



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON

**OFFICIAL
MINUTES**

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS **2nd DAY OF OCTOBER, 2019** AT 9:30 A.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Wheeler, Presiding; Commissioners Fish, Fritz and Hardesty, 4.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Molly Washington, Deputy City Attorney; and Cheryl Leon-Guerrero and Tania Kohlman, Sergeants at Arms.

On a Y-4 roll call, the Consent Agenda was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS

920	Request of Pete Forsyth to address Council regarding the proposed changes to Section 3.96 of the City Code, relating to the Office of Community and Civic Life (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
921	Request of Allen Field to address Council regarding 3.96 Code change (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
922	Request of Sabina Urdes to address Council regarding 3.96 Code changes (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
923	Request of Chelsea Powers to address Council regarding the proposed changes to Code 3.96 (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
924	Request of Cheryl Graves to address Council regarding mental health and suicide victims (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
TIMES CERTAIN		
925	TIME CERTAIN: 9:45 AM – Proclaim October 6, 2019 to be the Second Annual Salmon in our City Day (Proclamation introduced by Mayor Wheeler and Commissioner Fish) 30 minutes requested	PLACED ON FILE
926	TIME CERTAIN: 10:15 AM – Declare support for a robust standard of Civil Rights Title VI and ADA Title II compliance throughout City Bureaus and Offices and direct the Office of Equity and Human Rights to lead coordination by setting Citywide policies and accountability measures (Resolution introduced by Commissioner Fritz) 30 minutes requested (Y-4)	37450

927	<p>TIME CERTAIN: 10:45 AM – Accept Portland Parks & Recreation Board 2019 Annual Report (Report introduced by Commissioner Fish) 15 minutes requested</p> <p>Motion to accept the report: Moved by Fish and seconded by Hardesty. (Y-4)</p>	ACCEPTED
CONSENT AGENDA – NO DISCUSSION		
Mayor Ted Wheeler		
Office of Management and Finance		
*928	<p>Pay property damage claim of Pacific Power in the sum of \$8,477 involving the Portland Water Bureau (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	189720
Commissioner Chloe Eudaly		
Bureau of Transportation		
*929	<p>Accept a grant in the amount of \$1,771,000 from TriMet for disbursement of State of Oregon, Public Transit funds for Portland Streetcar, and authorize a subrecipient agreement (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	189721
930	<p>Amend the future street name of SW Northgate Ct to S Elysium Pl and amend the future street name of a portion of SW Buddington St to S Elysium Ave (Ordinance; amend Ordinance No. 188995)</p>	PASSED TO SECOND READING OCTOBER 9, 2019 AT 9:30 AM
*931	<p>Amend street sign dual signage requirements, authorize efficiencies in new street sign fabrication, and authorize the efficient disposition of old and unusable street signs (Ordinance; amend Ordinance Nos. 188995 and 188996; waive Code Subsection 17.93.06.A) (Y-4)</p>	189722
Commissioner Nick Fish		
Bureau of Environmental Services		
932	<p>Authorize the Bureau of Environmental Services to enter into an agreement with Metro to cooperate in the management of the McDuffie Property, the Goff Conservation Easement, Gray Easements, and the acquisitions of future property interests to protect watershed health and to accomplish projects including, but not limited to, the Tryon Creek at Boones Ferry Culvert Replacement Project No. E08682 (Second Reading Agenda 902) (Y-4)</p>	189723
933	<p>Authorize the Bureau of Environmental Services to enter into an agreement with Oregon Parks & Recreation Department to cooperate in the construction and maintenance of the Tryon Creek at Boones Ferry Culvert Replacement Project No. E08682 (Second Reading Agenda 903) (Y-4)</p>	189724

REGULAR AGENDA		
Mayor Ted Wheeler		
934	<p>Appoint Yesenia Delgado to the Home Forward Board of Commissioners for a term to expire January 1, 2021 (Resolution) 10 minutes requested (Y-4)</p>	37451
935	<p>Proclaim October 2019 Domestic Violence Awareness Month (Proclamation introduced by Mayor Wheeler) 20 minutes requested</p>	PLACED ON FILE
Office of Management and Finance		
936	<p>Accept bid of Cascade Bridge, LLC for the North Rivergate Overcrossing Project for \$15,891,102 (Procurement Report - Bid No. 00001295) 15 minutes requested Rescheduled to October 2, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. Motion to accept the report: Moved by Fish and seconded by Fritz. (Y-3; N-1 Hardesty)</p>	ACCEPTED PREPARE CONTRACT
937	<p>Accept bid of Stellar J Corporation for the Dam 1 Needle Valve Replacement Project for \$1,499,000 (Previous Agenda 907; Procurement Report - Bid No. 00001274) Rescheduled to October 2, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. Motion to accept the report: Moved by Fish and seconded by Fritz. (Y-3; N-1 Hardesty)</p>	ACCEPTED PREPARE CONTRACT
938	<p>Authorize a lease extension with 2020 Portland Owner, LLC, for office space at Jacobs Center 2020 SW 4th Ave, expiring October 31, 2022 and October 31, 2024, at an average annual estimated cost of \$1.3 million (Second Reading Agenda 909; amend Contract No. 30006204) (Y-3; N-1 Hardesty)</p>	189725
Portland Housing Bureau		
*939	<p>Approve application under the Multiple-Unit Limited Tax Exemption Program for 18th Avenue Apartments located at 5205 SE 18th Ave (Ordinance) Rescheduled to October 2, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. (Y-4)</p>	189729
940	<p>Amend Portland Renter Additional Protections Code to add an accessory dwelling unit exemption to mandatory relocation assistance (Second Reading Agenda 912; amend Code Section 30.01.085) (Y-4)</p>	189726

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941	Extend subrecipient contract with Metropolitan Public Defenders by \$100,000 in Recreational Cannabis Tax funding to support the expungement pilot program to June 30, 2020 (Second Reading Agenda 915; amend Contract No. 32001866) (Y-4)	189727
Commissioner Nick Fish Bureau of Environmental Services		
942	Authorize a competitive solicitation and contract with the lowest responsible bidder and provide payment for construction of Tryon Creek at Boones Ferry Culvert Replacement Project No. E08682 for an estimated cost of \$5,360,000 (Second Reading Agenda 894) (Y-4)	189728

At 11:44 a.m., Council recessed.

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A RECESSED MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS **2nd DAY OF OCTOBER, 2019** AT 2:00 P.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Wheeler, Presiding; Commissioners Fish, Fritz and Hardesty, 4.

Commissioner Fish left at 3:34 p.m.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Lauren King, Deputy City Attorney; and Cheryl Leon-Guerrero and Tonia Kohlman, Sergeants at Arms.

The meeting recessed at 3:45 p.m. and reconvened at 3:53 p.m.

943	TIME CERTAIN: 2:00 PM – Accept the 2018 Annual Report of the Portland Police Bureau (Report introduced by Mayor Wheeler) 1 hour requested for items 943 and 944 Motion to accept the report: Moved by Hardesty and seconded by Fritz. (Y-3)	ACCEPTED
944	Adopt Portland Police Bureau’s FY19-20 Community Engagement Plan (Resolution introduced by Mayor Wheeler) (Y-3)	37452
945	TIME CERTAIN: 3:00 PM – Amend the Comprehensive Plan, Comprehensive Plan Map, Zoning Map, Title 33-Planning and Zoning, Title 18-Noise Control, Title 32-Signs and Related Regulations to revise the Multi-Dwelling Residential designations and base zones (Ordinance introduced by Mayor Wheeler; amend Code Title 33, and Code Title 18 and 32) 2 hours requested	CONTINUED TO NOVEMBER 6, 2019 AT 2:00 PM TIME CERTAIN
At 5:53 p.m., Council recessed.		
DUE TO LACK OF AGENDA THERE WAS NO THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2019, 2:00 PM MEETING		

MARY HULL CABALLERO
Auditor of the City of Portland

Karla
Moore-Love

Digitally signed by
Karla Moore-Love
Date: 2020.04.27
13:44:02 -07'00'

By Karla Moore-Love
Clerk of the Council

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

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Key: *** means unidentified speaker.**

October 02, 2019 9:30 a.m.

Wheeler: Good morning, everyone. The wednesday, october 2, 2019 session of the Portland city council. Good morning, Karla. Would you please call the roll. [roll taken]

Hardesty: Here. **Fish:** Here **Fritz:** Here. **Wheeler:** Here

Wheeler: now we will hear from legal counsel. Good morning.

Molly Washington, Deputy City Attorney: Good morning. Welcome to the Portland city council. The city council represents all Portlanders and meets to do the city's business. The presiding officer preserves order and decorum during the city council meetings so everyone can feel welcomed, comfortable, respected and safe. To participate in the council meetings you may sign up in advance with the council clerk's office for communications to briefly speak about any subject. You may also sign up for public testimony and resolutions or the first readings of ordinances. Your testimony should address the matter being considered at the time. If it does not you may be ruled out of order. When testifying, please state your name for the record. Your address is not necessary. Please disclose if you are a lobbyist. If you are representing an organization, please identify it. The presiding officer determines the length of testimony. Individuals generally have three minutes to testify unless otherwise stated. When you have 30 seconds left, a yellow light goes on, when your time is done, a red light goes on. If you are in the audience, would like to show your support for something said, please feel free to do a thumbs up. If you want to express that you do not support something, please feel free to do a thumb's down. Please remain seated in council chambers unless entering or exiting. If you are filming the proceedings, please do not use bright lights or disrupt the meeting. Disruptive conduct such as shouting or interrupting testimony or council deliberations will not be allowed. If there are disruptions, a warning will be given that further disruption may result in the person being rejected for the remainder of the meeting. After being ejected, a person who fails to leave the meeting is subject to arrest for trespass. Thank you for helping your fellow Portlanders feel welcome, comfortable, respected and safe.

Wheeler: Thank you very much, a notice here related to housekeeping, a majority of the council are going to an event this morning so we are going to have to wrap up by about 11:40, so I will ask people to hold testimony today to two minutes, Just so we don't lose the quorum and get to the business today. First up is communications. Karla, I believe the first four individuals would like to come up together?

Moore-Love: Correct. Yes.

Items 920 and 921.

Wheeler: Very good, good morning. Commissioner hardesty.

Hardesty: Good morning. Thank you, mayor, I am just curious if the panel -- thank you, mayor, I am just curious if the panel knows that the code changes have been slowed down.

Wheeler: Yes.

Hardesty: Just checking because I thought you made it all the way here it would be a shame for you not to start off with that.

Fish: Can we clarify, I saw face light up, the two-minute rule applies to testifying on matters on the regular agenda, during the communication everyone gets three minutes so there is no change in people testifying.

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Wheeler: In your for that clarification. Sorry if there was any confusion. You have three minutes each.

Hardesty: And nice to see mr. Schwab, thank you for being here.

Wheeler: Good morning. I will let you go in any order you choose. Thank you.

Pete Forsyth: Good morning. My name is pete forsyth. I am president of the south tabor neighborhood association, which has published a letter Opposing 3.96 but my -- my comments go into more detail. I think this process has revealed a strong consensus across the city, which may seem strange to say given the contention, but commissioner eudaly in her email update there is a strong consensus across the city that there are changes needed to address the inability, or the, the shortcomings of the city in engaging with a diverse collection of group and collection of Portlanders. So, that really -- I think that leaves us with an important question, if there is such a strong consensus for the general principles why is there not a code change proposed that there is a strong consensus behind? I want to shed light on that, and I think my colleagues will go into more detail. The -- I think that there are two possible reasons that stick out to me. Number one is I don't believe that there was ever a public engagement plan crafted for this or publicly presented or referred back to you throughout the process. I think it's really critical to engage the stakeholders early and often, not just a select group but really everyone that's affected by a change in the code. I think allen, in particular, will go into detail on that, and the other thing, which could be part of that, I am not really sure how the city works in this way, but I don't see a clear problem statement. It seems to me that from the beginning, maybe from council, Maybe from the civic life, there should be a clear list of what are the problems that the committee and the code change are intending to address. From my perspective as a citizen, it seems that list has kind of changed and been a bit ad hoc as things have been brought up in different discussions at different times and makes the process difficult to follow. But, I would like to say that the city council and the civic life and the entire community, I think, have invested a great deal in trying to come to a code change, and I think that has really resulted in a lot of very good work. I would say it's just not complete. Establishing that consensus and having the language that we have now which really goes into some detail about what is needed is a really good starting point. What I suggest happen now is that I think that the city council probably needs to resource another phase that would be, I think, probably like a minimum of 18 months. I am not really an expert on what that is, but there needs to be a new process. I don't think that any collection of half measures is going to substitute for not having had that the first time, so just going to a few neighborhood associations and talking to them, it's good stuff, but it needs to be done in a more structured way than that to be effective. Final point, if I may?

Wheeler: Very quickly.

Forsyth: My reading of the city Council resolution is that you wanted a new system to be created in parallel with the system for geographically-based groups not to have the existing system taken away so it does achieve getting on the same level but now the way that city council intend.

Wheeler: Appreciate it. Commissioner hardesty, did you have a question?

Hardesty: Yes, mayor. I am just concerned with having this conversation when the commissioner in charge is not here, and it feels -- it just feels like it's happening in a vacuum. And because this is the communication, I want that on the record that I think that that is not helpful when the commissioner, who put her heart and soul into the changes, are not actually here.

Wheeler: I agree, it would be more helpful if she were here, on the other hand, we require people to sign up a month in advance for communications, so it's hard to coordinate those things but I will make sure that personally, since your testimony is on the record, that the commissioner in charge does see the testimony.

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Fish: While commissioner eudaly has the bureau that has jurisdiction over this, let's be clear it is the council that will make the decision about how we proceed, so i, for one, welcome hearing concerns raised now because in particular, I have concerns about even the current schedule for accepting a report in november. I don't know what purpose that's going to serve, so I welcome Hearing that at this point.

Wheeler: So colleagues, I know this is a hot button item, but we have a very short time framing to through today's business, so I would recommend let's hear the testimony, and then we will have time to digest it and have the conversation later. Good morning.

Item 923.

Chelsea Powers: All right. Good morning. Mayor wheeler, commissioners, thank you for taking the time to listen to my testimony today. My name is chelsea powers, I am the chair of the darlington neighborhood association. Many of you are familiar with brentwood darlington and know our history of -- our history of being annexed into the city. I am here about 3.96. These proposed changes have the potential to severely impact brentwood darlington and other southeast neighborhood association's ability to serve our neighborhoods. While we agree wholeheartedly with meeting changes to create a more equitable, inclusive and accessible system, we feel the language is currently proposed, will not actually achieve those goals. Since 2016, has won three grants benefiting the city bureaus and the infrastructure projects. We host 30 public meetings, an average of events and four free partnered events per year. This is a fraction of what we do on an annual budget of approximately \$5,000, just under \$1500 of which comes from the city grants to our neighborhood Coalition, southeast uplift. This is important because my board of 12 volunteers provides the city of Portland with an average of over 150,000 in free labor per year. You can imagine our shock when we learned the proposed code 3.96 months into the process, and saw it removed all -- all references. Reading through the code were shocked to hear how much support was withheld over the years and what a difference it could have made. A small amount of money can make or break many neighborhood associations, endangering our support through forcing neighborhood coalitions to compete for grants and risk our entire being. In the neighborhood coalitions are unable to obtain grant funds in the new system, the neighborhood association's face support, lose the services of insurance and fiscal sponsorship. Changing the code term of meeting and record standards that protect us all does not feel like a move that includes more residents. All recipients of public funds must be required to be open and transparent. These rules keep neighborhood associations publicly accountable for their actions and allows government at all levels to work with us in good faith. Furthermore, our residents rely on our records when they cannot attend the meetings and events. We are an integral part of the framework, and the repercussions of the neighborhood associations Would be felt by every resident regardless of their opinions on the current system. It is my hope that civic life will present a communication outreach and project plan. To begin a renewed faith of this process, one that brings all stakeholders to the table as currently supported and those who aren't. Directors agree that updating the code is a referendum on government, but not on who is supported in the past. If that is the case, adversaries in our community and gives us the opportunity to be in this process. There is room for everyone at the table if we work together. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you.

Item 922.

Sabina Urdes: Good morning. My name is sabina, I serve as the chair of the lents neighborhood association. I am here to ask you take the opportunity of the 3.96 rewrite to bring our communities to work together on these changes instead of dividing us, which has been the approach of the office of community and civic life so far. My district coalition is being phased out from a part of town where we have the highest percentage of refugees,

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immigrants, and people of color. This choice that the bureau is playing to phase out the staff support that we are getting speaks to the fact that they do not have an interest or ability to support bringing more community groups to the table. They have not been able to support current ones. East of 82nd avenue is where Ethnic groups and other communities of identity meet to organize the festivals such as tonga day festival. There are groups such as refugees and immigrants with disabilities, somali women coalition of Portland, and iraqi society and more. Asking them to travel downtown to get one-on-one support on a grant application is a significant barrier to their engagement. But, they each belong to a neighborhood. What if the neighborhood associations in east Portland had the training and empowerment from the bureau responsible for community and civic life to support these groups, navigate the past to obtaining the support and resources from the city. The city, the civic life claims neighborhood associations are not representative of the diversity in the city, yet when civic life attempted to engage the community in a survey, they only got 1500 responses the first time and around 100 responses or fewer the second time. How come civic life's 1500 responses are representative of everyone in our city but the work of 95 neighborhood associations isn't. What would have been the harm in the bureau actively and intentionally collaborating with the neighborhood associations to reach more people instead of leaving neighborhood associations out and blaming us for the inequities and civic engagement. Collaborating with neighborhood Associations versus blaming them. Do you see the difference? At the July 31 council session, a senior member of the community, Mary Ann Schwab who sat where I am now was belittled and dismissed by Commissioner Eudaly who accused Mary Ann of spreading misinformation and used her position of power to silence her when she tried to reply. This is representative of how civic lives have treated community members in this process. They have divided us. Their staff has come -- has been making the rounds to the neighborhood association meetings, but they do not come to list them. They come to tell us that we are wrong. This code change needs oversight from someone who can listen or just someone who can be receptive to our critical feedback and be serious about ongoing accountability. In my experience, Commissioner Eudaly has not been that person. I am asking all the commissioners today to see the humanity and volunteers doing this work to see us as people instead of objects. Please support oversight from someone who can bring us together instead of divide us. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. Good morning.

Allen Field: Good morning, I am Allen Field, on the board am we oppose this but I am testifying in my individual capacity. We agree our civic engagement framework needs to be updated to accommodate our diverse population. The 2008 connect report in your materials provide as road map on how to do that. It says that to strength and expand the framework by building on the strengths of the neighborhood association system by updating the code and standards to give formal code recognition to other groups alongside n.a.s so they can have a code protected seat at the table and get similar benefits. The first recommendation in that report says quote, "create formal recognition and a seat at the table for organization that is represent people of color, immigrants, and other under-representative groups. The auditor's report states community connect charge oni with creating the infrastructure to support the plans, goals, and recommendations including providing formal recognition for a range of community organizations and updating the office's structure and none of those steps have been taken. The auditor confirmed the code should be updated to strengthen and expand the system by formally recognizing the other groups. There needs to be quote, "a clear framework defining roles and responsibilities of the city and community organizations and a focus on accountability. It was recommended that on I start with the draft plan, for a multi-tiered system with different groups, partnerships, benefits and standards. That plan by Paul Lisner is in your

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materials. The auditor concluded a strong neighborhood system means a stronger, and more resilient Portland. As a committee member confirmed to me, none of those documents were even provided to this committee, not even a full copy of the standards, the committee went in the opposite direction by eliminating all sections. The key components of the system were -- are to be erased. The recognition of nas requirement to comply is a condition of recognition receiving benefits and all mentioned of benefit standards the rules of non-discrimination and open and transparent process and accountability all gone. The code and standards mandate that the civic life oversee n.a. System all gone. The committee should have left alone the n.a. Sections but added sections of formally recognize other groups. I provided you in your notebook a sample of a code 396 update. I kept the sections but added in sections defining the community-based organizations and put in placeholder spots for this committee to define those roles and responsibilities. That's what this committee should have done. The committee should have focused on lifting up those other groups, not tearing down neighborhood associations. A new phase 2 committee should be formed to continue the work of the first committee and draft code to add those groups and revise the standards. There needs to be a public involvement plan vetted by stakeholders, solicit applications, and of the n.a.s fairly represented and have a mutual body like cic manage this process and have draft stages, and, set a realistic time line of 18-14 months and take into account charter review that's going to start next year, which could reshape the government, and add the groups and use the community connect as a guide, apply the model of unity and cooperation and let's take the time to do this right.

Wheeler: Thank you. Appreciate it. [applause] commissioner hardesty.

Hardesty: Aye I want to appreciate you all for coming today. My objection has nothing to do with your message. It just feels disingenuous to have the conversation when the commissioner is out of the country. I hope you know that commissioner eudaly heard, which is why she decided to slow the process down. It is my hope that the adversarial nature of this act activity will cease. And that people will be respectful of each other in a variety of opinions, and that when we come back to the city council we will have something that all communities will be able to get behind. So thank you for being here today.

Wheeler: Thanks for coming in, and we appreciate it. [applause] next individual, please.

Item 924.

Wheeler: Good morning. Thank you for being here.

Cheryl Graves: My name is cheryl grace, I am a resident of Portland. I am here today to talk about mental health and suicide. I commend the city of Portland for adopting eugene's public safety system by gaining memorandum with the new service cahoots, a medical and mental public health service. And you will be, by default, offer much needed relief to the other groups of persons on the streets, addicted and homeless. Once you find a solution for addiction crisis, these will be off the street and into rehabilitation facilities. We can address the remainder of the homeless by way of yes, my life matters, the homeless cure. Is the reason this plan will succeed while others have failed is, in part, due to the all inclusive nature. All organizations, public and prior to in one place. Now, the right hand knows what the left is doing and no more dropping the ball between desks and agencies, and a clear communication towards the solution. Once the sufferers of mental illness and addiction are well into recovery, they can be moved to the village to work their programs. They will need the village more than ever. If they end up back on the streets, the systems will fail. The community village offers exactly what they need to succeed and be able to live, Learn, and hopefully even thrive. To gain control of the situation, the yes program plans to build your task force even bigger and stronger. The task force members will gather and deliver the transience to a care center for a meal, a shower, and evaluation. Once evaluated each person will be placed in a hospital for physical care, a care facility,

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for the mentally ill, a rehabilitation center for addiction, and the village revitalization community for a home, job, and life skills programs. Only by separating the groups can we go forward with the revitalization plan for Portland. Homeless by choice, mental health sufferers, and addicted. First, mental health and addiction has been and still is today the main reason why homelessness has not been dealt with and must be dealt with separately. If you ask every person who lost a friend or a family member to suicide, their comments are nearly all the same. We wish that we would have done something sooner. So I am asking that we, as a night city, do that something sooner. Today. How can we, Portland residents, help to expedite the program helping mental health sufferers towards safe living conditions. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you for your thoughtful comments.

Graves: I delivered copies of this Article regarding a plan very similar to this plan here, and it's working. It's in Texas. I brought you a copy. I also brought you a copy of my book.

Wheeler: Very good, thank you.

Fritz: I wanted to thank you for the post-card you sent after the last time and thank you -- I want to thank you for the work you are doing despite having a family member with a serious challenge so thank you very much for doing this.

Wheeler: Thank you, commissioner. Commissioner Hardesty.

Hardesty: I wanted to correct one mistake. We have not adopted Eugene's system. We are developing a Portland street response, which will be a Portland specific solution, and only one of the solutions that we need to make sure that people who are suffering on the street are not put in harm's way.

Wheeler: Have any items been pulled off the consent agenda.

Moore-Love: No requests.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Hardesty:** Aye.

Wheeler: Aye. The consent agenda is adopted.

Item 925.

Fish: Today is a big day for salmon, and we have a celebration planned accordingly. Portland is proud to be a city where nature is celebrated and enjoyed. It's hard to overstate how important salmon are to our region. Salmon are a major part of the history. They are integral to the life and culture of local tribes and urban Indians. And they are part of our collective future. Salmon are a marker for how we treat our environment. Parks natural areas and green infrastructure are pivotal for salmon habitat. In 2004, parks and recreation was the first bureau to be salmon safe certified. In 2016, the rest of the infrastructure and service bureaus followed suit. Making Portland the first city in the nation to be certified as salmon safe. A year later, the city in partnership with many bureaus, community organizations, tribal partners, and urban Indians and the Army Corps of Engineers established our first salmon sanctuary at Crystal Springs. I am pleased to report that it's being recognized internationally by the coalition of cities that are leading the way to step up to our global climate crisis. We are announcing today that Crystal Springs restoration project, one of our premiere green infrastructure projects, has been recognized by the C40 cities and Bloomberg Philanthropies in the 100 award for climate adaptation and resilience. The city's 100 award recognizes the top 100 of the world's boldest climate action projects. The winner will be announced October 10 in Copenhagen. Mayor Wheeler was originally planning to attend that conference but I will sub for him. No, the mayor will be attending the conference. [laughter] the mayor will be attending the conference on behalf of the city. The "New York Times" just reported on studies that show that salmon and steelhead are at high risk of extinction, along the Columbia River and Willamette River dams because of climate change. The city of Portland, I am proud to report, is doing our best to prevent that from happening. We are applying the same strategies used at Crystal Springs to restore other salmon habitat. For example, we built a salmon subway in Oaks Bottom, wildlife

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refuge, and we are about to start the boones ferry culvert removal project that will unlock habitat on tryon creek. And looking forward we are poised to leverage the federal dollars in partnership with the army corps of engineers for additional restoration work, and a special shout out to senator merkley, who has been tracking the budget for that project at the federal level. Today is an exciting day. Our invited testimony will highlight the incredible work done over the last several years in salmon habitat restoration, and with that, I would like to pass it off to the mayor, who has a few words to say, and he will then invite our first panel to the dioc.

Wheeler: The city of Portland is a national and international leader in watershed health, salmon Recovery and climate change resiliency. We restore the rivers, creeks, and natural systems for many reasons. For some, it's to honor salmon as part of the natural and indigenous heritage, for others because it better prepares our city for climate change. Today we are first going to learn about an effort to help Portland fulfill the designation as a salmon safe city, after that, I will read a proclamation declaring october 6 to be salmon in the city day. The salmon safe certification acknowledges that we are transforming government facilities and operations programs and activities to support salmon recovery and meet our certification requirements as a salmon safe city. This has been a true cross bureau effort, which I appreciate, and it's relied on the bureau of environmental services, the transportation bureau, the water bureau, and the fire and rescue, the office of management and finance, and the facilities fleet services, and procurement. So, it's truly been a group effort. Today we are going to hear about just a few of these successes from adena long, the director of parks and recreation and kaitlyn [inaudible], the science integration manager for the bureau of environmental services. After they are done we are going to hear from dan kent, who is the executive director of salmon safe, inc., and judy bluehorse skeleton, an organizer of the Second annual salmon in the city day. And they will come up and speak in turn. I would ask council ask questions or make comments after we heard the update and after our invited guests have an opportunity to speak. I also want to note that there is no council action formally required on this because this is a proclamation. So we will start with kaitlyn and director long. Welcome, and if you could share with us a few words about the update on our salmon safe status.

Kaitlin Lovell, Bureau of Environmental Services: Good morning, mayor and commissioners, I will try to catch you up on your time. Thank you for the opportunity to celebrate Portland's salmon by sharing a progress report on the city's biggest inter-bureau effort, our salmon safe certification. It is coordinated by bps and debbie is ill and regrets that she couldn't be here today but bps should be recognized for the role that they play. Director long will be joining me to present on parks' effort and I will be reporting on the other bureaus. However, in the audience today are some key people who have made this happen. I would like to recognize melissa brown from the bureau of environmental services. I don't know if emily roth from parks is in the audience, but she's been an important implementer for parks, and rich grant with pbot, and mike stuhr from the water bureau, and shea from city fleet And bill from Portland fire and rescue, and I will be able to answer questions. We are really excited to partner with salmon safe, a home grown nonprofit that is a leading eco-label organization, and as you mentioned, dan will be speaking shortly. I will jump ahead, Portland parks, we've been partnering with salmon safe since 2004 when Portland parks first became salmon safe certified, and they have been recertified twice more. That success led mayor hales in 2013 to be the first salmon safe city in the world. Because salmon safe is focused on-site development and land management they focus on those bureau that is have land management responsibilities, namely, the pbot, lms, and fire and rescue. We were conditionally certified in 2016, and what that means is we have conditions that we have to show progress to meeting over our five-year certification progress. Today we are, we are sharing our progress at our three-

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year milestone. A number of the bureaus apply, or sorry, a number of the conditions apply across all of the bureaus. Portland parks's 2018 recertification had four conditions. The cross bureau conditions really focused on land management, focusing on those areas that are vegetated that each bureau owns, and where we could prioritize the habitat and restoration as well as water conservation programs. Now, I will turn it over to director long to talk about Portland parks's highlights.

Adena Long, Director Parks and Recreation: Thank you, commissioners. I am Adena Long, director of parks and recreation, and we appreciate the opportunity to tell you how we enhanced and restored the salmon habitat in our city. Our bureau and partner efforts mean that after decades away from their natural habitat in the heart of Portland, we have wild salmon in Westmoreland Park. This stems from the Crystal Creek restoration work we completed with BES and the Army Corps of Engineers. Just last year we enjoyed more benefits from working with these partners creating the Salmon Subway at Oaks Bottom Wildlife Refuge. Parks and Recreation is proudly recognized as a leader in restoring and maintaining salmon habitat. In 2004, we were the first park system in the United States to be certified as salmon safe. And we still are having been recertified twice. Salmon Safe says that Portland Parks and Recreation is a shining example of how a city park system can succeed in environmental restoration. Salmon Safe also recognized that PP&R has moved towards an even greater conservation mindset in the last 15 years that we have engaged with them. Our efforts in protecting and restoring wild salmon are continuing today. We are improving irrigation efficiency and water conservation throughout our entire system. Our science-based integrated pest management program continues to receive accolades for the practices and success. We are proud of our recently created ecologically sustainability landscape program, something that Salmon Safe also noted. The initiative brings nature into neighborhood parks with benefits to people, plants, and wildlife. Finally, we are happy to report that Portland Parks and Recreation has been successful in, with restoration efforts in every city park along the Willamette River and on the Columbia Slough. Salmon in the City, we are working to keep them here and to keep them healthy. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you.

Lovell: For the Bureau of Environmental Services, Salmon Safe really challenged us to quantify the independently quantify the success of the projects to date. We went one step farther and looked at the projects we are also going to be putting in the ground, and we modeled them against climate change to show whether or not we are doing enough to overcome the impacts of climate change. The good news is with some species, we are, with others, like steelhead, we are going to lose ground, and so we need to be doing more. We also were a challenge to monitor the progress, which we have been doing through the Portland Watershed Report Cards. Good news, we are going to be unveiling the next report cards on October 18 with the snazzy new interactive map, tracking and linking all of our projects to the Health Watershed. The Portland Bureau of Transportation had some very simple criteria, such as moving the material and storing it differently, and you will see a theme throughout the conditions about how we use the chemicals on the land. Portland Parks has been leading the way with their pest management program, the individual bureaus were challenged to customize that program to their own bureau activity, which P&R did, in addition to a water conservation plan. Interesting to note that B&T has not irrigated any street landscaping for over ten years as a water conservation measure. A lot of people don't think about the chemicals used on the Benson Bubblers but the water bureau did after the Salmon Safe certification and changed the agent to be more salmon friendly. They, too, adopted a water management plan for Mount Tabor as a water conservation measure. The Office of Management of Finance had a number of conditions related to different activities within OMF, including their procurement practices and insuring those services that we contract with are using integrative pest management practices, and

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salmon safe procurement requirements. The city fleet, in addition to having sort of end of pipe requirements to meet the carbon Emissions requirements also took a look at how they are storing their fuel and managing spills. Fire and rescue took both an external and internal facing look at their practices, and they reduced their water consumption by changing their landscaping to be more drought tolerant and addressed some of their stormwater that -- discharges from the fire stations. Inside they really evaluated the chemicals that they used and changed their chemical supply and switched over to a lot of green products. The next steps, because we've been on this bifurcated process with parks and the rest of the bureau, salmon safe agreed at the next recertification we will bring these together onto the same track. We will be reconsidering -- considering the recertification for all the bureaus within two years. At this point I would like to turn it over to commissioner Fish to introduce the next panel.

Fish: Before we thank this panel, you know, none of this work happens without strong partnerships both within the city of Portland, with our federal and state partners, with our community partners. I am very proud of that track record, but colleagues, I will also tell you that without kaitlyn's leadership we would not have made the progress that we have made. Particularly, on salmon sanctuaries, and while I am biased, because I have the bureau of environmental service This is my portfolio, I just want to once again recognize her outstanding work and the work that she helps lead at bes because it's literally put us on the map, and to be a finalist for the bloomberg philanthropies global recognition for a project and to be so intimately involved as she has been with the development of crystal springs and the idea of salmon sanctuaries, is a credit to the professionals who work for our city, and I want to give a shout out to her and her team. Our next panel as the mayor previewed is composed of dan kent, the executive director of salmon safe and our friend judy bluehorse skeleton, a community leader and organizer of salmon in the city day. Welcome to both of you. Who would like to start?

Dan Kent, Executive Director Salmon Safe Inc: I will go first. Thank you, commissioner Fish. Thank you mr. Mayor and other commissioners. You have heard from salmon safe over the years. As a reminder again, we are a nonprofit Portland-based environmental certification organization focused on water quality protection and habitat conservation working up and down the west coast. Three years ago as you heard Portland became the first city in the world to join with the third party independent verification organization to complete a comprehensive assessment of the impacts in the watershed with the goal of becoming a salmon safe city. Today you heard from kaitlyn about the outstanding work by each of the bureaus in achieving That idea. All these efforts by the bureaus were informed by a site-by-site assessment across the city by salmon safe's independent science team evaluating the operations of the city with respect to impacts on the urban willamette river watershed. That meant assessing everything from storm water management at fire stations like you saw in the slide to the performance of the city's Fisheries ration projects. We are hearing a lot about that this morning, to evaluating the street cleaning practices by pbob and the products used in graffiti removal. As you heard the citywide effort by Portland was, itself, inspired by years ago of salmon safe related restoration work by Portland parks going back to the early 2000s, much of that early salmon safe work with parks focused on the johnson creek watershed and our science team focusing, in particular, on crystal springs, and that, be that work by the city over the years now being recognized by the c40 cities designation, or nomination. Since the city made its salmon safe commitment in 2016, we have seen the leadership of bes and parks and the other bureaus involved in the salmon sanctuary's effort as an example of how the city is building on the recommendations from the salmon safe science team, and again, effort being recognized by the c40 cities award. We also appreciate the bes watershed report card as a, as an additional step by the city towards greater transparency and Accountability in the

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environmental initiatives. In salmon safe's work with cities up and down the west coast we see just what a leader Portland is when it comes to environmental issues ranging from climate action to being out front and on the ground in globally significant actions like creating urban sanctuaries for imperiled salmon. Over 15 years the salmon safe practices that were first pioneered beginning at Portland parks have been applied at sites up and down the coast ranging from close to home, the Nike world headquarters campus to university of Washington in Seattle to OHSU's new campus at South Waterfront. On Earth Day of this year, we were pleased to announce that the city of Shoreline, Washington, just north of Seattle is following in Portland's footsteps with citywide certification. Congratulations to Portland today on this mid stream progress report from the Bureau regarding meeting commitments to being the first salmon safe city.

Fish: Thank you very much, Dan. Judy, welcome.

Judy Bluehorse Skeleton: Good morning, welcome. Good to see everybody again. I am Judy Bluehorse Skeleton, Cherokee and really honored to be speaking today on behalf of the salmon in the city, but also, our Native American Community Advisory Council who has been meeting for almost nine years and helping to partner with the Bureau of Environmental Services and Parks and other City and local government agencies to ensure that the safety and health of our salmon, recognizing it as intimately linked to the health and safety and resilience of indigenous people, to bring that forward in a good way. We, actually, first met, and Commissioner Fish you were there, in 2014 at the Westmoreland Park and celebrated the salmon and we had Congresswoman Blumenauer there and Colonel from the Army Corps of Engineers there, and I tell the story that he came to me and he said Judy, I see salmon this big spawning right behind our little stage at Westmoreland Park. It was like they were just waiting for all of us to do the right thing. And I think that we have, and I think that the work continues. We continue to sing and gather at the water's edge, to offer thanks, offer prayers, and welcoming the salmon home. Their resilience and endurance teach us how to endure and be resilient. The cultural resilience in the city is guided by salmon and what they teach us as our relative to make our presence known, and to not just heal the indigenous community but recognizing Portland sitting on the confluence of the big river, Columbia River, and the Willamette Rivers has always been a hub of the salmon nation so all Portlanders, all residents are part of the salmon nation and have this opportunity to share in that responsibility that salmon need to keep coming home so that we can continue to be here in a good way. This Sunday, October 6, we will be gathering at the confluence of Crystal Springs in Johnson Creek Park at Johnson Creek Park. We will be providing salmon tastes and tea from native plants, story-telling, traditional drumming, songs, prayers, and welcoming the salmon back, you are welcome to join us between 11:00 and 4:00, and we would like to take a moment, to recognize, by putting them on the spot, two of our community members who constantly and forever keep that tradition of honoring salmon and preparing them in a traditional way in the city and throughout the region. Christine and Clifton, would you mind just standing a moment? [applause] without the keepers of tradition, that we lose so much, our ancestors have been gathering here since time and memorial. We practice the value and the guidance that they give us for the 21st century and for the seventh generation. We are excited, our partnerships will continue, and we are looking forward to what the salmon have to teach us in the future. I want to thank everyone, the Bureau of Environmental Services and the Parks Bureau and all of you in your commitment to salmon and the people and the city and recognizing that water is sacred and water is life. Thank you.

Fish: Judy, thank you for being such a wonderful partner. I have a treatment weekend so I deeply regret I will not be able to join you. I have, I think, Lawrence who helped put together this presentation today and another person from my office, and I am hoping one

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or more of my colleagues are able to stop by because it is a wonderful celebration, and thank you for all you do.

Judy Bluehorse Skeleton: You are always when in spirit, commissioner Fish. So thank you for all you do.

Fish: Mayor, the next thing on the run of show is a proclamation.

Wheeler: Very good. So on behalf of the council I have this beautiful proclamation, which is in small type so I will rate it here in larger type. Whereas since time and memorial, wild salmon steelhead and lamprey have been and continue to be a source of life, food, and ceremony for the indigenous people of this land. And whereas, wild salmon, steelhead and lamprey are indicators of clean and healthy rivers and are symbols of a vibrant, resilient and livable city. And whereas wild salmon, steelhead and lamprey in Portland are on the brink of extinction in the fate of habitat degradation over harvesting from hatchery Fish and other invasive Fish and climate change, and whereas, all salmon, steelhead and lamprey in the columbia river, in the willamette river, rely on Portland's rivers and streams to survive their journeys to and from the oceans. And whereas, the city of Portland has been an urban leader in Oregon's protection and recovery of wild salmon, steelhead and lamprey by establishing the first endangered species program and becoming the first city in the nation to certify all infrastructure and operations bureaus as salmon safe. And whereas, in 2017 Portland designated crystal springs creek as the first ever urban salmon -- the first ever urban salmon sanctuary in the country, and whereas, Portland will continue improving and restoring the salmon sanctuaries across the city's urban watershed to support the salmon and lamprey recovery. And whereas, together with partners, tribal governments in the community, and we will celebrate these successes in salmon and lamprey protection and recovery at the salmon celebration at johnson creek park on october 6, 2019. Now therefore i, ted wheeler, the mayor of the city of Portland, Oregon, the city of roses, do hereby proclaim october 6, 2019, to be the second annual salmon in our city day in Portland, and encourage all residents to observe this day. [applause]

Fish: Mayor, there's been a request that we get a group picture.

Wheeler: Great, we will take these down and gather here and have a photo. Could we please turn to the next item, 926.

Item 926.

Wheeler: Commissioner Fritz.

Fritz: Thank you, mayor. When I helped to start the office of equity in 2011 with mayor adams, the council acknowledged in that the civil rights compliance is foundational to the work of this office. The office of equity has adopted administrative rules, implementing that charge, and is not required to bring this to council. For the purpose of this resolution is to emphasize the city's obligation to follow the civil rights, title vi and ada title ii and for council to pledge to hold ourselves, our bureaus and one another accountable for implementing it. Dr. Smith, the director of the office of equity and human rights and his staff has done excellent work in elevate thinking work on behalf of the office of equity and the city as a whole in partnership with all of the city bureaus and dr. Smith will introduce the panel.

Wheeler: Good morning.

Dr. Markisha Smith, Director Office of Equity and Human Rights: As you know I became the office of equity and human rights bureau director in february of this year. Danielle and nicolle made it clear right away the importance of civil rights compliance, and some of the hurdles that they had been facing with pushing out a strong message from the office. prior to coming here makes me no stranger to the work of civil rights. At ode he took compliance as a Serious part of the overall work of equity. There was a balance between the implementation of law and the understanding that proactive learning about civil rights was critical to preempting compliance issues. There were clear directives that ranged from meaningful access to a complaint process. The city has unique challenges when it comes

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to addressing citywide policy, procedure, and practice, that will ultimately impact bureau operations, but these challenges can be effectively addressed in thoughtful, inclusive planning and implementation. The administrative rules we amended and the meaningful access work to come will soon provide examples of how we are tackling the challenges and foraging ahead to create the access to civil rights education and compliance that is clear, concise, and consistent, and most importantly, user friendly. As a foundation of equity, civil rights is a core component of operationalizing the equity and practice and institutionalizing the work and designing for and holding ourselves accountable to equitable services and community impacts, civil rights is more than just access. It's about changing the inputs and processes of decision-making, structuring accountable measures and tackling results and about elevating the work of equity from a business as usual model. I am committed to this work and to making it one of the primary focuses of the bureau, and the office of equity and human Rights recognizes we cannot do this in isolation. I've been happy with the receptiveness from commissioners and the bureau directors, and I understand that to change the administrative rules and provide documents is not enough, and we must ensure that those city employees who will be engaged in this work have the tools and professional learning necessary to implement the civil rights processes. We are in this together and appreciate your continued support. Danielle and nicolle worked tirelessly to create policy and guidance for title vi and title ii. Without their guidance we would not be before you today. I wanted to take the time to acknowledge their hard work and thank them and to also thank the other members of our civil rights' team, jonathan and tatiana. I appreciate all of you, and with that I will turn it over to danielle and nicolle.

Fritz: I wanted to interject our presentation is about 20 minutes, if we could hold questions to the end I think it would flow more understandably for the folks at home.

Nickole Cheron, Office of Equity and Human Rights: Thank you. So good morning. My name is nicolle, I am the ada title ii and disability equity manager for the city. I want to acknowledge that it is hard to follow salmon. Salmon are awesome. [laughter] I also want to acknowledge my partner, danielle brooks, who has in her tenure at the city been instrumental in implementing civil rights compliance. I also want to acknowledge commissioner Fritz, dr. Smith, lynn vu and clair adamsack who were really instrumental in both collaborating and supporting and championing this happening. So before I launch into the presentation I want to clarify something that people sometimes get confused about, which is when we talk about the civil rights compliance we are talking about both civil rights title vi and ada title ii. They are both civil rights laws. I also want to be clear that our goal for this presentation today is to not just make the people watching aware of what these laws are, but to really clarify for everyone what the role is of our office and of you in supporting this resolution, and passing this resolution, and moving forward with doing this work.

Danielle Brooks, Office of Equity and Human Rights: Thank you, nicolle. Thank you again, commissioners. I am danielle brooke with the office of equity and human rights, and I am the equity manager at the city. As nicolle spoke to you, our charges really focus on two different civil rights laws that really work to operationalize the equity within the realm of public service and community impacts. Civil rights title vi of the 1964 civil rights act is a ground-breaking piece of legislation, and I am going to quote president kennedy here, that's predicated on the notion that simple justice requires the Work of government, that all pay into is not designed or conducted in any fashion which encourages and entrenches and subsidizes or results in racial discrimination. This is established in 1964. And we are clearly not there yet. This law provides protection for non-discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin. In public programs, services, and activities of entities that receive federal financial assistance. We are one of those so we are obligated to this non-discrimination law. It's crucially and relevant to our work and practice that discrimination is

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identified in all those subclauses you see on that slide. Actually, it includes the discriminatory dream as well as desperate impacts, and this is really important because its actions or inactions of government, whether intentional or unintentional that will result in the desperate adverse impacts on communities and the basis of race, color, and national origin. This is a really important piece of our work. It's crucial to work in public -- in public services. It sets this foundation of non-discrimination not only as a goal but an expectation and assurance of government. Really important to just quickly point out, this work is dynamic and is always changing, and there are two key orders that expanded the title vi. There is a lot of laws and Regulations related but these ones are crucially important. Executive order 1289, the environmental justice, not only establishes achieving environmental justice as a principle of title vi work, but it really also identified the processes and methods of policy-making and planning contribute to those services, and activities, and therefore, compliance efforts have to focus upstream on these efforts and change these different procedures. Executive order 13166, or kind of language access executive order is one that a lot of people are familiar with when it comes to title vi work. Within this area there was a recognition that barriers to government experienced by those who are limited english proficient are a part of the non-discrimination or a part of the discrimination as it relates to national origin discrimination. As part of compliance actions and assurances, governments have to plan for and take actions to provide meaningful access and also remove those barriers in all other program services and activities. This work is, again, is ever evolving and we see this, we saw, as it provide as foundation for the title ii through the americans with disabilities act. So, ada, title ii, it is, essentially, just like the civil rights title vi in that it was enacted to make sure that the people with disabilities are not discriminated against in participation with their government. And through ada, title ii, we are eliminating physical barriers and programmatic barriers. So a lot of what we are doing right now comes out of a, an audit done in 2016 on how well the city is doing with implementing ada title ii. There are three things that came out of that audit which were the impetus for this kind of reboot of how we are doing with compliance. One was how well the bureaus were actually doing their part. What was really clear was that they were unclear in exactly what their roles and responsibilities were. And how exactly they should be going about it. The second thing was the community had no consistency in the way that they were working with the city to make sure that their rights were being [inaudible]. And then thirdly, with resource allocation. The idea that there wasn't enough resources both at the time danielle was the only person doing it, but also, within the bureaus, there weren't people designated really to do the work that actually had that as part of their fte. So, one of the things that came up as we were kind of vetting the amendments to the complaint policy were bureaus asked us why aren't you doing all the protective classes? Why are you only focusing on these two? So, in big part, that is because -- that is not the directive of the office of equity. It is, actually, so title 23 Covers other protected classes. That lives in the attorney's office. That is not under our authority. It is under theirs. So let's kind of look at some of the policies and initiatives. You can see on what you are looking at there are multiple policies and initiatives at the city that have embedded both in principle and value ada title ii and civil rights title vi. Danielle and i, because we both have been at the city for a very long time, were at the table with things like the Portland plan. I think that it's interesting and important to realize that we have been obligated to these -- for a very long time. Nothing that we are doing now is anything new in the fact that we should have been doing this all along. What we are really doing now is creating really strong standards, really strong direction of how the city will do it mostly for the benefit of the community so they know how to engage.

Brooks: It's important to point out that building in civil unites principles and obligations into all of these different various plans and policies that really drives the city work is an action

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of the compliance, itself. So, we have spent a lot of time really trying to build this foundation so we know that these obligations and standards are really coming through in multiple ways, and impacting the bureaus and holding the bureaus accountable in multiple ways. As nicolle spoke to you, we are Trying to focus on how can we do this, and I think it can be a challenging thing to see. What is it that it looks like when we know that facially neutral programs and practices and especially in combination regardless of intent can lead to desperate impacts. What is it -- what is a non-discriminatory agency look like? What is it that we are trying to achieve? So in order to do this, we actually had to look at the narrative and say, our goal, what we are trying to do is to be an equitable agency. That is the opposite of a discriminatory agency, is one that's equitable, accessible, and so we have to take steps to ensure that for all we are providing inclusive, meaningful participation and engagement, that we are fostering and promoting equitable benefits of government, and that we are assuring that the equitable impacts, treatment, and non-discrimination in all city decision-making and program services, and activities. This is the intent of the work, and really again, this is about institutionalizing practices across the board that will lead to this. The title vi and title ii components, which really do align with equity best practices, set up a framework to meet our objectives and build in accountability structures, and we focus our work in compliance, and compliance focuses our work on key action areas.

Cheron: So let's talk about those action areas. I am not going to go through all of them. You can see on our paper there is quite a few. I do want to highlight some. One is meaningful access. You have heard us say that a few times now, and actually our colleagues will come back to you very soon with a report on that. It is really about how do people who have barriers because of the language that they speak, because of their inability to see small print. These are barriers that we need to make sure that we are being mindful about in providing that access. Danielle mentioned earlier about policy development. So, this work isn't just what we do as an after-thought of okay, now we have this program, let's figure out how you access it. It's really about how do we create the programs that are already inclusive. How do we adopt plans that are already asking those questions of who was left out and how, how are people impacted? One of the things I want to highlight is resource allocation. You guys have a lot of power over money and budget, and that's part of the resource allocation. One of the things that we keep kind of pushing is that bureaus really designate money in their budgets to do this work. It doesn't come out of anywhere. When a complaint comes up it could be a lot of money. But also, it's about resource allocation of time and energy. We have to be thoughtful about this work. That does take energy. It takes time, and it takes people to, actually, be thinking about it and doing it. Accountability. So one of the main ways in our modern times that we have accountability is through tracking and data. This is an area that we have not, actually, done a good job with up until now. So a big part of what we are working on is to come up with citywide tracking, so that we can have data, not just for if doj comes in and says how are you doing but also for bureaus to look and see where are the gaps? What aren't we doing well and how does the data prove that? One of big things we are doing now is partnering with the 3-1-1 project. The reason for that is I talk earlier about how we want to make this as seamless for the community as possible. So with partnering with 3-1-1, we are, potentially, going to have a central point of contact for the community to come and say, I have a complaint, or I have a request. Not only will it be more seamless for them, we will then be able to track all that data in a very -- it won't be each bureau tracking at least the intake. The bureaus will have to track the way that they triage it. But at least we will have this one central intake that will be tracking how many requests do we get? How many complaints do we get? The other big thing is the pps. It's a big deal. So we are working with the budget office to come up with performance measures that will demonstrate how accountable we are being. And while that's also on us, those performance measures, it's

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also on the city, and we hope to come back to you -- I heard in the earlier about the salmon they do a report card. We want to be doing that. We want to be bringing you report cards that are showing how your bureaus are, actually, doing with compliance.

Brooks: I think one of the important pieces to remember the accountability, we talk about, you know, sometimes it's tracked on a self evaluation level or I think that we are doing, you know, the part that civil rights does, is that we are supposed to be accountable to demonstrating our efforts, so it's supposed to demonstrate and show and provide evidence of our progress in terms of the implementation, but also, how we impact the communities, so the quality of the work. How those things are, actually, the results, essentially, of our actions, so it's a two tiered accountability system. And we know that that's really critical, especially with all of the work that we are doing when we know that multiple actions of bureaus are affecting communities in different ways around the same type of issue or same problem. It's important that we tie our actions to the community results.

Cheron: So the lawsuit piece, I think, is a big one. All of you were here a year ago when the settlement came up around curb cuts. We should have been doing that work all along. But because we didn't, when the lawsuit came, or if the doj should come in, we are then put on their timeline, and we are then put on their budget demands. We don't want that to happen. We want to be in front of it. We want to make sure that we are doing the work at the beginning so we don't get put on somebody else's schedule to make our city as it should be. So, the drive and foundation from our work really not only comes from the department of justice guidance and the outlines of the best practices that we see happening across the country, but also, from research from other fields, calls from community input from community, and, and other stakeholders, and then, again, as nicolle spoke to, the lawsuits, so we are trying to watch what's happening in different fields to make sure that we are really focusing our efforts on important areas that are truly important to the community that will be most meaningful to the community, but still being able to maintain our own time line with our own work. Understanding this, we know that there is -- this is, obviously, is a huge amount of work and effort, and it takes an entire city to do. Knowing that we each have our own roles, but we all want to work together in partnership. The office of equity and human rights is to be able to identify, develop, and establish The citywide policies, establish a framework, establish plans, strategies, and in order to meet the goals and intense and our obligations. This includes establishing the citywide practices through administrative rule-making, which we have spoke to, we just did recently with them, with our complaint processes, and we also are -- need to be able to create space for bureaus, to come together and to collaborate and to partner with us to kind of establish these policies as well as support implementation in the bureaus through technical assistance, consulting, training, and being able to uplift the work of the bureaus, either to scale or to standardize. Again, we really want this to be a partnership effort, and it really is important to know that this really happens both in the central role as well as happening in the bureaus on the ground level. Also, our role is to monitor, evaluate and report to the city council on citywide compliance, and to be able to share stories of what's happening in the bureaus as they progress in these effort.

Cheron: So one of the examples that I like to give people about how this should look or how it should function is around how the Portland bureau of emergency management functions, right, so we know that there are multiple bureaus that have responsibilities in an emergency both in response, mitigation, and basically, they coordinate those efforts throughout the bureau. They are not the ones responding, but they are doing the coordinated effort. They also are the ones that do all of the umbrella plans and all of the umbrella policies to which that coordinated effort gets played out. So that's kind of what we are doing as the office of equity. We are the umbrella, we are going to set the foundation, but really, it's got to be that coordinated effort throughout the bureaus. So what are the

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roles of the bureaus? Well, it's really important that bureaus take on the responsibility of compliance. There's been a lot of question as to you know, why can't we do more? Really, we don't have the authority nor the knowledge of daily operations in bureaus. They have that. So they have to have a strong role in triaging both the requests and the complaints. So, their rule is to do everything that we are going to do as an umbrella citywide, implemented at the bureau level. What is your role? You have a role to play in this, too, my friends. A big part of your role is that in this structure of government that we have, you are the top of your bureaus. So, it is important that you make this important, and that when you are having your discussions with your bureau directors, this comes up every once in a while. Another piece of what you can do to help us do this work, passing the resolution, of course, but when things that are coming out of your offices and out of your bureaus are happening, and they have a big impact, for example, the single straw, the single plastic reduction policy, when the mayor's office came up with this with planning, I was brought in from the beginning, and I truly believe that we had a better policy in the end that really addressed the needs and of the people with disabilities, and in a way that no other city that has put one of these policies into place gets -- and that is important. And we don't always know what your offices are doing, so please remember to say hey, contact the office of equity with this one because it's a big one, and we want to make sure that it's inclusive of everyone.

Brooks: Civil rights work is about institutionalizing and standardizing, best practice across the institution, which means that in this form of government the role of council is even more important. So, it's really critical that we have your leadership and partnership in this effort. We know that that's really this kind of standardization will be the only way that we can make sure that this lives past the people in the room. That's really what this is about. It has to live beyond the people. It has to be engrained within the system itself.

Cheron: So, next steps, what's next? I think over the next two years our office will be coming back to you. You can see on the last slide, All of the different things that we are planning on doing. So, we're planning on coming back to you with reports on how that is happening. We also really hope that as we do that, that it's a prompt for you to be talking to your bureaus about how they are doing, and as I said, event -- eventually we will be coming to you with report cards to let you know what that looks like. I know how important this is to all of you. I have sat in council chambers many times. Commissioner Fish, you talked about your dad being an original signer of the ada. I am so excited that we have finally gotten to this place. The step of having the office of equity take this on as a really key core directive of the commission is really going to change how everything goes forward from this point on. So thank you all, and I think with that --

Fish: Mayor.

Wheeler: Commissioner Fish.

Fish: Thank you. You got my attention when you said you would move for a report card system. If I could make a couple of observations about that, which I hope will guide your work. First of all, I love the idea of a report card. Second, I hope that you will engage the council deeply in how you, actually, structure the report card. We have some great examples of equivalent of a report card, which I think are highly successful. A good example that I would use is the way that the technology oversight committee does its reports to council, and just uses the simplicity of you know, green, yellow, or red to tell us where we are in various things, and that you know, is very easy to interpret, and the like. The second thing is, I think that it's very important that we have a consensus around what it is that you are measuring. This is a pet peeve of mine because I still believe at budget time that we have some dashboards that don't make any sense, that don't sort of relate to what I am hearing from the community or aren't necessarily as helpful as I would like in terms of measuring a bureau's progress. Sometimes these dashboards become really inside

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baseball things, and I think that we lose track. So, I encourage you to consult with the council about what a report card would look like. Get some feedback in terms of the kinds of things that you are measuring. Keep it as simple as possible using as a touch stone what technology oversight has done so that it becomes easy for both us and the public to see where there is a significant hole. I wish you luck with that.

Wheeler: Commissioner Hardesty.

Hardesty: Thank you. I want to thank you all for your very compelling testimony. When I first saw this on the agenda I went gosh, isn't that the law? And so I greatly appreciate your work. I would like to invite you to use us, the elected officials as your guinea pigs so that when you roll out your first training, you do it with us and our staff, so that we have a better understanding of what you are asking us to ask our staff to do. So, I didn't talk to my colleagues, but sorry. But, I think that it would be helpful for us to be able to spread this information based on the knowledge that we have gotten through a training program. So, thank you for your hard work, and thank you for the opportunity for us to be a model for how we make sure that everybody's voice is heard in this process, and I know Phil Wolf probably is listening. He's going to really appreciate that because for someone who is deaf, the city of Portland is a very hard place to maneuver, and so he's going to greatly appreciate it, and many other people who don't feel that every opportunity is available to them based on who they are. So thanks.

Wheeler: Great report. Karla, is there public testimony on this item?

Moore-Love: Yes, we have four people signed up.

Wheeler: Very good. Excellent presentation. Thank you. We look forward to seeing progress.

Moore-Love: The first three please come up are Diana, Jan, and Maggie.

Wheeler: Two minutes each, please.

Jeanne Connett: I don't have to do this but I want to go first.

Wheeler: Go for it.

Connett: I am Jan Kinect, and you guys by law have to listen to this by law. This is what you all want to hear.

Wheeler: Does that complete your testimony? Very good.

Connett: No.

Wheeler: Next person, please.

Connett: Mr. Wheeler.

Wheeler: If you are just going to sit at the microphone and not talk, that is not testimony. Legal counsel, is she entitled to two minutes if she has no testimony?

Washington: I would let her take the two minutes.

Wheeler: Very good.

Connett: Thank you.

Fish: So while we are -- have got this pause, colleagues, you can hear in the distance a leaf blower making an incredible amount of noise, and if we were outside we probably would be watching someone move two leaves from one, one from the sidewalk onto the street, and ultimately, into our gutters and clogging the gutters.

Wheeler: And ironically we would be getting more done.

Fish: I want to say relief is on the way and we will have more to say about that in December.

Wheeler: Very good.

Hardesty: Commissioner Fritz I want to thank you for your good work on bringing that former panel. I think that this is revolutionary work that you've been involved in and look forward to.

Fritz: Thank you. I really also, under Mayor Wheeler, who initiated this work, we took more time to get it right, but I think that it, you know, that the presentation really exemplifies this

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is what we mean by inclusive engagement and meaningful access. It is meaningful and going to be more on that coming soon.

Hardesty: I think that this is a model, and a model of when there is pushback to slow down, took more input, just how we started this morning. So I feel like we are on a role.

Wheeler: Good. Good morning.

Diana Ogaz Gutman: Good morning, mayor and commissioners. I am diana. I love -- I love this so much. I think that this is exactly what our city needs. Enforcing title vi, title ii for people to not be discriminated against based on their disability needs, their racial ethnicities, and even going beyond that for title 23, I just -- I want to say thank you to the presenters for all of this information, and for speaking up for what is right and laying out the guidelines of what's acceptable and what is an acceptable -- this is such an important thing. Very, very, very important. So, I am in full support of this. Thank you very much.

Wheeler: Thank you. Appreciate it. Good morning.

Maggie: First I would like to note that I don't appreciate being treated unequally by giving - by being given two minutes. Next, I would like to say it is so difficult for people with disabilities when they come to government, which is the land bureaus and contractors, which is the land of, I will do what I am supposed to do when you citizen make me do it. So, I am all for lawsuits because there is so many civil rights violations on people with disabilities and people who other people who are marginalized. I would say that the bureaus do need to monitor their contractors, and the only way that they can do that is to ceq complaints because you don't want to give the complaints to the contractors because they are terrible at policing themselves, let me tell you. I appreciate that there is going to be an internal advisory body that's going to an excellent point, commissioner hardesty on having you guys being trained, as well, because let me tell you, the employees that the contractors employ at these shelters often the civil rights of people with disabilities, and in fact, fact, this has been september. I was involved with consumers whose civil rights were violated and ended up at the Oregon disability rights, which by the way, I think does an abysmal job. I had some contact with the bureau and this time they were more helpful

Wheeler: Thanks both of you.

Moore-Love: The last person who signed up is courtney.

Wheeler: Is courtney here? Doesn't look like it. Any further discussion? Please call the roll on the resolution.

Fritz: Thank you, colleagues, for your attention to this crucial work. As the office of equity engagement in strategic planning process in coming months civil rights compliance will continue to be a core focus of the work. Thank you very much to danielle brooks, nicole charonne and marquis smith for your leadership. Referenced how long danielle and nicole have been at the city I appreciate all of your work in setting up the office of equity and in making sure that compliance work has been a core part of it from the very beginning. Thank you. Thank you to lynn vu in the city office, claire adamson and also other partners including jo ann johnson in the office community and civic life. This is work we all need to be doing. I have found that simply asking for a quarterly report on how are we doing with our compliance has been very effective in getting progress made. Thank you, colleagues, for your partnership in this. I know as was mentioned we all share this passion and will make sure they do too. Aye.

Fish: Thank you, commissioner Fritz, for your long standing leadership on this issue. Thank you for an excellent presentation from the panel. We look forward to working with you to shape the report cards and to manage the next steps of implementation. Aye.

Hardesty: Once again I want to be very appreciative of the panelists that spoke so passionately about our need to make sure that we do this right. I want to again appreciate my colleagues commissioner Fritz and mayor wheeler for their work in getting us to this place. It's amazing to me sometimes how hard it is to do the right thing. It just takes people

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just sticking to it and reminding people and just being a pest and just I have been called all those things. It's all good. But this is what happens when you become a pest or thorn in someone's side, action actually happens. Aye.

Wheeler: Again, great presentation. Thank you, commissioner Fritz. The measurement aspect of this, accountability piece are critically important. We have clearly stated values but now measurements, accountability and clear progress they are just words. I appreciate the thoughtfulness and I look forward to seeing how the next steps unfold in the coming year. Thank you. Aye. The resolution is adopted.

Item 927.

Fish: Let's invite our two guests forward and I have some opening remarks. The Portland parks board was established in 2001. Their role is to advise the parks bureau to advocate for high quality park and recreation services for all Portlanders and to provide a forum for discussions about park related issues. The board is an engaged group that brings diverse perspectives and skill sets as shares a passion for opportunities. One ever the responsibility is to prepare and submit an annual report to council. Before I turn it over to board chair paul agrimas, I would like to thank the board members for their service. We appreciate your many important contributions, especially considering the pay isn't so great. Please join me in welcoming the board chair and parks director.

Paul Agrimis, Board Chair Portland Parks and Recreation: Thank you for inviting me here today. I'm happy to give you a brief overview of our report which we have submitted previously. Portland has very fortunate in terms of long term leadership that most recently commissioners Fish and Fritz have brought to our parks bureau. We rank nationally 5th, 6th, pretty consistently with the trust for public lands park score. That's a legacy going back to the original native people of this area and through the people of vision that have been Portlanders throughout time. But we have some challenges in terms of budget which you're aware of. We have a work session next month to address that. Skipping to the highlights our mission is to help implement the vision for Portland parks and we want to do that in a basis that provides equitably those services across the city. There's one paragraph that I want to highlight particularly which is the third paragraph in our memo. I'm going to read from here. All the board work every day driven by values necessity of extending those services to Portlanders who have been historically underserved. We believe to be great city we must have great parks, open spaces and recreation opportunities, equitably distributed and accessible to all. This is the core. Right now the level of service working done there's major gaps particularly in the far east side. We want to address those going forward. Our plan from our board retreat this year is to support the vision for Portland parks and recreation, contributing to financial stability through the budget advisory committee, and growing advocacy for parks. It's really essential at this point that if we want to fulfill this honor that we have carried so far as a city recognized for having a high quality parks ecosystem we need to invest more than we're currently able to. We're investing in partnerships with the parks foundation and others to fulfill that mission of providing access more equitably throughout Portland.

Wheeler: Thank you. Dr. Long, do you have rebuttal?

Long: I don't have anything to add. I'm just here in solidarity and to support paul but I will add it's been a pleasure working with the Portland parks board. They have been wonderful colleagues in our work. Very supportive of the difficult times that we have been facing sense my tenure began just about over eight months ago. So very grateful to have this as a function in the city. That's all.

Wheeler: Commissioner hardesty.

Hardesty: Thank you so much for your presentation. This question may be for commissioner Fish. What's the difference between the Portland parks board and Portland parks foundation?

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Fish: Great question. I had lunch yesterday with Fred Francesconi, the father essentially of both. In the last big vision document for the bureau called Portland 2020, there were two principal recommendations. One was creation of a parks board, one was creation of a parks foundation. The parks board was designed to be not a fiduciary board but effectively an oversight body that the bureau worked with that then in turn reviewed our budget, made comments to council, engaged in advocacy, engaged the community. So the parks board was set up with one mission. The parks foundation was established initially with the goal of raising private funds to supplement the work of the bureau. And in the original document it talks about funding special projects, land acquisition, and scholarships. The parks foundation is going through a process now of reimagining what their role could be as essentially a private sector support group for what we do at parks and the parks board is our sounding board for what we do. Last year they took on the awesome responsibility of serving as our budget advisory committee and that was an extremely difficult chapter. I will say that I have made a commitment which I hope I can goad my colleagues to rally around, that we will not go through another budget cycle like last year. Among other things it was brutal for the bureau and for the staff and for everyone involved, but it also had the effect of displacing all the other issues that we as a council need to mull over from the public about. We need to hear about housing and homelessness and transportation and equity and police accountability and unfortunately, the way things unfolded last year it was all about the parks budget cuts. I will be making a strong case to my colleagues that we have a status quo budget so we can have the time to come forward with recommendations on how to put parks on a solid financial footing going forward. It came out of the 2020 plan. That's the basic distinction. They do fulfill that role in terms of advising us, giving us feedback and we make regular presentations to them.

Hardesty: Is there a specific budget advisory committee or does this board go in and out of that role?

Fish: Under Commissioner Fritz there was an ad hoc budget advisory committee I made up of various stakeholders. Because of the complexity of the process we enhearted last fall and the timing we specifically asked the board to serve as the budget advisory committee and we supplemented the board with other community stakeholders including labor and some folks in east Portland and communities of color so we had a well-represented group. We intend to engage the board much earlier this year in terms of our budget. The good news is we actually have good, hard numbers that we can share with them about what a potential path to sustainability is.

Hardesty: Thank you.

Fish: I move the report.

Wheeler: Motion from Commissioner Fish, second from Commissioner Hardesty. Please call the roll.

Fritz: I truly appreciate the work that the parks board does. Thank you to you for taking on the chairmanship of it. Thank you to Kendra and Pat, the previous co-chairs. I especially appreciate the process we have for selecting members of the parks board. It's the most comprehensive I have seen in the city with a matrix of 16 different demographic characteristics and including different skills and ages and representation from parts of the city. So that we have a parks board who truly does reflect the communities that we serve. So it can be relied upon to give us good advice with those communities in mind. So thank you. Aye.

Fish: Well, I want to thank the chair of the parks board for taking time to join us. He has made it clear that he wants to have a deeper engagement with the bureau going forward and one way is to have more regular check-ins with my office to make sure we're aligned in sharing information. I thank you for that, sir. Look forward to that robust engagement. There's an inherent tension that you identify, call out in your testimony about fulfilling the

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mandate of providing services to parts of our community left behind including east Portland while also figuring out how to maintain what we have, and it's the essential tension and contradiction within our budget model. We have had to cannibalize services around things that we have in order to advance an agenda that says people in east Portland should have access to parks like folks in inner northeast. We cannot solve that problem without creative thinking about a new funding model and we'll be coming to council in november with some preliminary ideas. We're not going to come with any recommendation but we're going to engage the council in helping us think through some long term strategies. The other thing I want to preview for my colleagues is as part of the fall bump process, the bureau is putting forward a proposed budget note and we do not anticipate it will get traction in this budget, but we are proposing that the fees that we generate to maintain our services be treated like the general fund allocations that other bureaus receive for their services, be built into the cal target and be subject every year to an inflationary bump. Every other bureau starts the budget season knowing that they have lobbied in general funding from the prior year with inflation and pers and everything built in so it's last year plus inflationary factors. That becomes the baseline for having the discussion at budget time. We're unique in that so much of our work is funded by fees, not the general fund. It's unique among the bureaus in terms of funding model. It's part of the reason we're in the hole that we're in because we can't raise fees fast enough to keep up with our costs. Frankly, it goes against the desire of this council to make sure that the doors of our community centers are open to all. So it's a fundamental contradiction. But we're going to be floating an idea again that we adopt expect the council to embrace in the fall bump but will come back in the regular budget and talk about. We think it's worthy of a deeper dive. Thank you for your leadership and your ongoing work. I vote to accept the report.

Hardesty: Aye.

Wheeler: Excellent work. Thanks for your service. I vote aye. It's accepted. Karla, please read 935.

Item 935.

Wheeler: Colleagues, i'm humbled to bring forward this proclamation in recognition of domestic violence awareness month. Domestic violence of course is an extremely pervasive issue that has devastating impacts throughout our community. The intense discomfort we feel as we consider this issue and its real life consequences highlights the importance of taking time to honor both victims and survivors. It also serves as a reminder of why the city of Portland's role is so critical in the collaborative efforts in our community. One in four women and one in search men have suffered domestic violence by an intimate partner and it's estimated that domestic violence makes up about 15% of all violent crimes. Let's take a moment to let those numbers sink in. Because october is domestic violence awareness month, we wanted to take a moment to recognize and highlight the work being done in our community to connect survivors and their families to safety and reliable services and other needed interventions. This work requires a high level of collaboration with service providers, local agencies and advocates going about their work with a great level of compassion and sensitivity. Several panelists can speak in more detail about the coordination and partnerships it takes to best serve survivors and their families. I would like to turn it over to the panel. We have the pleasure of being joined by commissioner jayapal, who co-chairs the gateway center advisory council. Great to see you again, along with representatives from the gateway center, rafael house and Portland police bureau. Thank you for being here today. Commissioner, you're starting it off.

Commissioner Susheela Jayapal, Multnomah County District 2: Thank you, commissioners, mr. Mayor, for giving time to this incredibly important issue. I'm Multnomah county commissioner for district 2. As the mayor mentioned I serve as co-chair of the gateway center advisory council with the mayor. I also chair the county's domestic violence

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fatality review team with circuit court judge patrick henry. Domestic violence or intimate partner violence as this form is more accurately described has long been an issue in our communities but has often been ignored as a family issue and because it predominantly affects women. I will refer to women in my remarks here but we know that this issue significantly affects men, transgender and nonbinary people as well. We often think of intimate partner violence as physical abuse but this is just one of the forms that it can take. Equally devastating forms include sexual abuse, emotional abuse and control, isolation, and economic abuse. Nationally almost half of all women have experienced psychological aggression from an intimate partner. One quarter have experienced severe physical violence. Nearly one in ten have been raped by an intimate partner. Domestic violence disproportionately affects women of color. 28% of african-american women report experiencing domestic violence. Up to 60% of some counts of ages pacific island women and 23% of hispanic and latino women. Multnomah county data shows similar trends. One of every seven women ages 18 to 64 was physically abused by an intimate partner during the past year. This means almost 28,000 women in Multnomah county were physically abused by their partners during the past year. The ripple effects are widely felt across our community. By those who are the immediate victims as well as by family members including the children who witness it. These impacts include economic impacts can trap victims in abusive relationships and can continue long after the physical violence has ended resulting in loss of jobs and housing. In the most recent point in time count for Multnomah county of people experiencing homelessness more than one-third of those who responded to the question said they had experienced and were fleeing domestic violence. Supporting the victims requires resources, partnerships and collaborations across jurisdictions and systems including the city, the county, law enforcement agencies and nonprofit partners. It requires a deep understanding of the causes and effects of this form of violence and response that centers on the experience and needs of the victims and we are fortunate in Multnomah county to have those partnerships. The gateway center founded and championed by commissioner dan saltzman run by the city for nine years recently transferred to Multnomah county is a model of that kind of collaboration. The transfer to the county gives us the opportunity to even better integrate the work of the gateway center with the broad spectrum of services provided by the county and to the nonprofit partners with whom we work. Now it's my pleasure and privilege to turn the mike over to martha strong morris to talk more about that work.

Martha Strawn Morris, Director Gateway Center for Domestic Violence Services:

Good morning, mayor, commissioners. I'm director of the gateway center for domestic violence services. I'm pleased to be with you this morning as you recognize october as domestic violence awareness month. As noted, in the world of direct service to domestic violence survivors we're very lucky in Portland to have many strong partnerships and collaboration. We have strong partnerships between the police and confidential advocates, we have a family violence coordinating council that is 50 members strong that meets monthly, and the 12 local domestic violence programs collaborate and share housing resources across agencies to ensure that the survivors that need it most get the services. It's been my professional pleasure to direct the collaboration known as the gateway center collaboration between the city of Portland and Multnomah county, commissioner noted, the gateway center opened in 2010 and represented a departure from previous models of delivery of service for survivors. Previously it operated almost exclusively from confidential locations, and the gateway center's location in contrast is public and widely known. Before the gateway center survivors had to travel downtown to get a restraining order. Now most applicants for restraining orders will get them in the comfort of the gateway center. From its inception the gateway center has been a busy and bustling place with representatives from 15 different agencies hoping to meet the needs of each survivor who walks through the

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door. Today between 30 and 35 survivors will seek help at the gateway center. Most will come to learn about resources and supports that might be available to them. Others will come for restraining orders and safety planning. We have child care and children's services available as well as specialized help with housing. For those who want to pursue criminal justice options we can help with that too. They can file a police report at the center and meet with a representative from the district attorney's office without leaving the building. We even have an attorney that can represent them as a victim in a criminal case. We have some limited access to immigration legal services which has been vital of late. We also have legal aid with us providing civil legal services that is help with divorce and custody. I would like to note that the requests for civil legal services far overwhelm our ability to meet that need. The gap between those who need help in family court and those who get help in family court is one of the widest and most painful gaps we experience of the service system. In 2009, ten years ago, commissioner saltzman had a vision about what survivors might need to get safe, stabilize and thrive and we reached across the river to the county who agreed to join his efforts to open the gateway center. We have helped thousands of adult and child survivors of domestic violence. On their behalf I want to thank you deeply for your support of the gateway center and your support of the domestic violence reduction unit of the Portland police. Their work to hold abusers accountable is extremely valuable and terribly limited. I recognize that ppb resources are stretched all over town, but I urge your support of the domestic violence reduction unit to keep survivors safe. Recently I have been thinking a great deal about how to participate in wider movements for social change and social justice. For domestic violence awareness month I would encourage you to do the same with focus on the following three truths. First, domestic violence is the number one driver of homelessness for those who identify as women. If we want to end homelessness we must end domestic violence. Second, domestic violence mirrors institutional violence. In our clerk work is deeply related to the prevention of domestic violence. Institutional violence rests on a culture of violence. We need to rethink the paradigm that divides black and white and imagine a world where collectivism and partnership are the norms. Dr. Ryon iszler, founder of the center for partnership studies, has imagined that world and I urge everybody to explore her work including her new book nurturing our humanity. How domination and partnership shape our brains, lives and futures. The book shows how to construct a more equitable, sustainable, less violent world based on partnership rather than domination. I thank you again for recognizing october as domestic violence awareness month. May your awareness ignite the energy you need to be an even larger transformational force in the world. Thank you.

Wheeler: Appreciate it. Thank you. Good morning.

Emmy Ritter, Executive Director Rafael House of Portland: I'm emmy ritter, executive director of rafael house of Portland. It's a true honor to be part of today's event recognizing october as domestic violence warrens month. For more than 40 years our organization has been a safe haven for survivors from abuse and we proudly help families for the long term safety, stability and independence they deserve. We are deeply grateful working alongside the city of Portland, Multnomah county and our many collaborative partners to uplift domestic violence survivors. I thank them for sharing in our commitment to building a future without abuse. Sadly, we know that domestic violence affects far too many people, people from all walks of life. Across our state one in three women experience intimate partner violence, more than 7,000 Oregonians. For women of color and members of our lgbtq plus community the percentage is even higher. This is unacceptable. It's also critical for all survivors to have access to inclusive and culturally responsive services they deserve. Services that honor their unique experience and help overcome barriers to safety and stability. We and our partners across the community are dedicated to providing these services appeared creating spaces where survivors can feel safe to reach out for that

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support. Together we are helping individuals and families thrive after abuse and we're empowering survivors to shape their futures and end the cycle of violence. Rafael house of Portland has been committed to this lifesaving and life changing work since 1977. We have offered a safe haven to individuals and families fleeing domestic violence. Our confidential emergency shelter is critical for seeking safety, providing one quarter of the available beds for survivors in Multnomah county. We know that access to shelter and housing are essential to breaking the cycle of violence. When survivors have safety and stability they can begin to rebuild their lives. As a community we have created a coordinated response that streamlines domestic violence shelter and housing process in Portland to ensure all survivors have equitable access to shelter and housing and all of our services. Thanks to these efforts and wrap-around supports more than 90% of survivors' families move directly from our emergency shelter into housing. The journey doesn't stop there. At rafael house we continue to walk alongside families as they grow into new homes and new lives. Each year more than 380 adults and children stay connected to a support of community of staff and fellow survivors through our advocacy center. In this space we have created safe and secure environment where all of our community partners join us working closely with survivors providing specialized supports and services including culturally specific co-advocacy. This programming helps families maintain housing, achieve long term goals and thrive this. Is how we're all helping survivors make lasting change in their families. Change that will have an impact for generations to come. Rafael house our mission is to not only support in the aftermath of abuse but to build a future without violence and oppression. Each day we work toward this as we help families in the cycle of violence for themselves and their children through prevention education program, also collaborative effort, we're working upstream to change hearts and minds. Each year we teach thousands of young people and adults about healthy relationships and consent so that one day no one will need our services. Thankfully we're not alone. We're honored to be part of a wide oklahoma city has tif of incredible agencies working to support survivors and make change in this community. I believe the collective impact is being reflected in the words of those we serve. So I would like to read this note from an amazing survivor we have all worked with. Because of the support I received i'm able to show my daughters love and provide them with safety every day. I'm teaching them and others about healthy relationships so no one thinks that violence is normal so that abuse will never be part of their future. I have learned so much at rafael house. I want to share these lessons and make a difference. I know there are many women out there like me who need help and are afraid to ask for it because of where they are from owe their language or how they have been treated by others. You're not alone. Help is out there for you. Because of this help I have had the opportunity to build a loving, beautiful life for my family. Everyone deserves this. Everyone deserves to feel safe and loved. Again, thank you, mayor ted wheeler, commissioners, and city of Portland and thanks to all our wonderful partners at Multnomah county. Together we're a brighter future for survivors of domestic violence.

Wheeler: Thank you for your testimony. Thanks for the great, hard work that you do in the community. Commissioner, thank you for being here again. We appreciate it. We have one more individual, captain rodriguez. Two. Colleagues, just by way of maintenance here, what i'm going to propose is we have one more emergency item. I propose we do that this morning and get through the second readings. If we can do it, 934. I realize people have to leave. We'll move the rest on to the afternoon agenda. Good morning.

Derek Rodrigues, Captain of Family Services Division: Good morning. I'll be brief. I'm derek rodriguez. I'm the captain of the family services division. As martha strong alluded to earlier I don't want to talk about resources but it's very, very important that everyone know that the number of domestic violence occurrences are not going down. We can only triage so many cases and unfortunately we are not able to investigate all of them. It's horrendous

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stuff. Nobody should have to deal with. We ask for your continued support. Budget time is coming up. The relationship that we have with martha and rafael house and the gateway center, we do the best we can. The county has three contracted domestic violence advocates with the county. There's a commitment that has been made. We're asking for continued commitment. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you, captain. We appreciate your hard work. Good morning.

Ron Mason, Sergeant Portland Police Bureau Investigative Division: I'm ron mason, a sergeant with the police bureau's investigative violence unit. I want to say thank you for your support. We have more cases that we can work. It has continued to go up as resource versus went down however we do have some amazing partnerships with both criminal justice agencies, county and state agencies, as well as our community partners that help us all to be more effective. So I just would like to highlight that it would be a disservice to go through all of them and leave somebody out, but there are some amazing people, amazing agencies and amazing work that's going on. We thank you for your support.

Wheeler: Thank you. Appreciate it very much. Thanks for the great work you do with the partnerships and the community. Next i'm going to read the proclamation. Beautifully done. I hope I can do it justice. Whereas domestic violence is a crime that touches the lives of Portlanders of all ages leaving a devastating impact on women, men and children of every background and circumstance. And whereas domestic violence accounts for significant number of assaults committed in the city of Portland and nearly one-third of Oregon women reported experiencing domestic violence, stalking, sexual or physical assault. And whereas Portland has demonstrated a long-standing commitment to addressing this problem in partnership with Multnomah county, the district attorney's office and many community providers. And whereas ten years ago the city of Portland in cooperation with Multnomah county, the Multnomah county district attorney's office, the Multnomah county circuit court and community partners opened the area's first one-stop center for domestic violence survivors. The gateway center for domestic violence services. Whereas last year more than 3,000 survivors of intimate partner violence found support at the gateway center and more than 1500 survivors were able to apply for restraining order using the center's satellite courtroom. Whereas children who are exposed to domestic violence experience higher levels of adult depression and trauma symptoms and are much more likely than children not exposed to violence to use and/or tolerate violence in their adult relationships. Whereas despite this commitment, far too many women, men, families and children in our communities are affected by domestic violence. Whereas, the city of Portland recognizes and thanks all of the organizations and groups that are committed to address, prevent and heal from domestic violence often working directly with survivors to ensure that they have access to employment opportunities, housing, legal resources, and other services. Now, therefore, i, ted wheeler, mayor of the city of Portland, the city of roses, do hereby proclaim october 2019 to be domestic violence awareness month in Portland and encourage all residents to observe this month by gaining awareness of these issues and supporting organizations that work to address, prevent, help and heal those affected by domestic violence. [applause] if we could gather for a quick photo here, again, thank you to our panel.

Wheeler: So colleagues, let's do this. Let's do the appointment first, 934.

Item 934.

Wheeler: Home forward is the federal housing agency serving all of Multnomah county since 1992. The agency of course develops, owns and operates a broad range of affordable housing throughout the region. The home forward board of commissioners is the primary oversight body for the agency and is responsible for establishing policy and approving its annual budget. Home forward commissioners must have the knowledge and

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skills to take comprehensive approach to housing policy and strategy to support the unmet housing needs of Portlanders and families across the county. I want to thank yesenia delgado for her willingness to serve. It's my understanding she could not be here today and I do not see her. I believe michael bonacourt is here, executive director, to answer any questions that we may have. Thank you again for being here and your fantastic leadership. Do you have anything to add to that that question?

Michael Bonacore, Executive Director Home Forward: Thank you, mayor.

Commissioners, i'm michael bonacourt, executive director of home forward. I want to thank the mayor's office for recommending yesenia to fill this vacant seat for us. Her skills and experience and background are a perfect match and we are thrilled to welcome her on to the board.

Wheeler: Thank you. Any questions of michael? Any public testimony on this item?

Moore-Love: Three people signed up.

Wheeler: One minute each, please. One minute narrowly tailored to the issue at hand, the appointment.

Maggie: Okay, who is she and what are her qualifications? That would be the question.

Fish: It's part of the package that was published. It's in the record and part of the council agenda that was published.

Maggie: Okay. Is there any other homeless people on the board?

Wheeler: I don't know. This is the appointment of this particular individual. Do you support her or not?

Maggie: I suggest adding some marginalized disenfranchised people on the board.

Wheeler: Not a bad idea. Thank you. Appreciate it. Next.

Moore-Love: They are not here.

Wheeler: Call the roll.

Fritz: Thanks to you for being willing to serve. Thank you for being here all morning, michael, aye.

Fish: Aye. **Hardesty:** Aye.

Wheeler: Aye. Appointment is approved. 938, please.

Item 938.

Wheeler: Any further business? Call the roll.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Hardesty:** No.

Wheeler: Aye. The motion carries. 940, second reading.

Item 940.

Wheeler: Second reading. Any further business? Please call the roll.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Hardesty:** Aye.

Wheeler: Aye. The ordinance is adopted. 941, also second reading.

Item 941.

Wheeler: Any further discussion? Please call the roll.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Hardesty:** Aye.

Wheeler: Aye. Ordinance is adopted. 942, second reading.

Item 942.

Wheeler: Please call the roll.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Hardesty:** Aye.

Wheeler: Aye. The ordinance is adopted. So colleagues, here's what i'm moving to the beginning of the afternoon schedule. I believe these are all relatively short items. I would propose we move 936, which is a procurement report; 937, which was continued. That is a report that we continued so we have already had the presentation. We have already had discussion on that. And item 939, a multi. Those could be done fairly quickly. We're adjourned.

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Council recessed at 11:44 a.m.

This file was produced through the closed captioning process for the televised City Council broadcast and should not be considered a verbatim transcript.

Key: *** means unidentified speaker.**

October 02, 2019 2:00 p.m.

Wheeler: This is the wednesday, october 2, Karla, please call the roll. [roll call taken]

Hardesty: Here. **Fish:** Here **Fritz:** Here. **Wheeler:** Here

Wheeler: Now we'll hear from legal council on the rules of order and conduct.

Lauren King, Deputy City Attorney: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Portland city council. The city council represents all Portlanders and meets to do the city's business. Presiding officer preserves order and decorum so everyone can feel welcome, comfortable, respected and safe. You may sign up in advance with the clerk's office to briefly speak about any subject. You may sign up for public testimony on resolutions or ordinances. When testifying please state your name for the record. Your address is not necessary. Please disclose if you're a lobbyist. If you represent an organization please identify it. Presiding officer determines length of testimony. Individuals generally have three minutes unless otherwise stated. When you have 30 seconds left a yellow light goes on. When your time is up a red light goes on. If you're in the audience and would like show support feel free to do thumbs up. If you don't support something, thumbs down. Please remain seated unless entering or exiting. If filming please do not use bright lights or disrupt the meeting. Disruptive conduct will not be allowed. If there are disruptions a warning will be given that further disruption may result in the person being ejected for the meeting. After being ejected a person who fails to leave is subject to arrest for trespass. Thank you for helping your fellow Portlanders feel welcome, comfortable, respected and safe.

Wheeler: There are three items that we had to bring to the afternoon agenda but I think we can dispose of these relatively quickly. Please call 936.

Item 936.

Wheeler: This is a procurement report. We have lester spitler.

Lester Spitler, Chief Procurement Officer: Good afternoon, mayor, city council. I'm lester spitler, chief procurement officer. This is a pbot project. Pbot obtained an authorizing ordinance on april 3, 89441, it's important to note this is a federal aid project. Pbot was successful obtaining certification from odot in 2011 to participate in their local public agency certification program for delivery of federal aid projects. The engineer's estimate was \$17,712,521. The level of confidence in the estimate was moderate. We issued the invitation to bid in july. Bids were due august 13 and the city received eight responsive bridge. Cascade is the recommended awardee. A little less than 2 million below the estimate. As I mentioned initially this is a federal aid transportation project under the federal aid highway program. The city is required to apply odot's disadvantaged business enterprise program goal. Odot set the goal at 13%. Cascade bridge is responsive and has committed to utilizing 13.06% by using mcdonald excavation, a native american firm. It's also important to note the compliance team will not perform compliance because it's an odot federal aid project. Cascade bridge is in vancouver, Washington, in compliance with all the city's contractual requirements. It's recommended you accept this report and authorize execution of the contract. I have the project manager in the office if you have any questions about the project itself.

Wheeler: Commissioner hardesty.

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Hardesty: Thank you, lester. I appreciate the information. I notice the goal of this project for minority women, emerging small businesses was 13%. This contract, one contract, alleges they were coming in at 13.06.

Spitler: Yes.

Hardesty: How did we get a goal of 13%, one, and two, how do all these -- does the federal government have a different goal process for their dollars?

Spitler: They do. As a recipient of federal highway administration funds odot is required to have a d.b. Program in place. They have conducted a disparity study and have hard goals for their projects. Because this is an odot funded project their goal flows down to the city and becomes the only goal that we can include in the solicitation. The federal government only recognizes disadvantaged business enterprises, they do not recognize minority owned or women owned business enterprises, so the disadvantaged business program is a federal program and they only focus on that certification.

Hardesty: So are we putting pbob dollars into this program?

Spitler: I'm going to ask dan to come up. I don't know exactly what the funding split is. I'm sorry.

Dan Layden, Bureau of Transportation Project Manager: Dan laden, Portland bureau of transportation, project manager. There are pbob dollars in this project. The way federal projects work is once you have federal dollars in the project all dollars are considered under the federal rules so we have about \$7 million in system development charge funds in this project. However, the rules that they have set up are that all dollars fall under the same category.

Hardesty: I find that problematic let me say because as you know we have some goals of making sure that women, minorities and emerging small businesses receive their fair share of federal dollars. So i'm just seeing way too many of these that are woefully inadequate. I'm done. I guess you've answered the question that I had. I appreciate that. I understand the firm is in vancouver, which would have been another question, why are we using a vancouver firm while the project is in vancouver. Maybe I should know why we're putting Portland transportation dollars into a vancouver project.

Layden: The project is not in vancouver. It's in river gate industrial district, in north Portland.

Hardesty: Okay.

Spitler: The contractor is based in vancouver.

Hardesty: Is that a normal -- is that normal for a federal contract for us to be contracting with people out of the state of Oregon if we're trying to achieve goals with Oregon small businesses?

Layden: I'll let lester answer that.

Spitler: The federal regulations don't allow you to give preference to companies located in your state or outside your state. You're not allowed any preference in your solicitation. Anyone could bid on a federal aid project.

Layden: I can say the city in 2016 signed a certification agreement with odot and the federal highway administration that said for all projects that we bid through our certification process we would use the federal disadvantaged business enterprise practice and also that that would be administered by the office of civil rights. It's a requirement of their program.

Hardesty: Thank you for that. I appreciate that. Does that mean we get an annual report on how our dollars are being spent as they are merged with federal dollars and whether or not we're reaching the goals of making sure Oregon small businesses that are owned by women and people of color are actually getting their fair shot? How do we find out whether or not we're getting any bang for our investment?

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Layden: With the federal program, i'm not sure what the answer is. I know the federal program is a mandatory program. Contractors are required to meet that goal. If they don't they face an actual penalty, fiscal penalty. But our money --

Hardesty: I wish we would do that for the contractors we contracted with, a fiscal penalty for not reaching a goal. Maybe that should be something we consider. Thank you very much. I appreciate your straightforwardness about the federal limitations, but let me be clear we shouldn't have those at the city of Portland.

Fish: I move the report.

Fritz: Second.

Wheeler: A motion from commissioner Fish, a second from commissioner Fritz. Any further discussion? Thank you for the conversation.

Hardesty: Are there people signed up to testify?

Wheeler: This is a procurement report. Please call the roll.

Fritz: Aye.

Fish: I appreciate the conversation we just had about federal law. I seem to remember from my days practicing law that the federal government applies the commerce clause prohibiting discrimination based on state borders which is why there are open competition for these contracts. If we are bound as a matter of law to follow federal rules we can complain all we want but the only way to change that is to change the law in Washington d.c. Which maybe should be part of our legislative agenda. For purposes of this procurement i'll vote aye.

Hardesty: Thank you so much for the information. I'm not satisfied that the city of Portland does its fair share of making sure that contracting opportunities are available for all. I can appreciate that there are some federal regulations that are required when we are partnering with the federal government, however, that's not a good excuse to actually not focus on the goals that we have as a city, which is to ensure that we're creating opportunities for people who have not had those opportunities. I vote no.

Wheeler: So this is an area first of all commissioner hardesty thank you for raising the questions because I learned something there as well. This is an area i'm not entirely familiar with, federal contracting standards and requirements. Philosophically I agree with the commissioner that this probably should be something that we explore in our legislative agenda because there seems to be a disconnect between our local standards and federal standards. I agree with commissioner Fish it's a tall order for the city of Portland to change federal policy but we have stalwart leaders from the state of Oregon in congress and this is probably a worthwhile conversation for us to have. I agree that Portland is in a position where we can lead here on ultimately changing some of those policies. I vote aye on the procurement report. The report is approved. Thank you. Next item is 937.

Item 937.

Wheeler: Just to remind our colleagues where we were on this we had this conversation but we kept it open because we knew that commissioner Fritz had had some questions and we wanted to honor that. Commissioner Fritz?

Fritz: Thank you, mayor, colleagues, for the discussion. I was away at the league of Oregon cities conference last week touring a filtration plant in bend on this very day. Really interesting. So the issue is about the amount of subcontracting and also the amounts, complexity of this project. I wanted first to ask staff to talk about the complexity of the project. We're talking about concrete work on the dam, which is Portland's drinking water source. So if you'd like to introduce yourselves and give us a brief summary of why there aren't the usual subcontracting opportunities like flagging and landscaping and other things that we often see in subcontracts.

Teresa Elliott, Chief Engineer Portland Water Bureau: Teresa willits, Portland water bureau. I'm going to do a high level on the technical then let jodi and the design manager

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explain further. From our perspective working on the needle valve is complex, special work. There's not that many people in the country that do work on that. And doing work for us up in the watershed we always have a much smaller pool of contractors that are interested in doing it because if they do work up there they can't work in town at the same time. Contractors have a tendency wanting to do multiple projects concurrent so we just don't get as many contractors willing to take that on. This project has a time sensitiveness on it in that we have to start in november to be complete by april. I'll let jodi talk more specific.

Jodie Inman, Water Bureau: Hello, mayor, commissioners. You are right, commissioner Fritz, this is a very complex project, one we consider a very high risk project to the water bureau. For one this work is work that is being done on our dam. The face of our dam and integral to our dam which holds back 9 billion gallons of water so we're interested in making sure we have a qualified contractor touching such a valuable asset. Another very critical component and concern and risk for the water bureau on this project is the water quality concern. This project involves demolition and construction work directly over our reservoir 2 on the face of the dam. So one of the key components of this project and a lot of the work has to do with being able to ensure that we receive isolation for that demolition work from the reservoir to protect any debris or hazardous substances such as asbestos in lead which we will be dealing with on the existing valve structure as we demolish it from getting into the reservoir. That's very critical for us. Access has to be over reservoir 2. You have to be having a barge bring materials to and from the shore to the dam face to do the work. So again needing somebody very specialized and experienced providing the disinfection and protections we require to our active water supply is critical. Schedule is also critical. The needle valves are our primary components for doing temperature management to comply with habitat conservation plan. What the needle valves allow us to do is to take water off of the top of the reservoir early in the year instead of the bottom. That allows us to reserve cold water in the reservoir to be able to send downstream later in the summer when the river begins to heat up. Without that cold water it's very likely that we would not be able to meet our obligations having violations and potential danger to existing fish downstream. Very critical piece of getting this work done.

Fritz: That explains why 87% was being done by the one contractor. So the goal is 20% of the subcontracted money. So this 13% subcontracted, 13%, 2.2% is going to minority emerging small business, 22% of the subcontract st. Does meet the goal for over 20% of the subcontractor work going to minority emerging small business.

Hardesty: I'm sorry, how did you get to 22%?

Fritz: The 2.2 of the whole contract is certified cob businesses --

Fritz: That's about a fifth of 13%. 2.2. Of the 13, 2.2 not certified and --

Hardesty: The other we don't know who they are.

Fritz: They are noncertified.

Hardesty: Thank you. I appreciate your questions, but it is still we have barely over 2% minority contractors for this project.

Fritz: I think we all agree that that's not what we want to see. On the other hand as we say this is an emergency. This is a project that needs to be done in the time frame and this is the low bid of the people that bid on it.

Fish: I want to say to our chief engineer, when I had the bureau, I remember getting a briefing about the pipe that we're going to build under the willamette river which is resilient pipe ensure water to the west side. One of the things I learned in the briefing is that that kind of work under water, under extreme conditions is highly specialized. That it doesn't lend itself to a lot of subcontracting opportunities. There's a handful of companies that do it and are good at it. We're going to have this conversation again. The difference is that's a big number contract when we get around to bidding that out. I would urge you in

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anticipation of that discussion that we get some council briefings, when we get some numbers, because I think we're going to have the same conversation except with a bigger ticket item. I think this question about who can do the work and are there subcontracting opportunities for certain highly specialized work particularly for the water bureau is something that council is going to have to be informed about too.

Hardesty: Thank you, mayor. Lester, can you tell me how many contracts stellar jay corporation has had with the city of Portland?

Spitler: I can get back to you. I don't know off hand.

Hardesty: Any estimate?

Spitler: Last week during the discussion I highlighted the existing contracts that they had. There were five contracts, I think they were all pump station projects with environmental services. I can follow up with the total number of contracts they have had.

Hardesty: And the total dollar amount would be very helpful. Again, if we have big ticket items coming up and we know we're going to be hiring the same company and come back with the same reason for why there are no minorities or women working on the project, we have a great opportunity to actually help that company identify opportunities for them to build a work force that's diverse or build partnerships with other companies to help them get built. You're right, we will have this conversation over and over again until i'm satisfied that we're actually making progress. Thank you.

Spitler: Can I speak to the good faith effort made by stellar jay to obtain utilization? They did go in our opinion above and beyond. I want that on the record. We reviewed their efforts to obtain utilization. I had our compliance supervisor review that personally and she has ten years as a professional doing this work. The 20% aspirational goal is a part of the city's subcontractor equity program. That program has been authorized by council, it has admin rules. There's a clear definition on what we consider a good faith effort. The compliance supervisor attended the pre-bid, attended the bid opening, saw the job an hour and a half away. There was a confidentiality requirement just to obtain the specs because of the nature of the work. Stellar jay provided the minimum three written bids in response to each of their subcontractable trades that they weren't going to self-perform. Oftentimes primes cannot provide three written bids but they did which means they did engage with those firms and try to get them to perform on the contract. The responses were that they were rejecting the opportunity because of the risk, because of the nature of the work and the fact that it was so far out and required a lot of risk. I did just want to say that we feel like they have gone above and beyond. We have closely reviewed their good faith effort and I wanted to put that on the record.

Fish: Move the record.

Fritz: Second.

Wheeler: We have a motion and second. Any further discussion? Please call the roll.

Fritz: These are important conversations. Thank you to everybody who presented, lester spitler, teresa elliott and jodi inman. Appreciate you being here all morning as well.

Perhaps part of the solution is to do another disparity study specifically on this kind of work. Thank you to my colleagues for delaying the vote until today as well as my chief of staff and my senior policy advisor. Aye.

Fish: Aye. **Hardesty:** No.

Wheeler: I realize this is a procurement report so it's somewhat specific in its intentions, but the description last week of city employees jumping up and down on a valve to try to get it unstuck, that's an image that left an indelible impression on my mind and strikes me as being incredibly unsafe working condition. I would hope if there are other situations where things like that are taking place that we prioritize those issues for safety and benefit of our employees. Aye. Procurement report is adopted. Last from this morning, 939. I believe dory van bockel is here.

Item 939.

Wheeler: Good afternoon.

Dory Van Bockel, Portland Housing Bureau: Good afternoon, mayor, commissioners. I'm dory van bockel with the Portland housing bureau. I manage development we have a multiple unit limited tax exemption application before the incenting the pipeline program, which is a version of the program requiring 20% of units affordable at 60% of area median income or below for ten years in exchange for ten years of affordability. This particular use of the program was approved by you in late 2018 as a means to capture affordability in the large number of units that were vested in through permitting or land use action ahead of the inclusionary housing program going into place. So this project is voluntarily providing affordability in exchange for this tax exemption. In doing so, the apartment building named 18th avenue apartments, at southeast 18th and mcloughlin, they would be required to provide 12 of the 56 units however they have -- 59 units, excuse me, however they have opted to use the reconfiguration option and provide larger unit sizes and but still the same number of total bedrooms they will provide one two-bed reason and five three-bedroom units. This is the first project for this particular developer within this program. Only the second developer wanting to take advantage of this incenting the pipeline version of the multi program. I'm happy to answer any questions.

Fish: Would you remind us by virtue of the agreement we made with the county what's the annual cap on this program?

Van Bockel: The annual cap of the multi program total was at \$3 million, however we also approved a rolling cap over five years, so \$15 million over five years.

Fish: This is only the second time it's been used or second time this year?

Van Bockel: Well, the multi program that would include any of the approvals that come before council also in conjunction with inclusionary housing program we have been bringing a handful of those forward under that same cap.

Fish: But we're obviously well under the cap, right?

Van Bockel: Yes. For this particular version of the program, it's being offered for a limited time. We have approval for applications to come in through june 30 of 2020.

Fish: My second and final question, we obviously have a shortage of the larger apartments. It's something to celebrate that they are going to leverage some family sized apartments. What is the explanation for why the developer chose to go this route?

Van Bockel: They can provide fewer units this way. Which is probably easier in a regulatory component that way.

Fish: That's the tradeoff, fewer but bigger units.

Van Bockel: Yes. For this particular project the benefit of the tax exemption that we're estimating at around \$14,000 per unit a year is actually roughly the difference between the rent of a market rate unit and affordable unit.

Fish: Ten-year exemption?

Van Bockel: Yes.

Fish: Thank you very much.

Wheeler: Any public testimony?

Moore-Love: Gianne, maggie and courtney. We have charles "bridge crane" johnson.

Wheeler: Come on up. Thank you, dory. Appreciate it.

Charles Bridgecrane Johnson: It's hard for me to say good afternoon, commissioners. When we look at the limited application of this program, i'm not familiar enough with it to know why it's at that shorter frame of ten years but obviously I don't think we can look at longer scope if only twice in the program history has it been used. One thing that isn't clear, and I think we might all want to concern ourselves with this, how will these set aside units be connected with tenants? Different agencies have different waiting lists, and all those waiting lists are good, all those people are in need, but I think that the city should

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have through the housing bureau or in partnership with home forward or in partnership with aging and disability services a consistent plan to triage and prioritize getting needy people into these apartments. I know there's a number of programs administered, but the need is obvious everywhere around us. The other thing that occurred to me I was very glad the presenter specifically mentioned mcloughlin. Where is the 5200 block of southeast 18th? Now we know it's mcloughlin. I don't know the demographics of the whole city, but if the people that get this place happen to be people of color, how white of a neighborhood are they going into and what supports or having their back will either the housing provider or the people making the connection do? When we talk about gentrification, some families are happy to move into an area where they are a minority and take a chance but as a city, whether through the housing bureau -- minority tenants always know they can look to the city of Portland to make sure if they go into an area where their minority status is maybe more obviously the city has their backs.

Wheeler: Any further discussion? Please call the roll.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Hardesty:** Aye.

Wheeler: Aye. The ordinance is adopted. Next items are time certain. Items from this afternoon's agenda 943 and 944 read together, please.

Item 943 and 944.

Wheeler: Colleagues, the city and the united states department of justice entered into a settlement agreement in 2012 to make reforms to the way the city provides policing services particularly as those services related to people with mental illness or experiencing mental health crisis. Let me just say that it has always been our goal to decrease and deescalate interactions between police and those experiencing mental health crisis. We continue to work towards that end. One of the many requirements of the agreement calls for the police bureau to prepare an annual report and present it to the council. That's the first item that we'll be hearing today. Another major focus of the agreement is to enhance the police bureau's engagement with the community. The city has made significant efforts to engage the community and has benefited from dedicated volunteers in this regard. Both on the community oversight advisory board and on the Portland committee on community engaged policing or pccpep. The work of the pccpep is developed with robust feedback from the community particularly the albina and police reform. We're grateful for their advocacy on these critical issues. The settlement agreement and the pccpep plan both require that they collaborate on a community engagement plan and that the council approve that plan. That is the second item that we'll be taking up today. You will find that the 2018 annual report is much different than previous reports in that it incorporates feedback received from the pccpep. In the past annual reports were statistically heavy and didn't provide as much context. This is more interactive and features links to other relevant documents and to the bureau's open data page for those who want to do a deeper dive. Chief outlaw has asked each division manager to submit information on that division's challenges and accomplishments which provides a much fuller picture of bureau activities. Turning to the community engagement plan, it represents a step forward for the bureau. It builds on existing community engagement efforts and it's intended to be a living document that will evolve over time. The plan was created in collaboration with the pccpep, with feedback from numerous public forums. The bureau's equity and inclusion office and community engagement units also contributed to the plan. This plan contains goals and action items in four specific areas. Public involvement, communication, access, and training. This plan identifies new outreach and engagement events undertaken in the coming year. In addition to the many existing outreach activities being done every day. The bureau will report back to the pccpep on its work over the first year of the plan and collaborate to make the changes going forward. These changes will foster deeper and more meaningful engagement with the community. This is a key component of the bureau's commitment to 21st century

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policing. My thanks to the pccp, to chief outlaw, and to her team for continuing work on the community engagement plan. Today our presenters include chief danielle outlaw, lakayana drury, the pccp co-chair, and vadim mazursky, the settlement agreement subcommittee. Are you the chair or member?

Vadim Mozyrsky: Member of the settlement agreement subcommittee. Thank you for having us.

Danielle Outlaw, Chief Portland Police Bureau: Thank you, mr. Mayor. I'm danielle outlaw, chief of Portland police bureau, and again I would like to thank lakayana and vadim for being here with me to present the 2018 annual report and the community engagement plan but before doing so I would like to reiterate the mayor's comments. We had a great deal of input into both of these documents. My thanks to the members of the Portland committee on community engagement policing as well as the members of the albina ministerial alliance for justice and police reform. I'm grateful to those who took the time to come to our planning and public forums and provide insight. Finally thank you to the many bureau memberships who helped develop and craft these documents. The police bureau has always published an annual report but it was a document that mainly sat on our website and was a report of crime statistics and ppb general information. This year for 2018 based on the feedback from the pccp's review of the 2017 report I asked each of our managers to detail each of their divisions' accomplishments. These included preparing a first draft of the report by june of 2019 to allow pccp members to comment. Also they recommended that we add information on annual challenges and areas of improvement. This includes hyperlinks to applicable information found elsewhere such as fiscal data analysis directives and more. Also presented -- and presenting this annual report to city council as required in the settlement agreement with the doj. The only recommendation that we did not complete was listed in our annual goals and priorities, listing our annual goals and priorities and including assessment of our progress toward meeting them because the bureau's goals and priorities will be set by our forthcoming strategic plan which we anticipate to be completed ends of this year. With the recommendation made regarding tracking our improvement, metrics and self-assessing how we compared to those goals and priorities we believe we'll be able to do that once the strategic plan is implemented in our future annual reports. After receiving these recommendations we wrote the report, outlining the accomplishments and challenges I established when I became chief. These are organizational excellence, crime prevention and reduction and community engagement and inclusion. The 2018 report is far more interactive and better tells the story of what ppb was working on in 2018. In regards to crime the department of justice settlement agreement and use of force we had several accomplishments as well as challenges. We'll start with crime. As outlined on page 2 crime remains stable compared to the prior year. The majority of offenses experienced slight changes while a few had larger increases or decreases. As stated previously we provided a link to our open data page on our website on page 24 of the report which gives users the opportunity to look at all crime statistics and refine them to their own neighborhood or specific geographical areas. In the report we also included our significant progress on the doj settlement agreement and numerous policies reviewed. A specific challenge was that our policy development team spent a large part of the year conducting the doj requirement of an initial review six months after doj related directives had been enacted. Therefore, that limited the team's ability to address other policies. It's hoped now that they can turn toward the 100 directives that need addressing. It should be noted that the six-month review schedule changes to annually now which will help the team's ability to work on additional directives. We also continued to still be challenged in meeting our 180 daytime line for completion of internal affairs investigations. We recognize the implications inherent in these delays and the toll it takes on all involved and we continue to work to reduce this timeline. I'm actually optimistic

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that that has since been resolved or will be resolved by the end of the year. Also last year we have six officer-involved shootings. We understand the use of deadly force impacted our efforts to build and maintain trust in the community. We will continue to focus on our robust review process, communication, training and policies to further improve trust and legitimacy in our communities. In regards to staffing and our personnel staffing remained our biggest significant issue with each division citing it as a challenge. That combined with special events planned or unplanned greatly impacted and affected our personnel. For example, during some of these events there was delay in responding to priority 1 emergency calls. Because responding to emergency calls for service is the number one priority, specialty units like the traffic division continued to provide rotational support 25% of the time. This impacts their ability to address their workload in their respective divisions. As we continue to hire and train new officers we know staffing issues will remain for some time. Because of that we realize the bureau has to be far more innovative and embrace technology to use our resources effectively and efficiently. As an example, the bureau implemented the beginning of a more collaborative policing model where divisions come together to combine resources to focus on significant crimes and liveability issues. The violence reduction team is an example of this. Also, ppb made great strides rolling out software to assist leadership in fulfilling my request to use data to inform resource deployment. As it relates to recruitment and hiring, the bureau continues to be challenged with the length of time it took to process applications. However, to address this bureau personnel spent considerable time reviewing hiring processes to look for efficiencies and enhancements including incorporating technology, implementing timelines for various stages and evaluating factors that can reduce this timeline without sacrificing the integrity of the system. Another challenge remains in recruiting diversity for the ppb, and it's also a priority. We began to look at our recruitment and hiring efforts through an equity lens to better understand any barriers for hiring diverse candidates. Also along the lines of equity, the bureau continued with our implicit bias training which every sworn member went through. We implemented procedural justice training, which is now i'm proud to say incorporated into every aspect of the bureau's policies and training. Finally, the bureau embarked on the strategic planning process, focusing ppb's direction for five years. The many public forums and listening sessions provided great feedback and insight. We hosted open houses at each precinct and traffic division. We created new barbershop and salon forums to have productive discussion and receive feedback. We're also keeping better track of these activities through our new community engagement app that officers use. All of this is just a snapshot of the report. I want to thank everyone involved who had input in this particular document. Shall I go on to the community engagement plan?

Wheeler: Are there any questions so far?

Hardesty: Can we do one at a time?

Wheeler: Did you want us to continue through the community engagement plan first?

Hardesty: What's your preference, chief?

Outlaw: That's all I have to state for the annual report.

Hardesty: I mean --

Wheeler: Why don't you ask your questions now?

Hardesty: Thanks, chief. Thanks, mayor. Thank you for a report that is easy to follow easy to read and has real numbers in it. I'm greatly appreciative of the improvement in the annual report. Having said that, I have a couple of questions. Many of these I spoke to you about, chief, when you met with me in my office so it won't be a surprise to you that i'm asking these questions. My first question actually has to do with one that I didn't ask you, which is what is the difference between the metro gun task force and the gun violence reduction team?

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Outlaw: So the metro task force is a smaller facet that works within under the briefly the tactical operations division. So those are officers that are aside be to a task force with other officers from the agency and together they conduct criminal investigations throughout the region. Gun violence reduction team is responsible for now investigating all shootings that occur here in the city.

Hardesty: Does that mean the metro gun task force is a subset of the gun violence reduction team?

Outlaw: It means a subset within the division itself. They may work together but it's not a subset specifically of the gbvt.

Hardesty: Thank you. One of the questions I asked you when you were in my office was my concern that I could no longer track whether or not the same people are being targeted for gun violence reduction that were being targeted for gang enforcement. I have noticed in your annual report there are places you talk about gang activity yet because of the new way that you're counting I can't hold you accountable for what you told me last year about the gang enforcement unit. How internally are you tracking that data to determine that these now gun violence reduction officers, which there's 24, 26, something like that, are these officers doing the exact same thing they were doing as part of gang enforcement unit and if they are not what is the difference between what the gun violence reduction team does and what the gang enforcement team used to do?

Outlaw: When you and I talked I believe and correct me if i'm wrong you were asking how are we going to continue to track stop data.

Hardesty: And how do we hold you accountable from one year to the next? When you change the name we're tracking something different than we were the year before.

Outlaw: We'll continue to track the same information, however given that we now send the gun violence reduction team officers to respond to additional types of calls, the types of statistics have changed. So it doesn't mean that it's going to be apples to oranges, it just means now that the gbvt, with the additional types of crimes that they respond to, are now tracking in a different way. We expect to have the gbvt stats I hope all inputted by the end of this month or early november so that way we can include their stop data results with the rest of the reports that we have.

Hardesty: Thank you. I also mentioned that I was surprised that in your annual report that I didn't see any mention of hate crimes because I have been told that Portland police bureau actually investigate hate crimes. Is there a plan to add that? You mentioned that trafficking also was not part of this annual report. Are there parts that I didn't mention that also are missing and that will be part of updates?

Outlaw: So I think, for both of us, I misspoke when I shared that. If you go to page 14 under the investigations branch, it talks about how many bias crimes are investigated. It says 14 potential bias crimes are investigated and of those eight bias crimes were identified. So it does touch base on how many we received and accepted but I don't know how much further detail you want as it relates to that.

Hardesty: I'm not quite sure what that means. Bias crimes could cover a whole range of activity. I would be very interested in more demographic data around what does that mean, who is being impacted by the hate crimes in the community, and really what hate crimes is Portland police bureau investigating because it seems to be a conflict between who the doj investigates, what the state of Oregon investigates and what Portland police bureau investigates, so I need to be clearer about what is Portland police bureau's responsibility in that. And last but not least because i'm sure that there's a couple of other things that we have that we need to talk about, tell me a little bit about air support. That's something new that I have not seen in a report before. Do we have a plane?

Outlaw: We do.

Hardesty: We used it 387 times last year?

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Outlaw: Yeah. If you want further detail about the air support i'll have to report out to you. We have a plane. It's a very -- most cities have helicopters. We have a plane. It's very intensive as far as the amount of training that it goes into getting the flight officers up to speed and ready to go but we use them a lot for providing overhead or over-watch whether it's crowd control or crowd management or assisting on pursuits. Gives us an opportunity to pull back when we need to on ground level so we have a bird's eye view.

Hardesty: We have that expertise in-house to fly that plane?

Outlaw: Yes, we do.

Hardesty: My last question at least for the moment. My question has to do with -- lost my train of thought.

Fish: I'll jump in. I want to echo what my colleague said. Thank you for a very readable annual report. I would like to turn to page 12, which has to do with traffic division. I'm sorry that commissioner eudaly is not here because I think she would echo a number of things i'm going to say and questions i'm going to raise. The first question I have is would it be possible to pull some data and to show over the last ten years what the staffing level has been in the traffic division? I would like to see over a ten-year period. I keep hearing we have significantly reduced the number of people in the traffic division but I would like to see a ten-year trend if I could. Second, there was a data point in this report that jumped out at me that frankly was astonishing, which is almost 6,000 hit and run offenses. Could you tell us, and I think I know what a hit-and-run is sort of generically, but because you're the police chief how do you describe hit and run offenses? That category.

Outlaw: The hit-and-run would be when there's a collision that takes place and one of the parties did not stay on scene until the police respond.

Fish: So there could be a myriad of reasons but is it possible that one of the reasons is that one of the parties involved in the hitting, if you will, the person responsible for the injury, is impaired?

Outlaw: It could be.

Fish: That's an enormous number. I think people will be surprised to hear almost 6,000 hit and run offenses. I would also like to ask for a ten-year data set on traffic citations. It's difficult for me to put in context the 12,303 traffic citations issued. But if the staffing has been significantly reduced my guess is we'll see a significant reduction in traffic citations. The report also says you conducted approximately 55 vision zero missions. What's an example of a zero vision?

Outlaw: We're talking about data driven deployment so working with our partners, with pbot and other agencies depending on where the data shows, if it's a specific intersection shows it's a problem area we work with our partner agencies to work on enforcement and education and engineering. On our end the enforcement piece, specifically would be traffic enforcement.

Fish: I'll close just with a very brief story. Several months ago at my request, pbot leadership took me on a tour of east Portland hot spots. I wanted to see firsthand what some of these high crash corridors look like and I wanted to understand what were the physical barriers, what were the infrastructure deficits, what were the kind of obvious deficiencies of key intersections and roads where we were seeing some of the highest concentrations of both fatalities and serious injury. It was a fascinating trip and I recommend to all my colleagues we talk about high crash corridors, but there's nothing like actually seeing them and frankly one thing that surprised me was the number of high crash intersections were intersections with lights, they had plenty of infrastructure, had sidewalks, striping. The problem wasn't investment in infrastructure, the problem was with behavior and how we got people making a left turn to be more aware of pedestrians, how we got to slow people down coming through the intersection. It wasn't necessarily because there had been a deficit of infrastructure. The point I want to make is that we were out

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there for several hours hitting all of the sort of high points or low points of such a tour, and not once did we see a police officer. So there were no officers that we saw cruising in their cars, we saw no one walking a beat. In fact the only time we saw a police officer was when we stopped for lunch and at a sub shop and an officer came in and officers are entitled to have lunch so we had a chance to visit with them. One of your employees. There was no visibility. Now, I realize this is in the realm of anecdote. It's not like we covered every inch of east Portland, but I was struck by the fact how limited the police presence was. I just want to put down a marker off this data because I know that this is 2018 data. I know that our fatalities are up over even at this point even what we had total last year. We're going backwards in some areas and we're even seeing fatalities in places where we have done road diets appeared other improvements and still seeing bad behavior on the street. I intend to work with my colleague commissioner eudaly during the budget to talk about what is the rightsizing of the police bureau in terms of traffic enforcement if we're going to meet our vision zero goals. That's a conversation that I want to start by getting the right data on it. But if we're not enforcing the law or we're not present so that the presence of a police officer discourages someone from doing something reckless, I think it's just more likely that we're going to continue to see a bad trend line. I'm pleased that you've committed to work closely with pbot on vision zero enforcement data but the data is discouraging now and i'm personally interested in knowing how much of this can be attributed to inadequate enforcement and what it would look like to have the rightsizing at the bureau, what it would cost. Thank you for getting me that data in advance. I look forward to a future conversation with you about cost and priorities.

Hardesty: I have two more questions. One has to do with seizures. Your report says that there was 2 million seized in cash and \$360,000 in noncash assets and 27 guns. What happens to that \$2 million seized?

Outlaw: Well, most of it goes into our asset forfeiture fund. I'm not the expert to speak on this but we're allowed to use that by law within certain parameters that we use a lot of that for internal needs, whether it's training or infrastructure.

Hardesty: That's considered money that the police bureau has available for whatever it is they think they need to use it for. The sunshine division is listed and it lists the data that's listed is 21,000 families were served. I get very confused. My understanding the sunshine division is not a Portland police bureau organization any more. That sometimes the police partner with sunshine division to deliver food. What's the percentage of what sunshine division does that is actually Portland police bureau? I get concerned when police take credit for work that other people in the community are doing. Because I know there's a partnership it would be better to know this is what the police has done and this is what the community has a whole has done. I have seen that a couple of times and it gives us a misperception of the role that police are playing in our community.

Outlaw: I don't have an answer to the question as far as the percentage goes. We have an officer assigned to the sunshine division.

Hardesty: That's correct. One officer that's assigned.

Outlaw: As you know it's a partnership so we refer a lot of the families to the sunshine division.

Hardesty: We gave away this much food. Somebody will read that report and assume that Portland police bureau gave that much food to families. That would not be an accurate statement. So. I do want to say to my colleague, I live in east Portland. We're just starting to get infrastructure like streets and lights and sidewalks and yellow lines. But if you go off the main street, you will find that there's still gravel roads and we do not have the infrastructure. The problem is partly not having the appropriate infrastructure. But I did want to ask --

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Fish: To be clear, I appreciate that comment, i'm talking about identified high crash corridor networks. We visited all the hot spots and I had expected to find an infrastructure deficit at a number of those intersections. What I learned is they were intersections like any other built out but because of the number of lanes, because of some bad habits, because of inadequate barriers in terms of people making turns people were dying in those intersections but it wasn't the result of inadequate investment in basic infrastructure.

Hardesty: We'll have to agree to disagree on that. But thank you. One last question has to do with as we talk about really the needs of law enforcement and where we need law enforcement to be, we still will need to talk about school resource officers and whether that's the most appropriate place for them to be or whether they should be actually on the street patrolling our neighborhood. We should also be talking about whether or not paying to have Portland police officers provide transit security for trimet in the three-county area is something we should be doing under these current conditions because I am also troubled that we have officers but we have them doing things that may or may not be the priorities for the city of Portland today. So again thank you for your hard work. I greatly appreciate the report, but I look forward to having more additional information as we continue on. Thank you.

Wheeler: I want to acknowledge a couple of things. As police commissioner i'm familiar with what's in the report. Remember we're understaffed in the police bureau. Part of the reason over a period of many, many years the traffic enforcement division has been reduced is we have prioritized other areas over that function. It's a legitimate question as to whether or not it should be reprioritized but I also want to give this chief credit for making very difficult decisions in order to improve recruitment for the Portland police bureau. So far at least one of the major changes that chief outlaw has made at least in the near term seems to be generating considerably positive results in terms of number of new recruits that we are seeing after a period where those new recruits seemed to have plateaued. We see a regeneration of interest. I also want to thank my colleagues when a year and a half ago the chief and I asked for additional policing resources you'll recall it was a very controversial question. The council supported that but I want to remind people there are training and certification standards that take almost two years between the time that we make a decision to fund and the time that people actually come on board. We have been more flexible in terms of how we deploy resources for example the public safety specialist program is another example of how we have sought to change things. With regard to traffic enforcement I want to remind everybody there's another option that isn't just about deploying more police officers to traffic enforcement although personally I support that. I want to know what the trade off is in terms of what we are then reducing support for. We as a city prior to my getting here made a commitment to cameras. And that commitment really wasn't lived up to because it turned out that in many regards state policies, practices and regulations thwart us. In other words, a police officer has to be a certified police officer, has to be the one reviewing that video and making sure that at the end of the day, what's on the camera is a legitimate citation. It's my understanding that other states have different ways of organizing that, different ways of arranging it. I believe there were conversations with the legislature this year that ultimately were not fruitful. That's a conversation I think we can continue to have with the legislature. Chief, one area where I expect to see improved results in large measure because of your leadership was on auto theft. We'll all recall that a year and a half ago auto theft was the issue du jour. It was on the front page of every up on. People were outraged to learn you could tell a police officer my friends joe lent me the keys to the car and I have no idea where he is or anything about this car and effectively avoid prosecution. We went to the legislature, we changed that law and it would be my expectation that the 7,000 or so incidents that are reported in the 2018 report we'll see that go down as enforcement goes up. That would be

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just a couple of my expectations. I also want to thank you, chief. The goal here isn't to write a report that only data analysts can love and appreciate. We want it to be accessible to the community. While this will be an evolving document with time this is a really, really big step in the right direction and I appreciate the hard work you and your team put into it.

Outlaw: Thank you.

Wheeler: Any further questions on the report before we move into the community engagement plan? Very good. You're up next.

Outlaw: I don't think so.

Wheeler: However you want to do it.

Outlaw: Turning to the community engagement plan it's monumental for us at the Portland police bureau. As this was our very first plan. It's a living document and it will continue to evolve. It was created in collaboration again with the pcccp and from feedback from the public forums. During development members of the pcccp made three recommendations and ppb adopted all of those. The first was to change the mission statement of the office of community engagement. Then they also asked that ppb demystify the policy process. I think that's rather fair. Then we also agreed to work with the mayor and city council and relevant bureaus to create a truth and reconciliation. This identifies new outreach and engagement efforts the bureau will be undertaking in the coming year in addition to the existing activities bureau members already undertake. The first is increasing public involvement with ongoing opportunities for meaning. Community engagement and inclusion. Next is expanding and improving existing communication strategies appeared techniques. Then ensuring accessibility to the bureau for all communities including those with limited english proficiency or physical challenge. Then enhancing the knowledge base of both ppb and the public to better serve the diverse communities in our city. Ppb will report back to the pcccp on its work over the first year of the plan and will collaborate to make changes going forward to foster deeper and more meaningful engagement with our community. This is a key component of the bureau's commitment to 21st century policing and it's a great start. This will continue to evolve and develop even over the last couple of weeks we have seen some areas where we could be more engaging, specifically as it relates to our young people in the community as well. Thank you again to everyone who contributed as well as bureau members. Specifically our community engagement unit and our equity and inclusion office committed to working on this plan from the start and will continue to move it forward.

Lakayana Drury: Great. Thank you, mayor, for having this, city council, chief outlaw for inviting us to be a part of this. I'm really proud of the pcccp committee for taking on these issues in the first year and give input on both these plans. That was really important. Went through a number of processes to engage the community and provide a public platform for them to be a part of this as well. It's positive to see that ppb took a lot of these recommendations and incorporated them into their plan. That's really important. As chief mentioned more time will allow us to even further provide feedback. We just had our meeting last tuesday and heard a lot of --

Wheeler: I'm sorry to interrupt. Could you do me a favor? Introduce yourself for the record and for the benefit of council and some of the folks here give us a few sentences about yourself, you're a volunteer, you stepped forward. I personally appreciate your leadership.

Drury: Lakayana drury, co-chair of pcccp.

Hardesty: What does that mean?

Drury: Portland Community Engagement Plan. really passionate about engaging the community, making sure we're holding the police bureau accountable, also finding the fine line of being a bridge for the police and the community to engage. That's what we have worked on in the first year is a lot of tasks we shall had to take on. I was proud of us that

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we were able to get to this in addition to the other things we're doing some of which I can address in a little bit.

Wheeler: Thank you.

Drury: Thank you for that. As far as the community engagement plan we held a meeting last week and got additional feedback from the community but it was great to see that platform a couple of things they had mentioned just making sure that all ppb facilitated boards are public. It was brought to our attention the behavioral health unit advisory committee does not hold public meetings as the other ppb associated boards do. That's something we can continue to work on to make sure that people have access to them. The accountability was in the annual report. But wasn't mentioned in the community engagement plan from what we saw, so just making sure that's a number one priority for us as well. I'm glad commissioner hardesty brought up gvrt. This is the exact information the community has been wondering, what is that transition from the gang enforcement team to gvrt. Tomorrow we're holding a public meeting on gun violence in Portland. It's at 5:00 p.m. At highland church. We'll be hearing about that specific issue, what that transition looks like, allow the community to have their questions answered and make recommendations for how gvrt can better serve the community. We want to do similar things in regards to the upcoming ppa, Portland police association, collective bargaining agreement, and make sure that there's a space in there for the community. I know you had a work session on it yesterday and it sounded very positive. We look forward to working with ppa to foster that community engagement.

Wheeler: Thanks.

Drury: Anything you want to add?

Mozyrsky: Hello. I'm vadim mozyrsky. I'm familiar with several people here. I personally bring to this table advocacy for disability rights and inclusion of people with disabilities and policy making especially with the police department and history involved there. From a personal standpoint I want to thank the mayor as well as the commissioners for bringing together diverse constituency of the pcccp. I think we have varied background and philosophies on how to communicate with the police department going forward. What I have been glad in my time with pcccp to learn is how open everybody is to input from the public, the police bureau, as well as input from city employees and the justice department. I think pcccp has been doing a great job bringing all those together and formulating recommendations to the police bureau on ways to integrate those recommendations. So with respect to that I want to echo what's been said today. There is a need to have more data. One of the recommendations made by pcccp in the past has been to have a trend as to how the data has changed over time. That's been reflected with commissioner Fish and commissioner hardesty asking for the kind of data. As commissioner hardesty is fond of saying we need a data driven approach to decision making and I think that's absolutely correct. So that's what we're looking for and for accountability. The police bureau has done an admirable job providing representatives at our meetings who can answer questions. The police chief has been there on several occasions as well as the assistant police chiefs and we do appreciate that sometimes. Questions are asked by the public which we don't have the answers to. We do have people at these meetings that have those answers and I think that is a very important and I hope that presence continues. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. We appreciate your service. Commissioner hardesty.

Hardesty: Thank you, mayor. Chief, I asked when you were in my office of all the organizations listed that the police spend time with, my question was what are the hardest meetings that Portland police officers go to in an effort to build community?

Outlaw: That's a new question.

Hardesty: That's the same one I just expanded it a little.

Outlaw: I be able to -- i'm going to ask you to come up. She would know more.

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Hardesty: The reason I ask is as you know we talked. The african-american advisory committee has been dysfunctional for almost two decades. That it is rarely well attended, people don't know what happens. I'm sure other committees operate the exact same way. I get concern when I see them listed this is part of what we do. I understand the youth stuff. Who wouldn't want to hang out with cute little kids and play sports stuff, but the hard work isn't the work hanging out with kids playing basketball. The hard work is dealing with the racial history of policing in the city of Portland. So when I look at where police are being paid overtime to invest time in the community, i'm very concerned that that doesn't match up to what we say our goal is, which is to build deeper relationships. Playing ball with kids is fine. That's not where the problems are. The problems are how do we engage people who are adults and so I would love to have a priority list knowing that you can't do all these volunteer fun activities because you have limited staff. What are the priorities for this year? How are you going to make sure that the right officers are at those events.

Outlaw: That's a little bit of a different question.

Hardesty: That is.

Outlaw: You did ask me that. I won't have to call anyone.

Hardesty: I asked what is the hardest meetings you go do.

Outlaw: Acknowledging some of these need revamping, I also want to point out there's cross representation in some of the other groups as well. Just because one particular advisory committee is poorly attended does not mean that issues pertaining to that one particular demographic don't get raised at other meetings but I will acknowledge that, yes, we do need to go back. I would like to go through all of them. Also we have a lot of advisory commit is as do other bureaus that would like to see how we can leverage our partnerships with the office of community and civic life, who also maintain advisory committees, to see if we can address all angles.

Hardesty: I wanted to remind the listeners that this community engagement plan comes out of the 2012 settlement agreement which what supposed to be done 160 days after the agreement was affirmed. We are now in october of 2019. And it was supposed to be a plan that was led by the community with input from the police, with input from community organizations that actually engage with the police and so this plan was put together. Chief I stopped it before you came because they were trying to do it before they hired you, which I thought was stupid and the mayor agreed, so we stopped it. I want the community to understand that this is not a Portland police bureau vision. This is something that was mandated by the doj, and it took us a very, very long time to even get to a draft. My concern is once again this is led by the police and not led by the community. I went to one of the earlier community meetings that were supposed to be gathering community input into a community engagement plan, and I wasn't the only -- everybody at that meeting was really ticked off because the way the information was presented made it sound like the facilitators had an outcome that they had already pre-determined. All of the people in east Portland who came to that particular meeting to actually have input into the community engagement plan left very frustrated. We were all promised that people would get back to us and we would actually have an opportunity to reengage and that did not happen. So I just want that to be on the public record that while I appreciate the beginning of a community engagement plan, it is not the plan that was envisioned by the department of justice or the community back in december of 2012. Thank you.

Wheeler: Anything else?

Drury: One thing I forgot to mention would be great to just highlight in the annual report -- I think it was the annual report. The truth and reconciliation commission pcep had proposed I think this is a great way to address the historical legacy of racism in Portland especially around policing and all institutions in Portland. It's something we look forward to helping work on in the future.

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Hardesty: I hope that's going to be led by a community effort, not by the police.

Drury: Absolutely. I hope too.

Wheeler: Does that finish your presentation? I want to say this first of all, chief. Thank you. Lakayana and vadim I want to thank you in large measure you are the community representatives helping drive that process. I thank you for it. I do have sort of one surprise question for both of you. The last time we were in front of judge simon he gave you accolades for the good work that you're doing on pcep. He indicated that he thought you were demonstrating independence from myself as mayor, from chief outlaw and the police bureau. But he also indicated that he was somewhat concerned and other members of the communicated they were concerned that there wasn't more community involvement. People weren't showing up in the kinds of numbers that one would expect. I know you have done things to try to encourage that. Where are you with that and how can people get involved if they want to come and participate and hear what you guys are doing?

Drury: We hold our meetings the last tuesday of every month. Community engagement is a challenge. Ongoing. We're having meeting like tomorrow night where we engage in topics the communities are interested in. It's going to take time. I think there's apprehension about where pcep was going. The best way is to produce results that the community is looking for. I think there could be some support in the form of possibly a note that it was part of some plan to maybe have a community organizer just in the work that we're doing every month we're spending at least 20 hours of volunteer time, close to 20 hours, depending on the month and the member. But that's at that level just to bring everything together. Now to go out and do community engagement in addition is challenging. I think a staff support would be helpful but in addition what we're already doing is working on the issues that the community cares about. I think that will address some of it.

Wheeler: I'll make this commitment again. I have already made it to you a couple of times. I know nicole grant from my team who has been heavily engaged we want you to be successful for a lot of reasons. You establish your own agenda, so it really is a community driven agenda but we would like to see more active participation from the public at large and I know you're busting your chops on your own dime as citizen volunteers. If you have proposals you would like to give to me you think might further community engagement or community involvement i'll absolutely carry that to this council and I think you would find a receptive audience.

Drury: In my time I have seen more people involved in the last meeting, probably 50 community members, it comes and goes depending on the agenda. For anyone listening, the website describes all of our meetings. If you google pcep it will come up. It's not just the people on the committee that are making these decisions and helping out. We gladly offer and accept or accept the help of community members to sit on our subcommittees to hear their voice and their participation and to bring their background and knowledge to the table as well.

Wheeler: Before I give it to commissioner hardesty could you give us an idea what some of those subcommittees might be?

Drury: We have the policy agreement subcommittee, youth subcommittee, race ethnicity committee and for persons with mental illness. There's a lot of opportunity to get involved and for communities members to sit on them.

Hardesty: I actually did not have an additional question. Appreciate it.

Wheeler: Thank you. Great. So we will take testimony on the resolution. How many people are signed up?

Moore-Love: Possibly six.

Wheeler: Name for the record, please.

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Moore-Love: Are Jan and Maggie here? Then we'll go with Dan Handelman, Debbi Iona and Robert West.

Wheeler: Good afternoon. Thank you for your patience.

Dan Handelman, Cop Watch: Good afternoon. I'm hoping since we have so few people testifying maybe I can get four minutes to testify this afternoon.

Wheeler: Three minutes, please.

Handelman: Thank you. I'm Dan Handelman with Portland Cop Watch. We appreciate the opportunity to testify about these important items. The 2018 annual report reads a little less like a public relations document than in past years. To the bureau's credit note the impact of six officer-involved shootings on the community but [audio not understandable] main focus of the DOJ agreement. There are multiple mentions of police protests but no use of force. The bureau does reference the 2018 report on deadly force incidents but there are no specifics. As a result of that report. There are also no statistics on discipline even when those members appear in the IPR report the bureau should put in that data. PCEP recommended this change as well. This is the first presentation of a PPB annual report since the agreement in 2014 even though it's been required all five years. The precinct presences were poorly promoted, poorly attended and from what I heard poorly run. Another requirement we hope the city doesn't feel the meager efforts listed in the resolution today are sufficient community outreach to finalize the plan. It lists specific days the bureau engaged with PCEP at a few subcommittee meetings which don't even have more than one PCEP member sometimes. Two full membership meetings including one six days after the resolution was drafted. We appreciate the resolution recognizes city council has to approve the plan which is important since all of you are responsible for the police bureau functions. It's also good that the idea of modifying and update on an annual basis. It will be argued PCEP meetings were the bureau's public input efforts. However, generally speaking there were equal numbers of community members and PCEP members, about a dozen of each. It's indicative of the bureau's poor understanding of community engagement that today's hearing was announced with eight days' notice, not enough time to get more people here. Key recommendation mentioned is a plan for a truth and reconciliation program but what it actually says in the plan is they will actively engage with mayor and city council, bureaus and other civic leaders to develop a work group to explore creation of a truth and reconciliation program. That's three layers deep into the goal. It doesn't acknowledge that it can't come without the end of behavior that leads to the process. In South Africa apartheid fell but no part of the community engagement plan promises to end use of deadly force, violent crowd control tactics or other issues causing a rift between community members and the police. The last thing I would add is that the plan calls for creation of an Hispanic advisory council. The old one disbanded after the officers who killed -- in a mental hospital in 2001 were given medals and I think until that is reconciled you should not -- get a new board together.

Wheeler: Thank you, Dan. Good afternoon.

Debbie Aiona, League of Women Voters: I'm Debbi Iona representing the League of Women Voters of Portland. The league shares the aspiration stated that meaningful public engagement to effect policies, practices and PPB culture, improving outcomes and eliminating unconstitutional actions. We believe, however, that the bureau could be doing more to connect to the public through its communication practices. The league has already shared with the DOJ, PPB staff and the PCEP staff about methods used to inform the public. We believe there's room for improvements in the PPB's communications about important policy considerations, events and opportunities for participation. When the annual report was scheduled for precinct presentations a good place to start would have been reaching out through the email lists for the many PPB facilitated and participatory advisory committees listed in appendix A. That may have drawn a larger audience. The annual

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report is meant as an overview of the bureau's accomplishments and challenges so it should be of interest to community members already associated with these advisory groups. The ppb also should consider adopting some of the techniques used by other city bureaus. Many provide sign-up sheets at community meetings where they gather contact information for future notification. In addition there are links on project web sites where the public can sign up to receive information. When we shared our disappointment about the lack of notification for the precinct meetings bureau staff responded that the information was on the website and recommended signing up for the media alert system. The alert system requires creation of a password, a barrier for some. Furthermore we understand the alerts include media notices about criminal activity and not necessarily devoted to the policy issues that interest members of the public who might want to provide feedback. We recommend that the bureau build email distribution lists and use them in a tailored fashion to get the word out when there are opportunities to engage in policy discussions. It should be more proactive and intentional in its communication techniques rather than relying on members of the public to come to them to find opportunities to learn and participate. At the last pccp meeting I noticed that the two staff people from the bureau are sworn police officers who are doing this work, and I wonder if we would benefit from having somebody who is trained in, you know, public outreach and communications in their office. Thank you.

Wheeler: Great. And debbie, if I could just respond, because I think you've given us a very clear roadmap here and some great suggestions. First of all, I want to thank you as being one of the people who does show up on a regular basis, and you do participate, and I want to thank you for that engagement. I never want to speak for the chief. Her job is hard enough without me speaking for her. But I do know they made substantial changes recently to better engage with the community and provide additional information, and I think you have offered some very, very good suggestions here with regard to being proactive, being intentional, and building on the relationships we already have in advisory groups. And so I will take the notes you've writ. And if you -- written and if you want to give me your written testimony, I think they're good suggestions. Very helpful. Thank you. Appreciate it, debbie. Good afternoon.

Robert West, Film the Police: Yes. My name is robert west. I'm from film the police. And I hope jo ann hardesty plays close attention to what I have to say. This thing about the gun violence protection team that I keep hearing about is actually gang squad. I seen them going out every night and pulling over people of color, searching their cars. There's a -- there was a shooting in southeast Portland on, like, 50th, where it was a white shooting a white. There was no gun violence reduction team. Only detectives that showed up was people from the robbery division. And I still find the gun violence reduction team/gang squads still patrolling the same areas that they do when they're looking for gang members. I asked one of the officers, what's the difference between your job now and then? And he goes, just a name. They switched it just because of the name. They're doing the same thing out there they've been doing. And it's pretty sad when they sit there and they switch the name so that they can get people to sit there and say, hey, we got this nice new name. Now will you support us? And it makes me mad when I sit there and I see a car pulled over and meanwhile, searching it because it's blacks, and then, you know, I see cops pull over a white vehicle and it's like well, you're speeding. Your driver's license, go back, give them their driver's license and send them on their way. I've seep several times where -- seen several times where they search for weapons, you know? That's typically amongst the blacks and the hispanics. You don't see that with brew. I very seldom see the brew or e.k. That were stopped where their vehicles were searched. And gang task force doesn't even usually show up on those. But, like I said, southeast Portland, a white guy shot a white guy in a robbery, and there's no gun violence reduction team that showed up. And that literally

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shocked me, because you know, one of the detectives told me that they show up on everything, and they're not. They're showing up in areas of color. So that's what I wanted to bring up.

Wheeler: Thank you.

Moore-Love: Last person who signed up is Charles Johnson.

Wheeler: And is Charles the last, Karla?

Moore-Love: Yes, he is.

Wheeler: Ok. Very good. Good afternoon.

Charles Bridgecrane Johnson: Amazing. Good afternoon. Thanks, y'all, and especially thanks to clerk Karla or whoever who made this pdf look great even on the tiny screen on my phone so it was good to hear that we've grown, that we respect the public enough to do a 20-some-page pdf instead of as previously cited in the earlier testimony an eight-page thing that seemed a little bit hackneyed to some people. This is important work and one of the ways we know it's important work is because one of the people that was killed by Portland police, Kiwanis, has a family member here. I'd like to thank her for her diligence in working with the community and for lack of a better phrase working with the police department towards improvement and better accountability. And especially the prevention of violence and death from the hands of the people trained to protect and serve us. One thing that would be interesting -- it's not necessarily the role of the police, maybe some of the organizations whether it's League of Women Voters or Cop Watch -- that maintain records about those people who have been killed by police is to have the timeline.

Because I don't even recall if Miss -- if Chief Outlaw came in before or after any particular shooting, say the Kiwanis shooting or others. So as we sit here in a city that may be going on its third or fourth one-time white bro mayor, we've had a single term mayor with Mayor Adams. We had a single term mayor with Charlie Hales. Depending on what people believe about the ability of this town to have the police preferably live in this town and also live up to the community values may determine whether we finally get a two-term mayor after however long it's been since we had one before. I especially appreciate Chief Outlaw's candor and directness in acknowledging that six of our neighbors died from shots fired by police. I'll have to talk with Mr. Handleman more about the other type of death in custody. I don't have the Cop Watch experience that Mr. Wes has to talk fully about his situation, but when I think about a Metro Guns Task Force, the first thing that comes to mind is that in this metro area we had guns on the roof of a parking garage that were going to be aimed at me and I don't know if any police officer identified and recorded the serial number of those guns, tracked their trafficking, knows if they were involved in other crimes. There was certainly probable cause to do so to at least record the identity of those weapons if not seize them. I hope that when we look at equity and racial considerations, we'll know how many guns were seized and tracked from people of color versus how many were seized and tracked from people that were not people of color. Thank you very much. I'm sorry. My time's expired. P.i.o., milk shake, really? There's definitely room for improvement there. Thank you very much.

Wheeler: Thank you, chief. Did you have any other closing thoughts? Very good. I'll entertain a motion on the report.

Hardesty: So moved.

Fritz: Second.

Wheeler: We have a motion from Commissioner Hardesty, seconded by Commissioner Fritz. This is accepting the 2018 annual report of the Portland Police Bureau. Please call the roll.

Fritz: It's really great to get the reports. I like its new formats. It's very clear and I particularly appreciate the reference in the reports, 2019 report coming shortly. I know that your intent is to get them back on an annual basis. Thank you for the comments. Aye.

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Hardesty: I want to thank you the chief and her staff for giving us a report to give us the opportunity to really get an insight into the work and the day-to-day operations of Portland police bureau. I couldn't help but look at the annual report and have that open while I was reading the auditor's report about police overtime and so as I look at both the gang violence because the auditor's report is actually tracking gang violence that is being -- that Portland police bureau's responding to and so I look at the over 50,000 in overtime that was spent around cases involving "gang violence" or -- and I also have to acknowledge the fact that if 58% of the arrests are of people who are houseless, we really need to change our priorities as far as the police force and actually focus on solving crime and actually not make people criminals who are suffering because they can't afford to live in our city. And so I vote aye, and I look forward to working with the chief to make this report better and to have it really reflect what's happening on the ground in our community.

Wheeler: Well, I want to thank everybody in the police bureau who was responsible for collecting this data for presenting it in a way that I think is fairly easy for people to digest. Again, this is a baseline. It will continue to improve with time. And if there's one disappointing thing, chief, it's that you have to start somewhere. And so we don't have a lot of longitudinal data particularly for areas where we're starting to collect data in a different way or, in some cases, maybe collecting data for the first time. And this certainly came out in the response from the police bureau to the overtime audit that we have actually engaged and started to do many of the data collection procedures that were actually identified as potential strategies in the audit. And so I want to applaud you and your command staff for being data-driven and, with time, what we will have is longitudinal data and we'll be able to determine whether or not the investments we're making, the strategies we're pursuing are the best resources, put dollars and cents in the resources we have, and we'll see what results we're getting with those dollars. So I appreciate your efforts there. I vote aye. The report is adopted. Next item is the resolution 944 for the community-engagement plan. Please call the roll.

Item 944.

Fritz: about the independence of the community oversight body. Some people don't know that part of the reason for that is that the staffing of that body is not only with assistance from his office but also through the office of equity and human rights. Work in that office is mostly internally focused and has -- we've greatly appreciated working with the equity manager in the Portland police bureau and the work that she's done with the community engagement office. I think there's great opportunity for more partnership between the police bureau and the office of community and civic life. Once they have reorganized their community safety program, we have lost a lot of the experienced people working in that capacity and so that is an obvious opportunity for more collaboration. Community-engagement plan is a frame. It's not a this and only this, it's a starting point, and essentially I think we all agree that we want more people participating in every realm of city government, including police oversight. So thank you very much for the report and the plan. Aye.

Hardesty: I thank chief outlaw and her team for put together this community engagement program, even though it was supposed to be done in 2012. It is important to acknowledge that some of these community-engagement activities are merely having ice cream or hanging out at a sports event with young people. Some are meaningful conversations that went through either race talks or some other formal process where we are actually really building really deep honest relationships. It is my hope that the bureau will prioritize where they will spend their time next year, because I don't believe you will be able to do everything that's in your community-engagement plan. So the question is, what will benefit the community most and how do you prioritize that over the year? I will vote to support this plan, but I will be monitoring it throughout the year to ensure that we're just not putting

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down numbers because sunshine division gives out "x" number of tons of food, that we're actually putting down work that we're actually involved in and responsible for. I vote aye.

Wheeler: There is no bureau that receives more scrutiny than the Portland police bureau, and in order to rebuild the trust and expand the trust that already exists between the police bureau and the community, it requires the community to be actively involved. And I want to particularly applaud the individuals who have volunteered on the Portland community -- committee on community engaged policing, those who are here and many others who participated in that process and volunteered their time and their energy and commitment to what is mostly a thankless but extremely important process. And so I want to acknowledge that and thank you. I think this plan is a good start, but as with the annual report we saw, it's a beginning step. It's the beginning -- you know, it's the base foundation of what I hope will be an evolving process and it will become richer. It will become deeper. And it will become more meaningful as the community engages further and as that trust continues to build, because that's really the important thing here is trust. I vote aye. The resolution is adopted. And I thank everyone for their hard work on that. Next -- commissioner Fritz.

Wheeler: Why don't we take five minutes, and let's break in the middle of the next item as well just so we all don't blow up. [laughter] [break taken]

Wheeler: Karla, can you please read item number 945.

Item 945.

Wheeler: All right. So i'm going to break the good news and the bad news. The good news is you're all here and you look great the bad news is we have 47 people who would like to testify, which is fantastic. We like to have that kind of community engagement, but realistically, we're not going to get through all of the testimony today. And I just want you to be aware of that possibility. My colleagues and I have said we will stay till 6:00 p.m. Tonight. Then we have other commitments. But it's possible we won't be able to get everybody in today, and if that is the case, what we'll do is we'll set aside another time when those who have signed up who didn't get to testify get to go to the front of the line and testify first. So everybody will have that opportunity. If people decide they can't come back and they'd still like to submit testimony, we'll, of course, take written testimony if you don't get to speak today but we decided it's better to let everybody speak for three minutes, have their full say on this than cut everybody short and try to cram it in, because even if we cut it short, I don't think we're going to be able to finish it today. With that, item number 945. This afternoon we're holding a public hearing on the better housing by design recommended draft. Better housing by design is a key element of the housing opportunity initiative which is a suite of proposed actions to allow more types of housing that more people can afford to live in here in Portland. It applies to land zone for multidwelling, that's everything from two-story to ten-story high rises outside of the area. This zoning is locations close to services and it's close to transit, and it plays an important role in meeting our climate action plan goals. Better housing by design is intended to create climate smart communities by enabling more people who can live within walking distance of commercial services and transit. Better housing by design is also intended to benefit working Portlanders, families and people of color. The bureau of planning and sustainability staff is going to start us off today by providing a short presentation on better housing by design. We'll then hear from the chair of the planning and sustainability commission, Katherine Schultz. I want to recognize, first of all, the great work that the bureau of planning and sustainability has been doing and the staff, especially our better housing by design manager Bill Cunningham and our planning and sustainability commission. We thank them. I commend the bureau's work in gathering feedback from our community in order to develop an update -- and update this important proposal. The proposals help accelerate the construction of more affordable housing by offering incentives and bonuses so that different housing options are available for more Portlanders at all income levels. Director

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durbin, i'll ask you to come up now. We'll turn it over to you and your staff before we open it up to public testimony. And just by way of housekeeping, since there are only three of us, none of us can leave the room. And so what we're going to do in order to maintain the quorum is in about an hour or so, we'll take a brief break and then we'll come back and everybody will have a chance to stand up and stretch a bit.

Hardesty: Unless nature requires an earlier time. [laughter]

Wheeler: In which case, just raise your hand. Director durbin, welcome.

Andrea Durbin, Director Bureau of Planning and Sustainability: Thank you. Thank you very much, mayor. Members of the sit council. My name is andrea durbin. We appreciate being here today and having an opportunity to hear public testimony. Over the last few years, we have rewritten the zoning codes for the full spectrum of Portland's residential development. He started with our fast- growing mixed-use centers and corridors and then addressed central city housing. Now through the housing opportunity's initiative we are rewriting the rest, the multifamily housing and later this year single-family dwelling zones. The goal of these zoning code changes is, one to encourage the production of more housing, two to increase the range of housing choices, sizes, prices and locations, three to encourage more housing in places that already have the services and amenities that benefit households including long transit corridors. Fourth, to increase through bonuses the supply of affordable housing produced with new development and, lastly, to the best of our ability to manage the risk of displacement from new development and growth by developing proactive strategies to support people staying in their neighborhoods. Better housing by design does this for multifamily housing. And this is where we will see most of our growth now through 2035. So with that, I am going to introduce bill cunningham, who's the b.p.s. Lead for this, and he'll give a quick recap of this proposal.

Bill Cunningham, Project Manager Bureau of Planning and Sustainability: Thank you, andrea, we will give a brief presentation on the proposal so we can have time for the testimony. I wanted to first start out by providing some context for the code amendments we're -- that are before you. One issue we need to be aware of is that Portland is a growing city. We anticipate around 100,000 more households between now and 2035, and Portland's households have changed over the years. Back in 1920, when our inner neighborhoods were in the midst of being built, average household size was about 4 1/2 people. Now it's about 2 1/2 people. So smaller households, in fact, about 68% of our households are just one and two people. We also have an increasing income gap. We have increases in high-paying jobs, increases in low-paying jobs. So that creates a critical issue related to housing affordability. We have an aging population and that raises new issues in terms of the accessibility of our neighborhoods and our housing so that people can stay in their communities as they age. I'm not going to get into a whole lot of detail, but income issues, I provided a handout that has some more information but it's to give people some sense as to what we mean when we talk about affordable housing or what's affordable to people at various incomes. This -- on the screen, we have a number of income ranges from very low income up to 30% of the area median income. That includes a lot of retirees and fixed retirement incomes. An area of affordability that we're particularly focusing on is the up to 60% of area median income. And for a single person, someone earning around \$37,000 a year, it's about 17 or \$18 an hour, and the people who earning that include preschool teachers, nursing assistants, groundskeepers. So --

Wheeler: One moment. Commissioner hardesty.

Hardesty: I just can't help but say thank you, thank you, thank you, for this. I ask for this all the time, because, you're right, we throw around this term of affordable housing as if affordable housing is the same for everybody. Right? So thank you, thank you, thank you. This is a clear picture that helps me decide what's affordable for me.

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Durbin: And if I could just add that thanks goes to the housing bureau who provided this graphic for us.

Hardesty: Thank them for me too. I always want this. I'm going to put this on my wall. Maybe I'll -- [laughter] because it's a good model. Thank you.

Cunningham: The thing we wanted to highlight for that 60% of median income, when people talk about low income, what does it mean? And it's people pretty critical to our city. Again, the preschool teachers, nurses' assistants, many working-class people. 80% a.m.i., area of median income, it varies depending on household size, but you're in that income level if you have two minimum-wage income-earners paying together into housing. So that's something to be aware of. One issue too is that what's considered affordable for that nursing assistant or preschool teacher is about \$945 a month, but the average one-bedroom rent in Portland now is over \$1,300 a month. So for these working-class people, increasingly, we don't have housing that's affordable to them. And that's something to bear in mind when we are talking about our proposals. Another dimension of affordability is looking at the cost of houses. The images -- image on the left is showing in blue dots what house sales were affordable to the average Portlander back in 2000, and back then, the -- all those blue dots represent houses that were affordable to median-income household. Today, looking over to the right, the brown/orange dot show what's not affordable. So you can see much of the houses that have been sold are not affordable to your average Portlander. You have --

Wheeler: Commissioner Hardesty.

Hardesty: Thank you. We are -- trade terms like on this handout is a.m.i. On this one it is m.f.i. And it's really hard for the public to understand what the heck we're talking about when we switch back and forwards. And so, I know median family income, and is that specifically in the city of Portland or what is m.f.i.?

Cunningham: The area median income is based on regional amounts, so it's not specific just to Portland. It's for the Portland region. And the federal government, h.u.d., sets some of those numbers.

Hardesty: Let me recommend that you use one or the other rather than interchanging, going back and forwards.

Cunningham: I apologize about that. We -- we are more frequently calling it area median income and this is an old diagram. The basic message is houses are out of reach for the majority of Portlanders now. And knowing that we have a broad range of household types, we know we need a broader range of housing option for people. We also know housing production hasn't kept up with the growth and the numbers of households in Portland. So more people vying for not enough housing does drive prices up.

Fritz: I just wanted make a comment. I couldn't google it quite so fast because I was surprised to see the example for \$74,000 was an elementary school teacher, because my daughter-in-law is one and she doesn't -- so the range for public school teacher is \$49,000 to \$72,000. So depending on your age -- and I think this is possibly the point you were making as well, that we've got an aging population, but then on the other hand, we've got young people who are just starting in their careers, who maybe are just starting families as well. So we need a whole range of different kinds of options.

Cunningham: Yes, this is the danger of having a simple diagram because disclosure, my wife is a school teacher and I know that if you're starting out as an elementary school teacher, you're probably not earning that much. But moving on -- so that's some of the context, lack of affordability, smaller households. One issue to be aware of is this project is focusing on the multidwelling zones in Portland. It's only 8% of the city's land area. In this diagram, it's showing in blue where the multidwelling family zones are. Red is showing where the commercial zones are. It's a tiny part of the city but it's coursing along our corridor. So 80% -- 86% of our multidwelling zoning is within a quarter mile of transits

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streets and much of it is also close to our commercial services. So it's pretty key to our climate action plan goals for more people to be living within walking distance where services are, where transit is. So you have more options for getting around with not necessarily being dependent on driving. Want to highlight the general approach of the project. There are two major approaches that are part of this proposal. One is really about expanding housing options for all sorts of households. It's about expanding the diversity of our housing types in the multidwelling zones and the key part is addressing affordability knowing this is a critical issue at this time. We're not only thinking about numbers in terms of number of units, it's about improving the design, making sure that when we have housing, it supports the livability of people living there, and it also supports our community objectives for integrating development with neighborhoods, providing walkable neighborhoods, where it's easy to walk around. So that is something to bear in mind. A general approach is we're providing more flexibility for more units in our typical multidwelling sites but there's a big focus on the way that's designed. One example of what we're doing related to housing diversity is these sets of images are showing some pre-1950s multifamily in Portland housing. And Portland had a pretty diverse array of housing back before modern zoning came in. And these are -- they're predominantly fairly low-rise. One issue, though, is in our most common zone, the current r2 zone, only the duplex could be built. It's a zone intended for low-rise development, but the eightplex and courtyard apartments can only be built in a small minority of zoning. We're proposing to bring back some of those possibilities to regulate by the scale -- so for having a low-rise zone intended to be about fairly neighborhood scale, all these would typically be allowed.

Fritz: I don't understand that, bill. Can you just explain that? Because you can do -- if you've got big enough sites in the r2 zone, you can have as many units that you've got area for.

Cunningham: Yes, that's true. But the densities we have here which are fairly small lots could not be built in our multidwelling zones.

Fritz: So that's what you're proposing to change, the density rather than the --

Cunningham: Right. There's more flexibility for the housing types and this does relate to affordability. The next slide is highlighting what's typically built in our chosen neighborhoods, the r2 zone, the most common zone. On a 5,000-square-foot lot, for example, your maximum dense sit a pair of units. And typically you're getting a pair of attached houses, row houses, an important urban housing type but they become very inexpensive -- or very expensive in Portland. You're talking 500, 600,000, sometimes 700,000, depending on how large they are. And so that's really serving a pretty small span of our community in terms of who benefits from that zoning. You're going to have to have a lot of money. It's probably at least 150% of a.m.i. Now, the amendments would allow more units and the example on the right is showing six 1,000-square-foot units. And these are \$380,000 compared to the 600,000 or so. And this becomes affordable to an average income -- below-average income, two-person working household. That square footage actually happens to be about the same size as the cape cods that were built after world war ii that actually did come in eight families. So that's the critical piece here. The idea is we're opening things up for other mixes of low-rise housing --

Hardesty: Just a sec.

Fritz: Price per square foot is more on the townhouses. I agree because I -- my first home here was about that size square foot and we grew out of it as our family expanded. So I think that's really -- I want to make sure that we're going to have family housing in Portland as well as affordable housing. I don't think the two should be --

Cunningham: Yes. A key thing about the proposals to bear in mind is you would still be able to do these smaller numbers of attached housing development, but we would be opening up allowances so you could do other types as well. We did some economic

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analysis. Basically both smaller and larger types would be economically feasible. So with the changes we would probably see a mix of both these types. But the main move is opening up opportunities so you could have greater numbers of smaller units along with the large townhouse development that typically gets built today.

Fritz: If i'm a developer, i'm going to go for six at 380 because that gets me near 20,000 -- 2 million? Whereas the two larger ones gets me half that.

Cunningham: There's a lot of money to be made for expensive attached housing. So it's -- in terms of a-square-foot cost of construction and profit, they're not that different. It starts getting different when you do have more studio or very small units, but what we've seen up to now in the zones that allow this broad range we get a mix of all the types. Just one issue is -- those townhouses, they're in the rh zone. Those six units on the 500 -- could only be built in the rh zone. It could not be built in our low-rise multifamily zones so this would change things and open up basically the spectrum of people who could benefit from new housing in those zones.

Wheeler: Commissioner hardesty.

Hardesty: Thank you, mayor. So I have seen houses in the northeast that are these teeny-tiny townhouses that start between 600 and \$800,000. And that's before we make any changes to zone. What's to prevent -- I think as commissioner Fritz alluded to, that all of these six units would end up being \$800,000 or more. What would prevent that?

Cunningham: There -- based on the economics, it's -- there is -- simply pencils out to do less expensive units. All the analysis we've done in terms of how much do smaller units cost in the same area compared to --

Fritz: You're missing my question. If i'm a developer, it may make sense for me to build cheaper units, but it may not make sense for me to sell cheaper units. So, again, I could build it cheaper, because I can now build six where I was only building two, but what's to prevent me from charging as much money as I think I could possibly get from that unit? Why -- who would stop me from doing that? Because, again, I see these sizes right now in the northeast, and they are on the market for \$800,000. And I don't know who these people are, but people are buying them.

Cunningham: Right. That's a good question. We can't entirely control what the market might do. We've heard some builders -- from some builders that because of land costs and the limited number of units you can do, they have very little choice but to do very expensive units. Having a broader range of units does create a situation where a broader range of potential buyers could be customers for that housing. I do want to highlight that one thing that this project does too is really development bonuses. In all the zones, there's a constraint on what you can do in terms of buy rate base scale allowances.

Hardesty: I'm sorry. Did you say something about developer bonuses?

Cunningham: Yes, I was going to talk about the bonuses that are more directly tied to providing affordable units. We have basically a base where any of our loans there's a limitation for what scale you can provide and if you want to go to a larger scale and, for example, in our corridors, you cannot really get to a full four-story scale unless you use development bonuses. And those development bonuses are tied to basically outcomes that implement our policy objectives and the primary way you get to bigger scale is providing affordable units. We're increasing our inclusionary housing bonuses for affordable housing, which is -- which provides housing affordable at 60 -- 80% of area median income, but the greatest bonuses, the biggest priority bonuses are really aiming at that 60% of area median income. So these are things that more directly get beyond just what the private sector might do, but link to ensuring that affordable units are included when you go bigger with development. And we did some economic analysis about this too, and it indicated that if you're going bigger and you're including inclusionary housing, even that 60% of area median income, it pencils out these low-rise densities. It's economically

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feasible. Also, the highlight that we know that it can be difficult to fit three bedroom family housing bonuses in these compact sites so there's a bonus too that's oriented towards three bedrooms that are affordable at moderate incomes. So that would be something where we're prioritizing development outcomes that are more affordable. We also have an allowance where if you commit to preserving existing affordable housing, sometimes what people call naturally occurring housing, you can transfer development rights to another site, go bigger elsewhere, so there's a linkage to preserving affordable housing. Another thing that we have is a bonus which if you're providing accessible units, and of course helping to meet the needs of our aging population, our disabled population, you would get some bonus to help encourage that. Most of our permits in our multidwelling zones don't require accessibility. So we're looking at some tools that can increase physical accessibility, but the biggest priority is getting affordable housing in. So generally, commissioners, there's an allowance for a broad range of unit configurations for -- without strings attached, but if you want to go bigger, it's tied to delivering on affordability, accessibility, key priorities like that. Going to move on to the components that are more about the design side of things. One thing we're doing is expanding some of our outdoor space requirements including requiring common areas, courtyards for our large sites and that relates to things we've heard in terms of outreach that had happened with tenants, with residents of multifamily. These are important things for especially families. One thing we've been trying to address is a lot of people assume that apartments only have single people living in them. East Portland especially, there are a lot of families with kids. The numbers we have show that about half of our hispanic and african-american communities have families living in apartments. So can't assume that apartments don't have families. And one of the ideas, as more people live in multifamily with houses being out of reach, the thought is, everyone should have access to outdoor space. You shouldn't have to afford a house to have outdoor space. There's also flexibility for parking. It's optional in more cases. Building design to scale is another thing that's being paid attention to. There's a greater limits on front garages and tying in the design of buildings to typical neighborhood context. So part of that deal is we'll be getting more development in these areas, but we want them to contribute to our design goals for pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods. And also our transitions, when you have the higher density zones next to single-family zones. Another key component is related to east Portland where we had a particular focus. It's an area of town that hasn't always had a lot of focus, and we're really trying to have regulations that responded to some of the strengths of the area. And one proposal is to keep the centers of the area's large blocks more open. That's often where the dog -- there's also regulations intended to facilitate street connections which are sorely lacking in that part of town. So as development happens in the multidwelling zones, we would be expanding options for getting street or pedestrian connections in there. We also have several changes related to historic districts and right sizing the zoning so that the base and bonus scale is roughly in alignment with the scale of larger historic buildings in the area. There's some changes towards zoning mapping to achieve this as well as other regulations. In some cases we're reducing the scale somewhat. Other cases we're actually increasing the allowed scale. In fact, that historic building on the right is in an area where the multidwelling zoning only allowed buildings of about half that scale. So there's a right sizing that happened here in the highest density multidwelling zones in historic districts. Just to wrap up here, again, the two major things we're doing is expanding housing options, greater diversity of unit types, focusing on affordability but also focusing on design. And that's what we have. And i'll turn it over to andrea.

Durbin: Great. Thank you, bill. And next, I want to introduce daisy quiñones who's the commissioner from the planning and sustainability commission.

Wheeler: Hi.

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Daisy Quinonez, Youth Commissioner: City commissioners, mayor wheeler, again, my name is daisy quiñones. I'm the youth commissioner appointed to the planning and sustainability commission. Thank you for having me today to speak on better housing by design. Just a little head's up. I'm feeling a little under the weather, so if you hear some sniffles, I apologize. The planning and sustainability commission is pleased to forward our better housing by design recommended draft. The better housing by design zoning code amendments make fundamental changes to Portland's multidwelling zones that will help our city meet its future housing needs including new incentives that prioritize affordable housing. Better housing by design works together with residential infill project as part of a broader housing opportunities initiative to update the zoning code to expand housing options and address housing affordability while developing strategies to minimize displacement. We at the planning and sustainability commission believe that development and multidwelling zones is important for allowing more people to live close to services and transit and the proposals included -- excuse me. And the proposals include appropriate mitigation measures that will help address Portland's need for affordable housing. Especially for low-income households here in Portland who face the greatest challenges finding housing that they can afford. As someone who grew up living in apartment complexes in east Portland, i'm really excited about the changes better housing by design aims to bring. I'll speak to two today really briefly. First, better housing by design, as mentioned, will increase the diversity of housing options in multidwelling zones to incentivizing the development of affordable units. This will help create housing and keep housing affordable for families such as my own growing you secondly, i'd like to share as a kid growing up, my friends and I often found ourselves playing in the parking area of our apartment complexes, which was quite dangerous, if you think about it. There was little recreational space either within our unit or in the complex. And also, our parents were often really hesitant to let us walk to the park either because we, would have to cross major roads, like 122nd avenue or we would have to walk along roads that lacked sidewalks. Unfortunately, there's still quite a lack of sidewalks in east Portland today, but that's a topic for another day. Better housing by design's outdoor space and green element standards will create spaces for play, recreation, fresh air, and outdoor enjoyment to the many current and future Portland families who choose to or have no option other than to live in a multifamily dwelling zones. The planning and sustainability commission recommends the best better housing by design zoning code and map amendments to help meet the housing needs of Portlanders and will advance our city's equity objectives. These amendments provide new regulatory tools that will help expand our housing options, facilitate the development of affordable housing, foster design and outdoor spaces that support quality living environments for residents, and provide new tools for creating needed street connections in areas that lack them, such as east Portland. Thank you for the opportunity to participate as part of the review of this project and for considering our recommendations.

Wheeler: Thank you, commissioner. I appreciate it. Next up, we -- and I sort of got it wrong on the logistics of today's run of show. So I indicated there were 47 people signed up. Quite a few of them are actually on invited panels. So there was some overlap here, and I apologize for that.

Hardesty: Excuse me, mayor.

Wheeler: Commissioner hardesty.

Hardesty: I just want to appreciate our youth representative on the commission. I wish I had been that poised and that knowledgeable when I was a young person. It just absolutely fascinates me your grasp of what the issue is and how it's going to impact folks in our community. I live in east Portland as well, and so I just couldn't let you leave without

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saying thank you so much for your willingness to serve and for your clearer understanding of what the issues are and what the challenges are. Appreciate that.

Quinonez: Thank you.

Hardesty: And the rest of you were great too but I just had to -- [laughter]

Wheeler: Thanks, commissioner. We appreciate it. Next we're going to hear from the urban forestry commission. You're our next panel. Thanks for being here.

Hardesty: I'm curious if we're going to hear about the report that was done. I kind of feel like we're doing this backwards. There was an excellent study done by the bureau of planning and sustainability on a historic context of racist planning in the city of Portland. So I'm just kind of wondering where that is on the agenda.

Wheeler: Director Durbin?

Durbin: Thank you, mayor. Thank you, commissioner. Our plan is actually to bring that report when we bring residential infill and discussions which will start in December, because the report that we just issued, racist history of zoning in Portland, really looks at the single-family dwelling zones and so that's -- that would be the conversation we will start when we bring that code package up -- zoning package change in December.

Hardesty: That's unfortunate, because I actually think that your report is an excellent report. My first question was, did you tell the truth? And when you read the report, it is clear you did. I think that report actually is the frame under which all the actions that were taken around housing over the next few months, this is actually the frame as to why we're doing all the stuff that we're doing. So I think it may be a missed opportunity for those who are here today that we're not setting a context for why are we doing this?

Durbin: Yes. Through better housing by design, we are addressing some of the inequities we're seeing in the city through this history looking at affordable housing options and providing more opportunities in different units and developments and -- in the multifamily zones. And really we -- I appreciate that. I appreciate your recognition of this report. Our staff did a great job of working on this. We do want to have that conversation with the council in -- when we talk about residential infill, because it really provides kind of the basis for the history of the single-family dwelling zones and how they were established and why we need to make changes to them today.

Hardesty: Thank you.

Durbin: Thank you.

Wheeler: Great. Thank you.

Daniel Newberry, Policy Committee Chair Urban Forestry Commission: Could I ask just a procedural question? You mentioned three minutes for testimony. On the website, it said two minutes.

Wheeler: I'm not sure why that would be. Historically what we do is we offer people three minutes, and if we don't have time, we'll cut it to two, and if we're really desperate, we'll cut it down to one. But this is such an important issue, and we're not particularly rushed in terms of needing to get these plans approved anytime soon. On balance, we just think it would be better to give people a little extra time, that three minutes.

Daniel Newberry, Policy Committee Chair Urban Forestry Commission: I'll talk more slowly.

Hardesty: Yes.

Wheeler: I will say this, if somebody says something you've already said, you don't need to go into depth. You can just say, like, whoever said, I agree on "x" and move to the next point.

Daniel Newberry, Policy Committee Chair Urban Forestry Commission: Yep.

Wheeler: You bet.

Daniel Newberry, Policy Committee Chair Urban Forestry Commission: Should I begin? Thank you, members of the Portland city council. My name is Daniel Newberry,

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policy committee chair for the urban forestry commission and I also live in east Portland like many other people today. We'd like to thank the bureau of sustainability for including many of our requests for changes into the current draft. As affordable housing is a major goal of this plan, it's important that low-income residents enjoy the health and heat island reduction benefit trees provide at home as do Portland's wealthier residents many who live in tree-rich neighborhoods. We can have both affordable housing and large trees in our city. Please do not approve additional exemptions from tree planting and preservation requirements for affordable housing reasons. Title 11 exempts affordable housing projects from the tree preservation and planning standards that most other development projects must meet. These exemptions further exacerbate the inequities associated with tree deficient neighborhoods this is an issue of equity. It's important for preserving future space for large form trees and for protecting existing trees. We like the provision of limited asphalted parking area to 15% of the site and we urge the city council more broadly to enact impervious service limitations that would apply to future developments in all zones and plans. We are concerned about the proposed flexible landscaping provisions with the requirement that at least 50% of the landscaping be in-ground. We fear that these provisions will further encourage the payment in fees -- payment of fees in lieu of tree preservation and planting that are allowed by title 11. However, we could support the proposal with an additional requirement that title 11 tree density standards are met by planting trees rather than simply just paying in lieu fees. Of tree planting. We support the proposal to allow transferred development rights to protect trees. This mechanism does have the potential to save existing large trees so the urban forestry commission supports these development rights as long as they do not otherwise limit space for large form trees. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on better housing by design and for adding elements to the plan to promote green spaces.

Wheeler: Thanks, commissioner newberry. Commissioner Fritz.

Fritz: Have you sent in your testimony, please?

Newberry: I can leave this.

Fritz: If somebody can send it to the clerk. Thank you. I appreciate everything you had. I took some notes.

Wheeler: Commissioner minor, welcome.

Kristin Minor, Chair historic landmarks commission: Thank you so much for allowing me to come as invited testimony. My name is kristen minor. I'm the chair of the Portland historic landmarks commission. And i'm here to present a letter from my commission about this project. We have definitely been working on this for some time just hearing different briefings and I have to say this project has come a long way, and I want to commend the work that bill cunningham and that the p.s.c. Has done on this.

Hardesty: P.s.c. Is planning and sustainability commission.

Minor: Thank you, commissioner. I have a couple of extra copies if any of you would like to follow along, but i'm not going to quote or read from my letter today. I hope that you do take the time to actually read it.

Hardesty: Thank you.

Minor: In the interest of time, I am going to skip over quite a number of actual -- what I consider to be hoorah moments. These are things that are really worth calling out and that are significant and that we support. My apologies. I am going to skip over covering a couple of issues that we'd like to raise today. One of those issues is -- it's kind of in three parts. And on page 2 and 3, I have our -- I guess our concerns listed as bullet points. So starting with bullet point 2, 3 and 4, i'm going to cover those together as the first issue. And those all relate to how the landmark's commission does its work in historic districts. What we do there is assess a new project in terms of its compatibility with the existing historic pattern, height and scale and then the finer level details. So regarding that, first the code

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does not currently do a very good job of alerting applicants that some projects might not reach their maximum height or bulk if they're not compatible. So our first point is really that changing terms that are currently maximums in the code to, by right or base, makes that even less clear for applicants. And so I think what we're asking for is that in historic districts that there be more alerts or, you know, more kind of provisions in the code that actually specifically mention that you have to meet those compatibility standards. Next that extra f.a.r. Which is bulk -- the bulk of a building, earned by affordable housing projects. I would say that this is not the right incentive to use within historic districts for that very reason, that sometimes it's hard for a project even to meet the maximums let alone extra that's earned for a project. And so what I would suggest and what the landmarks commission would suggest that if we have to say no to some extra earned area of bulk, that at least that developer could then incentivize it and transfer it out of the district. I don't want to see us in the position of having to say no to a developer of an affordable housing project and leave them with nothing. So at least that would give them some monetary incentive to transfer out. And then finally, there's a recently added provision in this -- sorry -- what's it called --

Hardesty: Excuse me. Is your recommendation basically historic districts stay the same and every other part of the city changes? Is that what you're recommending to us?

Minor: Not at all. We support increased density in historic districts. The problem is that we look at case-by-case basis. So with -- when we're assessing whether something is going to fit in, we really do have to look at the historic buildings there. And so not every project is going to fit in. We do our best to approve as much bulk and height as we can, but there are going to be projects that just won't fit into a historic district.

Hardesty: Which is why I really wish we'd had the other report first, right? Because I mean, if you're talking about the context of how we develop land use policy, who benefited from that land use policy, and where we're moving in the future, I am very concerned that we are just solidifying the racially segregated housing policy first, and then we go and talk about now let's figure out how to not displace people after we've already confirmed that the racist policy is fine and we're just going to keep it status quo. So I -- that's what I'm hearing. And if I'm mishearing, then, please share with me what it is I'm missing, because that's -- that's what I'm hearing sitting here.

Minor: Well, commissioner, I would suggest that some of our historic districts and conservation districts are exactly those areas where low-income people live. So I'm going to point to the chinatown for instance, which historically has always been an area where low-income people, immigrants, first landed in our city. And that has quite a few old buildings that are protected because they're in a historic district.

Hardesty: Ok. That's one.

Minor: Elliott is a conservation district. That's part of, you know, the core of albina that has multiple conservation districts. And so all of those protect -- you know, protect buildings that in many cases are -- have nothing to do with white ownership or wealth. Of course, there are wealthy historic districts. We -- we agree with that. But this is kind of across the board. Preservation is not just about being quite or wealthy.

Hardesty: Well, but -- I live in east Portland. Right? We're not talking about preserving anything in east Portland. We're seeing that as an area of economic opportunity for developers. And so I'm just trying to -- and -- and -- and I support a lot of the work that the bureau of planning and sustainability is doing, so this is not a criticism of the work. But I feel like this conversation is not happening in the context of how public policy around land use planning has detrimentally impacted communities of color and so when I hear about let's preserve these historic districts, all I hear is let's just keep status quo in place and, oh, we had plan for east Portland, which says to me that ten years from now, people of color will no longer be in east Portland. Right? If that's the only place that we're talking about

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major development taking place. So i'm just concerned about voting on whether or not the status quo makes sense based on the new vision that we have about how we're moving land use plan -- and I do understand the difference between residential and multifamily housing and how -- how small that is. So unless we're doing something else fundamentally different and which would mean historic districts would look different than they look today, I don't see how we ever get to the housing goals that we say we have.

Fritz: If I may interject, the percentage of Portland's total land area in historic conservation districts is 3% and the multifamily zoning in historic conservation districts is 4%.

Commissioner gave us a couple of examples of areas that, if we destroy the Elliott district, for example, if we destroy the La Hill district, which is also from immigrant and low-income families, if we get rid -- if we provide incentives to get rid of those structures, we're not getting any more of those structures. That's the nature of a historic district is you cannot replicate this. It's no longer historic if it just looks like what was there before. So I think it's -- and I know -- actually, I was telling myself I would stop commenting because I know we got lots of people who want to testify so I will stop commenting but I just wanted to put that in. Interject that.

Hardesty: I appreciate the complexities that we have to deal with. But I just wanted to just make sure that the record reflected that that's what I hear so, unless i'm missing something, then we're still going to have inequalities built into our land use system at the end of the day. And that troubles me.

Minor: Ok. The last thing I wanted to say about the kind of f.a.r. And height issue that is currently proposed in the code or the bhbd is that there's a recently added provision that transfers can be allowed into historic districts. And again, we do see that as increasing confusion, especially when there are going to be those inevitable cases where it's not going to be compatible, and have to say no, and it will increase the numbers of appeals. So we would like to limit that to not allowing into transfers into historic districts. My second sort of overall or major point is that it's really a -- I guess a plea to take sustainability seriously. It is our responsibility to push more adaptive reuse and allow less demolition especially of older buildings that were constructed of materials made to last over 100 years. So we seek at a minimum a penalty for demolishing a contributing building in a historic or conservation district. And I know that that -- this has been talked about as part of both better housing and the residential infill, and it's not currently in better housing. I think this is something that could easily be included, and it would -- it would overall cause demolitions to decrease, and for us to push more towards adaptive reuse. Any other questions? Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you, both. I have to play microphone cop. We have three invited panels that are mostly a subset of the 47 people who signed up, but I want to be respectful of the fact that there's a lot of people who are here who are not on the panels. So i'm going to ask panelists, we really want to hear your input, but can you keep your testimony to three minutes. Can you try to make your case as strongly as possible in three minutes or less. We've invited testimony from people in groups who have been involved in the better housing by design planning process. Some people from the very beginning and many of whom know what successful implementation looks like. The first group involves people involved in building the housing we need. So we have Julie Livingston, Mike Beamer from Green Hammer. And Nick Sobe from Rosewood Community Development Corporation.

Julie Livingston, Home Forward: Nick Sobe had a meeting to get to.

Wheeler: He did. That doesn't surprise me knowing Nick. He's got 25 irons in the fire. Welcome. Thank you for being here.

Livingston: Thank you very much. Mayor Wheeler and Commissioners Fritz and Hardesty. It's very nice to be with you this afternoon. I am representing Home Forward today. I'm a developer of affordable housing. As Bill explained in his presentation, the multidwelling

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zones are well connected to schools, parks, job centers, commercial centers and multimodal transit. As a result, they are great locations for households of all sizes, all incomes, all phases of life. And better housing by design is a game-changer for affordable housing developers. To illustrate the significance of the impacts, I analyzed the before and after capacity of a five-acre parcel that Home Forward owns in northeast Portland. And five acres is a lot of land. There aren't many parcels of this size in these zones, but this is in fact seven lots that have been aggregated into a single site. The site is currently zoned R2. It will transition to the RM1 when better housing by design is adopted. If this site were to be redeveloped, the base zone density calculation would change. The existing R2 allows a maximum of 115 housing units. The proposed RM1 raises that to 220. And because the new calculation methodology is flexible, this number can be finessed by changing assumptions about unit sizes. A density bonus for inclusionary housing would be available, and Home Forward would certainly provide housing units for households at or below 80% of area median income. The existing R2 bonus allows for a boost to 144 housing units. The proposed RM1 bonus takes that number to 330 housing units. The RM1 offers an additional bonus for deep affordability that isn't available in the R2. Deeply affordable units serve households at or below 60% of area median income. These are units that are largely financed with low-income housing tax credits and they are the bread and butter of Portland's affordable housing development community. Home Forward would be able to increase density on this site by a further 50% to 440 units if we were to redevelop it. So I've represented Home Forward on the technical advisory committee for the past three years and I'm excited better housing by design is about to go live. Bill Cunningham has done an excellent job of soliciting and responding to feedback from a great variety of stakeholders, cultivating affordability and livability has been front and center in his work and he has been thoughtful and thorough in his evaluation of housing development. In addition to density, standards for parking, building heights, setbacks and outdoor and community spaces have been simplified and right-sized. Better housing by design is a milestone in the development of prosperous, healthy, equitable, and resilient -- in the resilient Portland we all want, a city designed for people and we hope you are able to support it.

Wheeler: Thank you. Commissioner Hardesty.

Hardesty: Thank you so much for your testimony. I'm trying to follow you when you say that you could increase housing if RM1 zoning by 50%. Why would you be able to do that just because of the zone change?

Livingston: The calculation for density changes significantly when we transition from the existing code to the new code. So right now, density is described as the number of housing units allowed per square footage of site area.

Hardesty: Ok.

Livingston: In the future, it's a totally different calculation that is based solely on the site area and how it is extruded.

Hardesty: And how tall it is?

Livingston: Correct. So the amount of square footage that we can put on the site in the future increases dramatically. How we spend it is up to us. We can build studios, ones, twos, threes. It's just square footage.

Hardesty: So building at 60% means a family of four would have to make \$52,000 a year in order -- around that in order to be able to afford a property. An individual would have to make \$37,000 a year at 60% of area median income.

Livingston: Yes or have a voucher to assist.

Hardesty: And are you anti --

Livingston: If that unit is at 60%. It's possible to build the units for less than 60% of area median income.

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Hardesty: If you have vouchers --

Livingston: That support units of say 30% of area median income. Everything home forward does is below 60%.

Hardesty: Thank you. That's helpful.

Livingston: You bet.

Wheeler: Thank you.

Mike Beamer, Architect Green Hammer: My name is Mike Beamer, I'm an architect with Green Hammer, a local design build firm focused on zero energy buildings and missing middle housing. We followed the development of better housing by design proposal through its evolution and support the proposal. We have analyzed the proposal through multiple case studies and have found the proposed changes have a positive impact. The shift to an f.a.r.-based system allows greater flexibility and the type of number of housing units developed which will allow for greater variety of the housing options in these zones while maintaining an appropriate scale. The properties we have studied would be more likely to be developed and would include more housing units including regulated affordable units. If the proposal is adopted. We support the restructured bonuses, which prioritize affordable housing and family-sized units. We also support the addition of small-scale commercial use on major corridors. We find the overall package of proposals to be well considered and represent a significant improvement to the zoning code and encourage the council to adopt the package. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. Appreciate you both.

Livingston: Thank you.

Wheeler: Next group are community partners. We have Doug Armstrong from East Portland Action Plan, Alan Dellator, and Dani Ledezma from the Portland Public Schools. Welcome. Thanks for being here. Would you like to go ahead and start?

Doug Armstrong, East Portland Action Plan: Certainly.

Wheeler: Thank you.

Armstrong: Good afternoon. I'm Doug Armstrong. And I'm testifying on behalf of the East Portland Action Plan. As you know, the East Portland Action Plan represents a comprehensive community-driven effort to promote livability, improve the built environment and stabilize low-income communities in East Portland. Staff from the basket p.s. have met with -- b.p.s. have met with EPAP at every stage of development of better housing by design to ensure the proposal you're now considering supports your goals and ours for East Portland. BHBD requires new affordable homes for low income and incentives for very low-income families. Incentivizes the preservation of existing affordable homes and encourages the creation of more intentionally affordable for-sale housing than is typically available in our city. The proposal measures new buildings by f.a.r., which is something EPAP supports, because it encourages development of housing units appropriate to larger families, which is an area of significant, unmet need in East Portland. The proposal also supports East Portland families by retaining the current outdoor space requirements. We would like to see a requirement for common areas in all zones in new multiunit developments. Under BHBD, new apartment projects will include rear setbacks. We would ask that 25% of the rear setback not be allowed to be paved and that 50% of the rear setback should not be allowed to be used as a vehicle use area. The proposal would also support our struggling families by allowing daycares in all multidwelling zones. The proposal incentivizes accessibility for residents and visitors, helping seniors and people with disabilities to live independently within the community they currently call home. BHBD includes a number of new design standards that recognize the unique built environment in East Portland, another key piece of the mandate that underlies the East Portland Action Plan. Every element I've mentioned is specifically -- has specifically -- is specifically called out in the East Portland Action Plan. Approved by this council more than a decade ago. I

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have provided you with a matrix, page 2, that shows the relevant sections of the epap plan and it's great to see that the goals identified by our community a decade ago will be given life in the form of few code language. Bhbd is not a panacea and we all know that zoning and design standards can't do anything -- everything we want for our community. They won't solve our affordable crisis. Still, these code changes move the needle substantially for east Portland and we urge your support. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you, doug. And I have to say, bravo on the matrix. Somebody put a lot of time and energy into that.

Armstrong: We sat down with all the paperwork as jo ann i'm sure is well aware of. We've got a lot of it. And we found many, many points that meshed with what we were trying to do in east --

Wheeler: Thank you. Thanks for the community barbecue a few weeks ago. It was fantastic.

Armstrong: Next year will be better.

Wheeler: Excellent. Good afternoon.

Chavez, Professor Urban Studies at Portland State University: Good afternoon. I'm a professor of urban studies and planning at Portland state university and I direct the sustaining urban places research lab. We've been involved with better housing by design from the beginning when we were asked to participate in a project that looked at it scientifically, trying to bring a data lens to it, and so what we did essentially was we started with this idea that the building stock in the city is one of the most essential components for dealing with climate stressors that communities face, and one of the biggest climate stressors that i've been looking at is urban heat in the region, and we found that east Portland gets the double whammy summertime heat, wintertime floods and especially communities that are -- have been historically underserved are those that are most disproportionately impacted. So what we did with bill cunningham and the team early on was to essentially use a computational fluid dynamics model --

Hardesty: Say that three times.

Chavez: Exactly. [laughter] has rarely been applied to any urban developments particularly in the policy realm. So we really broke some research ground in taking the scenarios that bill and the design team had put together. We digitized those and we are running these models to basically see what would be the impact on communities in terms of their experience of the temperature during heat waves that are increasing in intensity, frequency and duration. And what we are finding is that there are several design considerations that would be very beneficial to keeping the temperature, in fact, at or below the higher density levels. This was a breakthrough for not only the field but it was a real breakthrough for the design team at b.p.s. To see that, yes, we can increase density and also keep temperatures at or even below what it was prior to the development. And so part of what we're seeing in terms of the reduction in surface parking, what we're seeing in terms of the front setbacks, what we're seeing in terms of the preservation of trees on the site is largely based on some of the outputs from these models. And so early on, those discussions were seed the. Those were taken out to the community. They're in appendix "c" I believe in the document. I want to just -- I would be remiss if I didn't say this based on the questions that came up earlier from commissioner hardesty where as part of a different project, we looked at 108 cities across the country, looked at historic redlining maps that were part -- that were digitized, and we wanted to see what the temperatures were of those areas that were historically redlined. This is over eight years ago, to what the current temperatures are in those areas in comparison to the areas that weren't redlined. And of the 108 cities, I was absolutely flabbergasted when I found that Portland was number one on that list. The hottest areas of Portland are those areas that were historically redlined. And so not only did the services not make their way into those areas at that time, they're not

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disproportionately affecting the communities. And with this project, I would like to at least plea to you not only to support it, but to take into consideration climate in all future development projects, because once these things go in, they're going to be there for 50, 80, 100 years, and what happens to the planet and what happens to the city in 50, the 80 or 100 years is going to hit those communities to the least access with the resources the hardest. So now what we do going forward will affect this. So i'll stop there. My time's up.

Wheeler: Great points. Thank you. We appreciate it. Good afternoon.

Alan DeLaTorre, Senior Adult Learning Center Portland State University: Good afternoon, mayor wheeler, city council, the two commissioners that are here. I want to first commend my colleague at Portland state for a great empirical work. I'm going to put on my age friendly coordinator hat today and not the research hat. I served on the project work group. And i'm really excited to see what's come forward, although I do have some recommendations and a couple of criticisms or maybe even suggestions for moving forward. First and foremost, I do feel that the better housing by design project is positioned to move forward equitable and age friendly policies in the city of Portland. And I do want to note that i'm talking about equity really from this disability accessibility perspective and not the affordability perspective and just to underscore some of the racial equity kind of lens that's been applied here as well. It's important to note that communities of color and older adults of color in particular have the highest rates of disability and so when we think about that, it's important. Some aspects of this that's further the comprehensive plan include equitable housing, accessible centers, physically accessible housing, accessible design for all and aging in place. And importantly reducing social isolation which is an issue I think we don't always talk about. Also, this is furthering the action plan for an age friendly Portland in improving accessible housing, aging and community, creating accessible social spaces. Again, reducing social isolation and improving the age friendliness of neighborhood centers. I think that it's very important to think about the residential outdoor areas as part of the solution, but uncovered and inaccessible outdoor spaces don't work for everyone. So I just want to encourage us to think about things like covered courtyards and other places for people to convene in the rainy seasons of our kind of region, because the trunk truth is that there are a lot of people who don't want to go out from about november to february in an outdoor space. We need places that we can record rate. And i'm going to get to the last point and try to keep this short. While I support this concept of visitable housing it's an incentive-based approach that's not perfect. While it is the best tool that we have currently, we as a city need to advance a legislative agenda apartment the state to address issues of the Oregon building code division and it's minimum and maximum codes or mini/max code standards that does not allow us to think innovatively outside of that box. It's important for us to move forward with the state to say we want a pilot project or some exemption that would allow us to move beyond the constrictions of state code in moving that forward. I hope to be involved with that legislative push in the next year, in 2020, and thank you for getting me here. I've got kids I got to pick up. So this is well timed and i'm going to run out the door after this. So thank you.

Wheeler: Very good. We appreciate your being here, and thanks to east Portland action plan, Portland state. We appreciate all your hard work. Commissioner hardesty, did you have a comment? There was one more person on this panel -- yes. Great. Come on up. Thanks, gentlemen. It's good to see you.

Dani Ledezma, Portland Public Schools: Hi mayor wheeler. Thank you so much for allowing me to share Portland public school's perspective on this -- on this. I think a lot of our educators, administrators, families and parents know instinctively that housing matters --

Wheeler: I'm sorry. Can you put your name into the record.

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Ledezma: Oh, I apologize. I should know better. Dani ledezma. I'm with Portland schools. Not only do we know this instinctively and do our parts and families know this but the research also talks about how beyond location and proximity to schools the quality of housing, the affordability of housing, the stability of housing plays a significant part of educational performance. Having a safe, stable affordable home means that students are having to move less often, which not only has an impact on individual students in a classroom, but also on the classroom community where there's less mobility. Students who live in safe and quality housing are less likely to suffer from health hazards, and they're able to be more healthy and to be able to participate in school activities. Students who live closer to their neighborhood schools have a shorter commute time, if you will. They're able to walk to their schools in a safe way. And they'll be able to spend more time on their homework. So we know all these things about the connection between housing and education and health, and we also really appreciate the myriad of ways in which Portland -- the city of Portland and Portland public schools partner. Over the last ten months, the Portland public schools engaged in a significant visioning process, and during our visioning process, we're very proud of the fact that not only do we have sort of future focused graduate portrait that we're looking at, we're the first education district that also has a list of educators as well as system shifts that are needed to achieve the vision that we have for our students. And one of the system shifts that we talk about and one of the ways that we're -- we think that we're sisters in arms with our city of Portland partners is that one of the items that came out is that we really need to provide flexible, future-focused environments, and plans and decisions about physical environments should be informed by two key perspectives -- equity and a focus on the future. And together these develop the healthy flexible places of learning. So we'll really earn concerned about how the physical environment, the built environment impacts learning and so we're really supportive of the better housing by design because of all the reasons that have been listed before but I think the two that stand out to us is the ability and the flexibility to have more outdoor space so that children can play safely. They can sort of be able to encourage and develop all parts of their selves so that they're thinking not only about their learning and emotional but their physical parts. And then I think the other piece that we're really supportive of is the east Portland standards and the better connectivity. We know that our historically underserved students are students of color primarily, are disproportionately impacted by displacement by gentrification and a lack of affordability in terms of housing. And so the more that we can support students where they're living, we also heard earlier about how students of color primarily live in multifamily dwellings, and so any enhancements to designs to make that more livable for our families and to support the different housing types for the families that are there and to support their learning, we're really supportive of. So thank you for your time.

Wheeler: Thanks, dani. Appreciate your testimony. Thanks to pps for all their work on this. Our final panel today is the rosewood initiative in east Portland. We have jenny glass, ken marks and jana malena marsio? Did I --

Wheeler: Ok. Can we do this? We've had a request for a -- how many minute break?

Hardesty: Three.

Wheeler: Three-minute break. We're in recess. [break taken]

Wheeler: We have the rosewood initiative representatives here, jenny, do you want to kick it off for us?

Jenny Glass, Executive Director the Rosewood Initiative: Sure. Good afternoon. My name a jenny glass. I'm the executive director of the rosewood initiative. I'm not going to take a ton of time. But last year, members of our staff and community participated with bill cunningham and others from b.p.s. For the better housing by design listening sessions and workshops at rosewood. Through this process and through lots and lots of other

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community engagement throughout the year, we have heard loud and clear from our neighbors that multifamily housing in east Portland is not currently meeting the needs of our community for a variety of reasons. So I think you're all aware of multifamily development in east has not been designed, regulated in a way that creates safe and healthy living environment for residents. These east Portland code amendments presented in this draft are critical start to changing that trend. Much of the existing multifamily housing in east was really not built to support people with children. And has not done enough to help healthy whole neighborhoods and because of the lack of connected street grid and lack of amenities like commercial districts and parks in east county, we need multifamily housing to provide at least some of that on-site, outdoor and community and even small business spaces. Even with the recent investments in parks in east Portland, we still have a really long way to go before all people can access safely access public open spaces with their families. Also, the commercial development pattern in east really reflects an area of suburbia that's no longer relevant to how a lot of folks in east Portland actually live. People currently have to travel several miles to do either basically shopping and meet their basic needs. New multifamily housing in east Portland has the opportunity to change this by requiring outdoor space and creating ground-floor community and even commercial space for organizations and local businesses to serve the community. We're hopeful that you will approve these amendments and continue to do more to make all of the neighborhoods in east Portland great communities to live, work and play.

Wheeler: Thanks, jenny. Appreciate it. Good afternoon.

Kem Marks, Director of Transportation Equity the Rosewood Initiative: Good afternoon. Is this working? My name is ken marks, i'm the director of transportation equity at the rosewood initiative. My area of interest is transportation. So i'm going to come at this from that perspective. East Portland development, as jenny just mentioned, is from a bygone day where the auto was the preeminent means of transportation, thus the street network does not have alternative modes like walking, biking or accessing transit. This plan goes a long way towards doing that in many ways. One is creating a better connectivity network for pedestrians so that they can get from the inner part of the megablocks to -- to the corridors where the transit exists. That's a major thing, and we really pushed that when we were going through this process, and we thank b.p.s. For being open to ensuring that connectivity for pedestrians was a major part of this for the east Portland segment. Another aspect of why this is beneficial to east Portlanders is just the way that the apartments will -- or multifamily housing will be toward the street. The way currently they're oriented is way off of the streets where people have to go through parking lots, where people, you know, are at risk, especially children and people with disabilities, seniors. This reorients the housing are to the corridors. It makes the access to transit much easier. It makes just the walkability much easier for people, the addition of, you know, businesses on the ground floor, increases people's ability to walk to places as opposed to driving to meet their needs. I want to also touch on something that the professor from p.s.u. Had highlighted. East Portland is a heat island in the summer, and it is essentially an iceberg in the winter. This plan will address those problems, and those problems create barriers to people walking and people getting to transit. If it's 90 degrees outside or 100 degrees outside, and you're walking along asphalt with no shade, then -- and you've got a health issue, then you're probably not going out. You're not going to that doctor's appointment. You're not going to meet with your friends. You're not doing those things because it is unbearable. You are at -- risk your life when you do -- risking your life when you do that. That is not hyperbole. That is a fact. If you have children, you are less likely to walk along or in those conditions. There's another thing that the professor didn't mention that you should also be aware of. The environment, the built environment has psychological impacts on people as well as physical impacts. If you don't have greenery,

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then -- and you don't have those things that make you want to be out and walking, that increases your stress. Portland state has done innumerable studies on this. That stress has physiological impacts on you. And not just adults but children. Again, these -- this plan will go to -- work towards addressing those problems. And in so doing, it will make accessing or using alternative means other than a car much easier for people, and that has many impacts including climate crisis. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. Appreciate it. All right. That concludes our panel discussion. So now we're going to open up to the floor for public testimony. Karla's going to read the names. Three minutes each, please. And if you could just state your name for the record. We don't need to know your street address or anything like that unless you'd like everybody in the city to know.

Moore-Love: I show 32 people left on the list.

Wheeler: All right. We'll just get through as many as we can. I have to leave at about 10 till. But we'll get through as many as we can today.

Wheeler: Welcome and thank you for your patience. Terry, do you want to start?

Terry Parker: Terry parker, northeast Portland, fourth-generation Portlander. 89% of households in the Portland metro area have one or more cars. 72% of households living in apartment complexes with no off-street parking have one or more cars. Between 2010 and 2035, Portland's growth rate is projected to include 260,000 more people, which equates to 123,000 more households. Included with the majority of these households is approximately 100,000 more cars. Car trips are expected to increase by 49% regardless of how much mass transit is added. Adequate off-street parking needs to be required with all new residential development, be it close to transit or not. For people with electric cars, adequate means on-site overnight charging access with no need to run large extension cords across sidewalks or down the block. While 59% of low-income people drive to their place of employment, for people who use alternative modes to commute, adequate off-street parking means a safe place to store their cars possibly for days at a time. Moreover, adequate faring requires to less than three spaces for every four points with one space per unit preferred. For both metro surveys congestion road maintenance and the need to increase capacity in infrastructure were among the top transportation related priorities. Instead of engaging in failed social engineering car-hater policies that include a lack of parking and creating more congestion with road diets, the survey respondents need to be applied. No democratic city or government should be denying residents the freedom of mobility a car provides. Either by doctoral deterrent taxation or lack of infrastructure. A reality check is needed. Requiring off-street parking is both an equity and livability issue that needs to be one of the design components of better housing. The streets should not be utilized for 24/7 car storage which in turn generates negative impacts for residential neighborhoods. Such impacts include drivers circling to find a parking place. A employee recently told me the exception -- the expectation is that people moving to Portland will not have cars. That's a sheer fantasy. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. Good afternoon, sir.

Fred Leeson, Board Member Architectural Heritage Center: Hi. My name is fred lease. I'm a board member of the architectural heritage center. We've been following better housing by design hoping to find ways to achieve greater density without denigrating the scale and context of our historic districts, notably the alphabet district, king's hill and irvington. For commissioner hardesty, I would say the minority percentage of residents in irvington and alphabet districts exceed the average throughout the city. Half of the kids at irvington school are on free lunch. We're not all wealthy. We're not all white. We've collaborated repeatedly with the neighborhood associations involved. We're appreciative of the time bill cunningham took to meet with us and to hear our ideas and discuss potential outcomes. Personally, I believe his attitude has helped restore the concept of citizen

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planning that many in this field has been greatly devalued in Portland in recent years. I'll touch briefly on three elements currently in the plan that we support and encourage you to adopt. First is the rearrangement of zones in the alpha get district that's attended to -- intended to make the buildings compatible with the buildings. The largest scale zone rm4 is defined strictly in historic districts than elsewhere. The base floor area ratio is somewhat lower again to make the buildings more compatible with the scale of the largest historic apartment buildings. This is somewhat the issue that kristen minor was addressing, and I endorse her testimony. Third, the plan expands opportunities for floor area ratios to be transferred from historic buildings to other buildings in all multifamily zones if proceeds from the transfers are used to help finance the cost of seismic bracing of the historic buildings. That's just one approach that can help the seismic issue. Of course, the preservation community so far has not achieved all that we might want to wish that we -- that we would wish for. Imagine that. Our president steve dotterer submitted detailed written testimony, although he could not be here today. Larry co-jack who sits beside me is a member of our planning committee and he will summarize key elements that remain on our wish list. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. One moment.

Hardesty: Excuse me for just a sec. I have a house in irvington and i'm not rich or white. So my implication was not that everybody in historic districts are rich.

Leeson: Thank you.

Hardesty: However, I want to be very clear, the way we've done land use planning has benefited some communities at the expense of others.

Leeson: No problem. And also, I can say as an irvington resident that irvington was also a victim of redlining for many, many years.

Hardesty: Well, we can talk about that. It depends on what side of the street you were on and whether or not you were --

Leeson: Which side of 15th, yeah.

Hardesty: I was on the other side. So I know what you're talking about.

Wheeler: Good afternoon.

Lawrence Kojaku: I'm larry cajacko from the advocacy committee from the architectural heritage center. We're recommending three changes to the recommended draft. As you can see on the second page of our handout, first, we ask that the zoning map of the king's hill historic district be further revised by assigning the rm3 zone to a few blocks containing mostly historic houses as shown on the map attached to your handout. We are asking for the same rationale the pattern of scale of historic buildings that was correctly applied to rearranging the zones in the alphabet district to be applied to king's hill. This would have little effect on housing capacity since immediately outside the historic district boundary the recommended draft upzones the equivalent of over three blocks. Second, we ask that historic districts we excluded from the 100-foot height allowance within 1,000 feet of a max station as was done in the original proposed draft. Restoring this exclusion would be consistent with the exclusion of historic districts from 100-foot heights near streets with frequent bus service. In the few blocks of the alphabet district affected by this 10-story height allowance, there are no buildings even half as tall so required approval by the landmarks commission would be very unlikely. Please note that this height allowance does not require affordable units beyond the citywide minimum. While the default rm4 zone would require increasing portions of affordable units to engage additional a size and height. Finally, we ask that a provision be added that denies bonuses and transfers to sites in historic districts where a historic building is demolished. Because the recommended draft does not -- not only applies all development incentives to historic districts but greatly increases them, a higher threat of demolition is inevitable since historic districts are largely built out. We have no objection to the demolition of noncontributing buildings, but the

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demolition of historic buildings should not be rewarded with additional allowances. These changes are minor in the context of citywide zoning but would have a huge impact on fragile historic districts with vulnerable historic buildings. I'd like to mention that just as national parks belong to all americans, historic districts that are listed in the national register of historic places belong to all of us and we really need to protect them. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. And thank you for your handout as well. Appreciate it. Next three, please, Karla. Welcome. Thank you for being here. Thanks for your patience. You want to go ahead and start.

Doug Klotz: I'm doug klotz. There's a handout. I'm here representing -- looks like this. I'm here representing inner southeast action, which is a community group embracing change to promote livability, inclusivity, sustainability and climate protection, and we also support housing affordability. Better housing by design will increase the number of units that can be built near jobs, transit and shopping, which will result in less driving and less carbon emissions. It will promote affordable housing and better housing across the city. We support all the changes proposed especially the change from unit count to f.a.r. In calculations. This will allow more units and there's also inclusionary zoning, and additionally, the deep affordability bonus in cm2 that bill told you about. We do support f.a.r. Transfers to preserve affordable housing and to preserve trees, and we also support transferring it into historic districts as the planning and sustainability commission support it. We support elimination of parking requirements in all multifamily zones including more than 500 feet from transit where demand is less and transit is still an easy walk. 500 feet is like two blocks. We support reduction of side setbacks to five feet and reduce front setbacks which will give you more flexibility. If there's a tree in the backyard, you can slide the building front. If there's a tree in the front, you can slide the tree in the back. Sometimes you are not given that flexibility. The other thing I want to mention with regard to tree and heat islands is we need to get more street trees and we're getting less and less with every new building. There's a pbob initiative which is private meetings that I can't go to, but they're precluding new street trees that needs to be addressed. We support pbob's sewer project in east Portland. And we do have some concerns about the f.a.r. In belmont and division, which is we think too low to take full advantage of the good transit service there. It could be that we may need to talk about changing the zoning. Moving some of the better housing by design zones to move them around a little to get higher rate in there. So but otherwise we support that. I wanted to talk a little bit about the alphabet district and especially what ms. Minor said. I think that an historic district, you look at europe, they build new big buildings right next to 300-year-old buildings. The landmarks commission testimony, the plac strongly opposes to earn more bulk in these areas, in other words get more f.a.r. For having affordable housing, even for deeply needed affordable housing. That's their words. So I think we need to have some relook at how we treat historic districts.

Wheeler: Thank you. Appreciate it. Good afternoon.

Michael Anderson: Good afternoon, mr. Mayor and commissioners. My name is michael anderson. I live near the 60th avenue max stop. I'm a researcher at a sustainability think tank for the pacific northwest. I think I -- i'm speaking today on behalf of my colleague madeleine co-vox who's unable to attend. She'll be submitting sightline's and a supportive letter to the record, better housing by design, she says has improved in many ways in the last four years. will improve affordability and reduce aggregate displacement while legalizing greener housing amid our climate crisis. She also wanted me to say that sightline disagrees strongly with the recommendation to push front setbacks from three to ten feet, sidewalk stoops are perfectly suited to a vibrant urban environment and hundreds if not thousands of homes might be lost over a 20-year period if all new buildings have to

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give up that space. It's not just about those seven feet. It's about the fact that they make possible the entire project and pay for the good things like inclusionary housing and other costs that are carried along with the project. I'm also here to briefly present research on one particular aspect of the proposal before you, the effect of parking on affordability. The following numbers don't come from us. They come from the city's website inside the modeling that the city contracted, so here are the city's own findings. The analysis found on a 10,000-square-foot lot on the new rm2 zone in relatively close Portland neighborhood like the one I rent in, two scenarios are most likely. Scenario one is row of ten town homes that sell for \$730,000 each with zero below market homes. Scenario two is a mixed-income condo building including four privately financed community land trust homes that are affordable to those preschool teachers, nursing assistants and 28 brand-new market units that cost \$280,000. That comes to a monthly mortgage payment of 1400 so aid affordable to the second-year teacher and workers who make \$12 an hour. There's no question which is better for affordability and for the climate. There's one thing that makes a difference between those two scenarios. That is whether or not off-street park something required -- parking is required. If the homes are required to have garages by the government or by the bank that writes the construction loan that town homes are the likeliest option. If none are required then the mixed-use condo is the likely option. You can see in the slides here these bars show the probability of different projects happening. The first shows that with parking the likeliest project is a \$730,000 town homes. The second chart shows the world without on-site parking where the likeliest project becomes the mixed income flats where even the market rate homes are just \$280,000. will not guarantee mixed home income condos are built. Lenders may require the building to have them anyway, but given these city findings it would seem very, very strange for the city to require parking anywhere in this zone. Most Portland households own cars and will continue to. But there's nowhere in Portland that auto storage is more important than housing and the city's laws should reflect that too.

Wheeler: Thank you.

Tony Jordan: Good afternoon. My name is tony jordan and i'm going to follow up and talk a little bit more about parking, as you might expect. I agree with everything michael just said. I strongly encourage reading his post that went out on sightline today. It's very informative and well researched. And i'm going to speak specifically -- add a little bit more about these parking requirements. So better housing by design, anything that's already exempted from parking, which is near transit, is exempted from further parking requirements. And also lots that are smaller than 10,000 square feet are exempted. So actually, most of the zones that are in -- effective by better housing by design don't have parking requirements already. It's like a thousand lots that would be impacted by these parking requirements. And most of them are just outside of the border. So this is -- I -- this is like just an example of where the parking is required, near ladd's addition and you have these little pockets that are just, you know, like no one would say that this street which is salmon street is a bad place to live without a car. But our current requirements because they're just as arbitrary based on 500 square feet from a transit stop leave little places out. We have an example of this at the sunshine dairy over by 20th and banfield. It's 70 feet too far and as a result they have to seek a variance to have no parking. So I just wonder what is really the big danger to eliminating these requirements that only really apply to 1,000 spaces anyway? There's another wrinkle which is better housings by design smartly makes parking somewhat more environmental. I don't believe you can actually have environmentally friendly parking, but it does require more permeability in covered parking spaces. That makes parking that you do have to build more expensive. So if we are requiring parking on some lots, even a small amount, but we're making them more expensive, we're kind of at cross-purposes to our goals. We want affordable housing and

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green development. So I just think that, you know, in light of our climate purposes, there are other ways to manage the concerns that could come from adding housing without parking. As Michael mentioned, most -- there will still be parking. There's a lot of structured parking that is going to be here forever. But we can advance our already developed permitting processes in neighborhood parking -- parking management tool kits -- management tool kits in order to alleviate any problems that might pop up. Someone earlier, I think, said these structures will be here for a long, long time. We need to look into the future if everyone's still owning a car, we've messed up really badly. I suggest cutting those thousand lots out of this and just getting rid of the parking requirements altogether. Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. Thanks all three of you. Next three, please. Good afternoon. Would you like to go ahead and start, please.

Lyrin Murphy: Sure.

Wheeler: Thank you.

Murphy: My name is Lara Murphy, and I am here today to address a specific property and ask for a small technical fix to better housing by design that would otherwise be an extremely lengthy and potentially cost prohibitive process for us. We purchased the Jacob H. Cook house on Southeast Belmont in Mount Tabor out of auction in 2018. And we have spent the past 14 months restoring the house. The house had been abandoned for eight years and had been badly vandalized and it had been a target for a lot of illicit activity. The house was also identified as a significant historic resource in a project that the city did in the late '80s. And the neighbors and the community have just been so involved in this process and they've been so excited, and they're really engaged and they reach out to us daily on social media and on -- online and they come by the property, and they're just really excited about the project. Anyway, we are currently looking for creative and economically viable opportunities to open this house up to the community and allow folks to be a part of this. But we are running into a significant challenge in being able to get the permitting to be able to do -- to find an adaptive reuse for this project. If you look at the second page of the handout that I've given you, it shows the zoning map for this project, and you can see where that thick black line runs across the middle of the page. That's the zoning line. Everything below that is zoned R2. Everything above that line is zoned R5. And you can see where I've drawn that little circle there. Six feet of this house sits in that R5 zone. That six feet represents an enclosed back porch in a small room off the kitchen. And because of that mixed zoning, we are not allowed to apply for any sort of alternative uses for the property right now. We are -- we don't have an option to share it with the community. And so what we're asking for today as part of this project and as part of our ability to be able to do adaptive reuse is to move that line back the six feet where you see I've drawn in that dotted line that would allow us to go and apply for different permits, and it would give us the opportunity to open up the house to the community. Additionally --

Hardesty: What does that mean when you say open up the house to the community?

Murphy: I believe that the house should be shared, small events, rehearsal dinners, community engagements --

Hardesty: So it would be a place that people could rent for a community event? That's not quite the same as, you know, being open to the community. So I'm glad we had that clarification. Thank you.

Murphy: Well, I actually -- our plan was to open the -- we did extensive gardens around the property and our plan was to open up those gardens to the community and we have invited the community in the house frequently. We bring people through all the time. And so while, yes, it would be a place for small events, it's also a place that I want to open up to organizations like the architectural heritage center, to different community gatherings that aren't part of a paying event option. I do believe this house should be shared, and

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that's why i've spent my whole life restoring it for the past 14 months. So I want it to be a part of the community. Additionally, we have been approved for a state incentive program that obligates us to apply for a national and state historic designation, and we are pursuing that direction.

Wheeler: Great. Commissioner Fritz.

Fritz: Thank you for sending in your testimony by email in advance. You've also had had to be on the applied to be on the national register?

Murphy: We're working on that.

Fritz: And i'm assuming -- usually we don't have lots zoning on one side and two different zones. So i'm assuming it would be all right with you if it was just all rezoned to r2? Rather than just moving that line?

Murphy: Absolutely. That doesn't change how anyone else would use the property. It doesn't change if a developer were to come in and decide to tear the house down. It doesn't change how they would be able to use the property either.

Fritz: Thank you.

Wheeler: Let me just congratulate you. I think this is fantastic what you've done here. I appreciate it.

Murphy: Thank you.

Wheeler: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Ron Chandler: Hello. My name is ron chandler. I've also been a longtime east Portland resident for 40 years. I submitted arguments in favor of increased density, so I will just jump over reading this. I'll just read these seven highlights.

Wheeler: Thanks.

Chandler: Also I wanted to take a moment to commend bill cunningham. He has been a terrific resource and extraordinarily available. I mean, somehow, I got his phone number. I couldn't believe every time I called, he picked up the phone. [laughter] and he responded to emails. If he didn't answer the phone, he responded to emails quickly. So anyway, reasons why high density is a good idea for our city. First of all, it's geographically easier to manage school districts. It's lower cost to maintain infrastructure for governments. Sprawl doesn't pay the bills. More details on that. Low dense city developments do not provide a large enough tax base to cover the cost of public services. Mixed-use developments with retail and apartments tend to pay a higher commercial tax rate and provide more services privately than communities made up of single-family homes. Higher density development helps attract new employers. Higher density development can increase property values. Believe it or not, higher density development generates less traffic than low-density development per unit while residents of low-density single-family communities often have two or more cars per household, residents of high-density apartments and condominiums tend to have only one car per household. When public transportation is readily available, people in walkable communities will often opt to use it. And finally, it gets rid of urban blight. I did submit this document on the testimony webpage so it's available in complete and i'll yield the rest of my time.

Wheeler: Thank you, sir. Thank you, both. Next three, please, Karla.

Moore-Love: Was allen kessler here? Bruce nelson, john gibbon, tracy prinze and daniel solomon.

Wheeler: Can I see a show of hands how many people have not testified yet? Ok. Yeah, unfortunately, we will not be able to finish it today, but I want to promise you, if you're not testifying today, that you will be at the top of the list when we reconvene, and of course, we will take written testimony if you'd prefer. And I appreciate your patience and your forbearance. Good afternoon, sir.

Bruce Nelson: Good afternoon and almost good evening. I want to congratulate the mayor and the commissioners for your stamina. Congratulations. My name is bruce

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nelson. I'm here this evening to speak on behalf of trees for life. My comments will specifically pertain to trees that relate to this particular document. One very petty suggestion is in the portion that deals with the floor area ratio standard in regards to trees, there is reference to dead, dying and dangerous. Late ever on in that section -- the terms that are used are dead, diseased and dangerous. Dying and diseased are not synonymous. It would behoove the city to delete the word "diseased" and only use "dying." otherwise, you open up a can of worms later on. Now, onto some more specific concerns I have. I am specifically addressing the east Portland standard. The high-density housing is going to go along highly traveled roads. There will be more housing going in there that will lead to the removal of a number of trees for these development projects. These particular neighborhoods in east county currently have an average tree canopy of 23%. The goal for the city is 30%. The current canopy level in eastmoreland is 42% and powellhurst is 38%. The results for -- with this increased high-density housing, the removal of trees for this, and probably lack of guidance in how you include space for trees in these developments we're going to lead to -- in east Portland in particular, we're not going to meet the comp 35 standards that are -- excuse me -- principles that talk about environmental health and equity. These are not going to -- i'll say they're inadequately not because trees are not being taken into account. I would suggest that one way to improve this would be somehow we need a comprehensive and coordinated long-term plan to improve the canopy in east Portland. Thank you very much.

Wheeler: Thank you, sir. Good afternoon.

John Gibbon: My name is john gibbon. I'm first vice president of sweeney transportation representative for the markham neighborhood which is one of the -- what I want to say Portland's south 5 -- south of w9 neighborhoods in that area. I'm speaking today related to transportation issues that this project raises in the markham neighborhood. We only have two pieces of property in markham that are affected by this. One is in an existing apartment complex on the off-ramp at 35th and taylors ferry road. And the other one is a piece of single-family -- developed as a single-family parcel but r2 zone property at the on ramp at spring garden and it's actually between -- at the intersection of southwest 20th and 21st, which really does exist in southwest Portland. There's an intersection where two numbered streets come together. And it's right in front of this piece of property. In both those cases, the problem we have is not with the zoning, obviously. It's already been zoned that way. And this upgrade is good. But in both cases, we don't have safe pedestrian and bicycle access from either of those properties. It's a situation where the city is going to have to take a serious look at getting us that last two or three blocks over to spring garden so people can walk across and get to the barber transit corridor or at 35th, they're going to have to do vegetation management so the kids that live in the apartment complex on the east side of 35th avenue across from the state highway yards have an ability to walk four blocks it takes to get up to jackson middle school. And I know commissioner Fritz has worked with our neighborhoods over a long period of time in trying to get sidewalks along 35th and we understand they're expensive, difficult kind of things, but if you're going to do this upzoning, which it essentially is, and you're going to say, this is where we want people to live in multifamily, we've got to come to grips with the transportation issues. The existing apartment complex sees a bus for about ten hours, 12 hours a day. On the weekdays, not on the weekends. So that's the issue for southwest. Thank you.

Wheeler: Appreciate your coming in, sir. Good afternoon.

Daniel Saloman: Yes. My name is daniel saloman, and I am a disabled section 8 renter in goose hollow. I'm very lucky to live in a neighborhood where the neighborhood association fights so hard to protect its low-income rent remembers. People seem to have the wrong idea about the king's hill historic district, which is in the goose hall neighborhood. In fact,

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king's hill is not a high-income area. The medium household income for king's hill is more than 9% lower than in the rest of Portland. Many people also seem to have the wrong idea about goose hollow. In fact, goose hollow residents are 80% renters and half of those are low income. Our neighborhood association has worked to make sure that our members represent our diverse demographics. Half of our neighborhood association boards are renters and half are low income. All of our low-income board members live in king's hill in the naturally occurring affordable housing of mid rise apartment buildings and houses that have been converted to apartments. 20% of our board are people of color. We join the architectural heritage center in the northwest district association in asking you to right-size the zoning to rm3 for king's hill and to lower height limits within 1,000 feet of the goose hollow max station, which touches part of king's hill and would cause demolitions. When we ask for those things, we are asking you to protect the most affordable housing in our neighborhood. Thanks very much.

Wheeler: Thank you for being here.

Saloman: You're welcome.

Wheeler: Good evening.

Tracy prince: Hi.

Wheeler: I'm sorry. You're going to be the last person to testify.

Prince: I made it: [laughter]

Wheeler: I apologize to those of you who didn't.

Prince: Sorry. So, i'm tracy prinze. I'm on the board of the architectural heritage center, but i'm here as the president of the goose hollow neighborhood association. And we represent king's hill historic district. It's predominantly mid rise apartments that have our most affordable housing in goose hollow. We've done a craig's list rental search and we've found that the apartments in king's hill are half the price per square foot of outside of king's hill. So it is a dramatically affordable area with naturally occurring affordable housing. More than half of our board are low-income residents. And we have many families who live with several children living in one-bedroom apartments. This is very common on king's hill. And so we want to make sure everybody understands the demographic we're dealing with, because I think they see the big old houses and that's what they think is the predominant demographic. We support subdividing those big old houses and putting two historically appropriate a.d.u.s in the backyard. We just don't want the big old houses demolished so that's all we're asking for. The current rm4 zoning as proposed in this draft incentivizes the demolition of eight buildings on king's hill. And if these eight buildings were demolished, then that would cause the entire district to be delisted. When king's hill was created, the zoning was never changed. It was -- so we're asking to right-size the zoning at this point. Although king's hill is a smaller historic district than alphabet, it was listed a decade earlier and should receive the same consideration in the zoning as the alphabet historic district. So we're asking for a small section to be looked at for rm3. The neighborhood -- the neighboring king's hill and alphabet historic districts are mirror images of each other with the larger rm4 mostly up against burnside. The alphabet district map was changed in this process with the support of the northwest district association with a really fine grain analysis so what -- we're asking for a little more fine grain analysis with ours with just the eight spots. We want to set fair expectations. We have developers come to our planning committee and they think that because it says 100 foot here that they can get it and then we have to tell them no, you can't. And then the landmarks has to tell them no, you can't. So we think what the rise -- with the right-size zoning, it sets all the the expectations from the beginning. It makes it much easier for everyone to understand what they can achieve in historic district. And we are pro density. We are the densest neighborhood in all of Oregon.

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Wheeler: Very good. First of all, thank you, everyone, who did testify today. For those of you who did not and want to testify at the next hearing, we will still entertain your written testimony, so if you want to get that to us like tonight, we will read that, and we will have it. And you can still come in and testify in person. So that concludes the council's acceptance of oral testimony for today. This public hearing is continued to wednesday, november 6th, at 2:00 p.m., time certain, at which time we will continue to hear additional oral testimony starting with the people who have signed up today that did not get the opportunity to testify. The written record will remain open until november 6th. So, again, please feel free to send us your emails. We will read them. When council reconvenes, we may introduce amendments. If at the time council determines additional public testimony is warranted for any propose the amendments, the council may reopen the record for the limited purpose of testimony on those amendments. Did I get everything, legal counsel?

King: Yes.

Wheeler: Very good. I'll just say this. This was some of the best public testimony i've heard in a long time. People spent a ton of time preparing for this. And it showed. And I want to thank you. And I look forward to reading and/or hearing the testimony from those of you who did not get a chance to testify today. So, with that, we are adjourned.

Council adjourned at 5:53 p.m.