



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON

**OFFICIAL
MINUTES**

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS **13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 2004** AT 9:30 A.M.

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

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

Items No. 1193 and 1195 were pulled for discussion and on a Y-5 roll call, the balance of the Consent Agenda was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS	Disposition:
1180 Request of Bill Parish to address Council regarding update on the future of PGE (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1181 Request of Richard L. Koenig to address Council regarding should we repeal the right of the public to use the highway (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1182 Request of Charles E. Long to address Council regarding an alarming assessment (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
TIME CERTAINS	
1183 TIME CERTAIN: 9:30 AM – School Efficiency and Quality Advisory Council report on how Multnomah County School Districts use Multnomah County Income Tax Funds in the 2004-2005 School Year and impacts of a potential repeal of the tax (Report introduced by Mayor Katz) Motion to adopt the Report: Moved by Commissioner Leonard and seconded by Commissioner Saltzman. (Y-5)	ACCEPTED
1184 TIME CERTAIN: 10:00 AM – Create the Portland Citizen Corps Council to increase public safety and security through community participation in volunteer efforts to address natural disasters, crime and terrorism (Resolution introduced by Mayor Katz) (Y-5)	36262

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CONSENT AGENDA – NO DISCUSSION	
1185 Statement of cash and investments August 26, 2004 through September 22, 2004 (Report; Treasurer) (Y-5)	PLACED ON FILE
Mayor Vera Katz	
1186 Reappoint Art DeMuro to the Historic Landmarks Commission for a term to expire October 1, 2007 (Report) (Y-5)	CONFIRMED
*1187 Create three new Nonrepresented classifications for the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and establish compensation rates for these classifications (Ordinance) (Y-5)	178800
*1188 Create a new Nonrepresented classification of Portland Streetcar Maintenance Supervisor and establish a compensation rate for this classification (Ordinance) (Y-5)	178801
*1189 Create a new Nonrepresented classification of Environmental Policy Analyst and establish a compensation rate for this classification (Ordinance) (Y-5)	178802
*1190 Amend contract with Dorothy A. Payton/Atelier to provide consultant services for the LEED documentation of the 911 Communications Center (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 34502) (Y-5)	178803
*1191 Amend contract with Hennebery Eddy Architects to provide architectural and engineering services for the renovation of Fire Station 23 and the Logistics Center (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 32659) (Y-5)	178804
*1192 Accept a grant from Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority in the amount of \$25,000 to reduce the price of the ultra low sulfur highway diesel fuel (Ordinance) (Y-5)	178805
Commissioner Jim Francesconi	
*1193 Amend contract with Portland Business Alliance for Special Downtown Services (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 51670) (Y-5)	178812

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<p>*1194 Authorize grants to five Portland school districts for before and after school hours youth programs (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">178806</p>
<p>*1195 Authorize a Shared Use Agreement between the Woodstock Neighborhood Association, the Office of Neighborhood Involvement and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation for Woodstock Community Center (Ordinance)</p>	<p align="center">REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY</p>
<p>*1196 Authorize payment to Pioneer Courthouse Square, Inc. for security services management (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 34525) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">178807</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Randy Leonard</p>	
<p>*1197 Amend contract with Martha Bueche to complete managerial coaching, team building and organizational development consultation (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 35191) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">178808</p>
<p>*1198 Issue a revocable permit for Central Telephone, Inc. to install, maintain and operate public telephones on City streets (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">178809</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Dan Saltzman</p>	
<p>*1199 Authorize an agreement with the Portland Development Commission to provide Brownfields assistance (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">178810</p>
<p>*1200 Authorize contract with Pacific Construction Consultants and Construction Project Controls Inc. to provide services for the West Side Combined Sewer Overflow program administration audit (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">178811</p>
<p align="center">REGULAR AGENDA</p>	
<p>1201 State City Council opposition to November 2004 State of Oregon Ballot Measure 37 on land use (Resolution introduced by Mayor Katz, Commissioners Francesconi, Leonard, Saltzman and Sten) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">36263</p>
<p>1202 Accept the Regulatory Improvement Workplan progress report and approve the recommended process changes (Resolution introduced by Mayor Katz and Commissioner Leonard) (Y-5)</p>	<p align="center">36264</p>

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Mayor Vera Katz

***1203** Authorize a Memorandum of Agreement between the City and the District Council of Trade Unions for terms and conditions of employment of represented employees having the classification of Inspector, Senior Inspector, Plans Examiner and Senior Plans Examiner (Ordinance)
(Y-5)

178813

1204 Approve an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Port of Portland related to Portland International Airport and accept \$88,572 to reimburse costs to prepare a detailed work program for a joint airport planning process (Second Reading Agenda 1178)
(Y-5)

178814

Commissioner Jim Francesconi

1205 Amend the Transportation System Plan and Comprehensive Plan to ensure that the documents remain current and consistent with Metro Regional Transportation Plan (Second Reading Agenda 1150)
(Y-5)

178815
AS AMENDED

Commissioner Dan Saltzman

1206 Accept an Intergovernmental Agreement for \$72,697 from Metro to help fund an outreach campaign to support a standardized recycling system for multifamily complexes throughout Portland (Second Reading Agenda 1175)
(Y-5)

178816

City Auditor Gary Blackmer

1207 Assess property for sidewalk repair by the Bureau of Maintenance (Hearing; Ordinance; Y1052)

**PASSED TO
SECOND READING
OCTOBER 20, 2004
AT 9:30 AM**

At 11:17 a.m., Council adjourned.

GARY BLACKMER
Auditor of the City of Portland

By Karla Moore-Love
Clerk of the Council

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

WEDNESDAY, 2:00 PM, OCTOBER 13, 2004

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

October 13, 2004
Closed Caption File of Portland City Council Meeting

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

Key: ***** means unidentified speaker.

OCTOBER 13, 2004 9:30 AM

Katz: Good morning, everybody. Council come to order. [roll call taken] all right. Let's take 1180.

Item 1180.

Katz: Bill, come on up. You have three minutes.

Bill Parish: You look great. Thank you for the opportunity to address the council this morning. What I wanted to do was make a couple observations related to the status of the p.g.e. proposal. You've probably seen a lot of media coverage. My perspective remains the same that higher utility rates are the cruelest tax of all. So many issues you're grappling with on a daily basis, poverty, crime, low-income housing issues. It seems to me that the infrastructure of a solid utility is just such a catalyst for jobs and a good job can solve so many problems. That's why i've been banging this drum for so long. It's like singing into the wind, but I guess i'll keep singing till it's over. A couple observations. I have an updated list of references, which i've provided a copy of. It's 100 pages. It summarizes key news stories and analysis on those stories. In the 100 pages, there's probably one or two pages worth of strong editorializing by myself. One a reference to charles keating. Specific the reference is related to t.p.g. To invest in blind pools, to have public pension assets to go into blind investment pools is probably great for things like bally shoes, but for a utility it's over the top if you stop and think about it. And, of course, charles keating took down a great industry, the savings and loan industry was a terrific industry. It created a lot of jobs. An integral part of the community. The board members. It was just a great industry. Keating took it down. And so my sense is that the public pension, it really is an industry in itself, the public pension industry. There's reinvestment right into the community. So that's a real -- you know, here's t.p.g. Running these blind investment pools with almost no disclosure, that's a big card the council has in leverage over t.p.g. Another thing is I suggest sending a letter to millbank, the law firm representing the unsecured creditors, and mention a concern over breaching its fiduciary to enron's creditors. It's known the city offered a higher offer than t.p.g. When millbank's largest client is scottish power, it's a tough thing. A third observation is the Oregon public utility commission has no scrutiny on this whole thing. Its chair may be a great leader, but no one's asked him the questions. He was appointed in 2003, right at the height of all this controversy, who knew what, whether or not something was orchestrated. It's his decision. He was appointed. He's chair. The other two members of the public utilities commission came on one month before august. They'll make a decision in the next couple months. My final observation is related to financing. There's so much money involved with this thing, so much money to be made by the investment industry, sometimes the simplest things are overlooked. What i've tried to advocate is looking at existing pools of public pension assets.

Katz: You have to make that a little louder. Your time is up.

Parish: Just to conclude --

Katz: Finish your sentence.

Parish: To conclude, thank you for the opportunity and please check out the reference sheet. Thank you.

Katz: Ok. 1181. Thanks, bill.

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Item 1181.

*****: Good morning, city council.

Katz: Good morning.

Richard Koenig: Good morning, Portland. The question that I posed for this week, should we repeal the right of the public to use the highway has been posed before on paper by myself, but before we get to that, mr. Auerbach and I have been engaged in back-and-forth dialogue, scholarly dialogue on this issue. I've got my most recent response to our conversation that we had last week after city council. Last week I proposed that I put every amendment to the motor vehicle laws going back to 1911 on his desk at some point and have him highlight the ones that he feels support the city's position. However, signs walked away, I realized that wasn't practical, so this letter proposes to thoughtfully limit the scope of that photocopying endeavor, which would have been stacks and stacks of paper. One of the significant items in this package, harry, is a letter that was in response to one of our associate researchers, a lady named helen mead. She made a public record demand law to -- to the municipal court of beaverton and asked them for the legislative enactment that provided for putting a unique identifying plates, license plates, on personal use cars. You'll find the attachment, the response to that, at the back of this package. It's from a fellow similarly situated to our own mr. Auerbach here, who testifies that there is no such law. Now I want to thank helen for supplying this. She's been sitting on this for a while. She just recently became aware that I was looking for information like this, and came by my office last week and dropped off a copy. I would suggest that since we've got lots of learned help on our own city -- in our own city attorney's office, that it might be appropriate to have a similarly weighty response to some of the questions that i've been posing from mr. Auerbach. Anyway, just to let you know, there's a lot of information out there. I propose that some of it or all of what's included here, as potential for review by mr. Auerbach, before we start a program to repeal the public's right to use the highway. By the way, that has been going on for about 1,000 years in english common law.

Katz: Thank you, richard. 1182. Come on, charles.

Item 1182.

Charles E. Long: Good morning. Thank you for this opportunity. If you have not sensed a drift toward fascism in this country, you should see the stunning documentary films now playing at the clinton street theater. The first is called "unconstitutional." this film relates to the so-called patriot act, which was discussed by this council a few months ago. It was -- the moderator was none other than our own congressman peter dafazio. And I can't describe the -- the revelation I received on seeing this documentary. The loss of freedom, the -- the almost Gestapo like methods that this country is using in the name of defeating terrorism and the view of the terrible conditions at guantanamo bay base and the fact that the geneva accord made after the second world war are being disregarded by this administration. And the second documentary is also very shocking. It's called unprecedented. It's the -- the election of 2000 in which al gore was elected president and was -- his position was taken away by shenanigans and the supreme court, which should not have even heard the issue. Anyway, the films are very revealing, and I recommend that -- that you see it, if possible. It's playing at the clinton street theater through thursday at least at 7 and 9:30 p.m.'s, and possibly will be continued for a week. I hope it will. It's a very shocking film. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. Richard, do you want to take your sign?

*****: Thank you.

Katz: Thanks. All right, consent calendar. I'm going to pull 1195 from consent. Any other items to be pulled?

Francesconi: 1193.

Katz: 1193. Any other items to be pulled by either councilmembers or the public? All right. Let's vote on the consent calendar.

Francesconi: Aye. **Leonard:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

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Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] 1193.

Item 1193.

Francesconi: There was a -- this came up earlier. There was an issue about how we could contract with central city concerns, and there was a problem with it. So we've pulled it because we have parks. Kevin montgomery smith and terry la cron from central city concerns to testify about how we've solved this issue.

Katz: Somebody want to identify what the problem was and how you solved the problem. All right, go ahead.

*******:** This was a long-standing --

Katz: Identify yourself.

Mary Huff, Portland Parks and Recreation: I'm mary huff. The manager of operations with Portland parks and recreation. We had a longstanding contract with what used to be a.p.p., and now is p.b.a. on a collaborative effort in working in partnership with downtown to provide services. We were transferred that contract last year, and brought it into compliance with city code by updating it. And this year we've added another amendment to it which -- and mandates that the people employ people from a homeless or transitional program in the cleaning services that we provide under this contract. And terry's going to tell us a little bit about that program. Instead of being low bid labor, it's now being used as a transitional program to help people out of homelessness.

Francesconi: See, what happened before, we had a different contract, which was a low bid contract, and then central city concerns got cut out, so that people that were -- were the homeless folks, which had been part of a prior contract, were eliminated. So now we're not going to a strict low buy, doing it in a -- strict low buy, doing it in a way that has the added benefit of employing the homeless.

Terry Lectron (last name?): I'm terry la kron. Initially what we did clean and safe, we were able to be the major recruiter for them in getting people, not just because they were homeless, but qualified homeless people, working, and to get them into competitive wages. And when that was taken away, a lot of the employers, we had to find other employers that were wanting to work with us, which allowed us to work with fred meyer's as well as gundersons and some other employers. Our services allow us to train people. Allow us to help people with retention services. So the employers get the advantages of working with -- with the clients as well as the employers so that if there's -- if there's any issues that come up in the workplace that we can work with them. We also come with -- if the employer needs them to be trained in additional things, like forklift certification or need to have their driver's license, we have some training dollars that kind of help with that. I'm not sure exactly what other things that you wanted to know.

Kevin Montgomery Smith: Hi. I'm kevin montgomery smith with the Portland business alliance. As mary said, this was a longstanding contract, being renewed, and we did include the new clause that's dealing with homeless to work issues. One of the things we saw over the last three years with the previous contractor was that they were -- they had stopped using central city concerns, west Portland one-stop, the work force training program, they were utilize homeless to work primarily, but one of the things we worked on this most recent r.f.p., was that there was professional personal development of the employees so that it wasn't a last stop. It was something that was in a transition to -- to something that was going to happen later on. With union rules, we can't obviously -- we can't obviously time someone out of an employment position, but with the agreement that we have with central city concern right now over all of the clean and safe services, not just the restroom contract or parks contract, or the downtown routes, we've got the promise that they're going to be working on professional and personal development, and that that development will lead to a better position, either with central city concern or with one of the other partners that central city concern is working with. So this was a major step for the program.

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

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Francesconi: So there's multiple benefits. We get to support a great agency like central city concerns, parks has figured out a way with the help of the business community of maintaining to clean our parks, and if we provide jobs, especially jobs that lead to better jobs, that's one of the best ways to fight homelessness. Thank you all for your work. Aye.

Leonard: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** That's terrific work. Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] 1195.

Item 1195.

Katz: If you recall, there was a real desire on the part of commissioner Leonard I think, I think it was commissioner Francesconi to fund this program. It was brought to my attention this morning when I met with the office of finance and management, and I'm recommending that we fund it with some of the ending balance that we're going to have, and not touch their reserve and not create an account that never really exists. So I know you're concerned about the funding of it, and we'll do that, but I want to do it so that it makes a little bit more sense.

Leonard: Can we have it back next week?

Katz: Yeah, why don't you bring it back next week.

Leonard: I just want to make sure, particularly for the neighbors of Woodstock, that they understand that I care less about how it's funded that it be funded and funding this with a different means than what we originally proposed, which I'm fine with.

Katz: And I care about how it's funded. [laughter] ok, so I think get to exactly where you want to be and do it so that it makes maybe a little bit more sense.

Leonard: Ok.

Katz: Any objections of sending this item back to commissioner Leonard's office? Hearing no objections, so ordered. [gavel pounded] all right. 1183. Welcome both of you. Thank you for being here.

Item 1183.

Baruti Arthuri, Co-Chair School Advisory Council: Thank you, mayor. Madame mayor, members of the commission, for the record my name is Baruti Arthuri, one of the chairs of school efficiency and advisory council. With me is the other cochair, Judy Pepler. We thank for this opportunity to give you an update on how the itax money has been used and to also share with you the potential impacts of a repeal of the tax. As you know, when Multnomah county voters approved the temporary income tax, they also approved the creation of an independent oversight body. And the purpose of our particular council was to make sure that the money was spent according to the resolution, which was passed by the taxpayers. Our council includes parents, educators, parents, business, union, and government leaders. This year the tax is expected to bring in \$94 million for the eight school districts in Multnomah county, which include Corbett, Centennial, David Douglas, Gresham-Barlow, Parkrose, Portland public schools, Reynolds, and Riverdale. The local tax represents about 12% of the total funding for these eight school districts and 16% of the funds that they expect to spend on direct instruction. A complete report on how the districts have used their funds has already been submitted once, and we're working on a second report, but there's a report that's been issued recently that also talks about the impact of the repeal. The tax, as you know, has been budgeted to provide a full school year and for the use to benefit students. Our council has reviewed reports from all of the school districts and have found the monies have been spent consistent with the purposes indicated for the local tax. We have not only reviewed the information submitted by the school districts, we have met with each district and we have reached these following conclusions. Number one, all the Multnomah county school districts are currently scheduled to be open for a full school year in 2004-2005. Secondly, the school district expects to use the tax to maintain or add approximately 880 teachers. And also to reduce or maintain class size. Thirdly, we know that the schools have restored or maintained educational programs and services to keep students in school. 98% of the funding has been used for school-based activities.

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The balance has been used for the central support of those activities. The council, as I mentioned, did not find any uses of the funds that were inconsistent with the purposes of the local tax. In december of this year, the eight districts are going to report back to our council on student achievement. What they've accomplished on their plans for the school year, 2003-2004, and also share with us their plans for 2004-2005. And there will be another report to come out soon that will include an update on student achievement plans. We know that the repeal of the local tax will have a significant and immediate impact on all the school districts in Multnomah county. We see right now that it's going to require a cut of about \$81 million from the 2004-2005 cool year budget, and that's at a point when we're halfway through the school year. And 2005-2006, we anticipate that cut to be about \$94 million. These are very significant budget cuts for the school year. And just as a comparison to express the magnitude of these cuts, it equals about the loss of eight weeks of school or it's the equivalent of approximately 1300 teachers being laid off. We have received information from all the school districts, and we know that if the repeal passes, it's going to require that they implement some combination of reducing the number of school days, laying off teachers, reducing services, and/or eliminating programs. None of the districts have made final decisions on what cuts they need to make at this time, but there's no doubt it will adversely affect student performance. And I know we have some members of the various school districts here that also want to share comments, and at this point I want to thank you for this chance to give you an update on our council's work and the work that we've done, and as a parent and a taxpayers I feel really good about the work of this volunteer group that judy and I have had the pleasure of leading.

Katz: Thank you. Judy?

*****: I'll take questions.

Katz: Ok, questions. Why don't we invite our elected officials and superintendents. Well, we have an elected official here. Whoever. Come on up.

*****: Good morning.

Katz: Good morning. Why don't you start.

David Wynde, Member Portland School Board: Good morning, madame mayor, members of the commission. My name is david wind, a member of the school board in Portland. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you this morning. You're going to hear virtually identical message from all five of us, but for Portland the impact of a repeal of the income tax would reduce our funds for this current school year by \$43 million and next year by up to \$50 million. Our general fund budget this year is \$397 million, so reducing the budget by \$43 million would require significant staff reductions, layoffs, and reassignments. The staffing, class size and course offerings in all schools would be impacted. As you've already heard, this is happening in the middle of the school year, and that's virtually impossible. So earlier this year, when we were adopting our budget for the current school year, we asked the superintendent to indicate what an alternative budget would look like in the event that this income tax was repealed. There are a number of things that we would do immediately. Institute a hiring freeze. Immediately reduce programs in the middle of the year where possible, like spring athletics, outdoor school, and we'd review and delay and eliminate all discretionary spending we could. While all of those measures would save some money, they will not come close to raising the kind of money that we would need to eliminate. We started this school year with a contingency reserve of about \$12 million. And one of the other things that we hear all the time is that we should cut overhead. Our central -- our budget for central administration in Portland is \$15 million. The entire budget for central administration is \$15 million. Neither of those things get us to the \$43 million we need. The simple fact is, we save about \$1 million for every school day that we eliminate from the school year. And our current estimate is if this tax is repealed in the current school year, we would be cutting about six weeks from the school year. Next year we would end up -- the primary way we would deal with the loss of funding is through the staffing ratio. This year when we set staffing for schools, we used a ratio of 30-1. Next year, in

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order to eliminate the funding that we would have to eliminate, we would be starting with a staffing ratio of more than 40:1. We increased ratios for full-day kindergarten, for english as a second language teachers, eliminate professional technical education, in-school alternative programs, supplemental funding for immersion and arts magnet programs, eliminate interscholastic athletics, outdoor school, and all nonmandated transportation. This would lead us to cut almost 600 teaching positions and result in significant increases in class size. That's what this would mean for Portland public schools.

Francesconi: David, how much are you taking out of reserves?

Wynde: That's a decision we haven't made yet, but even if we -- even if we used every single dollar we had in reserve, we still would be looking at that similar kind of class size reduction, and then we'd be left very vulnerable to any fluctuation in state funding. So, I mean, using every dollar we have in reserve is not a prudent thing for us to do.

Terry Kneisler, Reynolds School District: Terry kneisler, reynolds school district. Our easternmost boundaries coincide with your westernmost boundaries, which makes for a unique situation which i'll address in a minute. We have nearly \$11 million that the itax has provided. It's assured that we have a full school year, instructional programs that respond to no child left behind and help us to achieve or more towards adequate yearly progress. Should the tax be rescinded, the results in our school district would be very comparable to that of Portland and my colleagues. Simply it's a matter of scale. For us, somewhere around 44 instructional days that would have to be reduced to cover the scale of the \$11 million in that it's \$250,000 a day for our school district to operate. Similarly, if we look forward to the next year, rather than cutting days, which we could not do in a succeeding year owing to Oregon administrative rules, we'd have to reduce teachers and increase class size. What we would see is the possibility of decreasing by as much as 200 teachers and seeing our class sizes in elementary school move from approximately 25 to as much as 35, and in high schools and middle schools moving from class sizes of 28 to as many as 45 kids in a class. Those are the kinds of things we're talking about. Simultaneously, all of those programs which we've come to take for granted, such as those extracurricular programs like sports, like music, and those services like counseling, would undergo a review of whether we can afford to still provide them. When we look at our reserve, commissioner Francesconi, the issue for us is \$4.5 million. I'm sure that the board -- "sure" is a funny word, but i'm certain that we would look at a reduction of our reserve by 80%, so that we utilize that. But that again is a one-time approach we could take this year. Next year, a reserve would be nearly nonexistent. The point that I wanted to make about our easternmost boundary with your westernmost boundary, we've seen a demographic shift from the city of Portland eastward. Of those children who are most affected by poverty, in those four schools in our easternmost boundary, we now have free and reduced meals, percentage of students ranging from 45% to as much as 92%. And we have those students who come from families where english is their second language, ranging from 35% to as much as 62%. To meet those expectations of no child left behind and achieve adequate yearly progress causes us to provide programs such as summer school, which can bridge the literacy gap. Those are the very kinds of things and training specific to help those types of students which we see being at risk in addition to the circumstances of increased class sizes and fewer days of instruction.

Katz: Thank you.

Francesconi: 62%? Talk to me a little bit about some of those schools and what they're like.

Kneisler: I could talk to you about alder elementary school in particular where 92% of the students are on free and reduced meals. And the kids in those schools come to us sometimes in kindergarten, but just as much as in fifth grade, with speaking russian in their home and just having arrived or spanish. So we have to produce programs that are called guided language acquisition design, that help teachers to reach kids who do not speak english as their primary language, and within a year's period achieve, according to the standards set both by the state and the federal government. So

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those are our challenges. We produce a summer school program that, for instance, over 19 days, through four hours per day, we've now seen gains of nearly a half year in literacy through that intensive infusion of english language acquisition. Those are the kinds of things that would look to be superfluous, though not, in these times.

Bob McCain: Good morning. I'm bob mccain from centennial school district. Thank you for this opportunity to testify. Centennial is a school district of 6500 students that reflects the diversity of Portland. We have increased in terms of our english language learners from 5% to over 15% in the last few years. Our poverty rate has increased from somewhere in the range of 27% to over 50% just in the last four or five years. 12% of centennial's budget is in the itax for 2004-2005, 12%. That's equivalent to the cost of about 130 teachers, or 35 days of school, or running three of our seven elementary schools for the year. The use of the itax for 2004-2005 was -- basically we have a full school year, which i'm thrilled to say and report. Teachers were purchased to reduce class size at all levels. We have full-time p.e. Teachers for the elementary schools. We've had outdoor school for 600 sixth graders. And summer school for 500 students. If the itax is repealed, it will mean a \$12 million revenue loss over "two to three-year period. \$8 million will be in reserves. Cuts will be spread out over two to three years to save valuable programs for as long as we can. The bulk of the teaching cuts would be in the second year, although some this year. We could simply not go without doing that. Specifically if the itax is repealed for 2004-2005, we would use probably \$3 million to \$3.5 million of reserves to reduce our \$6 million deficit that the itax would cause us for this school year. We would increase class size, possible school day cuts would save us \$175,000 a day, however in order to do that it requires union agreement. There would also be the potential loss of positions that were approved when the itax was put in place. Classroom teachers, p.e. Teachers, media assistants, custodians, and I won't go on because I think you get the picture. The bulk of the hard cuts with respect to teaching positions would fall in the 2005-2006 year, but definitely some reductions this year. And I would just simply dovetail on my colleague's remarks relative to summer school and the impact that that's had. It's been really quite significant. As I walked around the district this summer and saw the program in action and saw the kids that it was serving, it's a very important part of what we're doing now, and that would be a tremendous loss to us.

Barbara Rommel: Good morning. I'm barbara rommel, superintendent of david douglas school district. David douglas is currently serving about 9,471 students in grades k-12. Last week it was 9,445 students. With a growing enrollment, it offers many challenges to us, and we built our budget this year with the expectation that we would be receiving about \$9 million from the generosity of taxpayers of Multnomah county. As you know, those monies are distributed equally among all of the children in Multnomah county. And we are relying on those to provide the level of staffing and the length of school year that our students need in order to achieve the level of academic growth that they are -- that is necessary in this century. With that, david douglas also has the highest poverty ranking of any of the Multnomah county schools based on state standards. About 27% of our students require english as a second language assistance, and we are working hard to serve those students. This -- if this repeal goes into effect, it's going to be like trying to change the tire on the school bus, when the school bus is already en route. And it would mean a real concern for the students on that bus. 11% of our budget represents 59 1/2 teachers, 45 support staff positions and three administrative positions. If we did all of those cuts in school days, it would mean 36 school days this school year. You know, I hope and pray that we don't have to make those kinds of cuts.

Mike Taylor: I'm mike taylor, the superintendent for parkrose. And our information is virtually the same, just based on scale. We have 3600 students. The itax makes up 13% of our general fund budget. While the numbers are relative to size, I believe that the itax is the critical breaking point between running schools that can produce results and just getting by. Current years of observation of schools and 20 years of being part of the financing of schools, when you walk into classrooms

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and you look at the resources that are available, and you look at our schools prior to the itax, and you look at them post itax, and look at this difference of 13% of your budget, at some point when you reduce programs and you reduce resources, you reduce to a critical point. I believe that the itax difference is that critical point. From pre-itax to the first year of itax, if you take our test scores posted by the state, and you add up the gains and the losses, you have a plus-20 gain. Statewide, you have a plus-one. We don't make 20-point gains without resources. Itax amount, that 13%, is the critical difference. Proportionally it is the same story you've heard from my colleagues. And therefore I think it is -- it will be a turning point, critical point, in what is some kind of a reasonable budget for education. And the first year, if we lose that \$3.7 million, 13% of our budget, in half a year it's 26% of our budget, represents 40 days -- 35 days of school, 40 staff members, but it represents a denigration of the structure because we will increase class sizes to a point at which efficiency and effectiveness is not available for every student in each classroom. Thank you.

Katz: Somebody help me, what did I miss? Mike, you made the point, and it is a good point, that you were able to measure the increase in student achievement because of the itax. That was the --

Taylor: I'm just --

Katz: That was the whole idea of it, that we were going to rise and meet standards because of those extra resources, and you mentioned that. What did I miss? Why aren't the rest of us telling us that because of that infusion of money, student performance has increased by --

Kneisler: I could speak to that.

Katz: Ok.

Kneisler: One of the reasons is as our student population changes, sometimes just keeping level is what we can do best, when I have so many e.l.l. Kids moving into the district and poverty rates going up. So for reynolds, staying even is what could be achieved, because in fact the itax was a bridge to the future to maintain the programs that were present while continuing to deliver the services that met the standards. So I think there's complexity in some of our districts around increasing needs and demands and maintaining the level of funding to deliver services.

McCain: And I would respond to it as well. Sometimes we get focused on the financial numbers and leave those things out, but as far as centennial's concerned, our test scores have improved and as has our graduation rate. And that's against the backdrop of a very significantly-changing demographic. Without the 12% funds, I think you could look for a turnaround in that. So that's real.

Katz: Ok. I just -- anybody else? All right. Thank you.

Kneisler: We appreciate your support.

Katz: Thank you. Anybody else want to testify? I'll take a motion to adopt the report.

Leonard: So moved.

Katz: A second?

Saltzman: Second.

Katz: Roll call.

Francesconi: The whole council's taken a position, everybody advocating against the repeal effort.

Two quick thoughts. One is what michael said about the mission of the school is threatened, and you reach a point where you can't do your job. So it's about quality of education. So if the public understood that there's 20% gains in parkrose as a result of these additional resources, it would really help, but the second issue is equality of opportunity and how are we going to provide equal opportunity to all of our citizens, and that's especially, now with poverty and with kids of color. And so that's the second message here. And so those are the two critical reasons that we need this repeal to be defeated. Aye.

Leonard: Well, I came to the debate on school funding at the council in 2002, having served in the legislature for nine years before that in a context where I found myself in a distinct minority arguing that the legislature should fund schools to a level that reduces class size and assures all kids of an

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equal opportunity. And as I said, I and others found ourselves in the minority in that debate. Coming here, as I've said before to my colleagues, has been such a pleasant experience where we have discussions regarding funding education in terms of investing in children's future and not the feeble arguments that were used to defeat funding education in the legislature. It has been a very refreshing experience for this one city council person to work with people who understand that the future of this community is dependent upon a well-educated group of young people coming forward that can then produce for us. It is very refreshing. I have had discussions with those, since we have supported and passed the itax, who have said there are those that won't move to Portland/Multnomah county, or will move out of Portland/Multnomah county because of the itax. I can see that that may be true. I would argue, and I know many people who have stayed in Multnomah county and moved to Multnomah county because this community did step forward and put its money where its mouth was when it was important, and said we are not just saying we support our schools, we will work a little harder and pay a little more to support our schools. I'll predict that that same group of people will prevail in this election coming up in november, because the bottom line is money spent on education is not an expense, it is an investment. It's an investment in our future that brings better runners than building prisons or passing measure 11 type laws or any other kind of band-aid that we try to use to fix the ills of our community. A well-educated work force, opportunities up through college provide more for this community than any other initiative that we can provide. Aye.

Saltzman: I appreciate the work of the committee, and keeping tabs on this money, and this crucial money and how it's spent. Thank you. Aye.

Sten: Thanks to all the school officials for your hard work. I can't imagine the job trying to plan for both scenarios here. I also want to thank the business group, because I think it makes a difference to people to see their money is being spent well. I guess these voters, we all made the kids a promise, and as the campaign slogan says, I hope we keep it. Aye.

Katz: As a member of the council, I want to thank everybody for the hard work that went into this report. I hope that in the next couple of days, that you might want to fine-tune the message. You know, I always have counselled and advice to all of you. Wouldn't be me if I didn't do it, to spell out the kind of achievement gains, if you can, that you were able to achieve because of the additional resources. I remember the first meeting, we talked about what compares with the rest of the state. They tonight have these resources. We do. Because that's really what's important to parents and to the community, how much better are the youngsters achieving? How much better will they have chances for work and for a brighter future? As opposed to x amount of days cut or number of teachers cut. So maybe fine-tune the message a little bit and share with the public what this money has actually done and what have you done with this money in improving the lives of our young people. Aye. [gavel pounded] thank you. Ok. 1184.

Item 1184.

Katz: Ok. We are creating a Portland citizens corps council, whether we like it or not. It's happening. It's an outgrowth of our very early work that was viewed as a backup for volunteer citizens' response to natural disasters or unnatural disasters. So now with homeland security it's expanded to include a lot more partners in this effort. I'll turn it over to you.

Miguel Ascarrunz, Director, Portland Office of Emergency Management: Thank you, mayor. Good morning, mayor Katz and councilmembers. For the record, miguel ascarrunz, director of Portland emergency --

Katz: Wait a minute. I don't have a quorum.

Saltzman: Scared them talking about emergency preparedness.

Katz: Ok. Go ahead, thanks.

Ascarrunz: Good morning, mayor Katz, councilmembers. For the record, miguel ascarrunz. With me today is rachel jackie, community services manager, as well as several partners in preparedness

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from city bureaus and the Portland community. I'm pleased to bring to council, as the mayor alluded to, an exciting new initiative called the Portland citizen corps council. On August 24, 2004, you approved a federal grant award totaling \$35,100 to develop the Portland citizen corps council modeled off the federally-recognized citizen corps council initiative. We've seen time and time again, whether it's hurricanes on the east coast, tornados in the midwest, earthquakes, wildfires, volcanic eruptions now on the west coast, or even severe winter storms here in Portland, citizens play a critical role in protecting life and property during disaster events. We might call citizens the true first responders, because fire, medical, and law enforcement resources may be overwhelmed causing delays in response. Creating the Portland citizen corps council will provide opportunities to engage the community in preparedness and risk reduction activities that will enhance public safety in their homes, workplaces and communities. Activities such as education, training, and community participation, volunteer efforts, will better prepare citizens to respond appropriately to natural disasters, crime and potential terrorism incidents. Earlier this year, you established the city's safety policy council. This body oversees the city's bureau of emergency preparedness and readiness. We will now bring community's input and voice in the citywide preparedness for all hazards. I believe it is important to continue establishing these partnerships and preparedness as we strive to make Portland a disaster resilient community. Over the last year we've increased the number of emergency response teams, also established partnerships with the business community to train business emergency teams and most recently with the Portland school district who's also represented here today to train school emergency teams. It is important to recognize the active role the Portland fire and rescue bureau, the police bureau, the office of neighborhood involvement, nongovernmental organizations, such as the red cross, the business community and the school district in these public safety programs. I might add that these programs not only prepare citizens for disaster events, but also for more common life-threatening medical emergencies. I'd also like to recognize the community's continued commitment and active role in risk reduction, emergency preparedness and crime prevention. Currently we have representatives from business, academia and neighborhood associations engaged in developing the city's first hazard mitigation plan. Dedicated community leaders, such as Dr. Ron Tammund from P.S.U., Bonnie McKnight and others are all part of the process. Just recently at the request of the federal emergency management agency or FEMA, Poem also coordinated the activation of Portland net team volunteers to the hurricane disaster on the east coast. Their dedication to community and public safety is commendable. Finally there's someone always pulling this altogether, and that's Rachel Jacky. Her commitment to community preparedness is inspirational. Many net volunteers see her as their cheerleader, and so do we. I'd like to turn it over to Rachel who will provide you with an overview and then a few of our community partners are here to make a few comments as well.

Rachel Jacky: Thanks, Miguel. Good morning. Mayor, commissioners, I'm going to pay him 20 bucks for complimenting me. I'm using a powerpoint this morning, I've got a few slides, to put some context to our model for our citizen corps council here in Portland. Briefly definitionally, city corps councils are part of an initiative by the federal department of homeland security. Their efforts to raise a grassroots -- grassroots energy around homeland security in our hometowns. Citizen corps councils, by this definition, through the federal government, are meant to provide coordination and collaboration, among a variety of public and private agencies and community groups who are all engaged in public safety in one way or another. The focus of each of these efforts includes not just natural disasters, but also crime and terrorism. To date, there are nearly 1400 citizen corps councils across the United States at the state level, the county level, and with tribes. We are real pleased to be joining that group, but it's important to know that citizen corps councils are in fact part of a broader initiative, that actually was part of a reaction to 9/11. I think everybody recalls here, after 9/11, the sense many Americans had. Many citizens had about what can we do, what can we do, what can we do to assist the folks in New York, in our own

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communities. The federal government decided that we did really need to stop thinking about the community as victims that we would save and as an important resource and to really emphasize the nature of their strong commitment to public safety in their own communities. The u.s.a. Freedom corps is what the federal government established to do more with that notion that citizens are an important resource for us. If you take a look at this simple organizational chart, it shows that the u.s.a. Freedom corps was originally conceived of as an umbrella for several existing programs, including the americorps, peace corps, the new piece was the citizen corps. At the bottom of this graphic you'll see the programs at the community level that the federal government included under the citizen corps umbrella. These are neighborhood watch, community emergency response teams, the medical reserve corps, and volunteers and police service. The mission of citizen corps is real straightforward. As miguel alluded to, it's to make everyone, to help them participate in making their community safer. We want them to take action to get prepared in their own homes, with their own families, and where they work. We want them to get training to be better prepared for the big disaster, for the car crash they may come across on their way to work, for someone going into cardiac arrest who needs c.p.r. We also want individuals to have more volunteer opportunities to work as groups to deal with public safety in a coordinated way. And that's the focus of citizen corps. In addition to those pre-existing programs that the federal government tucked in underneath the citizen corps umbrella, at the federal level they've also established formal relationships with a wide variety of affiliated organizations, and you see here the range of them. This is actually a sampling of them. It's everything from the american red cross to the u.s. Department of education, the environmental protection agency, the american amateur radio relay league, a wide variety of folks who are involved. And in fact, the federal government has provided funding to support citizen corps all over the united states. Since federal fiscal year 2002. This current year, they're providing \$35 million, delivered in the form of grants to the state. The state of Oregon in this fiscal year received \$515,000 passed through \$412,000 to local subgrantees. Miguel mentioned that we pulled in actually \$37,000 of that amount. Our local citizen corps would really follow the federal model and focus on similar efforts. Our goals would be also fairly straightforward. The council itself would have these three areas of emphasis, to first of all promote coordination and collaboration among all the local volunteer programs that focus on natural disasters, crime and terrorism. From the city, we have, of course, the neighborhood watch programs from office of neighborhood involvement and the police bureau. The neighborhood business and school emergency programs, coordinated by Portland emergency management and the fire bureau, and from the county the health reserve corps, which is a new program that they have initiated. And then of course a group of affiliates that we would be working with that also represent a broad base in the community. A second goal for the citizen corps council in Portland would be to develop an ongoing community preparedness program to increase public awareness about the hazards and risks that we face here, to train the public on how to be better prepared, and to increase the number of volunteer opportunities they have to work with other citizens and with community groups on public safety in general. Another over arching goal for our Portland citizen corps council will be to assure that the outreach and training that we provide is very much targeted at communities that tend to be less in the mainstream and may have a more difficult time dealing with emergency preparedness, crime prevention, etc. That includes low-income households, the elderly, people with disabilities in households where english is not the primary language spoken. Like the federal model, we envision a variety of affiliates. I mentioned those before, but here's a list for you to take a look at. I want to emphasize at this point we're proposing these as examples of the kind of affiliate organizations that would be invited to join the citizen corps council as member organizations. There's a -- there's a long list there. Our next step would be to work with the mayor's office to finalize this list and to invite these organizations to send a representative to the council. Last but not least, always the question of resources. Staffing resources for the Portland citizen corps council would be provided

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under our current appropriation level by the Portland office of emergency management. We will be getting an intern using part of our \$37,000 grant to pay for a stipend for the intern, and that will also help cover additional costs. We would also forward, of course, to staffing assistance and in-kind contributions from the member organizations of the Portland citizen corps council.

Katz: Thanks.

Jacky: I'd be happy to take questions, although there are a number of people here who I think want to make comments as well.

Katz: Questions?

Francesconi: Just one. What's the relationship of the net team? What happens to them?

Jacky: Commissioner, they're going to continue on in a blaze of glory, for sure.

Francesconi: But it's going to be separate efforts?

Jacky: It will continue just as it has, except for for example we would like to envision that some of the work we've already done to cross-train and cross-recruit neighborhood emergency team volunteers and for example neighborhood block watch folks and individuals involved in crime prevention, that that will really be accelerated and expanded through the collaboration of the citizen corps council.

Francesconi: Don't they have essentially the same mission, both of these groups?

Jacky: They do not exactly have the same mission and the training that they receive is very different. Neighborhood emergency teams are really trained to take action and be first responders wherever they are whenever we have a citywide emergency. We're also able to activate them when we -- well, for example in the flood in 1996, although we knew it was going to happen, we did -- we had plenty of time to activate them on less than an emergency basis, but they went to work doing things they had been trained for, that individuals in the crime prevention program had not been trained for.

Francesconi: So the citizens corps' job is to prepare for the disaster, but the net team will respond to the disaster? Is that what i'm getting?

Jacky: Yes, I think that's a -- that's a fine distinction.

Francesconi: It is going to be a fine distinction when you're trying to recruit volunteers. Doesn't make any sense to me, frankly.

Jacky: I'm not quite sure how to -- i'm not quite sure how to answer that question.

Francesconi: Well, i'm not saying you need to do it now, but it seems like these efforts have to be brought closer together for what it's worth.

Jacky: May I invite you to -- we do have a volunteer here who is very active in both the crime prevention program and the net program.

Francesconi: That with be great.

Jacky: I think she has some comment about that that may be helpful.

Francesconi: That would be great.

Katz: I think his question is the federal kind of overhaul -- same question I had asked miguel when we first met. Ok. Moving right along, let's hear --

Ascarrunz: I might add, mayor and council, that the citizen corps council will now assist poem and the city council, disaster policy council, in developing our annual work plan, developing the poem strategic plan, being involved in implementing some of the action measures of our hazard mitigation plan that will be finalized by the end of the year. So there will be some other input and voice from the community in all those activities.

Katz: This is a federal initiative. It has a federal title. And we're trying to incorporate all of our work that we've been doing through the net and through crime prevention under this umbrella, and sometimes it's -- it's not quite as clear-cut as probably it would have been if they asked us how we would have structured it.

*******:** And --

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*****: I was wondering --

Katz: Wait. Whoa, whoa, whoa.

Jacky: And mayor, whether or not we applaud the federal government for their initiative, even if we did not have any of the titles that they use, if we did not have their model to follow, it is still a very excellent idea. We do believe that we can, through better coordination and collaboration, synergy, you will, among private agencies, community groups, and public agencies, make Portland a safer place. And so it is still a great idea, whether or not we have the federal model or not.

Katz: I don't disagree with you. Thank you. Ok.

Ascarrunz: I'd like to bring up some of the bureau directors.

Katz: All right, go ahead.

Ascarrunz: And community partners, mayor. Chief wilson and jimmy.

Jimmy Brown, Director, Office of Neighborhood Involvement: Good morning, council. I'm jimmy brown, the director of the office of neighborhood involvement.

Katz: Good morning.

Brown: And speaking on behalf of this particular activity and collaboration, i'm driven by the fact that there's no such thing as not enough collaboration and not enough coordination. My whole experience in working with crime prevention and community collaboration says that the more that we can put out there on the table in terms of bringing organizations together, bringing community members together, bringing business together, bringing educators together, the better our communities are going to be in terms of being safer. So what this offers for us here, in the city of Portland, is an opportunity to take some 30 years' worth of experience in providing collaboration with neighbors, providing neighborhood watch services and block services, those kinds of efforts in this particular environment provides our citizens an opportunity to be safer in their neighborhood. We know that people take their discretionary time to be part of these kinds of activities. And we see this as an opportunity for additional parties to come forward and say that this is an issue that's important to them, not unlike the issues that generate around neighborhood associations in general. I see this as well as another partnership between the office of neighborhood involvement and poem as a way in which city bureaus can connect and begin to bring down some of those siloed walls that exist inside the bureaucratic structure. We want to focus on community preparedness and crime prevention because not only are we talking about the larger-scale events that could happen, hopefully won't happen in Portland, but also those things that happen directly at the neighborhood level. We want to continue to provide a microscopic view into what's happening with everything from car prowls to drugs to prostitution to meth houses. All of those things get brought into a more coordinated balance. I thank you so much for allowing me to speak on that.

Ed Wilson, Fire Chief: Thank you, mayor. Members of council. Good morning. Ed wilson, for the record, fire chief for the city of Portland. It's a fact that when disaster strikes, everybody wants to help. It's just human nature. And the spirit of volunteerism is very important here in Portland, especially during a major disaster, because the resources that we have, police and fire and medical, are stretched very thin. So our volunteers are very important. As a matter of fact, nationwide experience shows that in a disaster setting, ordinary citizens perform 80% of the successful rescues in their own communities. But unfortunately however many untrained volunteers actually become victims themselves or need rescue. Consequently fire departments often train citizens to respond safely and effectively. Here in Portland we call that our emergency -- our neighborhood emergency teams. And of course we also train business teams, and we offer training courses to the private sector, so they can develop their own teams. Now in Portland, we've launched the citizens corps council to increase community participation, to even a higher level. You've heard this morning the coordination is probably the biggest benefit. A lot of good work's being done, a lot of different bureaus, but the coordination I think is the key. Here in Portland, civic-minded, since 1994, we certified 1400 citizens in our net programs. The amazing part of that is, 75% of those are still

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active. So I think this endeavor, for the Portland citizen council, means they'll be undoubtedly very successful. And for the city of Portland, it means well have many -- an army of trained, caring community members ready to assist in the neighborhoods when needed. I guess quickly in closing, I also too would like to commend Rachel Jacky, the heart and soul of this effort, and has been for many years. She has breathed life into our net team program, and just very successful.

Katz: Thank you.

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

Katz: Thank you both. Folks, I'm going to ask you to make it very brief. Ok. Who wants to start?

Keturah Pennington: I'm a neighborhood activist who believes that we owe our grandchildren and their children as good a Portland as what we got. We've been needing this committee for a long time, Portland's biggest and most underdeveloped and underused resource is its citizens.

Portlanders are willing and eager to help poet each other and society as a whole when they know a need is there. When a night of paralyzed our city, people removed trees blocking emergency vehicle access and damaging property. When mailbox thieves were on our street, our neighborhood watch had police on the scene in 90 seconds and every neighbor notified within half hour, and no money was lost. The call for carpenters to the seawall and prevent flooding in downtown Portland, brought so many volunteers that by afternoon they were being turned back. I predict when the Portland citizens corps committee asks for volunteers to step up and be trained the response will be surprising. Many citizens already participate in one or more organizations whose activities will be coordinated by the pccc. My husband and I had a quick count, participate in nine such groups. Many of these, such as net neighborhood watch and the swinney crime prevention committee have overlapping goals and activities. They need to be coordinated and share their resources. This will increase will effectiveness of each of the organizations. That's what phil and I have been trying to do with our website at www.explorepx.com. We have a friend who worked at the pentagon. He says that in one scenario Portland was targeted by five one mega-ton bombs. We can't totally protect our city from disaster, either natural or man-made, but with planning, organization, training and cooperation, we can prepare ourselves to meet with it with a population that knows what needs to be done and how to do it. The Portland Portland citizen corps committee is an excellent step toward that goal. We can use the structure we have through the office of neighborhood involvement and the coalitions and neighborhood associations for informing, recruiting, and organizing our citizens. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you.

David Gassaway: I'm David Gassaway the director of emergency services with the red cross. Two points. I'll be brief.

Katz: Please.

Gassaway: First of all, the citizens corps council is going to be a marvelous opportunity to bring all the different groups, whether it's the red cross, americorps, net, and so forth together, and really create a synergy to collaborate coordinator efforts and really make Portland the best prepared city in not only the state, but also the nation. Second of all, the red cross partners with a number of agencies in the region to get the word out to our citizens about the need for personal preparedness. I provided a copy of our -- together we prepare Oregon, a collaborative effort over the last 10 years, which is evolving, but we're only reaching a small percentage of the population right now in getting the message out. Last year the red cross partnered with the americorps and reached out to about 14,000 citizens in our area. And I truly believe that through a citizen corps council we can really collaborate and get the message out to far more people. So I would highly encourage you to pass this resolution in creating a citizen corps council.

Katz: Thank you. This is good work.

Frank Klejmont: Good morning. My name is Frank Klejmont. I'm the director of security for Portland public schools. I'm going to keep this real brief, because most of the points have been

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covered, but I want you to know that poem, through their cooperation, that is -- is beginning tomorrow the training program for train the trainers for the Portland public schools and they're going to be there training about 30 of our staff members. Those staff members, then, will go ahead and train 1500 of our staff throughout the school district in an effort to make our schools safer and prepared for emergencies. I seriously doubt that I could have got as much done without the assistance of the Portland office of emergency management. I really appreciate everything they've done. In addition to Portland public schools, tomorrow we've also invited parkrose, david douglas, some of the private schools in the area, Portland parks and rec, and tualatin valley parks and rec to be in this training. And they're going to have somebody representing their staffs there also. The benefits that are going to be derived from this are just phenomenal. If you can, i'd like to see the following year that we change the curriculum in our schools so that during their health classes or p.e. Classes the students are learning first aid, basic search and rescue, etc., so that in the event of a disaster the principal will have 1,000 assets versus 1,000 liabilities who would be running around panicked. We'll have training, start it in the high schools. I'd like to see it go down through the elementary and middle schools. I think this citizens council is a good thing. I'd like to see it passed. Thank you very much.

Katz: Anybody else? Did you want to add anything?

Pennington: I wanted to ask commissioner Francesconi if it covered his question.

Francesconi: It actually does. It's very helpful. Rachel was right.

Katz: Richard, come on up. Anybody else?

Richard Koenig: Richard keonig, southeast Portland. We, the people, put government together to assure our own peace, safety and happiness, and I want to thank local government here for -- and the employees and officer who put this proposal together. I think it's a great idea to collaborate with the people of this state. I want you to bear in mind, however, that we do have a model that was instituted by the people's representatives down in salem. It's called the unorganized militia of Oregon, which every male between the ages of 18 and 45 is a member of. Of course, that doesn't mobilize the women and children under 18, or -- are very much more able senior citizens of today. I think we should eliminate the sexist and ageist language in the militia law, which is that Oregon revised statutes, chapter 392. I'm ready to go back and sandbag the river. I was there. I'm ready to shovel snow. I'm ready to help people in cardiac arrest. I think it's a good thing that we should all be ready to do those things. But one of the things that we're typically not ready to do is in this age of heightened security consciousness, because of the threat of terrorism are we're not prepared to do our militia duty. And to a large extent our economic situation has contributed to a lack of ability to turn out with the tools that we're required by law to do and called on by the governor. One of the things I think that we should incorporate in this plan, i'm hoping that somebody -- an appropriate officer will take this to heart -- is we need to make sure that every male between the ages of 18 and 45, and maybe we'll eliminate that sexist/ageist language, should have a -- an appropriate military tool to be prepared. Preparedness is the deterrent to -- to the threat of terrorism. If we can be prepared on a neighborhood level, if we can do training, bring home awareness of who it is, who is actually the first responder, we all, everybody that lives here, is the first responder. And government is our -- our loyal assistant. Government's got the keys to the armories. Some of the -- some of those unused tools that we the people have stacked up, and there need to be put back into circulation. So i'm hoping that that could be part of the program here, for what it's worth. Thanks.

Katz: Thank you. Anybody else? Roll call.

Francesconi: Well, as I now understand it, this council can help, like the red cross representative said, bring some synergy to existing efforts. I just want to make sure that our existing efforts are the ones that drive this, not the federal government, because we have good things in place here to

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respond that are very terrific. So if this can help the organized efforts and bring them together, because it is a terrific example of citizen involvement, aye.

Leonard: Well, I feel so strongly about the work of the net team that Rachel has overseen for so long that when we had some discussion and budget talks here some time back that had that program on the block, I saw it as an opportunity to bring it into the office of neighborhood involvement and have it actually work closer with our block captains. And this actually --

Francesconi: You see everything as an opportunity to bring it -- [laughter]

Leonard: That's true. But what we're doing with this resolution, I think, is really that same kind of thing. And it -- it causes efforts that are disparate and not talking to come together and talk, which given my former occupation I understand absolutely the importance of coordination, training. That's why we do it every day, 10:00 to 12:00, train at the fire bureau, every day, to get ready for an emergency. I see this as based on that model. I see that we're given \$37,000 by the federal government to -- to implement this program. And I'm just really excited about it and think that it will pay us great dividends down the road. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye.

Sten: Thank you all for your hard work. Aye.

Katz: I said enough. Aye. [gavel pounded] thank you. All right. 1201.

Item 1201.

Katz: Anybody want to testify on this? Roll call.

Francesconi: 37 is terrible. We're having so many problems at the state in terms of educational economic challenges. One of the things that still distinguishes Oregon is our land use policy. If we throw this out, too, what are we doing here? So it's terrific if we can work to defeat this. This still can be defeated. Plus, it's going to be incredibly expensive to the taxpayers. Gosh, the amount of money that's going to have to come out to subsidize people in appropriate circumstances, taxpayers going to be shocked. Aye.

Leonard: The problem with measure 37 is it's deceptively alluring to the voter that doesn't follow land use kinds of issues day to day. And I only know that because of conversations I've had with very well-meaning citizens who after having a discussion understand the implications of 37 that weren't apparent on its face. It's alluring because of some of the language used. You get paid if there are regulations that devalue your property. When they understand what that can mean is your neighbor can put a cellphone tower up in their backyard, and even if you think that's a good idea, you won't be able to -- you will not necessarily be able to do that same thing, depending on when you or your neighbor bought you or their house. That's not a fright tactic. That is a very real consequence and an example of what measure 37 will do. And while I'm not one that likes to get my information from commercials, probably one of the best commercials, political, that I have ever seen, is playing now with some farmers who oppose measure 37, saying this is completely unfair, because it will cause cheap farmland to become more expensive, not to mention that some of their neighbors can do things on their property, potentially under measure 37, that will cause harm to their crops and to their livestock. And that is an absolutely true statement. So I hope that -- that our -- our fine electorate in this state understand ballot measure 37's devastating effects on our state and vote no. No.

Katz: Yes.

Leonard: Aye. I'm sorry.

Saltzman: Aye.

Sten: I agree. I'd say one small thing. I think that all of the language is aimed at the government. I think that's appropriate. The government would have to pay these costs. People lose sight that the government is the taxpayers. So essentially if the city or anybody else passes a regulation to -- to make something not able to happen in a neighborhood that shouldn't, so, you know, if there's a dry cleaners aren't allowed in a neighborhood, or something else, essentially the other property owners

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will have to pay for the right to not have those things in their neighborhoods under this approach. And so, you know, it's -- we're a conduit for voters to pay other voters for things, and I think when you look at it that way it starts to sound differently. So in order to urge you to vote no, I vote aye.

Katz: Aye. [gavel pounded] 1202. Come on up. There's been a history on regulatory improvement and a report had to come back to the council, and this is it.

Item 1202.

Susan Feldman, Bureau of Development Services: Here we are. Good morning, mayor Katz and commissioners. I'm Susan Feldman from the Bureau of Development Services. With me are Cary Pinard and Susan Hartnett --

Katz: How's your daughter? Did she escape the hurricane?

Feldman: Yes. Thank you for asking. She's in New Orleans. She had to evacuate to Baton Rouge. Anyhow, we're here together today. In 2003 the city council assigned joint responsibility for implementation of primary regulatory improvement work plan elements to the Bureau of Development Services and the Bureau of Planning. Specifically this assignment included the development of future regulatory improvement work plans, monitoring and evaluating this effort, and reporting the progress back to council. We're here today for our directors, Ray and Gill, to present the regulatory progress report. The report covers the city's accomplishments over the last two years, in part one of the report, and presents a proposal for process change to accomplish regulatory improvement in part two of the report. We're requesting council's action to accept the progress report and approve the process changes. With regard to process -- the process portion of the report, we received input from all city bureaus with assigned regulatory improvement work plan tasks. And the report includes all regulatory improvement accomplishments since the program's inception in fiscal year 2002-2003. Some of the code-related accomplishments are we've done 100 jointly and with the help of other agencies, 135 amendments and two code maintenance packages approved. There have been four packages of minor policy amendments that were approved by you.

They include several controversial amendments, one of which is the establishment of minimum lot sizes for development on R-5 and R-25 lots. The monitoring and evaluation efforts produced the accessory dwelling unit report. It suggested changes to land division regulations and we're currently assessing transit street setback regulations. Regulatory rethink is under way, and an initial assessment of our current regulatory tools is being prepared. Bureau of Planning, you'll be hearing from them in the near future about that. Some of the process accomplishments are enhanced services for small businesses, the council adoption of a process to resolve development review delays and conflicts, the bureaus with development review responsibilities has set up a number of project teams to address our different customer bases, and working with the mayor's office, a process for certifying development-ready industrial and commercial sites was implemented. Carrie and Susan are going to talk about our outreach efforts and proposed process changes.

Cary Pinard, Planning Bureau: Carrie Pinard, Planning Bureau. I just wanted to give a quick overview of the outreach efforts when we were looking at process changes. The goals of the process changes, a few key features, and a quick overview of some implementation. For the outreach, we sought input from affected stakeholders. We held discussion groups to ask people what they had liked and not liked about our previous processes. We conferred with Planning Commission leadership and other members. The goals that came out of that are, one, to ensure the continuation of the regulatory improvement activities. We wanted to make the process of discovering and selecting the regulatory improvement amendments a routine and transparent part of the ongoing work plan of B.D.S. and B.O.P. We also wanted to provide ongoing and user-friendly method for submitting regulatory improvement requests. And Susan will tell you more about that. A few key features of our recommendations are the creation of a regulatory improvement request database with online access to accept all types of requests, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The establishment of a regulatory improvement stakeholder advisory team that will have participation

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by the affected interest groups and bureaus to assist in prioritizing the title 33 amendment requests and in the development of the amendments themselves. The merger of code maintenance in the policy package process into one that we're calling regulatory improvement code amendment packages that actually has an ok acronym called recap. The simplification of the process for selecting items to include in the recap projects, and for reporting progress to city council like we're doing today. One of the things we're proposing in the recommendation is an overlapping consideration of the amendments, a chunk of amendments being considered, and the next sort of onbase amendments to be considered in the future. So to implement the new, improved process, it will take us about six months. We're doing a transition package in between so we can keep the amendments going without a big gap in the timing. You will be seeing those probably at the beginning of the calendar year. And our anticipated first milestones is the first stakeholder advisory committee meeting sometime in november. The database that it talked about, the one available 24 hours a day, would go live in december. We are in beta testing of it now, the prioritized list for planning commission consideration in february and the first new package recap and the second prioritized list for planning commission consideration in april.

Katz: Thanks.

Susan Hartnett, Bureau of Planning: For the record, i'm susan hartnett, bureau of planning. I'm going to take a one-slide presentation for you.

Katz: Thank you, susan.

Hartnett: You're welcome. I wanted to just give you a quick overview of our new process using our handy-dandy graph, which took a fair amount of effort to figure out how to display this information graphically and cover a few key features. At the top we show sort of the inputs of ideas and requests that come in to regulatory improvement, public, staff, and also the monitoring and evaluation efforts do feedback into this process and suggest changes. For example, the land division changes that we looked at and then implemented as part of policy package three. One of the key features here is this r.i.r., regulatory improvement request database. It will, we think, serve as the principal means by which people convey their requests to us. We'll obviously accept them through telephone and mail, but we think that this database is going to be a pretty robust way for people to access it any time they find convenient. We'll also be able to use the database to track the various requests to know what got sent over to another bureau, what's in which package of amendments, all of those kinds of pieces of information that we've struggled with over the last couple years will be readily at hand for us. The regulatory improvement stakeholder advisory team, which carrie mentioned, will assist the bureau in a couple of places. First is here where they will help us figure out for title 33 amendments which is urgent. Which should be dealt with in a current or, you know, the next thing that we're working on, and which one ought to go into something down the road, a future package. So they will be key in assisting us in doing that. And the stakeholder advisory team will include participation from the development review advisory committee, from the small business advisory council, from the citywide land use group, and from about a half dozen affected city bureaus. So we're trying to make sure that everybody who is interested or affected by this process has the opportunity to participate with us. The next stage here is this sort of single tray. This is this notion of having the planning commission looking at a set of current recommendation - or current proposed amendments, at the same time looking at what the staff and regulatory improvements stakeholder advisory team see as being the next list of items. We think it will give a lot of flexibility to move things back and forth. If the planning commission feels that something's not quite ready to move on to council, we can move it from this bucket to that bucket and know that it will be before the planning commission again in a relatively short amount of time. The other thing that i'll point out is this recap that carrie mentioned. It is combining both code maintain, which are the sort of technical clarification code amendments with the policy packages, and we're not sure that they'll be in one single document, but they'll move forward together so there aren't

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issues about, well, this is minor policy, out to be over here, this is technical, ought to be over there. We can move things around more easily. The planning commission's recommendation on the current package would move forward through its usual legislative planning process with city council hearing an action on their recommendation. At the same time we would present a progress report that looks at not just the title 33 code amendments, but the full set of regulatory improvement activities, process changes, and activities that other bureaus are charged with implementing. It will be similar to the report that you see today. The last piece of this, then, is the -- that the -- at the same time that we're moving this piece forward, the development of the code language for the next package will begin. And that will again be involving the stakeholder advisory team, so that as we come up with alternative ways to approach it, the various interest groups are talking directly to each other about how they're affected or concerned about any particular idea or approach. And then as Carrie mentioned, the regulatory improvement transition package is our way of making sure that we keep this moving forward while we implement this to the stage of having a single tray of two options in front of the planning commission. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. Questions? Anybody else want to testify? Good work.

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

Katz: Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye.

Leonard: Well, the mayor and I have worked hard together on this since my arrival here -- preceding my arrival here, and since my arrival here I've been happy to join her as a partner in improving the permitting process generally in Portland. This is excellent work. What we've learned is, I believe we can actually improve customer service, expedite the permitting process, without reducing the standards of design in the city. In fact, I would argue we have improved them.

I would use as an example our competition on the narrow house, that will produce ultimately a product that will be a standard for I would argue the country, if not the world, in the kinds of affordable, smaller houses that we will build here that will meet or exceed -- exceed any neighborhood standards. So I couldn't be prouder of the work that the bureau of development services has done in this past 18 months. And, you know, I could talk a lot about the kinds of things that have happened, but I think the singular most important thing that has occurred from what the -- what people at b.d.s. have told me is that we've empowered the people on their frontline to use their good judgment, training, and experience to make decisions, applying the code. It's always important to look for duplicative codes and eliminate them where possible, but we've learned it's equally important to empower good people to use their judgment in making good decisions helping people through the permitting process. I've honestly never worked with a group of people I've been more impressed with than the professionals at the bureau of development services. Aye.

Saltzman: Good work for both bureaus. Aye.

Sten: Great. Aye.

Katz: Thank you Sam Adams for getting this off the ground. Thank you, Randy, when you came on board, willing to accept the responsibility to pick up the workload. Aye. [gavel pounded] all right. 1204.

Moore: 1203.

Katz: Sorry, 1203.

Item 1203.

Ed Rutledge, Bureau of Human Resources: Mayor Katz, members of the council. Good morning. For the record, I'm Ed Rutledge, labor and employee relations manager. You have before you an essential ratification motion for memorandum of agreement with DCU covering certain employees, all of whom work for the bureau of development services. These are plans examiners and inspectors. The memorandum of agreement comes out of the negotiations that occurred last December -- or concluded last December, and as you may recall there's a couple of nattering details

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left over, put into what's called small team negotiation. This was one of them. These small team negotiations came to tentative agreement in August. Dctu ratified in September. We have before you today. They think this memorandum of agreement gives the bureau some additional flexibility in terms of step placement and also taking care of peak loads. We also believe that it will professionalize the work force, examiners and inspectors. It will address recruitment issues that the bureau has had in the past, and as a result we recommend ratification.

Katz: Thank you.

Denise Kleim, Bureau of Development Services: Denise Kleim. I'm with the bureau of development services. I want to reiterate what Ed said. This agreement gives us really important tools in our bureau. Just a little story, we just recruited for a building inspector. And with the existing current salary, not this increase, we only have two people on the list that are qualified to be commercial inspectors. So we're hoping that this will enable us to get much better group of candidates into the bureau so we can hire really qualified staff.

Katz: Ok. Anybody else?

James Nester, AFSCME Representative: James Nester, council representative, AFSCME Council 75. I just want to just say a couple quick things. First of all, this was part -- as Ed mentioned, this was part of the expedited bargaining that really started to surface probably over a year ago. And though maybe that doesn't sound like it was expedited, it took -- it was really a test of the resolve of the district council of trade unions, the bureau of human resources and the city council to find a different way of doing business. And I believe we took a big step, it took a little longer to get everything resolved, but I think everybody put their best foot forward to meet the mission. The city council, the bureaus, and to serve the entire public. With that said, I would like to say thank you to the council and to B.H.R., to the senior management at the bureau of developmental services, Commissioner Leonard, you and your office, your staff, and also for the Dctu members who sat on this bargaining team, who there was -- there was a need, it wasn't just about money, but it was meeting the mission of the bureau of developmental services so we could address the issues that pertained to their mission, and we sat down, we worked it out. I thought the discussions were fair and they were legitimate. Sometimes there wasn't any arguing. I was glad to see that. We've come a long way since three, four years ago, in the very terse labor negotiations that occurred. I think it just shows that what we can do, when we all get on the same page and work together, for fairness, equality, labor relations, but also to meet the needs of the city of Portland. Thank you.

Katz: Thank you. Anyone else? If not, roll call.

Francesconi: This is a great result, allowing the workers to treat them more fairly, so it's the teamwork that happened between labor and management with the leadership of Commissioner Leonard. Aye.

Leonard: Thank you, James, for your hard work, this was an excellent effort, but I would be remiss if I didn't acknowledge the first person was the mayor about this new improved wages and why. Mayor Katz, you've been tremendous from the point at which Ty first initiated those discussions with the mayor's office and the mayor over a year ago to now, as you said, to what has been a refreshing process. This is part of how you create a highly motivated, loyal work force, is by not just empowering them to make decisions, but then compensating them in a respectful manner that acknowledges the good work that they do. And so this is part of this entire effort. And I will say again, the mayor has partnered with me on -- willingly and sometimes in front of me since I've arrived here, and I greatly appreciate her effort, but also, Ed, yours, and Denise, I know you've worked hard on this. This is really a testament to what can be accomplished. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye.

Sten: Terrific. Aye.

Katz: Yes, I remember that day. [laughter] Ty and Randy identifying a problem, and the first thing I wanted to know was, is this really a problem? And it turned out that after we did the research and

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the legwork, it really was a problem. I want to thank yvonne deckert for participating in that effort as well. The next issue was, how do we solve the problem? That was a little harder. But people did come together and worked out a solution. So, ty, thank you for bringing us another issue.

[laughter] and randy, thank you for working with your team to resolving it. Aye. [gavel pounded] ok. 1204.

Item 1204.

Katz: Roll call.

Francesconi: Aye. **Leonard:** Aye.

Saltzman: I just want to once again say this is a good agreement for the port and the city. I think it serves the interest of our citizens well, as well as recognizes the need for many issues associated with livability around our airport. And I think provides a good framework for addressing those issues, including noise compatibility and land use compatibility for the long time to come. I want to thank the mayor's office, the port, the airport issues, the roundtable, the bureau of planning, also the bureau of environmental services, and many others in the city who worked for almost -- well, a couple years to make this agreement come to fruition. Good work to everybody. Especially I wanted to thank matt from my own office who stayed with us for time immemorial, too. Aye.

Sten: Thanks, dan, for all your work on this. Aye.

Katz: Thank you, commissioner. Aye. [gavel pounded] 1205.

Item 1205.

Katz: Roll call.

Francesconi: Jean, thanks for working on this and updating it and working out the issues, the amendments that we had. Aye.

Leonard: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] 1206. Roll call.

Item 1206.

Francesconi: Aye. **Leonard:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Sten:** Aye.

Katz: Mayor votes aye. [gavel pounded] 1207.

Item 1207.

Katz: Any issues with this item? If not, this is a hearing. Nobody here to testify. Passes on to second. [gavel pounded] thank you, everybody. We stand adjourned.

At 11:17 a.m., Council adjourned.