Reference Guide to Oregon's Public Meetings Law</u>.

- 2. There are many rules and codes created for the common good. Encampments do not meet the Oregon Fire Life Safety Codes, the Public Health Codes, and the Portland Zoning Codes. We believe that low income people deserve the same protections for health and safety that the codes were established to uphold. The City should not enable unsafe and unhealthy living environments for any person by ignoring the codes of the state. The City should also not trade one legally problematic site for another. We deeply encourage the City to create a long term solution that actually helps to solve the problem.
- 3. The property in the Pearl District is currently owned by the Portland Development Commission. To have the "Development" Commission embrace a plan for temporary tent housing goes against their very mission and the long term goals of the city.

We stand ready to work through these complex issues with you.

Regards,

Patricia Gardner, President PDNA

Cc: Mayor Hales, Commissioner Salzman, Commissioner Novick, Commissioner Fish, Neighborhood Coalitions, Patrick Quinton



patricia gardner <patig57@gmail.com>

Wed, Aug 28, 2013 at 11:45 AM

To: Commissioner Fritz <amanda@portlandoregon.gov>

Cc: mayorcharliehales@portlandoregon.gov, Nick Fish <nick@portlandoregon.gov>, dan@portlandoregon.gov, novick@portlandoregon.gov, "Quinton, Patrick" <QuintonP@pdc.us>, Mark Sieber <mark@nwnw.org>

Dear Commissioner Fritz:

This is a letter from the PDNA regarding the possible move of Right to Dream Too to the Pearl District.

Regards,

Patricia Gardner President, PDNA

The Encampments.pdf 1975K



Commissioner Fritz <amanda@portlandoregon.gov> To: patricia gardner <patig57@gmail.com>

Wed, Aug 28, 2013 at 2:40 PM

Cc: "Hales, Mayor" <mayorcharliehales@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Fish <nick@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Saltzman <dan@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Novick <commissionernovick@portlandoregon.gov>, "Quinton, Patrick" <QuintonP@pdc.us>, "Sieber, Mark" <mark@nwnw.org>

Dear Patricia,

Thank you for your letter. I'm impressed that you were able to follow public process to send a letter from the Pearl District Neighborhood Association less than 24 hours after I called you to tell you there is a possibility that Right to Dream Too might relocate to the Pearl.

The proposed relocation is part of negotiations to settle a lawsuit against the City, so I can't discuss the specifics at this time since agreement has not yet been reached. I will be in touch after a decision is made one way or the other to discuss next steps.

Whether Right to Dream Too relocates or not, there are almost 2,000 people sleeping outside in Portland's neighborhoods every night. Given that we don't have resources to house or shelter every one, I believe it's time to discuss and pilot alternative rest areas that allow people to sleep outside without fear, and without impacts on their fellow neighborhood residents.

Sincerely,

Amanda

Amanda Fritz Commissioner, City of Portland

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patricia gardner <patig57@gmail.com>

Thu, Aug 29, 2013 at 9:31 AM

To: Commissioner Fritz <amanda@portlandoregon.gov>

Cc: "Hales, Mayor" <mayorcharliehales@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Fish <nick@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Saltzman <dan@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Novick <commissionernovick@portlandoregon.gov>, "Quinton, Patrick" <QuintonP@pdc.us>, "Sieber, Mark" <mark@nwnw.org>

Thank you for your response Commissioner Fritz

I am quite sure we would all be interested in a larger discussion regarding solutions to this issue. Please let us know how we can engage.

I very much appreciate your concern regarding public process. We found out early Tuesday through other sources about the possibility of Right to Dream Too moving to the Pearl. Tuesday Morning and per our bylaws, an emergency executive meeting was called for Wednesday prior to our conversation that evening. Our executive committee (minus the treasurer who had to be at work) voted unanimously on this matter. This vote will be brought up at our next board meeting per our bylaws. As this is not how we prefer to conduct business, we have also made especially sure that all board members have the letter as does the neighborhood at large via our website and facebook page.

Regards,

Patricia Gardner

[Quoted text hidden]



Commissioner Fritz <amanda@portlandoregon.gov>

Thu, Aug 29, 2013 at 9:35 AM

To: patricia gardner <patig57@gmail.com> Cc: "Hales, Mayor" <mayorcharliehales@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Fish <nick@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Saltzman <dan@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Novick <commissionernovick@portlandoregon.gov>, "Quinton, Patrick" <QuintonP@pdc.us>, "Sieber, Mark" <mark@nwnw.org>

Thank you for your response. If a move is agreed upon, I will be happy to attend the next Neighborhood Association meeting or Board meeting to give more accurate information than has been published in the media. I hope the Neighborhood Association will consider revisiting your initial position, once you have the facts.

Amanda

Amanda Fritz Commissioner, City of Portland

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From: patricia gardner [mailto:patig57@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 29, 2013 9:32 AM
To: Commissioner Fritz
Cc: Hales, Mayor; Commissioner Fish; Commissioner Saltzman; Commissioner Novick; Quinton, Patrick; Sieber, Mark
Subject: Re: Pearl District Neighborhood Association Letter

[Quoted text hidden]



NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

503.823.4288 www.PEARLDISTRICT.org

September 6, 2013 Re: Proposed Encampment under the Lovejoy Ramp

Dear Commissioner Fritz:

The Planning and Transportation Committee of the Pearl District Neighborhood Association voted unanimously at its meeting on September 3rd to oppose the proposed encampment under the Lovejoy Ramp on the grounds that it does not meet the laws of the state and city.

One of the primary functions of the Planning Committee is to act on behalf of the neighborhood in the design review process as dictated by Portland City Code 33.825. The entire Pearl District is a design review zone. Any project in the Pearl District is subject to that process which includes public notification as well as a strenuous public discussion both at the neighborhood and the Design Commission level. Projects as small as a sign are subject to this process. Projects affecting land use initiated by the city are also subject to the same process.

The base zoning of the site, which is EXd, does not permit camping. The Oregon Building Code which establishes the definition of a dwelling unit does not include camping in its pages. The committee does not think the City should ignore the codes of the city and state. There should not be a different standard when it comes to the projects of the City.

One of the other primary functions of the Planning Committee is to advocate for the neighborhood and <u>all</u> of its businesses and residents. The Pearl District is designed to be a mixed use, mixed income neighborhood. The Planning Committee is on record for repeatedly advocating for low income housing within the neighborhood. It is the belief of the Committee that all people deserve housing that promotes health and welfare. Putting a tent camp under a bridge well known for both its pigeon and feral cat populations; a tent camp without power, water and restrooms; a tent camp in Portland Oregon going into winter when it rains an average of 36" per year does not meet those standards. A building that meets code should be found to house Right To Dream if the city wants to specifically support this group.

Instead of this ill-conceived plan, we urge the city to search for a long term solution for this issue. The PDNA Planning Committee strongly believes in the talents of the city. If the city wants to solve homelessness, we think the city should organize a citywide discussion and/or competition to come up with real solutions to a real problem. We have an opportunity as a city to be a leader on this issue that will serve to continue the inclusive Portland tradition of innovative building solutions.

Regards,

Patricia Gardner Chair, Planning and Transportation PDNA

Cc: Mayor Hales, Commissioner Salzman, Commissioner Novick, Commissioner Fish, Neighborhood Coalitions, Patrick Quinton



Special Meeting

patricia gardner <patig57@gmail.com>

Mon, Sep 16, 2013 at 4:54 PM

To: Commissioner Fritz <amanda@portlandoregon.gov>

Cc: "Hales, Mayor" <mayorcharliehales@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Saltzman <dan@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Novick <commissioner-novick@portlandoregon.gov>, Nick Fish <nick@portlandoregon.gov>, Rebecca.esau@portlandoregon.gov, Linly.rees@portlandoregon.gov, Kathryn.beaumont@portlandoregon.gov, Jim.vandyke@portlandoregon.gov

Dear Commissioner Fritz

Attached is a letter from the PDNA in response to your request for a special meeting.

Regards,

Patricia

specialmeeting.pdf 1968K



Special Meeting

Commissioner Fritz <amanda@portlandoregon.gov>

Mon, Sep 16, 2013 at 6:53 PM

To: patricia gardner <patig57@gmail.com>

Cc: "Hales, Mayor" <mayorcharliehales@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Saltzman <dan@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Novick <commissioner-novick@portlandoregon.gov>, Commissioner Fish <nick@portlandoregon.gov>, "Esau, Rebecca" <Rebecca.Esau@portlandoregon.gov>, "Rees, Linly" <Linly.Rees@portlandoregon.gov>, "Beaumont, Kathryn" <Kathryn.Beaumont@portlandoregon.gov>, "Van Dyke, Jim" <Jim.VanDyke@portlandoregon.gov>

Dear Patricia,

Thank you for your message. While I'm surprised you'd prefer to wait to meet until after more actions have been taken, I am happy to accommodate your request to schedule a meeting later in the process. I could attend the next scheduled meeting of PDNA on October 10, or the Monday or Wednesday of that week if you'd prefer to dedicate the entire meeting time to the one topic.

Other community organizations are requesting meetings sooner, and of course PDNA members who want information earlier in the process are welcome to attend any and all public meetings on this matter prior to the PDNA forum. I appreciate your willingness to discuss concerns and solutions.

Amanda

Amanda Fritz Commissioner, City of Portland

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From: patricia gardner [mailto:patig57@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, September 16, 2013 4:55 PM
To: Commissioner Fritz
Cc: Hales, Mayor; Commissioner Saltzman; Commissioner Novick; Commissioner Fish; Esau, Rebecca; Rees, Linly; Beaumont, Kathryn; Van Dyke, Jim
Subject: Special Meeting

[Quoted text hidden]



NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

503.823.4288 www.PEARLDISTRICT.org

September 16, 2013 Re: Special Meeting

 $\tilde{s} = _{r}$

Dear Commissioner Fritz:

We contacted you last week and asked you to come to our scheduled Board Meeting last Thursday. You declined as you were going to be out of town that evening. You then asked us if we could schedule a special meeting for you to come talk to the Association. This is our response to your special meeting request.

We accept your special meeting request under the following circumstances:

1. The meeting cannot be held until the City Attorney or BDS decides on whether the Right to Dream Too campground is a campground, a rest area, or some other designation and how that use is permitted under the code. Until we have that understanding we are not willing to listen to a simple restatement that you will comply with all rules and regulations;

2. The meeting cannot be held until the City Attorney has reviewed the final land use decisions on the subject property and determined whether or not a Type III Central City Parking Review Amendment is required prior to entering into a User Agreement or any other relocation agreement;

3. The meeting cannot be held until the City issues an explanation of what rules and regulations the City thinks permits such a relocation.

Without these substantive understandings, any meeting would be counterproductive. Despite their good intentions, User Agreements and Good Neighbor Agreements do not supersede or permit violations of code. We do not support either in this case without a clear understanding regarding the codes. Please let us know when you will have the answers to the above-enumerated questions. As soon as you are able to provide answers, we welcome you to a special meeting. Per our bylaws, we must provide notice to the public for any special meeting a minimum of 5 days in advance.

Regards,

Patricia Gardner President PDNA

Cc: Mayor Hales, Commissioner Saltzman, Commissioner Novick, Commissioner Fish, Jim Van Dyke, Kathryn Beaumont, Linly Rees, Rebecca Esau,