



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON

OFFICIAL
 MINUTES

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS **20TH DAY OF MARCH, 2002** AT 9:30 A.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Katz, Presiding; Commissioners Francesconi, Hales, Saltzman and Sten, 5.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Harry Auerbach, Senior Deputy City Attorney; and Officer Peter Hurley, Sergeant at Arms.

At 11:40 a.m. Frank Hudson, Deputy City Attorney, replaced Harry Auerbach.
 At 11:48 a.m. Harry Auerbach, Senior Deputy City Attorney, replaced Frank Hudson.

Item No. 260 was pulled for discussion and on a Y-5 roll call, the balance of the Consent Agenda was adopted.

<p>250 TIME CERTAIN: 9:30 AM – Confirm appointment of Larry Hilderbrand to the Portland Planning Commission (Report introduced by Mayor Katz) (Y-5)</p>	<p>Disposition: CONFIRMED</p>
<p>251 TIME CERTAIN: 9:35 AM – Adopt Sustainable Procurement Strategy-A Joint City of Portland and Multnomah County Effort (Resolution introduced by Mayor Katz) (Y-5)</p>	<p>36061</p>
<p>252 TIME CERTAIN: 10:00 AM – Accept the Homeless Single Adult System Enhancement Plan (Report introduced by Commissioner Sten)</p> <p>Motion to accept the Report: Moved by Commissioner Saltzman and seconded by Commissioner Francesconi. (Y-5)</p>	<p>ACCEPTED</p>
<p>253 TIME CERTAIN: 11:00 AM – Amend the Comprehensive Plan map and change the zone of property at NE Sandy Boulevard and NE 165th Avenue from R7, Single-Family Dwelling Residential to R2, Multi-Dwelling Residential (Previous Agenda 223; Hearing; Ordinance introduced by Mayor Katz; LUR 01-00575 CP ZC)</p> <p>Motion to uphold the Hearings Officer's decision, modify the conditions to include the condition for a design review overlay and additional insulation to meet the noise standard: Moved by Commissioner Hales and seconded by Commissioner Saltzman. (Y-3; N-2, Sten, Katz)</p> <p>Motion to reconsider: Moved by Mayor Katz and seconded by Commissioner Sten gaveled down by Mayor Katz after no objections.</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING AS AMENDED APRIL 10, 2002 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>CONSENT AGENDA – NO DISCUSSION</p>	

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Mayor Vera Katz	
*254 Amend contract with Conkling, Fiskum & McCormick, Inc. for work related to the collective bargaining processes and contract negotiations (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 33809) (Y-5)	176319
*255 Amend contract with Magellan Behavioral Health, Inc. for citywide employee assistance program services (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 32553) (Y-5)	176320
*256 Create two part-time positions in the Bureau of Environmental Services (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176321
*257 Contract with Miller, Nash LLP for outside counsel requirements (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176322
*258 Authorize Intergovernmental Agreement with Multnomah County District Attorney's Office for use of Violence Against Women Act Grant funds (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176323
*259 Pay claim of Eleanor Heidelberg (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176324
*260 Pay civil rights claim of Judith Ritt (Ordinance) (Y-4; N-1, Saltzman)	FAILED TO PASS
*261 Give final approval for the issuance of Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds, Bookmark Project, Series 2002 in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$3,900,000 (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176325
*262 Authorize acquisition of vehicles for use by City bureaus (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176326
Commissioner Jim Francesconi	
*263 Accept donation of three Miner Safety Association airpaks for the Bureau of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176327
Commissioner Charlie Hales	

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<p>*264 Contract with IBI Group to design and fabricate a self-contained, portable transportation unit for schools, senior centers, malls and community events to educate and provide information about transportation options in Portland (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">176328</p>
<p>*265 Designate and assign City-owned land development control strips and tax foreclosed properties as public street areas (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">176329</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Dan Saltzman</p>	
<p>*266 Authorize acceptance of National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant for Johnson Creek Watershed Reforestation Project, Project No. 6688 (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">176330</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Erik Sten</p>	
<p>267 Charge the Housing and Community Development Commission with policy planning on special needs housing development and operation (Resolution) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">36060</p>
<p>*268 Grant a temporary, revocable permit to Tyco Networks U.S., Inc. and establish terms and conditions (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">176331</p>
<p>269 Amend contract with KPFF Consulting Engineers for professional services under Phase II of Bull Run Bridges Rehabilitation Project (Second Reading Agenda 240; amend Contract No. 29668) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">176332</p>
<p align="center">REGULAR AGENDA</p>	
<p align="center">Mayor Vera Katz</p>	
<p>270 Support the North/Northeast Portland Electronic Commerce Enterprise Zone Application to the Oregon Economic and Community Development Department (Resolution) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">36062</p>
<p>271 Amend Ordinance that repealed Title 34, Subdivision and Partitioning Regulations and amended Title 33, Planning and Zoning to add new Land Division regulations and clarified additional Zoning Code regulations related to land divisions to make minor amendments to the regulations (Second Reading Agenda 247; amend Ordinance No. 175965) (Y-4; N-1, Sten)</p>	<p align="center">176333 AS AMENDED</p>

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Commissioner Charlie Hales	
*272 Establish a 2002 PGE Park Season Program for the Northwest Portland On-Street Parking Project and authorize the Portland Office of Transportation to implement the Program (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176334
273 Assess benefited property for street improvement construction cost in the NW Naito Parkway from NW 9th Ave. to Steel Bridge Local Improvement District (Second Reading Agenda 244; C9970) (Y-5)	176335
Commissioner Dan Saltzman	
274 Endorse Metro ballot measure 26-29 and express concern over ballot measure 26-11 (Resolution) (Y-5)	36063
*275 Contract with five firms for citywide public information services and nineteen firms for public information and public involvement services under a flexible-services contract for the period of March 1, 2002 through June 30, 2004 in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 (Ordinance) (Y-5)	176336

At 12:13 p.m., Council adjourned.

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WEDNESDAY, 6:00 PM, MARCH 20, 2002

**DUE TO LACK OF AN AGENDA
THERE WAS NO MEETING**

GARY BLACKMER
Auditor of the City of Portland

By Karla Moore-Love
Clerk of the Council

For discussion of agenda items, please consult the following Closed Caption Transcript.

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Closed Caption Transcript of Portland City Council Meeting

This transcript was produced through the closed captioning process for the televised City Council broadcast.

Key: ***** means unidentified speaker.

MARCH 20, 2002 9:30 AM

Katz: Council will come to order. Karla, please call the roll

Hales: Here. **Saltzman:** Here. **Sten:** Here.

Katz: Present. Is commissioner Francesconi --

*****: He should be here.

Katz: He should be here, okay. Let's do consent agenda items. There was a request to pull 260 off. Anything else? Anybody else to want pull a consent agenda item off? If not, roll call on consent agenda

Hales: aye.

Saltzman: On the consent agenda, aye. **Francesconi:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: do you know what your voting on?

Francesconi: consent agenda.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. Item 260.

Item 260.

Katz: Anybody want to discuss this item? All right, roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Hales:** Aye. **Saltzman:** No. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. Item 250.

Item 250.

Katz: Everyone once in a while, every once in a while, we get an opportunity to ask members of our community to do something very special. The day that Larry Hildebrand retired I looked at him and I said, I think I am going to give you 60 days, and then I am going to come knocking on your door and ask you to do something for the city. I waited longer than 80 days because he had a lot of things that he wanted to do in his free time. But, this is a man who has, who has been in love with this city for many, many, many years, who has influenced us and other people in the community, and hope and prodded us and hope that had we would be doing the right things to make this city a better place for all of us. And he has influenced us. At least I can speak for myself. Not that I have always agreed with him, and I am sure -- but even the council hasn't always agreed with him but we read him and we knew that in his analysis, he made this decision, and we needed to consider it because it was a wise man who told us what we needed to think about and perhaps, to do. So, I asked him if he would be interested in taking one of, one of the most important jobs for the city, and he said yes. And he -- after you vote, he will be the next member of the planning commission. So, mr. Hildebrand, talk to us a little bit.

Larry Hildebrand, Portland Planning Commission Appointee: Well, I want to thank for you this opportunity. It just seems, especially fair, sort of a turn-about, as you pointed out earlier, that, that after 40 years of second-guessing, the city council, it's time the city council gets to second-guess me as a member of the planning commission. But, you are absolutely right. The reason I am interested in this job is because I love this city. I have worked here as a newspaper reporter, as an editorial writer for more than 40 years, and I have seen tremendous changes in the city, and almost all of them have been for the better, and I appreciate the role that people like you have done this so often, citizens forget that those, quote "politicians" who sit there on the council are really citizens,

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too, and they share the same strong feelings for Portland that the folks on the streets do. And certainly that I have for so many years. So, I am hoping that I can live up to your expectations for this and mine, and continue, I think, to serve the city and hopefully make it a better place to live. So I appreciate this opportunity.

Katz: Thank you. Anybody -- anybody want to say anything else?

Francesconi: Actually, I want to ask a question or two. Along with our new-found relationship. This is kind of fun. The main question, Larry, is there something that you see that's missing from the planning commission or for that matter, the direction of the city? Is there something you want to bring there in, particular, that you think a perspective or some experience or a point of view?

Hilderbrand: Jim, at this point, I want to approach this for the very open -- with a very open mind to all the issues that will come before the planning commission. Certainly, as a citizen, I have some very quick opinions based on what I read in the paper, mostly. Since I have been retired for more than a year.

Saltzman: Or wrote in the paper.

Hilderbrand: I am hoping to have an opportunity to do just what I did with the editorial board, listen to both sides and make a, a good decision, hopefully, find constructive answers to, to very difficult problems. As to the future of Portland, in a sense because I think that's where the planning commission would like to, to help you, by presenting its vision. I think that, and I want to see a strong downtown, which is exactly what has been the goal of the council for many years, strong neighborhoods, I am just kind of repeating, I think, what you have -- yourselves, have said. I hope to be a constructive force in doing that. I would like to solve the, the transportation problems in the city, certainly, but, and, and upgrade the environmental opportunities, or address the opportunities, the environmental opportunities of the city. I think they are there, and the question is, how to do it in a way that, that protects citizens who are most directly affected in order to benefit the rest of the community and generations to come. So that sort of -- it's very general but as I say, I am very open minded at this point.

Francesconi: Thank you, Larry.

Saltzman: I just want to welcome you to the planning commission. You couldn't be coming at a better time. We have got a lot of major things going on there, the whole ohsu, macadam planning process, so we welcome your presence, and I guess one thing I want to say, is I know you will be fair and impartial, and, and I know you will be able to communicate positions well. That's one thing I always admired about journalists is their ability to take a very convoluted, complicated issue and distill it into a 300, 500-word story that everybody gets the grasp of the issue, so you are going to bring much needed skills, and you are coming on just in time. Thanks.

Katz: Thank you. All right. Roll call.

Francesconi: I think that this is one of the best appointments since I've been here on the city council. I think the only question might be, should Larry be a member of the city council or a member of the planning commission. Maybe that statement will prove to be incorrect, but I don't think so because of his -- not only his love for the city, but the wisdom that you have gained over many years of watching this. And the common sense approach because you are also very concerned about our own citizens who have to pay for these things, and when you add all that up together, I think you can bring a very important perspective and give us some very solid advice, so mayor, you are really to be congratulated for, for this selection. Aye.

Hales: Ditto. This is a great appointment. Larry, thank you for your willingness to take on probably what's the most demanding volunteer job in the city, in terms of hours and complexity and controversy, so I appreciate your willingness to do that. This is not a turnaround at all. You have been giving city council good advice for a long time. Look forward to more of it. Thank you, aye.

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Saltzman: Aye.

Sten: Well, I agree. I am delighted you are ready to serve, and looking forward to working with you. Great choice, mayor, aye.

Katz: I am thrilled, too, Larry. Larry asked me, well, what is it that you want me to do on some of these controversial issues, and I said, I am leaving it up to you because I know that his judgment is sound and wise and I don't lobby the planning commission. I let them do their work, and so I am thrilled you said that you would serve. It is a hard task, but you are up to it. Aye. Next item. 251.

Item 251.

Katz: Let me just open it up with brief remarks, and after their testimony we have chair Lynn, who is our partner in this effort, and she will come up and also add some points to this argument. In September of last year, I gave an economic future speech and embedded in that speech was a comment about how we, as a city, do business. Especially our procurement practices. And I said that we could become a center for sustainable urban economy. This is something that commissioner Sten and commissioner Saltzman and I, with the help of some of you who are sitting in this room, are pushing. But one of the things that we can do as a community, because we spend a lot of money making purchases, both with the city and the county level, is encourage the production of sustainable services and sustainable products, and one way to do it is to make sure that we, as part of the solution in what we buy. And so we turned to our partner, Multnomah county, and what you have in front of you is a strategy that will be developed, that provides a framework for accomplishing sustainable procurement practices. Guiding principles, strategy, work plan, funding, and staffing. One of the problems that I think we will have to tackle is that everybody buys things differently. A different time line, different methods, you are going to hear about it in a few minutes, but I think we can work through this, and we have good partners to do that. I want to thank Susan and Sue for leading the way on making this happen for the city, so let me turn it now over to the two of you. And then we will have chair Lynn.

Sue Klobertanz, Director, Bureau of Purchases: Mayor and city council, my name is Sue and I am the director of purchases for the city of Portland. You have a resolution before you today on the sustainable procurement strategy. This authorizes the city and Multnomah county to join together to undertake an ongoing standardized process to achieve sustainable procurement policies and procedures. I think as you just heard from the mayor, the council is no stranger to the issues of sustainability. In fact, for many of us, the council has been pushing and prodding for some time for us to get moving. When I look back, it was November of 1994 that the council adopted the sustainable city policies or principles. That directed us to purchase products based on long-term environmental and operating costs and find ways to include environmental and social costs and short-term prices. I have to admit that even if I had heard that in 1994, I would have had no idea what that meant. In April of 2001, the city and county adopted a joint global warming action plan, in that action plan, that addressed the purchase of efficient equipment and vehicles and paper with recycled content. I am not sure I heard that, at that time, either. As the mayor indicated, it was last September as I am sitting listening to her speech and she said very specifically the city's procurement practices need to change. As I sort of choked on my chocolate cake that I was having at the time for dessert at the luncheon, I began to understand and to listen and then most recently in January of 2002, the city and county reestablished the sustainable development commission to increase the public's ability to assess the sustainability practices of local government. That begins to also get our attention. I am happy to report that we have seen the pattern. We have heard what you have to say. We have heard the message. Albeit a little slowly, but this strategy puts into motion the process of just what the council has directed. The sustainable procurement strategy institutionalize as process to integrate environmental, social, and economic factors into purchasing decisions. Now, why is the strategy like this necessary? What value does institutionalizing the

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process provide? As the mayor alluded to, first of all, it provides a method to deal with the complexity of the issues. The purchase and use of a product must be economically reasonable but it also must not have negative impacts on the community and the environment. The ability to understand and evaluate these often competing factors, economics, equity, and environment is very complex. Another concept of the sustainable procurement is to look beyond the initial cost to weigh total product costs, extraction of raw materials, handling, shipping, storage, maintenance, disposal, these are not things we normally look at when we buy things. It gets very difficult to do all of that. The sheer number of people who must understand the concepts requires a structure, such as the strategy, as the mayor indicated, decision-making for most purchasing is decentralized. Many employees have procurement cards, others have contracting authority, while still others have policy decision-making authority. In the decentralized environment, individual staff, project managers, designers and contractors are not always familiar with the products that are available and the impact for economics, equity, and environment. The sustainable procurements require a team effort, such as the strategy lays out. And finally, I think a structure like this is needed because for data collection and monitoring, because of the decentralized process in purchasing, neither the city nor the county currently has the ability to track purchases of a particular item on an organizational-wide basis. Without that data, it will continue to be difficult to know what products are being used and what the impact of any changes will be. So, how will all this work? Following approval by the council and the county board, joint task forces will be trained and had put into place to review procurement practices in five product areas. The first five that we have selected are office furniture, automotive vehicles and equipment, cleaning and coding products, building materials and paper products. The current plan is to have these task forces in place and provide them initial training on the first of may. The task forces will then be charged with making recommendations regarding these procurement practices no later than the first of december. Each task force will be expected to provide written recommendations on how the city or county can procure the specific commodity and recommendations will include how to specify, evaluate, and select more sustainable products, how to use and dispose of products in a more sustainable fashion, and/or how to reduce costs or not use the product at all in the first place. The recommendations will include direction on how the city and county can benchmark current product usage, measure effectiveness of the changes, evaluate those products, get feedback on the performance of those products, and then implement product-specific changes in the procurement process. As you might imagine, these recommendations that cover this broad scope when they come back to the steering committee, it may be necessary to change the city charter. It may be necessary to change the city or county code, Purchasing manuals, rules, best practices, individual bureau or department policies and procedures, or even the state law that defines how local governments do public procurement. Once this cycle is complete for those first five commodities will start it all over again with another set of five commodities. The financial impact of this strategy that you have before you today is minimal. We recognized -- everyone recognized that both the city and county are facing the reality of funding shortfall and probable staffing reductions. For this reason, the strategy assumes use of existing resources, only. This will not be easy. It means that both purchasing staff at the city and county, the sustainable development staff, the business and community services staff at the county will all be adding extra work, meeting facilitation and a layer of complexity to their already full plates. The bureaus and departments you are all responsible for will need to participate on these task forces. That will take some time. We have also been working, looking for outside funding from private or federal sources. I, in fact, have an intern from the university of north carolina at chapel hill, will be starting in my office, around the first of june, and he, for three months, will be working specifically on this project. We are hoping to get a lot of work out this far master student for very little money. The goals of the strategy is to complete a review and procurement policy update of 3 to 5 major commodity areas at

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a minimum, annually. That will result in improvement to say 15 to 25 major commodity areas over the next five years. Each review and update will result in commodity or contract-specific guidelines and/or specifications, policies, rules, and/or code changes. We also plan as a goal of the strategy to learn what's out there. We need to monitor the sustainable product availability within select commodity areas and address possible opportunities. We all need to get a lot smarter about products that are available. And then finally, a major goal of the strategy is to, is to design and implement a coordinated employee education and training program. Your bureaus are doing a lot in this area. Unfortunately, we still haven't got it together very well. So, one bureau may do training for their staff. Another bureau may do nothing. We need to bring all of the efforts together at both the city and the county and maximize those resources and put it into a framework. 8 in closing, we have prior experience that tells us we operate, and if I can use an old image, a very large ship, in this case, two ships and it takes changing the course of these very large ships is very slow and it's only with concerted, major sustained effort that we can change how we do things. I am still relatively new to this sustainability thing. I am learning, however, it's the result of that training, of the reading and of the listening that I am convinced that without a structured organizational-wide effort we will not be able to change quickly enough to see any difference. I have had an incredible group of people, not only helping me learn, but helping me put together this strategy. Appendix 2 of the strategy lists those people who have already put in many, many hours to get us to this point. The steering committee that i've been using they deserve recognition for their positive efforts, and with that, I am going to stop and I would like turn to susan andersen, the director of sustainable development and chair lynn and ask them to say a few words.

Katz: Okay. Susan?

Susan Anderson, Director, Office of Sustainable Development: Thanks, sue. Susan andersen, director of the office of sustainable development. I am thrilled to be up here with sue and have somebody else up here talking about sustainability instead of just me yapping on, as usual.

Katz: And especially an elder person. No. No. I didn't mean it that way.

*****: Boy.

*****: You are digging.

Katz: Oh, never mind. I will get back to it. The point is, that this has been something that the younger members of our family have been taking, and some of us, including myself, are late to the party, but have gotten it, and are now at the party, pushing with all of you. That was -- it was a compliment. [laughter]

Anderson: Okay. Well, you owe her at least a beer for that one or something, but anyway. I think we are really turning a corner. We are no longer just mouthing these words about sustainable development. Sue mentioned seven or eight years ago we adopted sustainable city principles. They felt good and sounded good and nobody really knew what it was that they were adopting. And it sort of began our understanding of how a clean environment and healthy economy go hand-in-hand. Here it is seven or eight years later. We have a green building policy. We have millions of dollars in savings from energy, energy conservation and the buildings facilities. We are greening up how we are doing our infrastructure, looking at how we are going to build streets and roads and pipes and sewers and we have a fuel cell and a global warming plan, and soon a food composting system, and along the way I think that we have learned that the sustainability thing is not just a fad and not just going to go away. Governments and businesses are being held accountable for their actions, either because of environmental regulations, because of social pressure or just because it makes economic sense. You know, when I look at the regulations and pressure, we really have just two choices. We can sit here and wait for stuff to come down the road and hit us in the face, like esa or other things, or we can get ahead of the learning curve, and try to do things ahead of time, and I think the work that sue has led is a really good example of getting out ahead of the curve and

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preparing for the future. We know from way too many examples in the city that, you know, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. We can buy the right stuff now and make the right choices or we can pay a whole lot more later for energy, for water, chemicals or just to plain clean up our mess. There's been lots of good examples here in the city. Doing green purchasing already, you know. For a dozen years. For example, the city has implemented dozen of energy efficiency projects over the past 8 or 9 years. Without them the city would be spending \$2 million more every year for electricity, gasoline, and natural gas. But, we are not even close to being done. We still spend \$10 million a year for energy, so there's lots of opportunities there, and having this procurement strategy will give us an organized way at looking at some of those possibilities. Similarly, last year council adopted the green building policy, which among other things, promotes the use of recycled and healthy materials and appliances and other products. The purchasing strategy will help staff to know what products and materials to buy. And just last week, you approved the plan for reaching the 60% recycling goal. We know that that plan won't work unless there's markets for all of the recycled materials to go to. And that means that we need to increase the demand for recycled products, basically to complete the loop. And with that increasing demand over time as we know, that will make the prices of those materials and those products fall and also, in the long run, many new economic opportunities for local firms who are creating those products and services. A real small and simple example of our purchasing power, several years ago, the city's traffic calming program wanted to buy speed bumps made out of rubber, and they saw them in europe and they saw them in different places, but the specks weren't quite right from europe and the transportation costs were huge to get them over here so, they turned to a local firm to develop a recycled rubber speed bumps, which are now around town and they basically are making them out of, of used old tires so there's a great new product that used recycled materials, it's creating a couple of local jobs and we get royalties back to the city from the creation of this new product from our initial investment. As we are out working on resource conservation, green building and all these issues in the community, which is a lot of what my office does, is really important that the city walks our talk. We look foolish out there if we are trying to get other businesses to buy the right things, and then we turn around and have to kind of hide what we are doing here, so this partnership has been really great, and I think that, that having a new procurement strategy will give us a model to work with other local businesses. They are always asking us, so what do you do, and we want to be able to say, here's how we do this and here's how we make choices about what kind of products to buy. I know with the budget issues this year that some people will say that we can't afford to buy green, and I would think the truth is really we can't afford not to. Whether you call it efficiency or, eco efficiency or resource conservation or sustainability or just plain common sense it, always pays to do more with less and always pays to be more efficient upfront and do the job right so you don't have to go back in the long run and clean up our mess. So I want to thank sue for her leadership on this. Sue lets us know what the procurement rules are and how the process works and the folks in my office work on what products to buy and the specks and you know, what are all the other cities doing and how do we put this stuff together. It's a really good team. It's a good partnership. I think it's essential for the city. If we are going to run an efficient, high-performance sort of business operation, then this is important not only for the long run but our day-to-day way that we manage the city. Thank you.

Katz: Now it gives me great pleasure to ask chair linn, a partner with Multnomah county, now we get, not only the city but the county practices up to speed.

Diane Linn, Chair, Multnomah Board of County Commissioners: Well, thank you so much, mayor, for that introduction and I am very glad to address you all this morning as chair of the board of county commissioners on behalf of the whole board, we will be considering a companion resolution in a couple three weeks. I am here to lend my support for the resolution adopting our

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multijurisdictional sustainable procurement strategy. Mouth-full. As you all know, this effort is essentially a market test for sustainable practices and procurement. Its a unique opportunity for Multnomah county and the city of Portland to serve as a model for the rest of the community and as a perfect illustration of government leading by example, and I imagine when I think about this, turning around and hoping that the rest of the community may follow our example into the future. I think that will be what really makes the ultimate difference in this effort. A little bit of history that you have already heard, but we are very proud to be a partner with the city in adopting the local action plan on global warming. In april of 2001, and included in that plan were policies to purchase recycled content products and energy efficient equipment, and we have talked about that, in vehicle. Now it's time to take it to the next level, and I think that's what we are here to talk about today. This effort is not just green procedure. Our definition of sustainable procurement, and I believe it's deflected in your, in your resolution here today, is the consideration of environmental, social, and economic factors in all of our purchasing decisions. The county feels, as you can imagine, especially strongly about recognizing the social component of sustainability and the strategy, long-term health and viability of our communities. Specifically, as it relates to nontoxic products and how that affects our public health. This strategy shouldn't, and I don't believe it's about posing tradeoffs. Again, all of the economic community and social impacts will and should be looked at by the steering committee and everyone involved in implementing the strategy. And again, it's both a short-term, direct impacts and then our recommendations really have the best possibilities into the future. One of my top priorities is, as chair of the county, is to successfully address the barriers in our procurement policies, in order to increase diversity. Of county contractors and insure equity of services in the community. And I am really pleased that, that the diversity is a significant community value incorporated into this sustainable procurement strategy. Before adopting any sustainable procurement recommendations, the city and county needs to weigh the possible implications of what we are doing as it relates to the diversity procurement. It's a common misperception, as you have already addressed, mayor, that sustainable products are more expensive than traditional products. However, considering the, the environmental and community costs associated with the full life cycle of a product, will often help in identifying the long-term cost savings, and I think that's what we are all excited about doing in this effort. It's an important benefit of the strategy is the, the educational component, raising an awareness in the community, among our employees, all the people that work for both the city and county, getting them to understand this so they can share it with their friends and family neighbors and start getting the buzz out there about how effective this could be. Really has the potential of making substantial change in our community. So, I am very, very proud to be here today. Proud of the work of our staff, amy joslin is here, fran has been very involved in the effort. John, in my office, you will find that our team is standing shoulder-to-shoulder with your team to really do a great job of implementing this strategy and we are very glad to be a part of this. Thank you all very much.

Katz: Thank you very much. Questions? Thank you. All right, kent? And al.

Katz: Kent, go ahead.

*******:** I will start off, thank you very much for the time. You know, with --

Katz: Identify yourself.

Kent Snyder, Co-Chair, Sustainable Development Commission: Kent snyder, the co-chair of the sustainable development commission for the city and county. This is an issue that we have been working on for many years, and we are very, very, very glad to see this come before the city council, and actually, the board of commissioners. The thing that we have been really impressed with is the way that sue, I think, has just, listening to her talk, how she, her staff and a number of the bureaus have really embrace and had immersed themselves into what is a complex issue, not very sexy, not very high protein, yet the real challenge that we have in all of this is how do we

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move from merely decreasing our impacts, how do we move from doing less bad stuff and how do we find the action that is we take, through purchasing, everything else, are finding, that are beneficial to the, to the environment, beneficial to our social equity structure, as well as being economically intelligent. And we have been very encouraged and very supportive of what sue and her team has done and the steering committee has been doing. There are a number of things which I know some of you are aware of. There is a number of businesses and government entities which have been pooling together. There's a new group called the sustainable products purchasers coalition, and where a lot of other businesses are all trying to do this. The county and the city are also participating in that. Everybody is trying to pull together and find ways that we can transform markets. We can demand manufacturers give us better information about products. The old analogy of how you eat an elephant, this is a big elephant. The first thing that we have to remember is first you decide if you want to eat the elephant. This is built into the strategy because we have to look at our operations and decide, do we want to buy something, and then if so, we are going to eat this elephant one bite at a time. We have a big, a big goal to accomplish, and the strategy thing is very well thought out, and there's a lot of education involved. So we are very encouraged and we urge the council to adopt the strategy.

Katz: Thank you.

Allen Lee, Sustainable Development Commission: Alan lee. I am a member of sustainable development commission. And just want to start off and congratulate and thank sue and the bureau of purchases and the members of the steering committee and others who have participated in developing this strategy. This is something, as ken was saying, that the sustainable development commission has been very committed to and has pushed hard to, for the city to take action in and follow it very naturally from the work that's been done in the green building program. I have attended a couple of meetings of the steering committee and I was very impressed with the enthusiasm of the members of the committee. People were saying that there were a lot of other people at the bureaus who were interested in participating. They were coming up with a lot of creative ideas on how to implement the strategy and ways to reduce the negative impacts, and I think that there is a real understanding on the part of the citizens and city employees and county employees on these kinds of benefits in terms of health and safety, reducing resource use and approving the environment so I think that's radiant add -- audience out this, people who are really and willing and anxious to implement this program. It does fit very well with this sustainable city principles. There's a couple of other people that have already mentioned. Specifically principle number 8 is focused on directly on purchasing products that reduce environmental impacts. Also, principle number two is related to including cumulative long-term impacts and decision making, and I think that several people have mentioned the potential issue of first cost, but you start looking at the impacts of products downstream, and factory and they eventually fall on the city and citizens. They are a real advantage in buying products that are going to minimize the impacts. And principle 7 talks about promoting Portland leadership as a sustainable city. As part of the work that the commission did on this, I looked at some different studies that have been done at the national level, epa came out with a study in 2000 that said that 40 cities or local governments were implementing sustainable product purchasing policies, and mentioned Portland and Multnomah county almost ten times in there, but that's largely based on what was in the sustainable city principles and I think this strategy really takes another step further and will put Portland in the lead once again as a sustainable city. Some of the strengths that I have seen in the strategy, I think, are that it develops consistency and comprehensive policy that will cut across all the bureaus and the county. I am really impressed with the incorporation of life cycle analysis and assessment in there, which will start looking at the long-term impacts of purchasing. Third party certification, I think, is a real strength of the strategy, as well as getting feedback on products and incorporating that into

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the decision making and training, I think, is a real key component that far in training people so that they can go out and do what they know is right. So just in closing I want to encourage the council to, to adopt the resolution and continue to keep raising the bar higher in this area.

Katz: Thank you. Anybody else want to testify? If not, roll call.

Francesconi: Well, this is a terrific thing. We have -- I liked what susan said a lot. Actually, sue start it had because it's a structured organizational effort, and then, and then susan said, someone else was speaking for it, so you are engrain it go into the operation, and especially through the procurement process because that's, that's kind of the heart of the operation, and you can, you can not only influence our own bureaus' behaviors but then others, so it's really the way to turn the corner, I think, as susan said. It's really a terrific thing. I think we need to approach, and we are approaching, maybe in our minority contracting, we have tried to employ a double bottom line strategy. Something that's economic but also socially just. As we approach a sustainable city, we are really trying a triple bottom line approach through our procurement process. So, it's, it needs to be economical for our citizens and taxpayers and a good deal, business deal, given long-term consequences. It needs to be socially fair, if we can advance the equity issues that diane linn talked about and that we care so much about, but it's also sustainable so we are not robbing from future generations and we are improving the environment as we speak. So, if we can adopt that kind of philosophy and work with others in the private sector, who, some of which are still ahead of us in trying to do this, we can set a good example. I did like the note that you were trying to be sensitive to small businesses, too. I saw in your follow-up steps that you want to make sure that small businesses can access this and have information and education ahead of time before the policies are adopted. And I think that's really important not only for the 85% of our businesses that are small but also because then we can protect our environment even better if we can hook in the small businesses through this procurement policy. So, thanks for all your good work. Aye.

Hales: Good effort, aye.

Saltzman: Well, this is really a great start and I am really pleased to see the cooperation, and I think sue, what the mayor meant by elder person was really that purchasing is a well established bureau that every city has. Sustainable development is a relative young emergence on the block here so that's what I think that she was referring to. And it's really good to see well respect and had an agency that every government has, such as yours, willing to step up and take the lead. I know that, I know the sustainable development commission has talked to me about this for several months, is making this their next priority, and so I guess your experience helped catapult that process along considerably because now you are here and you are doing it, and that's great. I guess, you know, we could talk all about the great thing, the great aspects of this sustainable purchasing policy, and the principles that imbed it but there's also a number one principle that's very important here, too, and that is, as the demand for products increases, the quantity will increase, and the cost will decrease, so the price will come down for these products. There is, in all honesty, there is for some things, cleaning materials and other things, a price premium that you have to pay to get sustainable products. So, I think it's great work, and I guess two things that I would just hope to see, is one that you do stick to your schedules. Because, I know these discussion, especially of social consequences, environmental consequences, you can develop the decision trees that, you know, go out of the room, and you have got to put some parameters on those decisions and basically, you know, make a decision about what's the best product, so I think that's one thing to look forward to, and I think the other thing is just, I think the toughest thing is always to do at no time first time and so now that the county and the city are going to do this, I am sure that other major governments, as well as private sector, will buy into this once they have a boiler plate that they can say, this is how to do it, and we have dealt with the code issues and legal issues that we will, no doubt, encounter. I think that soon we will have tri-met, metro, the federal government,

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bonneville, other governments just willing, very eager to get onboard, so the toughest time is -- toughest thing is to blaze that first trail, and you are doing it, so great work. Thanks. Aye.

Sten: Well, it's been said, but I want to thank and compliment everyone that has worked on this.

I think this is very important and this is one of the cases where the details of doing what we want to do is difficult, and I think that you have gotten us really on to a concrete path, sustainable concrete somehow to get this thing going, and I think where we have maybe just made a bit of a jump, although I think people have known it all along, implement it go again is a little bit different, is that I think there tends to be a sense that when you look at the, at the environment and economics and equity, it's a matter of balancing those things, and I think that where we have missed it, over the last hundred years and all of you are pointing out is that you actually -- the environmental costs down the road economically are so high when you ignore these issues, you look at our super fund cost, they are going to dwarf anything that we want to spend money on that's positive. If you bring these things together in the right way, you make more money, and so I think linking procurement to an economic development policy, with that green ethic that I think that is always been here, is the key to unlocking some of the problems that we have had, and this is a very, very important step in that path, and my hats off to you, thanks. Aye.

Katz: I thought I was the diplomat, but commissioner Saltzman -- [laughter]

Saltzman: You owe me a beer. [laughter]

Katz: I owe you. You are absolutely right. This friday at the city club they will be talking about branding and branding Portland and we have branded ourselves as a city that plans its future. We now brand ourselves as the most livable city in america, thanks for money magazine. But I think we need to really get serious about branding ours as a sustainable economy city, and community and this is one way of doing it, and all three of us, with the help of a wonderful folks out in the, sitting out here and people in this community, will come together very shortly and formally brand ourselves, but this is one way of us to start walking our talk, as susan said, and I have the privilege of working with sue over the many years and the work that she did in minority contracting that we have seen over the last couple of years is just an example of what's ahead for all of us, as she and others start this work. So, good luck to you and to your county, counterparts. Aye. All right. Item 252.

Item 252.

Sten: I will just introduce this briefly and will ask tanya parker, the director of housing and community development to, come forward. What we want to do today is give the council on update on where we are with our single homeless system, and just a couple of thoughts. Really this nation and Portland is no different than anywhere else, although I think in some ways, due to the great work, and we talked about what livable city we are, we are worse off because we are such a desirable place to live that housing prices continue to go through the roof, and one of the ugly downsides of that, is really a constant number of people in the street over the last 15, 20 years that, actually, the numbers are worse with an 8% unemployment rate. And it's something that we have worked very, very consciously on. I think that we have done better than lots of areas in the nation. We certainly have worked harder at it. But we have not solved it yet and we are not really close. Back in '86, then mayor clark presented the 12-point plan in homelessness by the end of the century that didn't happen but it was a good start. And it was really focused at that day and age on building shelters because we had an explosion of people on the street and we didn't have places for them to sleep. In the mid '90s, early '90s, then commissioner kafoury, working with then mayor Katz, looked at a shelter reconfiguration plan and clearly the mass shelters weren't working. We were giving people a place to get out from the elements, but we weren't giving them the tools they need to get off the street, and essentially, we had -- they weren't as bad as sometimes this makes it sound but you had warehouse, rather than paths up so the shelter reconfiguration plan was really about

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how do we sort of rebuild the structures, and my way, we were rebuilding physical structures taking large shelters, making them smaller and more specific and more targeted in an effort to, to have the physical structures mirror what needed to happen, which is more attention. To, to individual needs. Now, what's happened is we are not, at this point, we are focus on building shelters. It's a struggle. We do have to open up more space in the winter, but we are really focused on building permanent housing. At the same time, we have to just constantly dig in and see, what can we do at the shelters with the different system to say help people get back on their feet. Really, there's, there's, you know, lots and lots -- there's a different individual and a unique story for every person on the street, but essentially at the end of the day, it's either people who should be back on their feet working but need a hand to get there or people who are permanently disabled and need to have a place in this community to live at an affordable rate. So what we have been doing, the last budget year the city council put another half million dollars in ongoing money into the homeless system. It was the first time we have done that with general fund. It was a very important step, and we have been, not a king's ransom but gave us money to work with. We have also been working with each of the directors of the major organizations to figure out how can we make the system work better with existing resources, with existing facilities. And what we have today is a brief presentation from the directors on what they are doing and how we get to the next, next step. I also had mentioned pretty clearly that this is really the major agencies that the city funds to address homelessness. If we didn't have private efforts going on, as well, and these are public and private collaborations, but there's a whole ton of private efforts going on, as well, and we are not trying to describe everything that's happening on the homeless system. Of course you have got places like union gospel mission that continue play a key role. The city is working with dignity village. It is not funded by the city, so we are not looking at everything but what's a publicly funded system look like and over time the hope is that each of these pieces works better with the other things in the community, and we do build a path out. And I think we have a desperate shortage of housing and working hard to address that. We are not going to until we have a permanent source of funding, but even with the housing, you have got to have a good system on the ground to help people regain their lives and get back on track and that's what we are going to try and give an update. So I am going to ask tanya parker, the director of community planning and development, to come up and also briefly introduce this subject. And then we have just a short presentation from each of the five directors of the agencies we work closely with on single homeless people.

Tonya Parker, Director, Community Planning and Development: Good morning. Good morning, mayor and commissioners. The plan you have before you is a first such effort of its kind in the homeless arena here. I am proud that we have been connected to this effort and want to give special thanks to Heather Lyons, the city's homeless program specialist, for her work and involvement in the project. I am encouraged that the vectors don't just see this as a plan but more as a living document, more as a road map, and I see it as the same. This plan is noteworthy because the idea to create started with the directors. Unlike other planning efforts and initiatives, the bhcd did not ask them to come together to create this. And once they did come together, they were focused and dedicated and saw the process through to the end during this year-long process. Most recently the plan has held them frame some of their budget decisions regarding homeless service allocations because the directors worked on the plan, at the same time that we were shaping our budget requests. For instance, the decision of prioritized programs that are strong outcomes performers was due, in part, to the work on this plan. There are several strong pieces that are making up the backbone of this plan. This morning I want to briefly highlight for you two piece that is for me, resonate with the work of bhcd. First, the plan lays a foundation for the next level of homeless services for our community. If you turn to page 8 in the plan under objective one, strength and collaboration, it is suggest that had bhcd develop a cross training program for direct

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service level staffing the homeless system to share expertise and experiences, as well as better understand what programs are available to their clients. On page 12, under objective 5, innovation and best practices, the directors recommend that the Cecil Shumway fund be used as an incentive for the organization in the homeless system regardless of the populations they serve. Secondly the plan makes it a top goal to better connect homeless individuals to housing and the general community. Now, this is noteworthy because as a community, it takes us beyond seeing homelessness as a problem best addressed through social services. It pushes us to see homelessness in its most basic sense, which is a person in need of affordable housing. To make sure this plan continues to be a living document and the providers can do the work they have outlined we, need more public and private dollars so, in closing I just want to bring to your attention the current state of our McKinney grant, our federal entitlement dedicated to serving the homeless system, transitional housing, and homeless support for people with special needs. Over the next few years, that is expected to decrease. By the year 2006, without additional local funding this community will lose the McKinney-funded projects because of insufficient funds, so this loss would be a major blow to the system. Therefore, it is imperative our local and congressional elected officials continue to express support for these dollars. So, I want to now just give the floor to the directors so they can talk in more detail about the plan and then we can open up for questions.

Katz: We have got the list here.

Sten: Do you want me to call them? Why don't all five of you just come up. We will pull up some chairs.

Katz: Okay. Who wants to start? All right.

Genny Nelson, Co-Director, Sisters of the Road Cafe: I am Jenny Nelson with Sisters of the Road Cafe. I want to first make the point that collectively, this revision committee, as we have come to call ourselves, represents over 100 years of service with men and women in dealing with poverty and homelessness in Portland. If you add Heather's time and Erik and Bob's in terms of their support of this project, we are well over 100 years of combined service. So, what I've been asked to do is take you through a chronology of how we got here today, and I just want to say that in the fall of 2000, Rob Justice called each one of us here at the table and asked us out to lunch, breakfast, coffee, to discern our thoughts and desires for the homeless single adult system. What came out of those one-to-one meetings with all of us was an emerging common vision. Rob and I then got together and planned for a day long retreat that we purposely invited Erik Sten to. We facilitated that retreat in January of 2001, and it resulted in the purpose statement and principles that are in the documents that you have. What I want to say about that, at this point, is I think it's really important when you look at the purpose statement to understand that this body of directors felt very strongly that this would not just be an address of homelessness in the city of Portland, but it would be an effort to eradicate homelessness in the city of Portland. And that when we looked at our constituents, we understood that affordable housing meant folks living at zero to 30% of median income and wanted to make that really clear. I also think it's crucial to point out here that Erik's willingness to participate and spend almost eight hours with us on that day in January was critical to the success thus far of this effort. By June of 2001, the revisioning committee sent a letter to Erik suggesting that the purpose of principles could be a guide in developing a more inclusive and effective homeless system. We requested a commitment from both him and the Bureau of Housing and Community Development to help us take our initial work to the next level. And that's exactly what happened. That's when Heather Lyons got involved with us and all during last summer and fall, the committee and Heather worked together to develop concrete recommendations to support our vision for the system and in January, just a mere year later for when this effort started, and I think that's a critical observation, too. Heather sent all of you a draft of our homeless single adult system enhancement plan, which you have the final now in front of us. I think systems create or rather

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cause their own crises. You find participants blaming each other or in our case, maybe even blaming the consumer. We have the power to alter the very system within which we are operating. It requires new ways of thinking and not ignoring how our decisions affect others, and by "our" I mean every one of us involved in the homeless single adult system from the lawmakers and funders to the providers and the recipients of our services. This committee has built more authentic relationships with one another in the last year. We certainly have built trust. We are making decisions together now and not in a vacuum as a rule. We are honoring our differences and we are holding each other accountable to the, to the work, the purpose and the principles and it's our desire that the, that the entire system does that.

*****: Good morning. I am --

Katz: Grab the mike.

Doreen Binder, Executive Director, Transition Projects, Inc.: Is this better? Good morning, I am doreen binder, the executive director of transition projects. And I would like to thank you very much for having us here this morning, and erik for putting this together. I want to talk about the overview of the homeless system and how our agencies work collaboratively. I ask you to keep in mind the balance each one of us maintains in the work we do. We work both independently and cooperatively with several agencies out stationing staff within the shelter facilities. Projects began in 1969 through a collaborative community effort, as did most of the agencies here today. Since that time, through several locations, a couple of incarnations and the addition of two new state of the art facilities, we have evolved into a comprehensive program which has assisted thousands of men and women moving on with their lives and into permanent housing. This certainly was not accomplished in a vacuum. Our agencies realized some years back the importance of working through a community effort. Each one of the organizations with whom we collaborate and who sits before you today continues to be autonomous while at the same time we continue to collaborate in an effective and mostly harmonious manner. Over the years we have realized the importance of working together towards a common goal. That common goal being moving people off the streets, out of shelters, through transitional housing when appropriate and into permanent housing. What you see before you are the steps, different programs at all times operating individually, at times as a group, and again, very often operating through cooperation. Though they are responsible for several of the primary homeless programs for the adults in the city, together our agencies have worked very effectively in incorporating most of our programs into the daily operation of the shelter system. You have before you a flow chart, the blue sheet that we handed out. Of how the shelter system operates, beginning with the glisan community service center on through the clark center and four levels of service at jean's place, moving out to transitional housing and ultimate into permanent housing. You can see in each category how all of the agencies here today are involved and are responsible for providing services to the men and women we assist. Our system is tight and comprehensive. Because we are spread so thin, each one of us, it's imperative we work both thoughtfully and effectively. Our agencies work with people who have recently lost jobs. Women who have fled violent homes. Men and women who have lost their housing due to increases in rental costs. People leaving the correction systems, seniors, people with physical disabilities, people who, whose minimum wage jobs cannot cover the high cost of housing, people who are attempting to overcome their addictions, and far too many people who are attempting unsuccessfully to address the mental health issues here in the county. Because of the myriad of people with whom we work, it is critical that we pull -- pool our energy and is expertise in our attempts at providing the necessary services. I would like you to take a couple of minutes to review the flow chart that I have provided to understand the programs and different roles the different agencies play in the homeless adult system. Keeping in mind the shelter system is only one part of that picture. And again, understanding the end result is for the community to come together in the

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creation of new low-cost housing units so we may one day accomplish our common goal of moving people out of the shelters into housing on a more regular and permanent basis, hopefully eliminating recidivism and hopefully ending homelessness as we know it today. Working alongside the tpi case managers, northwest pilot project joined central city concerned veteran's administration and others are assigned numbers of beds at the glisan street clark center and jean's place. These programs have their own waiting lists for those beds and their own case managers assist with the shelter residents. Thanks to the city, unity has placed a tpi and outstationed full-time mental health position. At glisan, jay works with residents from all three facilities and has been overbooked since the very first week that he came there. Central city concern has a half time employment specialist at the glisan center, who assesses each male resident as they enter into the shelter system as well we have two alcohol and drug specialist it is. The system works. The collaboration and cooperation, although not seamless, is extremely effective. Keeping in mind the system is only as good as the continuum. Again the concern remains, where do we send people once their shelter time is up? Again the issue of collaboration comes into play. Transition projects is working with central city concerns who create a number of beds assigned as right of first refusal for shelter residents who are ready to move on with their lives and into transitional or perm housing. Although we have a system in place, we continue to evaluate and move forward with our collective thinking and goals. It is a system in constant move and constant change. Again, I want to thank you for your time and once again, express the need we have for you, our funders to, clearly understand our work and to understand the needs of the people for whom we do that work. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you.

Richard Harris, Executive Director, Central City Concern: Good morning. My name is richard harris, executive director of central city concern. And I am very happy to be here this morning to talk some about the way the system collaborates outside of the six agencies that are represented here. As I am sure you understand, homelessness is not just a simple issue. Many people become homeless for a variety of different reasons, and helping people undo those problems and become sufficient enough to manage their own affairs and take care of their own housing needs requires a fair amount of service to go with it. Our six agencies that are represented here in the -- and the directors don't have all those services. We rely heavily upon partners in the community. Some of our major partners, of course, include services from Multnomah county and the agencies that they fund, services from a variety of other independent, nonprofit organizations, as well. So, I wanted you, if you could, just to look at this flow chart. It's a representation of the collaboration and the partnerships required to get people through the homeless system. It's organized from left to right. We are really talking about engagement and outreach services, and if you look down the column in the box on the left, you will see that there are a variety of different doorways for homeless people to come through. And it's a requirement of those agencies, interagency agreements that they define how they work with one another. And one of those components is the homeless, alcohol and drug intervention network which we see at the bottom. So if there are many doors for people to come through, there are also a variety of different places they go to, which includes not only the publicly-funded shelters, but as you can see, in the second box, emergency shelters, include those from the gospel mission, Portland rescue mission, the salvation army, veteran's administration, so there are a variety of different doorway and is some publicly funded and some not. I think most of us have come to understand that services don't stand in the shelter. It requires that some measure of housing outside the shelter and there are a variety of different transitional housing projects, which accept the homeless people from the shelters and you can see reading through that list that housing projects that are mostly centered around some kind of health problems, so there are housing units that are alcohol and drug-free for recovering homeless addicts. There are mental health housing units in there. The golden west and the royal palm, and the city, of course, is, is invested in all these

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projects to some degree over the years. But it also includes Jean's place and again, other, other housing units in the community. The support of services, we have learned, I think, quite clearly that individuals don't merely change their lives because they have a place to live, but in fact, they need services to support those changes, and these kinds of services are, are available to homeless people in our community, so if you look down the supportive services box, you can see there are services for alcohol and drug treatment, for mental health treatment, for health treatment, for employment services, and we believe that if those services are tied to the housing people have a much better chance of being successful. And then, of course, in the last box are more or less permanent housing projects that are available to people, either through section 8 or some other kind of subsidy that comes in rental assistance from the city or from the county. So, as you can see by this flow chart, there's a lot of partners here. There's over 27 different agencies that are six agencies work with on an ongoing basis to get the level of services and housing to people. I just wanted to point out a couple of examples here, and that is that, in this collaborative efforts, we recognize the funds sometimes come from the city and sometimes come from other places. So, if you looked at the way the Cheers program was funded, the city allocates about 310,000 a year to Cheers. But it matches up with funds that come from Multnomah county or the Oregon health plan, the state of Oregon, insurance, and fees of \$2,725,000 in the Hooper Center, so it's one component that is matched by another component to create the whole. Another example is the employment services for homeless individuals. The West Side One-Stop, which is a central city managed program, which has 22 partners in the one-stop, the city invests a \$53,000 contract with central city to provide employment services at the shelter, but it's the doorway to link into the one-stop. So, effectively what that means is that all the services in the one-stop are made readily available to people in the shelter, the one-stop right now is at \$1.4 million. \$53,000 of that is from the city contract from employment services. So, this repeats itself throughout. There are resources that all of these agencies bring to the table, and to my mind, they are coordinated in a pretty effective way. They have developed systems within systems so just one comment about the homeless alcohol and drug intervention network is that it does do what you would call managed care, except it has the staff from everybody program meets once a week to talk about how individuals go through the system. So, the system not only is created with these resources, it's also implemented by individual staff people who all know one another and who work collaboratively together. That's my formal presentation. But I want to take just one minute to do something else. And that is that Cooper Center had its 30th anniversary last Sunday at St. Mary's Cathedral, and thank you, Mayor Katz, for sending a nice letter about that. And I wish all of you could have attended but in your absence, I did want to present you with the 30th-year anniversary coin that was made for this event so, if it's okay, I will come up.

Katz: You are really making me feel old. That's how I started my political career. Mmm. See, what I meant about the elders? [laughter]

Harris: Since we did 30 years, we are looking forward to ten more, so you will be around then.

Saltzman: Thank you.

Sten: Thank you.

Katz: Does everybody know that before this opened, they were in the drunk tank in the jail? Yep. Thanks to Don Clark, at that time, who was sheriff.

Harris: Neil, actually gave him the coin, at that event, so there was sort of a little reunion of folks from that time. Thank you.

Susan Emmons, Director, Northwest Pilot Project: My name is Susan Emmons, and I am the director of the Northwest Pilot Project, and I am thrilled to be here today. I am not one who believes much any more in plans. I think we spend too much time on plans and plans we don't pay attention to, but I am excited about this document and the way our system has come together and more

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specifically because we have made a commitment as a system to outcomes, to measuring what we do, to being accountable for what we do, and I think this is new as a system. Mayor Katz, I have heard you talk about silos and how you dislike them in some of our bureaucracy and is how they come up. I think we have silos in every system. And I think that we have certainly had them in our homeless system, and to me, this marks a new days as we are stepping forward, where we agreed to break down those silos and the things that separate us, and although we have different missions and approaches, different philosophies, we have agreed to one overarching goal, and that's to end people's homelessness through support for their housing, income, and community needs, and we have agreed to measure it and to say to our funders, particularly you, who put quite a bit of money into this system. You have the right to know and we think everyone has the right to know every task pair in the city, how are we spending the money and what do we have to show for it. So, at the end of the year, if we say, as a collective, we are going to place this number of people into permanent housing, what do william by that and at the end of the year, what can we report to you, and I think we are going to be able to report some very dynamic things. 8 the northwest pilot project has been doing this for years, keeping these outcome statistics but I think it will be much more meaningful for us to do this as a system and be able to say, this is what works and also to learn from these reports so it isn't so anecdotal, like, well, I have a hunch that this or that works. We are going to be able to show you, we took this number of people from homelessness into permanent housing. We are going to be able to map it and as a system, show where people are and what types of housing. I think the other thing to say about this is this plan and the discussions we have had around the table allows for flexibility. It isn't one size fits all. You can take a person from under a bridge and put them directly into housing and bypass the shelter system. We could have someone else that we are going to have at the transition project shelters for six months, that's the time it's going to take us to track them into low-rent public housing, with the housing authority because they are such significant waiting lists. So, there's going to be quite a variety. Some people are going to need significant supportive services. Some people, you get them into housing. It's affordable to them. They are paying 30% of income on rent. That's all they need for us. We are going to stay in a relationship with them, follow them. We have agreed to talk to homeless people and formally homeless people -- formerly homeless people and say, what are we doing right as a system and what are we doing that isn't so effective. So I think this is very exciting. I think that it's a model, actually, for the community to say, when we fund things, and I think we talk a lot about outcomes in many different venues in the county, at united way, but I don't think we very often really measure them and then come back and report. I think it's easy to talk about them. I think it's a little bit harder to say, okay, now here are the outcomes, and we have made this commitment. And just finally, it feels very good to sit around a table with these people. We haven't always talked and been on the best of terms in the past and say, we are going to hold each other accountable, and that involves a lot of trust. It involves letting go, not being on the defensive. When one person says to another around the table, you know, I don't think this does work perfectly. Let's talk about it. Let's see how we can work to -- work together better. Let's you see how we can come up with a best plan for each person, and those will be different plans. So, I am excited about it. I am sure you have heard me say before, I started doing this work in 1985, so I am coming up to 17 years but as jenny said, when we added up our years around the table, it was fairly significant and to me, this is a new day, and I think we are going to have just a dynamite report to show to you, so again, thanks for taking the time to listen to us again. And thank you to commissioner Sten for sitting around the table with us and say, I want to see something exciting, and I want to see something that you all agree on, and I will tell you I was pissed off when he said that at the first meeting -- I was pissed off when he said that at the first meeting --

Katz: Careful, careful.

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Emmons: I was annoyed. We are a family channel? And I took it to heart, and I thought, he's right, we haven't come to him with something coherent that we all agree on, and here it is.

*******:** Good morning.

Katz: Morning.

Rob Justus, Executive Director, JOIN: This plan really, the goal of it -- I am Rob Justice, executive director, I apologize. This plan really is to -- the effort to make a good system better. And with it really among ourselves, but also say to our partners, it's time to raise the bar. In regards of how we define success with the system. We have a list that you have in front of you. It's a list of recommendations. On that are some, some items that are not new. One of the recommendations, obviously, is the increase in housing, specifically, 0 to 30% of medium income. Also the real need for us to be much more sophisticated in creating a comprehensive plan to build, preserve, and utilize existing housing. Now, the utilization of existing housing really can be seen in the transition-to-housing project that is going on where we have seen real success, and the goal in that is to get homeless people into housing quicker. Being able to create some stability in their lives so they can deal with the issues at hand, and help them stay housed. I think if there's anything that, in this plan that stands out for me, is the measurement of retention. That's not enough to say that yes, we have moved somebody into housing, but do they retain that housing. Do they stay there. And to me, that is a true measure. The need for flexibility with funding, but the consistency in how we, we -- what our end goal is, and again, that end goal is housing placement and retention. But, that need for diversity, and I think that's one of the reasons why we have come together and why we need partners in the community, is the community that we work with who are homeless, is extremely diverse in our -- and our responses to them need to be diverse, as well. Thus, the need for multiple access points. Also, in recognizing that as we are trying to, to work and standardize the way we report measures, our challenge to the community and our partners is to do that, as well. And again, to hold up housing placement and retention as the end goal. I think some of you have heard me say this before, one of the things that is desperately needed is that there are tangible, very concrete ways that all of your bureaus are working with the providers. That every single bureau that you oversee, at some point in some way on which comes in contact with homeless people. Whether that's, you know, people living in their cars, in the parks, Johnson Creek, you know, dealing with the police department, but the question of how do we work together, how do we collaborate in our effort with the end goal of helping people move off the streets. And for each of your bureaus to ask yourselves that question, how do your policies, how do your interactions with home -- your interactions with homeless people work to move people in that direction, to create, where there is crisis or conflict, an opportunity for change, and what we are asking is for all of you to look at your different bureaus and how are we collaborating. One of the things this group feels very strongly is that if there is any real changes to the system, our approach to helping homeless individuals in their homelessness is that needs to be rooted in the experience and the wisdom of homeless individuals, themselves. That we, as providers, need to look to the community that we are working with and to draw from their experience the directions that we go, and that effort needs to be not just a token effort of maybe a survey, but an ongoing dialogue, an ongoing opportunity to learn from one another because in the end, you know, it is not the providers, themselves, not the funders that is going to work to end homelessness but all of us, as one community. One of the efforts very specifically is the efforts of the Sisters of the Road and their organizing effort to really comprehensively listen and talk with homeless individuals and to really, again, learn from their wisdom. And I will point to, once again, in my closing, in the document we have a one-page sheet, which states the purpose of the system and the principles we are trying to live by. I would encourage each and every one of you to look at that purpose and principle statement. And ask yourselves, in your decision-making, in regards to homelessness in Portland, that are you rooted and are those decisions moving towards the he

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happened goal of eradicating homelessness in Portland. We firmly believe it is possible, and so often it is too easy to rationalize the argument people don't want to end the homelessness or to differentiate between the worthy and the unworthy, homeless individuals in our community, and to really work together, collectively to end homeless incidents in Portland. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. Questions?

Francesconi: I have several. Is the client and whoever tops answer any of these questions. Is the client group pretty representative of the homeless in Portland? Is it the same demographic, same issues, same -- or was it -- is it selected out so the numbers in this report are different in.

Emmons: That was a competitive process where money was made available, almost a million dollars so, groups came forward who hadn't done this before, like southeast works. But, I would say we have expanded a bit. There are homeless families, singles, job-related programs, things for teen parents so, it's beyond the scope. The transition to housing is actually fund something programs that are beyond the scope of what we presented today, but I would say it's representative. It follows the whole spectrum. Mentally ill, relating it to jobs, and the transition to housing is a shall okay the idea was to give a shallow rent subsidy and see what would happen, and then everybody who came after that had to agree to the significant outcome to attract people for a year after the housing placement so, again, we could report back.

Francesconi: Well, the reason for that question is, the reasons for enrollment inside pilot program, when you combine situations with recurring is 28% is related to the loss of a job. As opposed to substance abuse, which is only 10%. Combining those two numbers. Is that the kind of numbers that you see in general? Regarding the homeless?

*******:** I think what we see a transition project --

Katz: Because there is so many of you, identify yourself for the record. Before you speak.

Binder: This is doreen binder from transition projects. We were part of that competitive process and received funding through that. We have -- keeping in mind that is one piece of the work that we do, we have multiple grants that we are able to work from in order to put people into housing. And so there is -- it's, it's a snapshot of only a portion of the people. It was -- the requirement was that we work with somebody for a long term and see if that long term maintains sustainability or retention more so than if you just help somebody at the beginning. So for us, it is a certain population that we are working with. It's somewhat hand-picked.

Francesconi: Well, I guess one way to deal with this, are there numbers overall? You must have these numbers on who you work with, homeless, how much of it is job domestic violence. You have those numbers. They are not in the materials in front of us. I would like to see that information.

Justus: Of those numbers, specifically relating to join, our people who we started who were sleeping outside. So, and who are people who weren't necessarily in a program, per se, so, but yes, we can get back --

Francesconi: Where I am going is I think that there's a stereotypical impression, and if these numbers are anywhere close, where it is 10% is the total for stance abuse, 7 or 8%, mental health, and then you are up at 30% for employment-related issues. It might be possible to generate -- may be able to get more money. When people look at this from different sources, and maybe not, but I would like to see that.

Binder: At transition projects we have a very monthly, comprehensive overview of how we spend their money, who gets into housing, what fund it is and what issue it is, and we can certainly forward that to you, as well. Again, the transition money is only one piece --

Francesconi: It would be better if you did this as a collective.

Binder: But I think that we all have that in all our agencies.

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Francesconi: And the other question, it gets to outcomes. I guess I was a little -- I am not -- obviously, you know I am not as experienced on this issue as some others, including youth employment, but how were you measuring, and I know how hard it is, at least on the youth gang issue, trying to address this with multiple agencies, but how are you measuring success before you got together? And created these -- how were you measuring it before?

*****: Individually --

Emmons: Well, I think that yeah, individually as agencies and standards, I mean, I think again, we have been measuring it for years, but I think when you look on page 12, I was supposed that is earlier, and I forgot, as a system what we are saying is, I mean, I think it's been a bit, all over the map, and I think that, you know, you find that with any funded system in this community. I mean, we have got a new united way. People typically say, well what was united way doing before well, you are measuring units of case management. You are saying, you saw so many, you gave so many food boxes, you had so many nights in shelter. Those are measurements but they are not outcomes. And I think that now what we are saying is, those, those are a means to the end. We want to tell you about the end game. We are going to say, these are the number of people we are going to move out of homelessness into housing and we are going to say, a year later, is that person still in the -- do they still have housing stability? And I would say, if you look around the country from what I understand, from other entities that are running homeless programs, you don't have that longitudinal data out of homeless programs anywhere in this country. We have researched it because we were thinking of publishing something. It doesn't exist. So I think that this is pretty, this is big-time. I mean, this is pretty unique, I think.

Francesconi: So before now, the measurements were not people placed into housing or how long they stayed in housing?

*****: Well, I think they were identified --

Katz: Identify yourself for the record.

Binder: It's doreen, again. We did have it. There was no consistency throughout the system. So we did have those numbers, but we had them individually, again, through each agency. What we are trying to do here is to have a line that goes across each agency. We have had, you know, it is a problem, how you can compare apples and oranges, and that was the difficulty. Coming together saying, how are we going to do this. And so we are doing it. We are going to attempt to do it. There will be some variables, I assume, in the system but we will have a finer line that goes across the thread that runs through the programs.

Justus: And just -- rob justus from join. You know, I think that the whole notion of retention, it's one to look at the different agencies that we represent. I think the other idea of retention should also be looked at in regards to housing providers. So for those, you know, housing units that are being built and those who are running those, ie, the ridstorph. Instead of looking at what success is, as a vacancy rate, let's look at housing. If that housing was specifically created for, you know, low income individuals, you know, what's the retention of those individuals in that housing? And for us, that's a different way of looking at success, rather than, because there's enough people who are desperately in need of housing, so you can refill, you know, and keep those units filled. But retention for us has to be the ultimate goal.

Francesconi: Okay. Go ahead, susan.

Emmons: Well, I would liken it, too, if you are measuring on a job's program, susan emmons northwest pilot project. One thing is to connect the person with the job, but we, do we know in our job's program a year later that person is still in that job, or in a job. I don't think that we know that.

Katz: We don't.

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Emmons: And I think that we should want to know that with the dollars, and I think it's possible, you know. I mean, you hear all sorts of things. Oh, you can't track people. You can't do this and that. You can use volunteers. You can use students from Portland state. I mean, this can be done, and I think we should be asking this about every program, and I think that rob is right. When we put money into low income housing, we should say, have we interviewed the people in that housing? How is the management working for them? Is there a lot of turnover that building? I mean, we are not looking for as much turnover. We are not looking for turnover like you get out in beaverton in the conventional market. We put significant resources into the buildings and we want people to stay in them. We don't want them to cycle through programs and back out of them.

Francesconi: In the youth employment side I think the measurement for ten years or so has been job placement, and then in the beginning it was retention but only 60 days, and then they pushed it up to 90 days, now they pushed it up to a year. And it's very difficult, and I am sure you are dealing with a lot of issues that are even more, much more difficult. But, the principle that you are onto is absolutely essential, not only if we are ever going to get more resources into the system. Now the issue that, that, the other issue that has arisen on the youth side, the youth gang issue is the capacity of groups to actually -- not only once you agree on the measurements, but different groups may not have the same capacity to actually deliver on the measurements. And that's a tough issue. And I don't know what my question is -- I guess the bottom line, it's the clients and the agencies or strategies that deliver to the clients. In looking at least, and this may not be typical, but at this brief evaluation of the pilot program, some people have numbers and some people don't have any numbers. What are you finding in terms of the capacity of groups to deliver?

Binder: I think again that each program made a decision on how they were going to spend that money, and I think that we have to wait until the end. I think what you -- and there was a question whether or not we would give you that report today. Because it's such a -- they are preliminary findings and so I think that it's critical that we wait until the end to do some sort of comparison because everybody is at such different stages in working with different populations so, I would like to, again, you know, we all decided to give that report out with the understanding that it was still preliminary. I would like to go back a minute to talk about the, the difference between housing and shelter. In shelter, we want to measure occupancy, and not retention. In housing, we want to, we want to measure retention, and not occupancy. And I think that that's the critical difference. In shelter we want to measure occupancy and recidivism, and we are hoping that then, that, that the slower the recidivism rate is, the more we can understand that people are retaining housing, and I think that that's the difference, but, but there's a loft differences between housing and shelter. But, how we are going to be measuring. We will measure occupancy in the shelter and continue to do so, but we are hoping that never to have to, you know, measure retention.

Francesconi: But that's fine but as you come together as a system, it's important that somebody is measuring the transition to housing, and whether those programs that are transitioning are working and whether these people are retained.

Binder: And again, I think that's what we are doing. What we are recognizing here with this plan, and what erik asked us to come together -- am I supposed to call you commissioner Sten here --

Sten: Erik is fine.

Binder: Okay. Is what we did in the shelter system was to look and say, transition projects cannot do this work if they do it alone, it's not going to happen. It is not going to happen, so we brought in all the different pieces to say what is the expertise, and how can we collectively work this together.

Francesconi: My last question, and I am sorry to take so many. My last question, the transition -- employment. Are the employment agencies out there serving your clients? And do you have any recommendations about what we can do to improve? My last question. There is a pretty

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comprehensive system of employment services that are in the one-stops around the city. In the west side one-stop has its partners and the resources are, in many ways, more suitable to the homeless people. There are a variety of resources on the west side one-stop that some have and others do. The homeless veteran's program from the department of labor, the emphasis on homeless services at the shelter --

Katz: Excuse me. Please turn your cell phones off. Thank you. Go ahead.

Harris: Those result in a much larger number of homeless people coming out of the west side one-stop than some of the other one-stops in the city. If you look at the shoreline program, there are really good outcomes, and it's a recognition that when people are homeless, they do much better in job stability, finding jobs, getting the right job, when they have a place to live. Our whole effort is to link people into housing while they are looking for work getting training, and staying on the job. So, the focus of the services, to a large degree on the west side, which is the agency that sees most of the homeless people is around the same measures of stability. We measure increased income and we measure how many people have stable housing, do they stay there. And I think that needs to be the measure for, for employment services, as well.

Katz: Let me poke on this because I sit on the board, that funds them, the employment part and I don't get a chance, always, to sit across and ask you these questions. And I was a little bit surprised -- I guess I need to think about the retention issue because one of the other things you want to do is get people employment so they can then move out and open up unit for somebody else, but I understand the point you were trying to make. On the jobs, do we have the list of employers that are actually hiring and how many are they hiring and for how long and what the wages are? On the west side one-stop?

Harris: Yes, we have all of those numbers, and the list of employers, of course, is really long but we have some who hire more than others, and we know by and large who they are. So, when homeless people come through the system, what's happening is that the counseling staff are helping people sort out what they think they need and what they want, with what's available, and sometimes those jobs are, are some jobs that are more available, so they are directing people to things like the hospitality entry where they may work as a maintenance or cleaning staff in a hotel. Which may be closer to where they are today, but not tomorrow. But, all of it is really giving the full range of employment services, which may include the kinds of training resources that would make sure that someone got so, they could increase their income because the whole idea, people are going to be self-sufficient, they are going to have to do it more than a minimum wage to make that.

Katz: Absolutely.

Harris: And if you looked at the shoreline program, which is the housing program funded by mckinney dollars that helps support the services, but also helps support the rent for the building, 80% of the people that come in there graduate into permanent housing with a full-time job and the average wage now is about \$9.50 an hour so, they didn't start out that way, but after about a year, living in this housing, they were able to save up enough money to pay their last month's rent. It's that kind of structured program seems to work well with individuals.

Katz: Tied to the housing opportunities. It would seem to me that that's -- that's an audience that's -- you can capture and you can make sure that the wrap-around services are there, as well as housing opportunities.

Emmons: And I think on the issue of retention, I think your point is good, and we talk about our housing delivery system as a continuum, so we could conceivably put someone into subsidized housing, that then gets into a job, does well, moves out of that continuum, and we would call that a success. We have places in the evaluation form that says they moved to other housing but it was better housing. They are still housed so, what we are trying to measure, other than the income, is the housing, so they don't have to be in that specific unit, so when we talk about retention, I mean,

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some of -- we want to keep them in that unit but some of it, we want them to be in housing so we allow for people, obviously, that is a good outcome, that they would free up that unit for someone else.

Katz: Let me ask another job question, what is it that we need to do to better that, that system?

Binder: What we did at Jean's place, one of the reasons at Jean's place, the women's facility on the east side of the city, is to operate an employment program by ourselves within the facility. We found that far too many of the women were leaving the downtown area, rightfully so and wonderfully so, to get out of the community. We didn't necessarily want to send them back to the downtown area. We wanted to keep them on the east side so we created their own program. And what we are finding is as it started out, and Richard's program runs the same way. We started it out as an employment program and it ended up as an employment and education program. We have to start from ground zero. At Jean's place, and I mentioned it in the report, I see Jean's place as one of the best practices. We have up to 11 months that women can live in that facility and it's up to, is the critical issue, and that's what we are talking about. I don't want to see retention. I want to see women and hopefully men in the same issue one day, more than three months in shelter. But, what does the shelter offer? What are we providing. Not how long can they stay. What are we providing and what's the issue being worked on during that period of time? And up to means are you working on the issue during that time. And that's where -- but at Jean's place, there is multiple levels in one building, and the employment program starts, employment education program starts at the very beginning. What we found interestingly enough, and I am not sure that Richard probably could say the same thing, the women who just really wanted to, to work on that program, were not necessarily the women who were ready to work. They wanted to, they wanted to get into that program. They weren't necessarily the ones, which is why we did the employment -- the education but it's so comprehensive and again, as somebody said today, each person who comes into the system is so individual that you have to have a comprehensive program, which again, is what we are doing here. How do we comprehensively put a program together where each one plays a part and we incorporate all our services into one area.

Harris: Richard Harris again. West side one-stop, in the last nine months had such an increase in volume of clients you can hardly get in there. And we are open from 8:00 in the morning until 7:00 at night. We are open on Saturdays. The whole point is to be available to people at one-stop. What we have discovered is that the transition of people into jobs so they can keep them, you have to bring all kinds of services into the employment side, which includes things like there is a person from the state family support enforcement division who is on-site three days a week, and he can modify enforcement orders so that an individual doesn't believe -- doesn't leave their job when they get the wages garnished. That's one of the events that causes them to turn over the jobs is all of a sudden they owe that --

Katz: They are not paying child support.

Harris: So we have an -- we have the justice department down there to modify those orders so individuals can stay on the job. Or the community court persons there three days a week, and they can sign variances to drug ex-exclusions so that people can get to their services. So the analysts sort of thing that you have to do to make sure that people get access to the employment services. Now, of course, given the current unemployment rate, people who are lower skilled and hopeless are squeezed in the bottom so it becomes harder for them to work. So in the shoreline program, nine months ago, the time somebody came in before they got a job was approximately 50 days, so they came into the housing and by an average, 50 days later, they had a job. Now, that length of time is up to about 100 days. So, it just is taking longer to, to, fewer jobs and there's more competition for the jobs. But, I would say that the one-stop idea implemented in, certainly in southeast works and west side, are exactly what you need to deal with this population of people that

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are very vulnerable. Because it's an open-door friendly policy you can get people, and then you can help them resolve these issues.

Katz: Thank you.

Saltzman: Richard, I want to clarify one thing, when you discussing the transitional housing services, you mentioned the state, alcohol and drug-free housing, I guess my question is, aren't all of these alcohol and drug-free or are you telling us the others are not? I understand supportive, but, you know, is golden west, royal palm, king manor, jean's place, are those?

Harris: Most of them are, but some are not. Or the -- I am trying to think which ones wouldn't be in here.

Saltzman: I guess -- what would be the underlying philosophy of not having transitional housing, alcohol and drug-free?

Harris: Not everybody has a problem with alcohol and drugs, and it's not necessarily appropriate that they live in that kind of supportive community. So these projects have been developed as alcohol and drug-free housing over time because the majority of individuals who may be served there are struggling with the problems of addiction and it's safer for them to live in that kind of housing than in an open housing market. So, I think that that's the reason why most of these have evolved in this direction.

Binder: I think commissioner Saltzman, there's also a difference between whether or not you can test somebody or not test somebody. And like in jean's place, our facilities, we can test somebody for drugs or alcohol so we can be called drug and alcohol-free. And it's very clear and I think that most of the buildings that are drug and alcohol-free, there's testing that can be involved where in the regular building, that's not necessarily so.

Saltzman: Thanks.

Katz: One of the problems, though, just following up on that, that we have received concerns, in some of the nonalcohol and drug-free is, you have got clients who don't have a problem who, who are having difficulties with people in that particular housing facility that do and are not getting served. And I think that's -- is this an issue that you have gone back and forth on?

Emmons: Well, I mean, I think that, I think the reality is, we certainly see people who have problems with alcohol that we house, and the way that we measure that is can they be compliant with the lease. I think if they are, if their drinking gets them into problem with being compliant with that lease in that building, that needs to be addressed, and again, I think it's really important that you have this very good relationship you support the managers of the building, I mean, the buildings have to be good for all the tenants.

Katz: Exactly.

Emmons: But to screen people out because they drink, many of us drink and we are stable in our housing, so the philosophy of our agency is we don't screen people out because of their drinking if they can be compliant with the lease. We encourage them, you know, to get into treatment programs, and that's the bottom line, so yes, people who, you know, are in control of their drinking can have behavior problems and create problems and you have to address it right away. You have to be in there to support that building manager and the other tenants. And jump on it and you know, say, you know, you don't just have a right to the housing and you can do anything in it. And I think that that's very important.

Katz: Thank you. No further questions.

*****: We have J. Veronica Bernier

Katz: We took a lot of time on this and I want to thank everybody for participating. We don't get to talk about this very often. Come on up. Who else wants to testify who hasn't signed up? You have three minutes.

*****: Okay, good. Now, we heard really good --

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Katz: Identify yourself for the record. We only know your first name. Your name.

J. Veronica Bernier: Hi, madam mayor, I am veronica from women's affordable housing forum in Portland. We are a nonprofit and we have been around for three years. The reason I am here is to speak to a few issues. I have read the report cursory, I have to say that cursorily, the status are okay. The figures might be a little outdated. It looks to me like some of them are 1999 figures but I have to go over and look at it more specific the -- specifically. What I want to talk about, as a formerly homeless person myself, I have been to jean's place, been there, done that. I have to say that it's overwhelmingly feminine atmosphere, obviously. Three levels that work. The money is well commit and had well spent. I would like to see them go a step further. I would like to see them employ those girls and get them out of there because three levels, it's way too long of a program. So the third level, I think, could be eliminated, really. The thing I really wanted to speak to is something a little bit different. I want to see more money committed to the ywca program, and I would really like in the long run to see a multicenter instituted in this city to address the overall needs of all the homeless in the city. In san francisco, the mayor instituted a multicenter. It was \$11 million. It works. Five levels of multicenter services and erik knows what I am talking about because I have spoken to him about it before. On the long range continuum of homeless issues, the money is well spent, I think it is good to commit it, however I have got to say this about that. And I am going to interject this just as a little point of fact. I have a copy of the national respiratory and virus surveillance system, cdc report, and the reason I am interjecting it right here is because it's relative to the salvation army's shelter in this city. That was operating during the year, I guess it was january, february, this far year. I went there to get out of my hotel because it was really impacted with a bunch of drug addicts and they were making my life really awful so I went there to salvation army overnight shelter. I saw that they had 98 sleeping on the floor and they had roughly 22 in the kitchen. Of that, the reason I point this out is right here is Portland. It's a national respiratory -- virus surveillance system. Here's the northeast Portland. I want to point out this, here. Madam mayor, you can see it. Between october and april of 2000, you can see right here, there's little peeks. You people out there, you can see it, epidemiological curve, that's my study at psu. As it relates to the shelter system here, it relates very directly to overcrowding. 98 on the floor in the men's and 22 in the women's shelter on the floor isn't good n 1998, we had committed 121,000 from erik's group, homeless in the city. Okay. Good point. 121,000 well spent. However, we got a promise of some type of shelter beds in the future. It took three years to get this far. I got to raise a question mark right here. 121,000 is well spent. And we still need real beds for real homeless people. As it relates to overcrowding, you can see how people get bad chest colds, they get the flu. Poor air circulation. They keep the windows closed because women are afraid of people throwing things in through the windows like apple core, beer bottles. You hear that at night. The people that work there are fairly good. They are not true salvation army people. I have to tell you this. They don't wear the blue suits and the little ties and I doubt if they go to the chapel on the weekend. I have never anyone there, so I have got to say that. The issue is well taken and let's look at overcrowding as it relates to homeless issues in the city, as a cause for respiratory virus and a decrease in health of the homeless. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you john?

John, Organizer with Dignity Village: My name is john, I work as a community organizer with dignity village, and I am not quite sure what to say, I guess, except I just learned about this last night, sort of by accident, and as you know, dignity village has been around since december of 2000, and at one point we had a pilot project contemplated in these chambers, and the sort of upshot of that, I think from both sides, we came to a clarity that maybe, I mean, dignity village is really not asking for any money from the city, and so maybe that's why we are sort of invisible in this whole discussion, but we have tried to be consistently clear and forthright about what our

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intentions are and the ways that -- to keep the relationship on a positive basis, and I assume we are still in that mode and we shouldn't project anything negative into the invisibility, into the discussion. And so, I just -- I just wanted to, to, um just register that, I guess, and just remind people that there's more going on than shows up here, and a lot of Portlanders minds when people bring up homelessness, the first thing they think of is dignity village. So i, you know, I think it would be incumbent on the commissioners to have the same sort of awareness, and I am not saying you don't, but I just, I guess I want to keep the channels of communication open and the relationship on a positive basis. And hear from the city, we sent out a letter several months ago to update this, the commissioners on our progress, and so if any commissioner have any concerns about how we are doing and we would appreciate an opportunity to update with each of you personally, maybe we can do that, okay.

Katz: Thank you, john. Anybody else? All right. I will take a motion to accept the report.

Saltzman: So move.

Katz: Did you want to testify come on up. We were going long soy moved it a little quicker.

Tina Hodges, Street Roots: I am tina. Homelessness is not the problem. We -- I am tina. Homelessness is not the problem. You get people to sleep in doorways. They get hurt by the cops and it's not fair. Something needs to be done. We need more places like dignity village, more opportunities like street roads for the homeless, to get work.

Katz: Thank you. All right. I will take a motion. This is the last call. Anybody else want to testify? Come on up.

John Paul Cupp, Co-founder, Dignity Village: My name is john, I am a co-founder of dignity village, as well as the homeless front and other organizations that don't need to be named here. Frankly, the system doesn't work and this legislature, for whatever well intended it, may or may not be, won't work. Again, we are looking at the issue of do we want a piece of the old pie or do we want a whole new system all together. And in cuba they don't have a homeless problem. It doesn't exist. It doesn't exist in sweden and much of semi-socialist northern european countries. I mean, in all fairness to you guys, you are the local government and no matter what you can letting isn't going to achieve complete cultural overhaul in the way we look at the world around us. But frankly, all these kinds of programs do is they increase funding for institutionalizations. Experts make \$40,000 a year over a long period of time, and it seems to work because they bring home a paycheck every week, and their family eats quite well, and they get accolades and one another pennsylvania pats each other on the back, but the fact is homelessness is spreading. We have the highest unemployment rate in the country. We need to look at things outside of the system and outside of the welfare model and big government. We need to look at things like trade unions, you know, to where you are not a living wage, but even beyond that. To where you can support your family on your own without government assistance. We need to look at things, basically frankly we need to look at socialism. I mean, if we look at the whole way, it's like urban renewal and if you look at the like camping ban and all sorts of things and the whole methodology to what I have seen the current council that's been established for a few years, and somewhat I follow it rather, rather, you know, cynically, but I followed some, what kind of marginalized from, frankly, none of this work. The liberal charity model doesn't work, it never has worked. Institutionalization does nothing but micromanage people. Institutionalization brings out cynicism. It brings out -- it takes away a person's empowerment. Humans aren't meant to be institutionalized. The system can't solve things. We need something like more organic and something more fluidic and before we can even get there and create that kind of plan of action, there needs to be a wide-spread realization of the way we go about doing things didn't work. I appreciate your time. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. All right. I will take a motion.

Saltzman: So move.

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Katz: Do I hear a second?

Francesconi: Second.

Katz: Roll call.

Francesconi: Well, the collaborative effort here, which I think commissioner Sten, you really helped crystalize has been terrific. Not only are you all needed to provide kind of the case management and make sure the housing is appropriate and the transition, but I think you can hold each other more accountable than we could ever hold you so, I think the process of getting -- you getting together to create this will be terrific. Frankly, it will be very helpful because when we have testimony, and there was some, some elements that I want to address in the last person that just testified, it would be nice to be able to say, you know, at least while we are looking at deeper structural reaches, there is 145 people that were benefited that got into housing, you know, and we can say that now from this report. And it would be nice if we can point to the people and know that these are the people -- that's why you got into the business that you are in, so you are really -- this is, this is very good work. One other statistic that jumped out at me in this report, you know, I am very aware of the overrepresentation of, of african-americans in the justice system, but I was less aware that 21.4% of your clients were black. That you were dealing with in this homeless project. So, I guess I want to see those statistics from all of you. The more general comment, and it relates to the last testimony, is we do have some, some economic issues to address where our system isn't producing enough affordable housing, but, and it's also not producing wages. By which people need, you know, need in order to afford housing. So, you know, things like the living wage, which has been documented, improved poverty, and lifted people out of poverty in some cities. Union efforts, these are all things that do help lift people out of poverty. The issue of training and how we get more specific so, we can match the training with the client and actually track that over time is something we need to do, and we also need more federal efforts on welfare to work, as well as employment, the more we can link this to plymouth, the more I believe not only can we create more political will, but we can bring in more resources to address this. And that's the issue, if it is right. Employment is not the only thing that you are dealing with. I am aware of that. But I think that it's an avenue. Both on the training side and the job side that we need to be more intentional about. I look forward to working with you on all of that. Thank you for all your efforts. Aye.

Hales: Well, this has been a good review of a good system. I think it's a nice balance of legislating with our heads and also with our hearts. Richard mentioned, I didn't have a chance to attend the anniversary this year but I did last time, and at that encounter and a lot of others, I have had the chance to talk to people who are the beneficiaries of this system, and those are some of the most moving encounters that I have ever had with my fellow citizens, people who said, this is how it worked for me, this is what's happened in my life because of the good work that these people have done. So, we really are doing a good job here in this community, can it be better? Yes. Are we on the right track to make it better? Yes. But, most importantly we have got people working in these organizations that really care and really understand the problems and how intractable they are and how much hope there is and I appreciate all the good work you are doing. Thank you. Aye.

Saltzman: This is a great product. I want to thank commissioner Sten and all the providers for what you do and for your leadership. It seems like it was in the late '90s when we came up with this idea that the city sort of assumed responsibility for homeless adults, the county would assume responsibility for homeless families. And I know as always, there's a critical shortage of resources probably on both sides but I do think that the city has done a great job working with you to provide more, more shelters, and I think this plan that you present for us, a plan of action, a plan of accountability and working together is great. So, aye.

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Sten: Well, I think this is an important conversation, and I want to thank everybody, and particularly thank the council for taking as much time as we did. I think that we have great organizations that work out in the field. I think each of you do a great job. The system, itself is, probably good because the sum isn't as great as the organizations, they also, and I think that we made a big, big step forward in terms of trying to get better work together and I think as people look at the principles and purposes that are outlined, styles that seems like rhetoric, but it's looking to collaborate and looking to be accountable and to work with, with the citizens who are in the system to understand what the best answers are. We clearly have societal structural problems that have led to an acute crisis in this community and throughout the nation. In terms of housing and there's no doubt that these issues are underfunded. As we struggle with it, though, none of that is an excuse for not taking the money that we do have and getting more than everybody penny's words out of it and getting absolutely as many individuals productive again through giving them an opportunity, and that's the way we will rebuild the economy is to get individuals productive, and it's -- richard didn't mention, for example, in all his conversations the entrepreneurial efforts that central city is doing to open a store and actually is the only contractor in town using people that are coming through these programs and giving them high wain skills so I think that we, we cannot be satisfied with anything except the top performance with the dollars we have. And trying to make and solve these problems while we work on the big picture. And this was a focus, as john, as I said in my opening on the publicly funded systems, there's a lot of other pieces going on, dignity village is a model that's being -- that's working its way and trying to figure out how it can work for people that didn't fit into this system, and I think there's going to be a variety of answers out there and none of them means that one is good and the other is bad, just means that we need all these pieces. Finally my hat is really off. I want to just very much thank each of the directors. These are really the heroes of our community, them and their staffs who actually toil for very low wages, and it would be very easy to become overwhelmed by these issues. It would be very easy to become dogmatic and give speeches about how, if we all just do it one way or another, we would solve the problem. And what these individuals have done is used, I think, jenny said 100 years of collective experience to try and find a way to do things even better with the existing resources and that's unusual. Usually people get stuck in place and I really appreciate all the passion and thoughtful innocence you have brought to this and I also want to thank heather and rachael at the bureau of housing and community development who have been the city's key person staffing these issues and making sure that there was some attention paid to them and creativity, as well so, very good job. Still lots of work to do, but I think that we took a step forward today, or at least showed the community a step that we are taking forward. Aye.

Katz: Kudos, commissioner Sten and tanya and your staff, at bhcd for put be this together and bringing all the directors together to prepare this report for us. And my extreme thanks and appreciation to the directors of all these programs. It is probably one of the hardest jobs in the nonprofit sector that you are doing. You stick to it. You think new thoughts. You are now collaborating. Most important, you are looking at outcomes. We can count people in the door, out the door. We can count people in housing and out of housing. But the real issue is how have we changed their lives so that they are no longer in the system. That they are on their own, and if you can do that by working closer together and by using the resources, very limited resources the best you can, we are all winners, thank you. Aye. All right time certain, item 253.
(Frank Hudson replaced Harry Auerbach)

Item 253.

Katz: Commissioner Hales, let me -- and everybody else, let me remind everybody where we were. First of all, have there been any ex parte contacts since we last met?

Hales: I have ex parte contacts to declare from prior to that, so --

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Katz: Okay. Since I didn't participate in the last hearing.

Katz: All right.

Sten: I have not had any contacts with my staff, which is an ex parte officially, but met with the neighborhood representatives.

Katz: And I didn't have ex parte contact, but I went out on my own to see this site. I disclose it.

Hales: So you want me to put mine in the record now?

Katz: Yeah, why don't you do that.

Hales: I had an ex parte contact with the applicant and their attorney on february 11th in my office. The subject was code violations, prior code violations on this same subdivision site. The subject of this land use application did not come up and it was not discussed. But it was the same applicant. Same site different subject. Ie, code violations.

Katz: Okay. Just a minute. Go ahead.

Saltzman: I have toured the site since our last hearing on this.

Katz: All right. Did you -- do you want to question any of us? Come on up.

Mike Robinson, Perkins Coie on behalf of applicant, Pacific Western Homes, Inc.: I am mike robininson so much, mayor Katz. Good morning. If I could ask commissioner Saltzman and yourself if there was anything you learned from your visit that you saw that would be relevant to today's hearing. When you visited the site?

Saltzman: Seeing something first hand gets a better picture --

Katz: We didn't go with anybody that was influencing -- or I didn't, one way or the other.

Robinson: I was trying to discern whether there were any facts that would be put on the record that we could respond to from your visit, none? Okay. Thank you, mayor.

Katz: Thanks. Commissioner Hales, did you review the record?

Hales: I did. The record and the tape.

Katz: Because we ended up with a 2-2 tie, and we did have a little discussion at the end of this issue whether that was legally -- whether we could act on a 2-2 tie and I did check with our city attorney and no, any matter before this group has to have at least three votes on a resolution or a report of this nature. Let me ask the council whether they want to keep the record or open up the record again to hear more testimony. We could give each side a couple of more minutes to sum up or are you ready for a motion?

Hales: I am ready for a motion. I think people may have come with the understanding, I am not sure if people came with the understanding that there would be more testimony or not, so I am, I want to be a little sensitive to that, but, I certainly -- I don't need any further testimony on the issues that the council has already discussed. I am prepared to make a motion, if you want. So I will make a motion, then, that I move that we uphold the hearings officer's decision but modify the conditions -- hold the hearing's officer recommendation but modify the conditions to include the condition for a design review overlay and additional insulation to meet the noise standard as the council discussed and considered earlier.

Katz: Okay.

Saltzman: Second.

Katz: All right, roll call.

Francesconi: Again, I am, as I said last time, I am supporting the motion. I am not changing my opinion. I feel a lot better with the conditions but I just didn't like the project. I couldn't find the legal justification to deny it. Aye.

Hales: I think the concern about design, I think, is very important to address, and that's why I supported the, the application of the design relief overlay. I am satisfied having looked at the record and considered other cases like this, that although the traffic issues, which is something as transportation commissioner I would naturally be concerned about, are important and worth

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considering always, this project by itself is not going to get over that threshold of significant, and that's the -- over that threshold of significance, and that's the question. Is there going to be a signature impact by the zone change that that zone change alone is the reason for the failure of the transportation system in the future. And I am satisfied that this, this small site is not, regardless of whether it's developed as a single or multifamily, going to have a significant effect. Aye.

Saltzman: Well, as I said last time, I do find, I object personally to the developer's switching the zoning on this property. I think it was a misrepresentation to many of the people who bought property in that area, as to what its ultimate configuration was going to be and that it was going to be residential, but nevertheless, as legal council told us, that's not a basis to deny this. That is a legal right the property owner has. I did probe mightily on the question of whether this development, itself, causes the intersection at 165th and sandy to deteriorate to a level "f" service, but ultimately, our transportation department people made it very clear that, that it's going to go to level "f" regardless of the delivery system of development and why it's going to go to level "f" is the eastbound traffic growth during the p.m. Rush hour over time. And nothing -- putting a light on 162nd or breaking through the development isn't going to change eastbound traffic on sandy boulevard during p.m. Peaks so I don't think we have any basis to deny it on the transportation rule. Aye.

Sten: Well, as I aligned in more detail last time, I think the standard for a comp plan change, whether the council's judgment equally or better meets the long set of criteria and in my judgment, it does not. No.

Katz: As I said last time, I think there is a bar that's, that's higher when you make these changes, and I am going to read again on page 21 on balance, comprehensive plan goals, policies and objectives are equally or better met with the proposal than the existing single dwelling designation, and I don't think that this meets that. No. Okay. Let's get to the, to the regular --

*****: Does that need to come back?

Katz: This needs to come back.

*****: This is an emergency ordinance. Was that a roll call on the motion?

Hales: Yes. -- new york it's a recommendation, so the findings are already there to support the recommendation.

Katz: Findings with amendments. So, we will bring it back on -- we better all -- well --.

*****: On the 27th commissioner Francesconi is out. That's next week.

Hales: You are right, it is there. I just hadn't noticed it before. Then I guess we need to take that off because -- normally, recommendations from the planning -- I am sorry, from the hearings officer about a comp plan amendment doesn't have an emergency clause on them so I don't know how that happened.

*****: What you need is one of the people to vote --.

Katz: I will move to reconsider.

Sten: I will second the motion.

Katz: All right. This one, we replayed.

*****: I will move to delete --

Katz: Wait a minute. Any, any objections to reconsideration? None, so ordered. Now. All right. So, date?

Moore: You could bring it back next week. Commissioner Francesconi is out next week. On the 27th.

*****: It's not an emergency ordinance.

Katz: But that's -- you only -- you are going to have to pass the findings. You only -- unless commissioner Sten or I change. We only have two votes. So, we are going -- we are going to have to have at least the three aye votes here.

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Hales: I am gone the following --

Katz: All right.

Moore: The 10th of april.

Katz: Is that -- the 10th of april? We will do it when everybody is here.

*******:** April 10th?

Katz: Please make sure that at least the three aye votes don't back out. Out of town. [laughter]

Katz: All right. Let's get onto the regular agenda. At some 270.

Item 270.

Katz: I just wanted to flag this before I turn it over to the Portland development commission. The Oregon economic and community development department has announced that there are 50, that the 50 existing enterprise zones can make an application for an electronic commerce zone. And only for existing enterprise zones will be selected. What you are voting on is a request for us to be considered. The enterprise zone is north and northeast Portland. And it's an enhanced designation for companies that, that are what we like to call the 21st century companies that do business primarily with e-commerce of the this is a legislative action of the last legislative session that we are now taking advantage of because of the fact that we need every possible tool to make sure that we can create jobs in our enterprise zones. So, there are a lot of other details to this e-commerce zone and I will now turn it over to bob.

Bob Alexander, Portland Development Commission: Thank you, mayor. Thank you, commissioners. For the record, I am bob alexander with the Portland development commission. I am joined by Colin Sears, the enterprise zone coordinator. As the mayor has said, enterprise zone -- enterprise zone can apply for designation as an electronic commerce zone. There are four of those designated zones throughout the state. They have asked actually that that will be divided up geographically, as well as urban and rural. So, it's expected that potentially all 50 could apply for this designation. We believe that this will give us some strong tools to use to help those companies who previously would not have qualified for the enterprise zone. There are several benefits that would accrue to companies that would qualify for an electronic commerce zone. The five-year property tax abatement is one of those benefits. There's additional personal property that would qualify that will not have previously qualified under the existing enterprise zone program, and additionally, a 25% state income tax credit up to \$2 million for the e-commerce investments. Last one is important because the state heretofore was fairly liberal in granting things that didn't impact their own income, but this is one where they have actually extended it to impact state income, as well. So, pleased to see that as an additional tool. What this also does is democratize the program and previously commissioner have commented they wished it applied to more businesses, particularly commissioner Sten. I think this is a step in the right direction there, in the sense that most businesses can apply. We certainly have a series of requirements that we still have on our side of the ledger that we would require companies to do, but I think by broadening the program, I think it does have certain advantages. I wanted to mention briefly about what electronic commerce was. There's actually two different categories that would qualify. Electronic commerce could apply to existing companies if over 50% of their sales-based activity was done with e-commerce. And that's measured by receipts, number of orders, or clients served. The second general category would be those that would traditionally not be eligible for enterprise zone benefits. Businesses engage primarily in retail or financial services. And the phrase there, is I will read it, not less than 90% of the customers originate in an area for which long distance charges for apply if the order were placed by telephone. What that means in summary is that they are looking at traditional retail and financial services, if you bring in business, in effect, from outside the local calling area, you are, in fact, bringing in wealth, and it's treated more like a traditional traded sector company as opposed to a traditional retail customer where we trade money back and forth within our own economy. So this

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is actually importing wealth, exporting goods or services to outside the area. From a retail business or a service business. So, again, this broadens the category. I think it allows us to create a fairly strong program and as the mayor had indicated, that this also helps deal with companies for 21st century jobs. I might turn it over to kollin sears at this point to talk a little bit about the application and the kinds of companies that have indicated interest in applying.

Colin Sears, Enterprise Zone Coordinator: Sure. Thank you. Good morning, mayor and commissioners. We have quite a bit of support for this resolution. First of all and for our application to go forward the north, northeast economic development alliance passed a resolution last week in support of this. As well, the Oregon creative services alliance and the Oregon soft tour association as well as innovation partnerships and their evolvment project are all supportive of this effort. There are two smaller north northeast e-commerce businesses that have written strong letters of support and that 25% state income tax credit would, would be the real value to them to their business. There's a small biotech company in north Portland, and a minority-owned e-commerce business in northeast Portland. That are both very supportive. As well we have a medium-size medical commerce company that are currently in chinatown, but eventually will be hooked to expand in north, northeast Portland is an area that they are looking at. And we also have a larger traditional manufacturing company that plans to launch an e-commerce effort next year, and this bill would, would facilitate their launching this, so we have quite a deal of support and interest in this bill. And it would -- it would clearly create a before he did of jobs from those that are lower-skilled filling orders to some high-skilled programming jobs but certainly would offer some jobs for the north, northeast residents, we hope to, to create job opportunities through this program for.

Katz: Thank you. Anybody want to testify? Roll call.

Francesconi: This is terrific for all the reasons you listed. You are broadening the base but acknowledging the new economy and trying to bring in some wealth into the community in a way that some folks can actually get the benefits from that wealth. So, this is a, a very good program. I also want to personally thank bob alexander for the work you have done on this enterprise zone and strengthening the requirements. I appreciate it very much. Aye.

Hales: Aye.

Saltzman: Great work, I think it presents a lot of new business opportunities for north, northeast Portland. Good job. I hope we get selected. Aye.

Sten: As do I, I hope we get it felt it would be a big step toward the future and maybe bring some people along who have been left behind in the past. So good job. Aye.

Katz: This is unprecedented. We have everybody voting aye for a tax abatement. This one is a good one. I hope we get it. We sure have a case to make. Aye. Thank you.

*******:** Thank you.

Item 271.

Katz: Item 271. This is a second reading and I think it's five years, commissioner Hales, five years and coming and it is now, it has come to an end. Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye.

Hales: After this vote I am going to read "war and peace." aye.

Saltzman: Aye.

Sten: Well, wanted to thank you for getting this done, commissioner Hales and mayor Katz, I am not support it go because I disagree on the issue of, of the appeals on transportation and stormwater decisions but on the whole, I am glad it's done and good work. Aye. -- or, no. I mean. [laughter]

Katz: Thank you all for your patience and your hard work. This wasn't fun. But, this was necessary. Aye. 272.

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Rob Burchfield, City Traffic Engineer: I am the city traffic engineer with the bureau of transportation system management. I would like to take you back in time a little bit to spring of 2000. That's when council adopted the good neighbor agreement and the comprehensive transportation management plan for pge park. And at that time, we made a commitment to come up with a, a parking mitigation plan for northwest Portland and for the goose hollow neighborhood, as well. In spring last year we adopted that what we called an interim plan or for northwest Portland, we called it phase one, the phase one parking plan. That plan essentially issued permits to, to residents and employees of the area and created parking visitor limits during the time frame when pge park events took place. The plan was implemented last season, and the plan, along with a number of other measures, mitigation measure, probably most important of which was the program which provided that event tickets were good as a tri-met pass for patrons of pge park. We felt we had good success in terms of keeping pge park patrons from infiltrating into the northwest neighborhood. The plan was intended to be a one-year plan. And we put a sunset clause in it. And I am back here today basically asking you to remove that sunset clause so that we can use that plan a second year. Our conversations with the neighborhood on a more comprehensive plan have continued since last spring, and actually are making progress. We have a tentative agreement from our cac on a concept plan that we are now doing further public outreach with in the neighborhood. So, we hope to bring something back to you as a more comprehensive plan for dealing and managing parking in northwest later this spring or early this summer. But today, in order -- in anticipation of the next season, which it will be opening up here in a couple weeks, we would like your permission to go ahead and reimplement the, the interim plan that we used last year. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. Anybody want to -- chris, come on up. Anybody else? Next season is march 29th, and I think it opens up with the mariners and the padres.

*******:** That's correct.

Chris Smith, Chair, NWA Transportation Committee: Good morning. Chris smith, 2343 north pettygrove street, chair of the nwa transportation committee. First let me say the neighborhood supports the renewal of last year's temporary program. It was effective in deterring pge park patrons but at the same time only minimally disruptive of local activity in the neighborhoods so, we believe it was successful. From that point of view, and the nwa has authorized me to testify in favor of the renewal. Speaking of the cac member, however, I want to point out that we are now two years from the inception of this project without a final plan. We are as rob said, making good progress but I guess I want to have a cautionary note that we haven't yet addressed the second objective of the plan, which is to eliminate commuter park and ride behavior in the neighborhood. And if we are here next year authorizing the temporary plan for a third year, we will have a serious problem so, I would ask you to, to hold all of us to our task to produce the permanent plan in time for next year's season.

Katz: Thanks. All right. Anybody else want to testify? Roll call.

Francesconi: But the glass is half full. [laughter]

Francesconi: So the fact that this has worked, I never would have believed it would have worked as well when this thing first started out so congratulations to everybody, transportation, the neighborhoods, commissioner Hales who put this together, aye.

Hales: Thanks for a good, successful collaborative effort so far and successful and collaborative for the rest of the way, as well, thank you, aye.

Saltzman: Good work. Seems to be working. Aye.

Sten: Good job, aye.

Katz: I wish you luck on the second part of it. It's still rough going. Aye. Good work -- and everybody, if you can still get tickets for the game --

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Saltzman: They are gone.

Katz: All the tickets are gone, that's good news, bad news, come the following game, aye. All right. 274. -- 273.

Item 273.

Katz: Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Hales:** Great project, aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. 274.

Item 274.

Saltzman: I am bringing this resolution forward in the hopes that council will endorse measure 26-29. As you know, there is a competing measure that would, to my mind, and I think to many of us who serve on the metropolitan policy advisory committee and many of us throughout the region, would feel that it presents a solution to changing or to dealing with neighborhood density by simply stopping metro from planning, and I believe that is the incorrect approach to solve the problem of growth, and would actually eliminate one of the most effective tools that we have to manage growth, and that is regional consensus building and mutual support for making the difficult choices and sticking with those choices. The metro council has offered up an alternative measure, and that's measure 2629, that I am hoping we will endorse, and I believe it provides the needed assurance to single family neighborhoods that the measure will not require local government to say increase density in their areas. It also will require metro to notify nearby neighbors within a one-mile radius if they are adding urban growth boundaries that will increase it. What's important about 2629, and makes it far superior to 26-11 is it will not repeal current Portland neighborhood plans. Or our state mandated comprehensive zoning plan. As I said before, as a members of impact, I know the mayor has been involved with this, too, but we have examined this initiative and impact represents 24, 27 local governments sitting around the table. And we feel this measure provides the needed predictability for local governments and neighbors to grow into the future, and I urge your support. Also, if council, rex was going to be here. He has some testimony that I think karla has. He was going to be here to testify in support of this resolution.

Katz: Okay. Thank you. Anybody want to testify? If not, roll call.

Francesconi: Thank you, commissioner Saltzman, for presenting the resolution and giving us an opportunity. Just extremely briefly, the city needs a diversity of neighborhoods, including single family neighborhoods, and so, you know, endorsing metro's referred ballot measure 2629 is the right thing to do. The only point I will make on the alternative measure is that, you know, sprawl is too expensive. Our citizens can't keep paying for the infrastructure to support it. Let alone, the damage to our environment. Aye.

Hales: Well, thank you, dan, for doing this. It is important, I think, that we take a stand on this, and that -- and to call foul on this other measure and support the responsible one that's been put out by the metro council. As jim said, you know, an effort to promote more sprawl is a solution to, or as a way to try to stop change in our neighborhoods is not a good deal for anybody. So, it's a very good thing that the metro council has put out a more responsible alternative and we should support it. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye.

Sten: Well, thanks, commissioner Saltzman for bringing this forward, and, you know, I think one of the problems that's plagued our community the last several years is the lack of positive solutions to things that are real problems, so we have things that are problems and people come forward with very negative and it's often hidden behind slogans like protect your neighborhoods, which doesn't really mean sprawl is good. And I think in this case, the metro council has done a really smart thing and brought us something good to vote for instead of allowing people to fall for the temptation to vote for something bad, despite the fact that it's, you know, addressing a real problem, so I hope that

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people will see through which one makes sense for our community and join commissioner Saltzman in voting for the right one. Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. All right. 285. -- 275.

Item 275.

Katz: Commissioner Saltzman?

Saltzman: This effort is in response to directly one of our administrative form recommendations that the council adopted last spring for public involvement and public information. What we have done is issued a request for standard services, working through bureau purchasing procedures to establish a prequalified list of five public information firms and 19 public information and public involvement firms. A committee including city staff and outside expertise evaluated the responses. The list will be available to bureaus who can consult with them to use this list while they are -- but they are not required to use this list but we believe if they do, it will save them money of going through the process of prequalifying firms or selecting firms, themselves. We will be tracking the success of this effort, and I do think that the use of each prequalified firm will provide fair distribution of city resources and have public involvement and information firms and I am also pleased to say that all seven of our neighborhood offices and coalitions qualified on this list for the public involvement and public information, so this means that their skills and services provided are going to be an important part of the process and it will be an entrepreneurial effort on their part, as well. One of the things I think we all know too well is that when we do hire public involvement firms, the first place they call is usually the neighborhood coalition, and say well, who do we need to contact. So, hopefully we can save some money here by maybe in certain cases, hiring the neighborhood coalitions, themselves, to save us a step. But, as I said they are not all neighborhood coalitions on the list. There are 19 firms all together on the public involvement and public information list, and five firms in the public information, alone, list. So, it responds directly to the asr recommendations and I hope it will be a success.

Katz: Thank you, commissioner. Come on up. You may -- better make it quick.

David lane, Office of Neighborhood Involvement: Good afternoon, I am david lane from the office of neighborhood involvement, just briefly want to say that I think it's interesting today you started off with a sustainable procurement strategy resolution and you are ending today's session with this particular ordinance, which really speaks to what commissioner linn talked about, diversity of procurement procedures. One of the things that in the asr plan, we struggled with was how to look at public involvement resources and one of the things we all agreed with on the committee was this particular resolution or ordinance you have before you, so we are really excited about this and we hope the city will continue to look at ways to improve public involvement and to save resources.

William Warren, Public Outreach Manager, Central Northeast Neighbors: Good afternoon. William, public outreach manager, central northeast neighbors and I served on the northeast committee and I am happy that one of our recommendations could come forward and save money. After a variety of years of service, I am happy to work with all the city bureaus to expand the city's public information and outreach strategies. I am personally very pleased to work within the entire family, the neighborhood associations, other coalitions and city neighborhood offices in a very collaborative process. We feel there's opportunities there for maybe two or three coalitions to work together on a particular project. Or maybe all city and nonprofit offices to work together. We will see what comes down the pike. Especially grateful to both commissioner Saltzman and david lane and juline who, helped to shepherd us through the process. On their efforts to encourage the coalition to say improve our financial base by actually coming forward and being on this competitive list. And I am particularly thankful to the bureau of purchasing for their efforts and

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their willingness to work with us and provide us with whatever answers we needed as we put in all the documentation together to satisfy the city requirements.

Katz: Thank you. Anybody else want to testify? Roll call.

Francesconi: Can I ask just one question? And I promise only one and I should know the answer so the fact I am asking this question is a reflection on me, but can you tell me the kind of the minority firms? And you know, the outreach of the latino community, african-american community? I am not as familiar with those firms.

Lane: Well, juline headed up this effort and she made a big effort using, established lists of purchasing and through the standard procedures to notify all the possible firms that we possibly could in terms of outreach to, to make them aware of this particular one.

Francesconi: So you are not sure which? We don't need -- you don't need to deal with it now but because if we are going to give a preference to certain, and I know what a high priority it is for you, david, and for commissioner Saltzman, we better make sure that there's firms on this list that outreach -- to groups we are trying to reach.

Lane: Exactly, commissioner. That's one of the things that I think this list can do is we have detailed background on each of the firms so as the bureaus come forward to us, we can have a process to talk with them and to get them to make sure that they match their needs and really match the needs to their efforts and reach out to different communities.

Katz: Anybody else? Roll call.

Francesconi: This is a very good effort, and I comment commissioner Saltzman. Be good if you could work on the issue I raised a bit. Maybe it's just a lack of information that you have, you could give me. Aye.

Hales: Aye.

Saltzman: Well, I just wanted to say, also, thank, not only david lane but again, juline jensen from the office of neighborhood involvement and carol from purchasing, who really helped to coordinate this process. Aye.

Sten: Aye.

Katz: You are right, this is one thing that resulted from, from your work, but that work isn't finished yet. We are going to come back and revisit it at some appropriate time. I promise you. Aye. Thank you, everybody. We stand --

Harry Auerbach: Before you go. The item pulled from consent was an emergency, does commissioner Saltzman want to reconsider?

Katz: Yes. I wasn't paying attention. You are absolutely right. -- Sorry, I wasn't paying attention. You are absolutely right. All right, its item 260 -- commissioner Saltzman, do you want to move to reconsider?

Saltzman: No.

Katz: Move to reconsider and then we will take the emergency clause off.

Saltzman: Well, no, because we notified the city attorney's office well in advance to take the emergency clause off. They didn't, so I don't want to reverse it.

Katz: Then the item fails, bring it back. You are going to refile it? Okay. Thank you, everybody. We stand adjourned.

At 12:13 p.m., Council adjourned.