City Council Meeting May 1, 2013

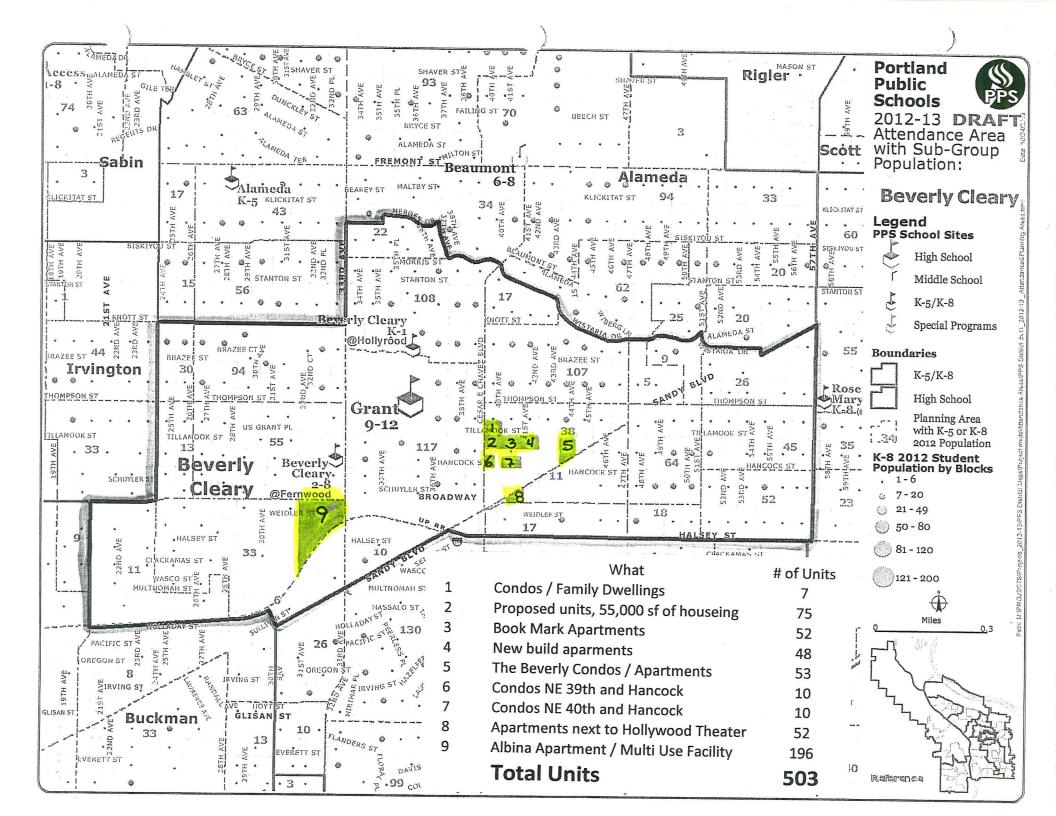
Heather Leek Beverly Cleary School - PTA President School Address - 1915 NE 33rd Ave, PDX 97212 Home address - 2414 NE 36th Ave, PDX 97212 (503) 317-3166 Cell theleeks@yahoo.com

- 1) Beverly Cleary School (BCS) Stats 731 Students, 1400 Parents
- 2) There has been tremendous growth within the BCS boundary.
 - 2000 Children 0-9 = 1034
 - 2010 Children 0-9 = 1288
 - A 25% increase
- 3) 9 multi-dwelling units have been built or are in the process of being built over the past 7 years within the BCS boundary.
- 4) BCS has a high "capture rate" and our numbers have greatly increased
 - 2005-6 school year there were 450 students at BCS
 - 2012-13 school year there are 731 students at BCS
 - o A 63% increase
 - 2013-14 school year we could see as many as 800 students at BCS
- 5) Our schools have used all "flex" space and we need additional funding. We can't grow the community with out growing the infrastructure. We are losing key learning centers.
- 6) How will we educate tomorrow's taxpayers?
- 7) When will tax breaks for the builders and developers stop?
- 8) Our parents and community members will contact your offices for assistance or you can contact me directly with ideas and answers (see above info.)

2000 and 2010 Census Profile by PPS Elementary Attendance Area Beverly Cleary

	pproximations of 2011-12	attendance	area based	d on 2000 á	and 2010 ce	nsus blocks
POPULATION	20	2000 2010		10	Cha	ange
SEX AND AGE						
Total population	10,073	100.0%	10,647	100.0%	574	5.7%
Under 5 years	516	5.1%	648	6.1%	132	25.6%
5 to 9 years	519	5.2%	640	6.0%	121	23.3%
10 to 14 years	521	5.2%	525	4.9%	4	0.8%
15 to 19 years	486	4.8%	453	4.3%	-33	-6.8%
20 to 24 years	512	5.1%	469	4.4%	-43	-8.4%
25 to 29 years	857	8.5%	895	8.4%	38	4.4%
30 to 34 years	954	9.5%	830	7.8%	-124	-13.0%
35 to 39 years	960	9.5%	941	8.8%	-19	-2.0%
40 to 44 years	925	9.2%	966	9.1%	41	4.4%
45 to 49 years	1,049	10.4%	892	8.4%	-157	-15.0%
50 to 54 years	911	9.0%	824	7.7%	-87	-9.5%
55 to 59 years	486	4.8%	911	8.6%	425	87.4%
60 to 64 years	313	3.1%	726	6.8%		
65 to 69 years	234	2.3%	356	3.3%	413	131.9%
70 to 74 years	248	2.5%	190		122	52.1%
75 to 79 years	234	2.3%		1.8%	-58	-23.4%
80 to 84 years	190	1.9%	144	1.4%	-90	-38.5%
85 years and over	158		116	1.1%	-74	-38.9%
Median age (years)		1.6%	121	1.1%	-37	-23.4%
Under 18 years	38.		39.		1.1	
18 to 64 years	1,859	18.5%	2,128	20.0%	269	14.5%
65 years and over	7,150	71.0%	7,592	71.3%	442	6.2%
os years and over	1,064	10.6%	927	8.7%	-137	-12.9%
Male population	4,882	100.0%	5,219	100.0%	337	6.9%
Under 5 years	260	5.3%	336	6.4%	76	29.2%
5 to 9 years	266	5.4%	326	6.2%	. 60	22.6%
10 to 14 years	294	6.0%	242	4.6%	-52	-17.7%
15 to 19 years	253	5.2%	228	4.4%	-25	-9.9%
20 to 24 years	249	5.1%	216	4.1%	-33	
25 to 29 years	409	8.4%	442	8.5%	-	-13.3%
30 to 34 years	490	10.0%	413	7.9%	33	8.1%
35 to 39 years	496	10.2%	474		-77	-15.7%
40 to 44 years	430	8.8%	498	9.1%	-22	-4.4%
45 to 49 years	515	10.5%	432	9.5%	68	15.8%
50 to 54 years	447	9.2%		8.3%	-83	-16.1%
55 to 59 years	234		399	7.6%	-48	-10.7%
60 to 64 years	150	4.8%	452	8.7%	218	93.2%
65 to 69 years	103	3.1% 2.1%	363	7.0%	213	142.0%
70 to 74 years			164	3.1%	61	59.2%
75 to 79 years	104	2.1%	88	1.7%	-16	-15.4%
80 to 84 years	78	1.6%	66	1.3%	-12	-15.4%
85 years and over	57	1.2%	45	0.9%	-12	-21.1%
oo years and over	47	1.0%	35	0.7%	-12	-25.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1; 2000 Census, Summary File 1. Tabulated by Population Research Center, Portland State University.



Census 2000-2010 for BCS Boundary

Population	2000	2010 Chang	ge Pe	rcent
Total Pop	10073	10647	574	5.7%
Under 5	516	648	132	25.6%
5 to 9	519	640	121	23.3%
10 to 14	521	525	4	0.8%

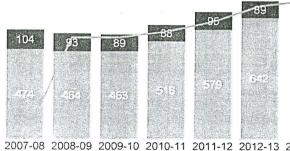
					And the later who was a second and the second		Projection
	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Neighborhood	872	819	782	818	853	908	963
Own N'hood School	474	464	463	516	579	642	705
Capture Rate	54.4%	56.7%	59.2%	63.1%	67.9%	70.7%	73.2%
Total Enrollment	578	557	552	604	674	731	805

School Enrollment Facts



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This chart shows the number of students who attended a school over the past five years and whether they lived in or out of the school's neighborhood. Grade level details are on the next page.



Projections updated annually by PSU Population Research Center. Projections from each prior year shown for 2007-2011.

		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Military S	Non-Residents	104	93	89	88	95	89				
KAHDED	Residents	474	464	463	516	579	642				
	Total Enrollment	578	557	552	604	674	731				
	Percent Resident	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	88%				*
	Percent Non-Resident	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%	12%				
Profession of	Projection	0	536	537	568	622	705	732	745	757	767

The number of public school students who lived in a school's neighborhood over the past five years, and the type of school they attended are shown here. More attendance details are on page 3.

25	29		22	25	26
160 - 31 Magazina (144	121	107	107	109	110
213	- 206	184	173	0.010	
474	464	463	516	579	642

2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17

	K-8	K-8	K-8	K-8	K-8	K-8				
Other	25	29	28	22	25	26	P. S. S. S. Company of the State of the Stat		THE COLD STREET, ST. ST. ST. ST. ST.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Special Program/Focus	160	121	107	107	109	110			and the Particular Property and the Comment of the	
Other Neighborhood School	213	205	184	173	140	130			er i deserver de la company	The second second second second
Own Neighborhood School	474	464	463	516	579	642				
Total Neighborhood	872	819	782	818	853	908	COLUMN TAXABLE PARTY			
Projection	718	742	756	802	830	883	904	913	908	913

Proof Sugardy & Unitainen

As of September 2012, there are 30.4 teachers at Beverly Cleary, which has 33 potential classrooms larger than 450 square feet. Average classroom square footage is 920, not including gymnasiums.

Utilization, which is the number of teachers divided by the number of classrooms, is 92%. This calculation does not include other programs and instructional needs, such as counselors, instructional specialists and school psychologists. Special education teachers are counted and ESL teachers are weighted at .5.

4. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Achievement - % Meeting or Exceeding Benchmarks

3rd (Frade	5th C	Frade	8th Grade	
Year	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math
2009-2010	84.8%	86.4%	>95%	93.8%	87.2%	92.3%
2010-2011	>95%	90.9%	>95%	79.7%	>95%	93.6%
2011-2012	93.4%	84.2%	83.8%	82.4%	88.9%	83.3%

For detailed achievement information go to: http://www.pps.k12.or.us/depts-c/rne/results/
In 2010-11 the percent meeting or exceeding in Math declined at many schools because of a higher threshold for "Meeting"
In 2011-12 the percent meeting or exceeding in Reading declined at many schools because of a higher threshold for "Meeting"

5. SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

2011-2012	School	Comparable District Average
Highly Qualified Teaching Assignments	100.0%	99.4%
Teacher Experience (Average in years)	15.1	13.0
Substitute Usage (Average in days)	24.7	15.5
Average Daily Attendance	96.0%	94.3%
Average Class Size	28.4	23.8
Stability Index	98.2%	92.5%
Student Expulsions	0.0%	0.1%
Student Suspensions	2.2%	6.1%

October 2012 Enrollment	Number of Classrooms	Density Index
730	33	22

6. ENROLLMENT INDICATORS

Student loss >5% since 2011 AND >15%	2000
Neighborhood students attending Beverl	V Clear half 55000
Building density index below 15 or above	No
and below 13 of above	Yes

7. COMMENTS/ISSUES

Beverly Cleary has an overall ESEA rating of Level 5 as of October 2012.

Beverly Cleary has two sites. K-1 is on the Hollyrood campus, and 2-8 is on the Fernwood campus.

Smart-Growty Plans Are a Failure in Portland - By Randal O'Toole This article appeared in the Houston Chronicle on November 14, 2009.

Some people have suggested that Houston could have avoided the Ashby high-rise controversy if it had more planning and smart growth. In fact, the opposite is true: Smart-growth planning makes land-use debates even more contentious.

Smart-growth planners believe that Americans live the wrong way, and they use land-use regulation to impose on others what they believe is the right way to live. Surveys consistently show that all but 15 percent to 25 percent of Americans want to live in single-family homes with a yard, but planners think we would be better off if a much higher percentage lived in high-density apartments or condos.

Consider my former hometown of Portland, Ore., which many consider the nation's leader in smart-growth planning. To increase urban densities, planners are turning dozens of neighborhoods of single-family homes into apartments and condos. While past land-use rules set maximum densities, Portland's rules set minimum densities.

This means if your neighbors own a vacant lot, they cannot build a single-family house on it; they must build a rowhouse or apartment. In some cases, regulation is so strict that, if your house burns down, you cannot rebuild it; you must replace it with an apartment.

Portland planners soon decided that rowhouses and low-rise apartments were not dense enough, so they increased height limits to 50 feet or 60 feet to allow four- and five-story mid-rise apartments. Even that isn't dense enough, so now they are beginning to encourage high-rises.

After the first high-density developments saturated the demand, planners supplemented land-use mandates with tax breaks, below-market land sales and other subsidies to developers who built high-density housing. This means Portland neighborhoods continue to be invaded by mid-rise and high-rise developments, even though there is no more demand for dense housing.

Many of these developments are in transit corridors. Yet independent studies reveal that the people living in them don't ride transit significantly more than residents of single-family neighborhoods.

Portlanders did not welcome densification. Almost all of the targeted neighborhoods fought it; almost all of them lost. Planners followed a divide-and-conquer strategy, taking one neighborhood at a time so opponents could not build up enough momentum to stop the process.

Increased densities destroyed the small-town atmosphere that once made Portland attractive. Congestion is worse, housing and consumer costs are high, and urban services such as fire, police and schools have declined as the city took money from these programs to subsidize high-density developers.

Despite these problems, scores of cities from Missoula, Mont., to San Diego, Calif., have passed similar smart-growth regulations. Planners want to use smart growth everywhere they can, including Houston.

To get out of Portland, I moved to an exurban neighborhood 150 miles away. Like many Houston neighborhoods, we have a homeowners association and deed restrictions, so we will never have to worry about outside planners imposing some unwanted development on us.

Unlike most other cities, Houston makes it easy to create homeowners associations in neighborhoods that do not have them. Houston's system of deed restrictions puts you and your neighbors in charge of your neighborhood's future.

By contrast, smart-growth planning puts your neighborhood's future in the hands of people who may know little about you or your neighbors and whose ideas about how you should live may be very different from yours. If you want to protect your neighborhood from high-rises and other unwanted developments, then smart-growth planning is the last thing you need.



From: Sent:

Heather Leek [theleeks@yahoo.com] Thursday, April 25, 2013 9:50 AM

То:

Moore-Love, Karla

Subject:

City Council Mtg 5/1 @ 2

Karla,

I am going to take Joy Stoelting's 3 minute talking spot at the City Council Mtg May 1st at 2 pm. I am Heather Leek and live at 2414 NE 36th Ave, PDX 97212. My phone numbers are ($503\ 317-3166\ Cell$ / (503) 460-9191 Home. Cell is definitely the way to reach me. And I would like to address the council about the Increased density in Portland and infrastructure support.

Thank you Karla. If you need any further information please advise.

Heather Leek

Request of Heather Leek to address Council regarding increased density in Portland and infrastructure support (Communication)

MAY 01 2013

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Filed	APR 26 2013
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	YEAS	NAYS
1. Fritz		
2. Fish		
3. Saltzman		
4. Novick		
Hales		