



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON

**OFFICIAL
MINUTES**

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS **26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2008** AT 9:30 A.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Potter, Presiding; Commissioners Adams, Fish, and Saltzman, 4.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Ben Walters, Chief Deputy City Attorney; and Ron Willis, Sergeant at Arms.

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

COMMUNICATIONS	Disposition:
1608 Request of Carol Cima to address Council regarding Montavilla in Action (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1609 Request of Liz Sullivan to address Council regarding Montavilla in Action (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1610 Request of Jo-Ann Conzen to address Council regarding tenant/landlord property manager rights and responsibilities (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1611 Request of Carolyn Fuller to address Council regarding two City workers (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1612 Request of Sharon Nasset to address Council regarding food banks (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
TIME CERTAINS	
1613 TIME CERTAIN: 9:30 AM – Mayor’s delegation to Mutare, Zimbabwe Sister City (Presentation introduced by Mayor Potter)	PLACED ON FILE

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<p>1614 TIME CERTAIN: 10:30 AM – Accept 2007-2008 Annual Report for the Portland Watershed Management Plan (Report introduced by Commissioner Adams)</p> <p>Motion to accept the Report: Moved by Commissioner Fish and seconded by Commissioner Saltzman.</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">ACCEPTED</p>	
<p align="center">CONSENT AGENDA – NO DISCUSSION</p> <p align="center">Mayor Tom Potter</p> <p>1615 Appoint Robert Sweeney to the Citizen Noise Advisory Committee for a term to expire November 31, 2011 (Report)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">CONFIRMED</p>
<p align="center">City Attorney</p> <p>*1616 Approve settlement of claims with Space Age Fuels and others (Ordinance)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">182362</p>
<p align="center">Office of Management and Finance – Business Operations</p> <p>1617 Amend contract with PAE Consulting Engineers, Inc. to allow for additional mechanical engineering consultant services (Second Reading Agenda 1555; amend Contract No. 34581)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">182363</p>
<p align="center">Office of Management and Finance – Human Resources</p> <p>*1618 Authorize contract with Aon Consulting to provide benefit consulting services and insurance broker of record February 1, 2008 through January 30, 2011 (Ordinance)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">182364</p>
<p align="center">Office of Management and Finance – Purchases</p> <p>*1619 Extend procurement card contract with Bank of America for one year (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 40767)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">182365</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Sam Adams</p> <p align="center">Bureau of Environmental Services</p> <p>1620 Authorize a contract and provide for payment for the construction of the South Airport Sanitary Sewer System Phase 5 Project No. 6791 (Second Reading Agenda 1568)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">182366</p>
<p align="center">Office of Transportation</p>		

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<p>*1621 Authorize contract for Phase I of the construction of N Russell St Improvements Project from N Interstate Ave to N Kerby Ave (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p>182367</p>
<p>1622 Authorize Intergovernmental Agreement with Oregon Department of Transportation to allow the Northeast Sandy Boulevard Safety Improvements Project to be constructed by the City in accordance with the Local Agency Certification Program (Ordinance)</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING DECEMBER 3, 2008 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>1623 Extend contract with Cale Parking Systems USA, Inc. and increase the purchasing authority for additional parking pay stations and services (Second Reading Agenda 1577; amend Contract No. 36734) (Y-4)</p>	<p>182368</p>
<p>1624 Amend the South/North Light Rail Transit Project Steering Committee Agreement to include the City of Gresham as part of the Committee (Second Reading Agenda 1578; amend Contract No. 51057) (Y-4)</p>	<p>182369</p>
<p>Commissioner Randy Leonard</p>	
<p>Bureau of Development Services</p>	
<p>*1625 Adopt the State of Oregon, 2008 Editions of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code, the Oregon Electrical Specialty Code, and the Oregon Residential Specialty Code; amend City Code to reflect revisions in Oregon State Building Programs and correct errors in City Code Flood Regulations to comply with Metro Title 3 flood plane requirements (Ordinance; amend Titles 24, 25 and 26) (Y-4)</p>	<p>182370</p>
<p>Water Bureau</p>	
<p>*1626 Authorize Joint Funding Agreement with U.S. Geological Survey for streamflow and water quality monitoring in the Bull Run Watershed (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p>182371</p>
<p>Commissioner Dan Saltzman</p>	
<p>Office of Sustainable Development</p>	
<p>1627 Authorize an Intergovernmental Agreement with Metro to receive sponsorship for Office of Sustainable Development's ReTHINK educational series and Build it Green! Home Tour for \$8,000 in FY 08-09 (Second Reading Agenda 1586) (Y-4)</p>	<p>182372</p>
<p>1628 Authorize a \$5,000 Intergovernmental Agreement from Washington County for the administration of the Master Recycler Program (Second Reading Agenda 1587) (Y-4)</p>	<p>182373</p>

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Parks and Recreation	
<p>1629 Accept a \$24,900 grant award from the Portland Public School District to support activities for participants at Lane SUN Community Middle School (Ordinance)</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING DECEMBER 3, 2008 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>1630 Extend contract with Hank Childs Golf Shop, Inc. for concession services at Rose City Golf Course (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 52173)</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING DECEMBER 3, 2008 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>1631 Accept a \$150,000 grant from the Metro Nature in Neighborhoods Capital Grants Program to restore the Crystal Springs Creek banks and relocate and re-design a nature-themed play area in Westmoreland Park (Second Reading Agenda 1589)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p>182374</p>
<p>1632 Authorize two Intergovernmental Agreements with the Housing Authority of Portland to receive funds for partial renovation of the small gymnasium at University Park Community Center and receive funds to expand programs (Second Reading Agenda 1590)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p>182375</p>
<p>REGULAR AGENDA</p> <p>Mayor Tom Potter</p>	
<p>*1633 Authorize an Intergovernmental Agreement with Multnomah County to fund treatment services and alternatives to prostitution (Ordinance)</p> <p>Motion to accept amended Exhibit A: Moved by Commissioner Saltzman and seconded by Commissioner Adams (Y-4)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p>182376 AS AMENDED</p>
Bureau of Fire and Police Disability and Retirement	
<p>1634 Authorize settlement with Rocky Balada regarding disability benefit and employment claims (Ordinance)</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING DECEMBER 3, 2008 AT 9:30 AM</p>
Office of Management and Finance – Financial Services	
<p>S-1635 Adopt the Budget Calendar for FY 2009-10 (Previous Agenda 1598)</p> <p>Motion to accept Substitute Resolution: Moved by Commissioner Fish and seconded by Commissioner Saltzman (Y-3; Adams absent)</p> <p>(Y-3; Adams absent)</p>	<p>SUBSTITUTE 36647</p>
<p>1636 Amend Accounting Procedure and Financial Management Policy and Procedures for services performed for private persons or governmental agencies and for interdepartmental services (Second Reading Agenda 1599; amend Code Sections 5.48.030, 5.48.060 and 5.48.070; amend FIN 2.06)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p>182377</p>

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<p align="center">Office of Management and Finance – Purchases</p> <p>1637 Authorize a five-year price agreement with Bound Tree Medical LLC for emergency medical supplies and materials as required for emergency responder services for \$1,825,000 (Purchasing Report – RFP No. 107941) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">ACCEPTED PREPARE CONTRACT</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Sam Adams</p> <p align="center">Bureau of Environmental Services</p> <p>*1638 Authorize contract with Friends of Trees for professional urban forestry services for the Grey-to-Green Urban Canopy Project No. 8986 and provide for payment (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">182378</p>
<p align="center">Office of Transportation</p> <p>1639 Rename the Portland Office of Transportation to the Bureau of Transportation (Ordinance; replace Code Chapter 3.12 and amend other titles as needed)</p>	<p align="center">PASSED TO SECOND READING DECEMBER 3, 2008 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Randy Leonard</p> <p>*1640 Authorize a grant to Portland Impact to help fund the building of a new community park at Marysville Elementary School (Ordinance) (Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">182379</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Dan Saltzman</p> <p align="center">Office of Cable Communications and Franchise Management</p> <p>*1641 Amend and extend term of a right-of-way agreement granted to AT&T Wireless Services of Oregon, Inc. to build and operate wireless facilities within the City streets (Ordinance; amend Ordinance No. 178373)</p>	<p align="center">CONTINUED TO DECEMBER 4, 2008 AT 2:30 PM TIME CERTAIN</p>
<p>*1642 Amend and extend term of a temporary, revocable permit granted to LCW Wireless Operations, LLC to build and operate wireless facilities within the City streets (Ordinance; amend Ordinance No. 180518)</p>	<p align="center">CONTINUED TO DECEMBER 4, 2008 AT 2:30 PM TIME CERTAIN</p>
<p>*1643 Amend and extend term of a temporary, revocable permit to Clearwire US LLC, to use the City streets to provide wireless broadband Internet access services and establish terms and conditions (Ordinance; amend Ordinance No. 181246)</p>	<p align="center">CONTINUED TO DECEMBER 4, 2008 AT 2:30 PM TIME CERTAIN</p>

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<p>*1644 Amend and extend term of a right-of-way agreement granted to Sprint Spectrum, LP to build and operate wireless facilities within the City streets (Ordinance; amend Ordinance No. 178519)</p>	<p>CONTINUED TO DECEMBER 4, 2008 AT 2:30 PM TIME CERTAIN</p>
<p>*1645 Amend and extend term of a right-of-way agreement granted to VoiceStream PCS I, L.L.C. now known as T-Mobile West Corporation to build and operate wireless facilities within the City streets (Ordinance; amend Ordinance No. 178374)</p>	<p>CONTINUED TO DECEMBER 4, 2008 AT 2:30 PM TIME CERTAIN</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">City Auditor Gary Blackmer</p> <p>1646 Authorize settlement agreement and acceptance of deeds to property located at 7115 N Lombard St currently owned by Donald R. Campbell and Alice M. Campbell (Ordinance)</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING DECEMBER 3, 2008 AT 9:30 AM</p>

At 1:00 p.m., Council recessed.

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A RECESSED MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS **26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2008** AT 2:00 P.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Potter, Presiding; Commissioners Adams, Fish, and Saltzman, 4.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Shane Abma, Senior Deputy City Attorney; and Ron Willis, Sergeant at Arms.

1647 TIME CERTAIN: 2:00 PM – Oregon Institution of Technology sustainability and Mayor of Klamath Falls sustainable energy solutions (Presentation introduced by Mayor Potter)	Disposition: PLACED ON FILE
1648 TIME CERTAIN: 2:30 PM – Adopt Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Policy strategy for City-funded multi-family residential development and non-binding recommendations for private sector developers of multi-family residential development (Resolution introduced by Mayor Potter) (Y-4)	36648

At 3:54 p.m., Council adjourned.

GARY BLACKMER
Auditor of the City of Portland

By Karla Moore-Love
Clerk of the Council

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

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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.

[The following text is the byproduct of the closed captioning of this program. The text has not been proofread and should not be considered a final transcript.]

NOVEMBER 26, 2008 9:30 AM

Potter: Each week we invite young people in to speak to council. In many countries of the world, when adults pass each other, they don't ask how are you, they ask how are the children. We know if the children in a community are well, they have healthcare, a roof over their head and a full stomach and caring adults in their lives, they're much more likely to be successful and thus the community. This morning, i'd like to welcome a scout troop to our celebration of young people. Brian hawnstein, Anton Matchek and they're students at wilson high school and they're joining us in order to learn how the city works and how to earn a credit toward a branch related to communication. Brian would like to address the council about an issue that's important to him and his fellow students. Could you introduce the people you're with so they can stand up.

Anton: Yeah, first braden and then scott and then nicky and who is behind the post over there.

Brian Hauenstein: Ben.

Anton: Oh, ben sherman is over there.

Potter: Thank you. Go ahead and just say your name when you speak and it's your turn.

Hauenstein: My name is brian and i'm going to be talking about how hards it is to take public transportation to my school. I live approximately 3.8 miles away from wilson high school and it takes me about 50 minutes to travel from my house to school. I have to walk about a mile every day with a 20-pound backpack on a highway with no sidewalks. There is a solution. I could take the 43 and get to school about a half an hour early but i'd have to wake up at 5:30 every morning. I take the 44 once I walk a mile and get to school. I think if they added a 43 time, then I could take the 43 from my house to the bus stop. And other kids in my neighborhood could also do that.

Potter: Thank you. Do you want to say anything?

Anton: I didn't really have anything.

Potter: Ok. What will this do for your boy scout badge in terms of coming to council or city hall?

Anton: Our requirement for this badge was to come to the meeting and see how you function as a council. And take notes and the issues that you guys are discussing and the different sides of the issue and which of you guys support or reject your sides on the issue.

Potter: Very good. Well, we've got a lot of interesting issues today. So I hope you brought lots of pencils and paper.

Anton: Yeah.

Potter: Good. [laughter] Let's give these young men and our boy scouts a hand. [applause] [gavel pounded] i'd like to call city council to order. Karla, please call the roll.

[roll call] [gavel pounded]

Potter: i'd like to remind folks that prior to offering public testimony to city council, a lobbyist must declare which lobbying entity they're authorized to represent. Please read the first communication.

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Item 1608.

Potter: Please come forward.

Carol Cima: Good morning.

Potter: Good morning. And when you speak, please state your name for the record and you have three minutes.

Cima: My name is carol l. Cima and i'll do this as quickly as I can. I'm not a person seeking the limelight. I'm a person who could not stand the situation we were living in. My husband and I lived in our home for 38 years. In past year, we experienced a invasion into our community. We raised four children in our home and we have a bunch of wonderful children. In february of this year, we had a false spring. We had been working in our yard and gone inside. My husband came to the back door and asked me to call the police. At 11:00 a.m. On southeast 80th between hawthorne and clay, a couple were in the process of a sex act with the door of their truck open. My husband saw the money change hands. We called the police. It would be the first of many calls. We became aware of the great change in our neighborhood. The prostitution business picked up on 82nd spilling into our neighborhood. One day during spring break, we had two granddaughters scheduled to come to lunch. We planned a lunch on our front porch, the girls followed me and I had to reverse and take them back into the house. Our house sits above street level. How do you explain that a guy is having a sex act performed on him at the curb in the car? Later in the spring, the same 11-year-old would play softball at montevilla park. There was no letup. The traffic circling off of 82nd onto the side street. Hearing our area referred to as the red light district was a sad day of the fact that we were losing sleep and being told of the experiencing of young women being harassed in the street, we knew something had to be done. Our neighborhood group, montevilla in action. We want the council to reinstate the prostitution-free zone. We gathered signatures on the weekends at farmers markets and one volunteer canvassed from 82nd to division. In a short two and a half months, the result was 1500 signatures. As an activist in this neighborhood for 35-plus years, I know how caring my friends and neighbors are. I have called on them to back projects I was working on from housing the homeless to helping me finance a softball team I was coaching. At this time, we're wondering how this will help us again. Good police work is what helps us. Here patrols were very visible. And brought things into control. It was commonly -- it is commonly known that if we have a ordinance such as seattle's in place for control of this criminal activity, maybe the pimps and prostitutes wouldn't migrate here again. How can we justify a treatment program for those who live a nomadic life and will move on before they enter a process. We have many questions unanswered and we feel an opportunity for a solution is being ignored.

Potter: Thank you.

Adams: Thank you very much.

Potter: Call the next.

Item 1609.

Liz Sullivan: Good morning.

Potter: State your name for the record and you have three minutes.

Sullivan: Liz sullivan. I too, will try to be brief. It's hard to cram it all into three minutes. Good morning, my family and I live in mount tabor. We noticed more and more cars with prostitutes and johns parked in our neighborhood and engaging in a crime at all hours of the day and night. We had to chase way the numerous cars as they were heading toward mount tabor. And we started seeing more and more discarded condoms in our parks and school yards. When we drove along 82nd avenue we were shocked to see a marked increase in the young women being freely traded on our streets in our city. These groups of women were up and down the avenue at any time of the day and night. It was difficult to drive by. It was as if the whole city was enabling them to flourish. We got active and educated. What happened? What caused this new critical level of crime. The

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root of this increased escalation was the city's abandonment of the prostitution free zone. We researched the time line and you can see on the handout on page 2, there's a consistent time line where we were shocked at how it was lumped in the drug-free zone and the city's abandonment only reinforced the -- in the report done by the city, the word "prostitution" was not mentioned once. Yet both ordinances were allowed to sunset. Based on this now obvious and blatant example of cause and effect exploding before our eyes in our neighborhoods. These criminals are testing our neighborhoods and city to see how much we will tolerate. They saw the opportunity with the p.s.c. Now being absent and made our neighborhoods their new business destruct. We need to be more proactive and not reactive like the city was in the early fall months of this year. We have to be more strategic in addressing this crime. In our rebuttal back to the mayor's proposal in early september and the detail cars and if we have money for next year and what level. We distress the community policing should not be one of the four main pillars. The montevilla foot patrol were patrolling seven nights a week. They don't want that same urgent need to still be there come the string time. We don't want any community to be overtaken by this crime. It breaks our hearts and our neighborhood women and young girls do not feel safe. They're being approached and harassed by pimps and johns. The same pimps that are making these other girls walk our streets. We also suggest why the city is not focused on the demands. Please see page 35 for research done by an activist on why this is key. This should be one of the main pillars. This needs to be a targeted effort focused on them and communicated by the city that this crime will not be tolerated and if you're arrested, numerous steps will be taken against you over 280 u.s. Cities employ when dealing with johns that have proven to work.

Potter: Your time is up.

Sullivan: Could I just quickly --

Potter: One sentence.

Sullivan: There are many effective punishments to this crime. The goal of this zone is the -- the rehabilitation of the area and the --

Potter: Your time is up. Thank you.

Sullivan: Thank you. Appreciate it. Thank you.

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

Item 1610.

Potter: Please state your name and you have three minutes.

Jo-Ann Conzen: Jo-ann conzen. I'm here with a solution today and i'm -- my intention it to plant a few seeds in getting the process started. Of course, preceding that is the problem. I was a renter for a couple of years, managed by bowen property management. They undertook what they called a renovation and offered no information to the tenants as to what they can anticipate beyond one week of entry into the unit. It ended up being monday through friday every day for over five months. We had no way to resolve the problem. There were no phone numbers that I contacted on the tenant/landlord guidelines that allowed any problem solving in the issue. I had experienced loss of income, the story goes on. So my solution is based on experience and other -- in other communities in which I lived is to establish a rent board. A very clearcut rent board. Offer mediation services that would relieve the courts of the burdens that they already have in the system. The process of hiring attorneys would not be a huge burden to tenants. Now, this is also information for new landlords, established landlords, to find guidelines in how to proceed with any kind of problems or processes that they want to undertake. The beauty of it is it requires no taxpayer funds. It's worked in communities i've lived. Each tenant pays a dollar a month. And that would be matched by the property management companies. Essentially \$24 per tenant per year and I think from my experience, that would fund the rent board beautifully. It's always been an experience that it's resolved problems. In the process of this so-called renovation it would have had the ability to stop the process in its tracks and required all tenants be talked to about the process of

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the renovation and given the option to stay or move. And it's -- it's really unbelievable that they were able to get away from the process that they did.

Fish: Can I respond?

Conzen: Sure.

Fish: We took up last week the recommendations of a quality rental workgroup that was a comprehensive framework for enhancing the rights of tenants and for addressing problems as they come up. I don't think this concept made its way into the package, but as the housing commissioner I would like to know more about it. Before you go, drop off anything you have in our office.

*******:** Absolutely.

Fish: But we want to have you take a look at that study group's recommendations.

Conzen: My proposal would be statewide. Within a county, it became problematic once people moved out of the area. Given the economic times it would be fair to have a rent management because they -- the lease expired and raise the rent well beyond 5% and the renter has no way of paying --

Fish: The themes you raise about getting quicker relief and outcomes is something the council would be interested in.

*******:** Thank you for your time.

Potter: Read the next.

Item 1611.

Potter: Thank you for being here. When you speak -- thank you for being here. When you speak, state your name for the record and you have three minutes.

Carolyn Fuller: My name is carolyn fuller and i'm here to explain a horrid process taking place at my home. In early november, the city engineer came out to my front corner and was surveying the area and writing down notes and checking out what's going on and I said -- I ran outside and said, "are you the person that's going to help us solve this flooding problem?" and he said, yes, we're going to be changing the sewer and i'm here finding out what it looks like in order to make up a plan. And this is on the corner of kerby and fremont and the -- and fremont and it's the northwest corner. We've had flooding there according to the record of the longest living person there, a person who's lived there the longest and i've had this experience for the 13 years i've lived there. I've had to go out and unstop the sewer and the children are trying to get to school across the street. November 14th, I signed a contract to have a wall built on -- a retaining wall built because my corner was the source of a great deal of erosion and a great deal of soil being dumped into the sewer. And on november 15th, I amended our contract to add -- and it was for a wall that was to be about three feet high. And at the time that we -- november 17th, we finalized it at a height of three feet. And we caught -- in the meantime, I called the sidewalk department and the sewer engineer and set a meeting and wanted to set a meeting between the two of them. I called their offices and wanted to set a meeting between the engineer and the sewer person because I realized that putting my wall in might have an impact on what was going on and I knew that the sidewalk needed to be changed in order to avoid the flooding. So I asked to meet with both of them. The only person who appeared was the sidewalk man. And after a protracted, very, very unpleasant encounter with him in which I was treated as if I was about 15 years old, and with an i.q. Of 50, he refused to acknowledge the fact that his sidewalk was concave and that there were puddle formed here and there and it would spill over, taking the soil. He would not take any action. His I don't care -- the hell with this project. I don't give a damn. He just said, no, I don't care the hell about this project. Or I don't give a damn what you're doing here. But this damn sidewalk is never being changed. It meets federal code. And he would not comply with this. 20 minutes later someone from the construction inspector's office came and issued a permit -- or violation of code. The contractor went to speak to the code person. He says, just move the wall back. It's not a big deal.

Potter: Ma'am, your time is up.

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Fuller: And i've gotten no recourse.

Potter: Did you have a copy of your information you can give the council clerk?

Fuller: Do I --

Potter: Do you have a copy of what you just said so we can look at it?

Fuller: Yes. It's going to be hard to read.

Fish: We can let the bureaus --

Fuller: I would like to add that my experience in commissioner sam Adams office -- it's strange he left the room. The people were condescending and sam Adams spoke to me in a condescending tone of voice and spoke to me as the city inspector like I was someone who was 10 or 15 years old, maybe 6 years old and --

Potter: Your time it up.

Fuller: And was --

Potter: Your time is up. Thank you. Please call the next.

Item 1612.

Potter: Good morning.

Sharon Nasset: Good morning. For the record my name is sharon nasset and happy thanksgiving. It will be here very, very soon. And four days off. I mean, banker's holidays is what it used to be called. I'm here to speak of two things. One is a written piece of paper and i'll just leave it with you and it has to do with foreclosures and mortgages and what we can do as a state and organizations that we already currently have that can step in place taking care of foreclosures in our area and keeping our properties more local and out of secondary market. But the food banks and pantries are stuck in the same type of cycle that the people that come to use the food banks are stuck in. They never have enough. They're always trying to catch, and run up and looking for an a negative situation. In Oregon, we have some of the nation's highest, as far as children and adults, although we're in the bread basket of the world. We're taking a look at reorganizing it. Not only as citizens, and there's many things to bring to the pantry, but if the city council took a look at the soup kitchens and pantries and decided how much it would take to meet their needs for an entire year. How many pounds of food is it that we don't have to cut back on the boxes so we know what we're looking at. By setting up an actual goal, we can ask different people to donate money as well as actually set up things where we're saying, we're closer and closer to meeting the goal of actually having not only enough food on the shelf for this year, but have two years' ample ahead. Right now, we live it to the federal government and do-gooders. But the bottom line is that the people that are hungry, the children that are hungry, are our citizens. They're the same people that are next to us. The phrase that the poor will always be with us was not meant to make us feel helpless. It was to inspire us to do something that was permanent. There are several things we can do besides just feeding. But at the very least, that is what we need to do and you have good leadership here and very good hearts. If we know exactly the dollar amount to take care of feeding and funding all of the soup kitchens and pantries, we would have a mark to aim toward. Perhaps we could have continual marathons until we reach that and get us ahead. How wonderful it would be when you see a person on the corner with a sign that says i'm hungry. If you could hand him a card that says here's our local soup kitchens. They're not going to say come back later, or cut back as st. Vincent's had to do. We have a pantry that gives out a couple hundred a month. They had to cut back because they don't have enough and they turn people away every week. If you could take a look at the foreclosure information how horizontal can step forward and take our properties into our own hands. It's always best to climb out of the hole before you reach bottom. Thank you and have a lovely holiday.

Potter: Thank you for what you do to feed our hungry. There's 117,000 children in the state of Oregon that go to bed hungry at night and I think that should be unacceptable to our state.

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Nasset: I couldn't agree more and what I really believe is if we actually had a dollar amount of what it would take to feed -- do our soup kitchens and pantries and then did a step up and I would like to remind people, beside bringing in food, money is actually a better thing to bring in because you've brought that can of food secondary and paid for the costs. When you give the dollar amount, they buy food by the pound and it's much -- and it goes much further, so a few fundraisers in that direction with your leadership would be wonderful. You'll be pleased to know that the team effort, the council is working on individual pieces of a response to the recession and we'll be coming out with that in january, so --

Nasset: Good --

Fish: Thanks for your -- as always, ahead of the game.

Adams: Thanks. Your leadership is wonderful. Have a wonderful holiday.

Potter: Is that the last communication?

Moore-Love: The last.

Potter: Move to the consent agenda. Do any commissioners wish to pull any items? Does any member of the audience wish to pull any particular item from the consent agenda? Please call the vote.

Adams: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Potter:** Aye. [gavel pounded] please read the 9:30 time certain.

Item 1613.

Potter: We've had a sister city relationship with mutare, zimbabwe since 1991. Cliff walker was a founder of it. And it provides a valuable service. They've helped build a clinic, built a school and an orphanage and give supplies to community organizations. This is the first year, however, that the city of Portland has sent an official delegation to. And it was led by the president of the Portland mutare sister city organization and dana, a long time volunteer. And cliff, founder of the sister city relationship and austin raglioni, my chief of staff, who was representing me there. With that, i'd like to invite maria up.

Maria Kosmetatos: Thank you so much for having us here today. My name is maria, the president of the mutare sister city organization. And I work at the hiv clinic. And I really want to thank you on behalf of our volunteers. We're an entire volunteer organization in the sister city and especially our delegates for allowing us to be here. We're excited to be able to present briefly about our trip. I hope to give I background about our association. What we strive to do as a sister city in building bridges. And we hope to do this in a tag team approach so you don't get bored listening to me. And we hope that each one of us will be sharing something that's dear to us, either through the relationship or through there delegation. My portion, as one of the elders, as I say, of the association, especially after this trip, along with cliff will be to talk about the history and the development of the association, briefly as well as what we do with the africa aids, to talk about the current -- aids. We wanted to show you a brief three-minute video we made in 2006 to show at our world aids day benefit. And it was designed to really outline and highlight the dedication of the clinic that was built and dedicated in 20005. These hopefully, the music and images from this video will frame of rest of our presentation today. ¶¶ [music] ¶¶

*****: Cliff?

Cliff Walker: Thank you, my name is clifford walker and I have -- had the pleasure and honor of being one born in Portland. And being a resident of Portland for most of lie life and I guess that's how you can say I got involved in the building of a sister city association. I -- to be brief, I just want to thank the city of Portland for making it possible for the citizens of Portland to build goodwill with the city of mutare, zimbabwe. Some 17 years ago, I witnessed a coming together of the mayor of mutare and this council with the former mayor bud clark, and I thank them again for their foresight. Broadening Portland's international profile by encourage can the people of Portland to reach out into the world and develop connections that prove they can grow. I'm short for words

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other than i'm humbled by the citizens of Portland's reaching out to the people of mutare, zimbabwe and having been a part of that unite reach for 17 -- outreach for 17 years and making it possible for the people of Portland to experience things that they can only experience through municipal exchanges. Thank you so much.

Kosmetatos: To briefly tell you a little bit about the programs that we do -- we thank you for watching the video. It's one of our favorite things. Put together by one of our volunteer members. As cliff said, the sister city was founded in 1991 and 2000, the program africa aids response was founded by the people of Portland who wanted to address the pandemic of hiv and support grassroots connections there. I met mike, who told me we had a sister city in zimbabwe, prior to my wanting to go to spend time in africa. With that connection, I called up cliff and a group of us, people with hiv put together our first benefit in the year 2000 called "hope is vital." sorry, that was one africa aids response. We sold out in the crystal ballroom and was able to work in a clinic there. Where veronica, who you saw in the pictures that cliff made that connection with back in 1991. Unfortunately, there wasn't a clinic there. It had many troubles over the past 25 years with the citizens there trying to build a clinic, so I didn't actually do that, but was able to lead the seed money to get that started. We've raised over \$120,000 to the community and had at least five delegations visit during that time. It's primarily in rural zimbabwe where we make that connection. Every time we go, we say we're here representing the people of Portland. They feel it's the whole city and community that represents them, and us, even though it may only be one or two, or in this case, 19 people who visited zimbabwe. We have primary focuses. The primary healthcare, which you saw, the clinic, orphan support and support for people living with hiv. For the past eight years, the clinic was the major thing developed over that time. We provide supplies, we provide different medications and able this past year, able to purchase a ambulance, a pickup truck with a shell but it's been able to provide transport for people in rural areas to the clinic. A waiting mother's shelter that provide shelter for women wore pregnant and wait outside and historically under a tree for the last month or so before we delivered their child. So they can deliver in the clinic. As well as started support of a small area to prevent mother to child transmission of hiv. In terms of orphans, this is a hallmark of one of the important things in the past years. They've doubled the numbers that you saw on that video. We provide school fee, books, you know, forms and most importantly, I think food. Primarily because some of these kids only get one meal a day and they actually get it when they go to school of the third area is for people living with hiv and that's in terms of the main support. The family aid support organization. This is primarily a organization of women with hiv though there are a few men who also have hiv. They make beautiful panels which support themselves. This is to support a microeconomic project. We buy them directly from the men and women there who have hiv. When we provide money on the days they were there, they have the money to pay for their children as school fees. This one says it takes a planet to save a visit, which has been our tagline since we started in 2000. And the second tagline we use is "hope is vital." that came from one of the first women I talked to when I asked them what they wanted to say to people in Portland with hiv and they said, "hope is vital." and our local Portland efforts have been pen pals that have gone back and forth from the students in Oregon and particularly in Portland, to zimbabwe. We do presentation and outreach to schools and community groups. We could talk for hours. And last year we sent a shipment in conjunction with ohsu of supplies and medications and computers both to the city and rural areas. And lastly what I hope to call your attention to is the mural on broadway and grand. If you haven't seen it. On the corner of the ribbon trader's drumming school and it says, "it takes a planet to save a village. Hope is vital." and kids and people dancing around and outside the clinic. That's what we intend to do and hope to continue to do so. And I want to now introduce the delegates who went on the trip. And if you could all stand. Each of these people came with really unique qualities and contributed so much to this trip. I can't tell you. I have to sit here and turn so I can stay with the microphone. You guys have to wave. I can't

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see you. Our leadership was dana, who wrangled us. And clifford walker, the founder. Carman and milo and austin, chief of staff. These were our fearless leaders. There were two who represented the medical care. That was myself and the doctor at ohsu. Who isn't here today. And our hiv educators, jerry johnson and john. Living with hiv, and mutare, our resident musician was benny morrison. And as you can see, music and dance is an important part of mutare in zimbabwe and benny connected in terms of music and recorded several songs and come back and made a cd of the music of zimbabwe, especially the people we have met. And our photographer, john -- john's not here. They went to thanksgiving. John, who is the husband, he was our photographer and he took 1100 photos. We had two wonderful teachers. Trisha and lisa. The first time we were able to bring teachers. They're teaching. These people have to do their job. This was a landmark to bring teachers and what made the trip was bringing the students. There was isabelle, clare, andré, gabriel, made, and troy. And they're going to talk to you a little bit now. So with that, I would like to introduce dana, who is going to tell you about our trip. She was the coordinator and has been the volunteer director and is dedicated.

Dana Morrison: My name is dana morrison. And I was going to -- i'm going to set the tone for the kids who are going to come up and speak. I wanted to talk about what's going on in zimbabwe right now. Not only is 19 people a difficult number for us to manage when we're used to four or five, but zimbabwe has a lot of challenges going on that we couldn't foresee. So one of us is -- [inaudible] the day we arrived on a monday, it was 25,000 zimbabwe dollars to one u.s. Dollar and that was after they had taken 10 zeros off the currency in the beginning of september. The day we left, it was 65,000 zimbabwe dollars to one u.s. Dollar and that was on a friday. Within one week, it had almost tripled. What it is today, I can't begin to guess, as far as what the money is worth. At the same time, the government put a lock and funds you can withdraw and you can only withdraw 50,000 zimbabwe dollars a day. And all of those employed, only 20% of the population, all of their money goes into the banking system. They don't get paid out in cash. It's the way the government controls the funds. Average salary is for a teacher is 91,000 zimbabwe dollars per month. Which is why all of the teachers and medical professionals and everyone has been on strike for the last month or so. Because they're not getting paid enough to feed their families and even if they had money in the banks, they're not getting enough money out. At the same time, the cost of produce has skyrocketed because no one knows how much it's going to cost. In groceries stores you buy in u.s. Dollars and a bottle of water costs four u.s. Dollars. It was a ridiculous pricing scheme. This is not a good photo. Because we're not supposed to take pictures of this but somebody did. But I wanted to show you because it's the lines outside the bank. There's hundreds outside every single bank waiting for money for their families. And so everywhere we drove, this is what we saw, lines of people waiting to only take out 50,000 zimbabwe dollars a day for food. A lot of people are taking their money and walking to mozambique which is three miles from the city of mutare to buy goods and then they sneak across the borders at night and walk at night. And this is in the morning, watching them carry food. I believe the next photo -- and other materials such as a chainsaw. This woman has a chainsaw on her head that she's carrying back from mozambique to bring to her family supplies bass they're not available anymore in their country. This is another picture of the women supplies. Even those stores -- the only stores are owned and operated by south africa. There's the market where I did the shopping but most stores have empty shelves and have closed and most people can't afford to go there. So there's -- you can actually go back one. Sorry. There is the challenges of this -- the bank lines and lack of the ability to get water, transportation and fuel is also a big challenge. We were helped out by mercy corps that's headquartered in Portland but have operations in mutare. A friendly organization that we work side by side with. They were able to help us get fuel coupons. The average person can't buy fuel because you have to get the fuel coupons from the government. These coupons, it's \$1.25 per liter. But we had to drive to four different stations to find one that would accept our fuel coupons from the government. It's a

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constant challenge and difficulty of what's going on in that country. I don't know if you've been paying attention to the media. But jimmy carter and nelson mandela have been trying to go on a trip there and it's because of the city of mutare that we were able to do this trip at this time and get the needed goods to the people. With that being said, it's a challenging place but it's a place of the strongest most wonderful and most lively people. When we first arrived -- this is after flying 35 hours and driving for eight hours. We show up. The sun is setting to the family aid support -- a group of hiv positive men and women and it's a membership organization. The ones who make the panel and I was in a separate car, the bus was surrounded by hundreds of people who had been waiting six hours for us, because we were on zimbabwe time and arrived six hours late. But they had been waiting for six hours just to see us and it's that human-to-human connection that make it is so powerful. We brought 1800 pounds of donations with us. Each person had two 50-pound bags each. And yet it was the people that made the biggest impact. Us being there brought hope. It brought this human-to-human connection that is so difficult to express in words. This is just some of the luggage and things that we brought. You'll notice there's three bike boxes. Portland is a city of bikes so, of course, we took bikes to zimbabwe. What we use them for is the area, 15,000 people and they station the bicycles at each of the subchiefs houses around the community so if there's a emergency, someone can hop on the bike and go and get the ambulance. And they're using some of the bicycle for the teachers to run impromptu classes in rural areas. The kids lined up to ride the bikes and they started a bike club so they can learn to ride bicycles in the middle of rural zimbabwe.

With this joy, there's the balance of sorrow, veronica, the head mistress of the school pulled me aside and said, "do you mind if I keep the boxes?" gosh, am I a bad american? I would have thrown them away. She said, I really would like to keep the boxes. Of course, you can. And she said, well, we need the boxes so that we can create coffins for the orphans, too many are dying and -- for the orphans, would you find if we use them. We've made up a cemetery next to the playground and they're using the boxes that we brought. We thought of as trash to be recycled, as something that was so central to give the dead the respect they deserve. So there was a balance back and forth going on that made it a very challenging trip, I think, for all of the delegates, because at one moment, you're singing and dancing and the next, you're hearing stories that are unfathomable from our western perspective. And with that, I want to introduce the kids to share some of those stories. And tell you in their word what's struck them and the pieces of the trip that they brought home with them. I know they've been speaking at their schools and sharing the stories and they wanted to have the opportunity here. Maddy will be the first one to talk -- maddy will be the first to talk.

Mattie: Hi, I would like to thank you for this opportunity, for this life-changing experience I had for letting me be able to go on that, I know i'm speaking for all of us. The first day we were there -- the second day, actually, we went to st. Augustine's orphanage, and we interacted with the kids in zimbabwe and while it was heartbreaking and tragic, it was also enlightening and life changing. Some of the kids there, there are 28 kids living there. And they're fortunate to have a roof over their heads and beds, they are also facing some greatest struggles, which is lack of food. Their storage room, they have six potatoes left to feed 28 kids and this much salt and cooking oil to cook with. And it's just -- despite how -- the fact that they haven't eaten in days, they still were just gracious and courteous and smiling and so happy and radiating this joy that i've never seen before. And it was really eye-opening, and here we are, we're giving them stuffed animals, it was the thing that we had that we had for them. And as we passed them out to the kids ranging in age from five to 22 years old, they clung to the stuffed animals and they weren't complaining and just radiating happiness. And that's a picture, I think -- next picture. It's hard to see. Care line was one of the girl -- caroline was a -- caroline was a girl I connected with who is showing signs of hiv and aids and there's no medication. And they don't think she'll live to be over eight years old and it's tragic to think that I had this connection with this little girl, this brilliant child who even though she didn't speak english, I felt I relate to completely. If I ever went back to zimbabwe, she might not be there.

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And we gave her a blanket with the wisdom of -- the women of wisdom, which is an hiv organization in Portland and they gave her that quilt to share with the children over there that had hiv and it was establishing that connection, which is what we wanted. One of the goals of our trip. So -- yeah. Thank you.

Gabby: I'm gabby, and thank you for having us here. When we first -- this is us first arriving to where veronica, she's the head mistress of the primary school and the kids were running alongside the bus and it just made that -- our arrival that much more special because it's that authenticity that everyone in zimbabwe has. And we were greeted by -- in zimbabwe. The music director, she was really one of the -- probably my favorite people to meet and it was great to see a big group of kids singing to us and had that connection and they also danced for us, which was really great. Let's see. We also -- we brought a lot of donations with us, and here, we brought sports supplies. We brought soccer balls and jerseys and the kids have on lincoln shorts and grant jerseys. If you know anything about high school sports, it's a big rivalry, and it's funny that the trip to zimbabwe had to bridge that gap. But got it down. We actually, all of the students got to play soccer with the kids and they're barefoot and don't have shoes. But they're really great soccer players and it's unbelievable how well they play. I wish I could play like that. [laughter] let's see, in this picture, colin is with the cutouts of maddy and mackenzie. And I can see kids holding food containers because that day food came from the federal government to the orphanage and there had been no food at the school for a month, so the -- mostly it was because of our presence that the government brought food because they wanted to, in a way, to sort of mask zimbabwe's current situation and have us not see the true severity they have there. So it's by our presence that those kids got food. That was another privilege to see. Clare.

Clair McClennan: I'm clare and i'm in seventh grade and i'm going to talk about the chief. Well, the chief is the man with the blue hat and beard and the man standing next to him is isaiah. And they're the two that are next in charge after veronica. And the chief's name is zamunia. The chief of the tribal land. And the school is on that land and that's why he's here in the picture. Ok. So this is austin and veronica with the chief -- with the plate they gave him. It has the dove and the st. Werburgh's mission on it. We got to talk with the chief a bit and he was excited to talk about it. He thought it was cool. He was nice and excited and he wants us to send him this picture so he can see us with him. Since I was the youngest of the delegation, I got to present him with his gift. It's a hat, a plate and a tie, and he loves hats and it's also a status symbol and the tie had roses on it for the city of roses. So when -- I presented it to him, I had to kneel and bow my head because it's a symbol of respect and -- yeah, respect. So this is the mural on rhythm traders. It's the hope is vital and it takes a planet to save a village. On the far right, there's the chief and then on the left -- well, actually, in the very middle standing in front of the clinic behind everyone singing and dancing, that's veronica and a child.

Morrison: I'm going to start while they're coming up. The st. Werburgh's clinic, maria gave a good background. One of the points of it -- you can keep going. One of the points of the photos when we get to it, was andré, cliff walker's son, was able to join us and it was great to have a different generation there to see this. So the chief was tickled. He's a plunky man. And this is a picture of andré and the chief dancing and the chief pulled him out and said, we have to dance together because you're going to carry on the tradition of your grandfather and it was a powerful moment and andré couldn't be here so I wanted to share one of his memories with you. John?

John: Good morning, mayor and commissioners. I'm john. I've been living positively with hiv for at least 11 years and having spent half of the 24 months volunteering in rural west kenya, I thought I would be prepared for what I saw in zimbabwe and I couldn't be farther from being prepared. I was astounded by the lack of resources in an country that has an estimated 30% hiv infection rate and I was more amazed by the amount of blind faith held by people in my opinion have no concrete reasons to have hope and I think this goes back to what maria said in terms of hope being vital to

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living. Foso is meant to provide testing for hiv, hiv medication, counseling and nutritional therapy and income-generating projects such as embroidery. In reality, they're no longer able to provide many of these services because of lack of funding but what they lack in services, they definitely make up for in the amount of love and support that goes on between all of the members of the organization. As part of our day there, we had the opportunity to move from group to group and ask them what they wanted the people of Portland to know about their lives and it was painful to hear the responses. Although the government supposedly provides free hiv medication, in order to get that medication, a patient has to go to the mutare infectious disease hospital every three months and pay for their own lab work and because of the financial problems that dana pointed out, it's makes it impossible. So in reality, people just are not on any hiv medication that could prolong their lives. The other thing that was surprising was that tuberculosis, when I asked about how many had it, every group roughly, 70-80% of the people said they either currently have it or have had it at one time. Many of the people have been on it -- have had it more than once. They're unable to complete the treatment regimen or just become reinfected because of the closeness they live and with other people. Tuberculosis is a disease of poverty. People that are living, you know, five to six people in a very small room, tend to pass tuberculosis on fairly easily. Co-infection with hiv and t.b. affects the life expectancy. It's currently at 42 years, which is roughly half of what we're able to enjoy here in the united states. A woman took great pride in showing us the garden and as you can see in the picture, the space is really quite large but there's very few plants. It's a phenomenon that what they -- it's a phenomenon that what they do plant are herbs and plants, the problem is there's no -- the herbs and plants and the problem is there's a water shortage and unable it grow what they need. In looking at the garden, it's important to bring up the amount of food people have available to eat and in speaking with them, they have roughly a fistful size of rice a day and half a fistful of beans if they're lucky. And many times the mothers are giving their portion to the children so that the children have enough to eat and these are mothers that are suffering from wasting due to hiv and aids and yet they're still giving up their food to provide for their children. I know that sharing my story inspired and empowered the people there, but I have to say that I really did get the better end of the stick. You know, the entire time was really emotionally difficult for me. As a person being fortunate enough to live in the country where I can get proper care and proper medication, to hear the stories of these people and yet see the amount of hope that they maintain, was incredibly empowering to me and expanded my horizons into being even more grateful for what I have and the support my family has. As you can tell, it's a emotional thing for me to share the experience, but it was absolutely wonderful to be there.

Trey Ford: I'm trey ford, i'm a junior at grant high school. Really, going here, I thought, you know, I was going to go and change people's live, which, I mean, I did, I think, they changed our lives more than we changed theirs. Especially being at foso was definitely where I had the most life-changing experience. Dancing with -- [laughter] -- dancing with the kids is actually unbelievable. I've done african dance for quite some time and it's a passion and watching these kids and the smiles they had doing it, but I think one of the biggest things, the people's smiles were the most radiant smiles, straight from the heart. No fake smiles on anyone's faces. This girl was a part of a group call that means bright light of it's a group about seven kids on to the age of 17 who put on a performance for us and it was the talent and soul these kids had performing, just to do it, not for the spotlight or for the fame of showing people what they can do, but to have something to do, to contain their time. And being in theater at grant high school, that changes me the most. I never saw the passion and performance I saw when I was there and that was an unbelievable thing to see. There was a kid named winston, the leader of the group, and his talent, with no teaching experience was unbelievable. They had this book that they kept all of the records of themselves, they managed themselves, they had everyone's names and birthdays and information about who they were, and after their performance, they did a spoken word poetry and this girl here, age of 10, had the most

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beautiful poem and so much soul and so much meaning and that was one of the biggest things. Everyone had so much hope and faith and everything meant so much to them.

Potter: Thank you.

John: Finally, I need to come back and address kind of a large elephant that I brought into the room. A huge elephant. Near the end of the trip, I went into multiple epileptic seizures that continued throughout several days. I had about 30 seizures over the course of a few days. And this medical emergency really highlights the lack of medical care in the country. I was unaware of what was going on because of the seizures but it created an extreme amount of stress for everyone, both in the delegation, but also everyone on the ground in mutare. Gasoline had to be siphoned. I was the only patient in the hospital because there are no doctors, there's no medicine so there's no point in going to the hospital. I was initially put into the i.c.u. Room, which you can see in the picture. This is what passes for i.c.u. It's a room with a burnt out light bulb and empty oxygen tank and no doctors. As the day wore on, they had to move me into another room so they could have some light. The one thing that was available from the nurses was tea for the two doctors from our delegate and prayers for me. There simply was nothing he is. The mayor's office of mutare spent hours calling around the country trying to find dilantin, which is the normal treatment they would have used on me, and it was unavailable. They ended up getting i.v. Valium and another drug from a local pharmacy and that helped to get me under control. After one night, the mayor arranged to have me transported into mozambique so I would be air lifted to johannesburg. The reason they couldn't pick me up, two evacuation planes that had landed had been kept by the government and not allowed to take off again. With a \$230 bribe, they were able to get me across the border into mozambique where I was flown to johannesburg and spent time in the hospital before being flown back to ohsu. It seems so surreal and foreign to what we experience here in the united states. But truly, without the help of maria and mario, things could have been tragic by american standards but it's important to note that this is normal, everyday life for people in zimbabwe. Where they're trying to deal with these issues. And the outcome would not have been as good had I been a zimbabwean. Thank you.

Isabelle: My name is isabelle and i'm a seventh grader at Oregon episcopal school. The children I met had one or both parent the infected by hiv. The children were physically and mentally very small. Christine, whose letter i'll read, was 17 years old but only my height. She sent a letter entitled, story of my life. She's in form three, which is a freshman in high school. In her letter, she mentioned t.b. Which stands for tuberculosis. The story of my life. I'm a girl age 17 years. I'm from a family of four children and a mom. There are blessing -- and myself christine. My mother is 47 years. My father passed way in 1997 on the 27th of october. His name was dominic. My father died, everything came to an end. My mother had to take care of us. She crossed borders especially by mozambique and by then, she was still strong. Her parents wanted us to leave -- wanted us to live at the village where my dad grew up. They declared if she didn't, they would not support her. Mom ignored them and took care of us. She got tested in 2004 and was positive. She did not hide anything from us. Blessing got a job and mom took a rest for a while. We were renting a house and mother's house started to deteriorate. She got t.b. For the first time. And again for the second time. This time, my sibling got it. She wanted to protect her children because t.b. Is contagious. We slept outside for a few weeks. And then blessing -- currently i'm doing form three. I want to thank all of you for the support you've given us. May god continue to bless you always and may you find happiness wherever you go. Do not do this only for us, but everyone who needs your assistance. Greet everyone who did not manage to visit us.

Austin Raglione, Mayor Potter's Office: My name is austin, and i'm the mayor's chief of staff. And I had the honor of representing the mayor who was not able to go at the last minute. And I got to be the deputy mayor which I enjoyed immensely. Actually, I like deputy mayoress the best. But it doesn't stick when I came back. I'm going to be brief. I know we're running late. I did want to

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talk briefly about the city of mutare as a government. This is the mutare city hall. This is the delegate in front of the city hall. We had -- the delegation. We had sent them computers last year. This is the department of health and they're all being used and people were grateful for them. This is a picture of simon. He was our host for the city. He helped us get permission to travel in the country. Which was pretty significant given the fact that jimmy carter couldn't get in. He obviously should have met simon. While we were there, we had a signing ceremony, the man behind me is the city clerk -- the town clerk. Like the city manager. The man signing with me is actually the mayor of mutare. And I have to say that he was one of three white people I saw the entire time I was on the trip in zimbabwe. Just quickly, the city of mutare has a 19-member city council. They were all recently elected in march. All members of the opposition party. And so -- and they're all black, except for brian james, who was the mayor and he was -- he's a former rhodesian farmer. And he had his farm taken away from him and doused in oil in an attempt to kill him. He did not die and he was overwhelmingly elected by his peers on the city council. He's sort of -- you know, their version of a rock star. He's a rising star in the opposition party. That is us presenting the Portland flag to them. And i'll have to say we talked a lot about the perseverance of the people we met who are hungry and have hiv and are unemployed. But from the city perspective, for you to be mayor and a councilmember, and to be in a situation where you cannot provide basic services to your constituents was rather overwhelming. The mayor expressed to me his embarrassment that there were piles of garbage. Neat piles, but piles of garbage nonetheless, all over the city because they could not get the fuel to put in the trucks to pick up the garbage. They run the ambulance system but don't have fuel to put in them. They have three fire trucks but no gas to run them. This is the world in which they live. And they have no money because it's all tied up in the power sharing impasse happening at the federal level. The mayor said he needed more than anything from the city of Portland was two things. One was the support. The, in fact, that we went there and supported and acknowledged them was huge to them as a new government trying to stabilize their community. And secondly, he said what they needed was expertise. They would like to send a delegation to here to Portland, sometime in the near future with the mayor and a couple of elected officials and administrators to learn how we as the city of Portland run our government so they can learn efficiencies from us. And so they can go back and run an efficient, effective service oriented government. I have talked to mayor-elect Adams' office about the possibility of me as a volunteer, since I won't be in the mayor's office anymore and hopefully bringing them back here in 2009 and working with our peer directors in personnel to show them things. The next slide is a photograph. This is cliff walker and veronica who formed the sister city relationship in 1991 and the man on the right is the former mayor who was -- attended a reception held in our honor. And the last slide, I wanted to show you, this was what it was like riding on the bus. There's piles of suitcases and you can't see the bikes. They're in the aiseways and it's in violation of every traffic rule in the state. But we did have a great time. It was an huge honor for me. I'd never attended, gun on an international trip before with the mayor. In fact, i've never been anywhere with the mayor. And -- or traveled for my job and it was a huge honor to get to represent the city of Portland on the trip. I thank you very much.

Saltzman: What's the population of mutare?

Raglione: 200,000. In wrapping up, as you can see, it was an amazing group of people and amazing for me to see how our organization has grown in order to be able to take a group like this. And I particularly want to thank you, mayor, for supporting us and instigating it. The interest in traveling to zimbabwe. We realize we're one of nine sister cities but we happen to be a humanitarian's focus and we appreciate that and your administration for supporting that. I think as dana said, one of the most important things we did was not bring 37 pieces of luggage and money, but we brought ourselves. And the former teacher at the school, as well as the director of the clinic, said to me as he was standing next to me when we arrived, very thin, from starving, he said, oh,

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maria, thank you for bringing these people. I can't tell you how much it means to us. It means more than hope, but it means luck. You bring us luck. Every time you come. So I just wanted to let you know that people-to-people connection is one of the most important things. And people frequently say, why do you work in zimbabwe? It's a difficult country. There's so many other countries you could work in and it would be easier. And I always say, you know, I didn't choose zimbabwe. Cliff didn't. Zimbabwe chose us. Veronica wrote us and all of the people here will say that zimbabwe chose them also. You're thinking, what can we do to continue to support you. Continue to support the effort because we do tremendous work in building the bridges. And visit our website and we have our world's aids day fundraiser and this is where we raise the money for the work we do there. Monday at the tiffany center, starts at 4:00 for the free action fare -- fair, as well as the speaker from the cascades aids project. And followed by these wonderful youth again, as well as a performer who will be performing a zimbabwean dance after. And we have wonderful stars, I fondly call the three mayor's photo. Which is from our 2004 event. And you can see bud clark, who supported the founding of our sister city and our future mayor, sam Adams, who has been at several of our events in the past. We hope to see you all on monday and appreciate your support and time today.

Potter: Thank you, folks. [applause] In conjunction with world aids day on Monday, I have a proclamation to read. Whereas December 1st 2008 is the 20th anniversary of world aids day, and world aids day is the day when individuals and organizations from around the world come together to bring attention to the global aids epidemic. And according to the latest data from the joint united nations program on hiv/aids, the world health organization, there are an estimated 38 million people living with aids worldwide. And there are nearly 7000 oregonians living with aids hiv and approximately 4000 of those are residents of the Portland metropolitan area. We share a commitment to mutual support with our sister city, which is at the epicenter of the aids pandemic and recently sent a delegation with medical supplies. H.i.v. remains a significant public health problem that sustains a strong strategy. The world aids campaign theme for world aids day is in 2008 leadership, keep the promise, and calls on political leaders to keep their commitment to provide universal access for prevention, treatment, care, and support by 2000. I proclaim december 1, 2008, to be world aids day in Portland and encourage all residents to observe this day. Thank you for being here today. We really appreciate it. I apologize to the council and to the audience for the length of time. Please read the 10:30 time certain.

Item 1614.

Potter: Commissioner Adams?

Adams: Thank you. Portland has six watersheds, three on the east side, three on the west side. Just to refresh everyone's memory, the columbia slough is the watershed that runs along the ridge of the north side of Portland. Just south of it on the east side is the lost creeks watershed that runs basically with burnside and powell down the middle of it to about 122nd street. You're going to hear about the brooklyn creek basin restoration project which is in the lost creek's watershed. And then south of lost creeks on the southern edge of the city is the johnson creek watershed. On the west side, we have the west side streams waste shed that basically runs from forest park downtown and south on barbur boulevard and then fanno creek and tryon creek watersheds, which are the only two watersheds that don't flow into the willamette river within the city of Portland. This has been a great year for watersheds thanks to the support of the members of the city council and the partnership with the nonprofit community and a lot of support from businesses and the leadership of the team of environmental services with greater green making this year the largest single commitment to watershed restoration in the history of this city. In my three and a half years as the commissioner in charge of your environmental services, I want to thank everyone in the bureau and both of you and mary and the whole team for all your great work on this. Today is our annual report to the city council, and we have mike rosen and dean merritt.

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Dean Marriott, Director, Bureau of Environmental Services: Thank you very much, commissioner. Good morning to members of the council. I'm dean marriott. I'm going to introduce this. We realize you're running short of time. Two years ago, the city council adopted the watershed management plan. We've been busy working with all the other bureaus city government to help implement it. We've been very busy, along with the other bureaus, working together. We're very pleased to also indicate that we're working well with the bureau of planning as they move forward with the Portland plan. They are integrating the principles the watershed planning into the Portland plan so that hopefully, by the time that process is finished and it comes back to you for adoption of the new Portland plan, it will embrace fully all of the key principles of sound watershed health. Before I turn it over to mike rosen, I want you to see some of the people who do the heavy lifting. I want to thank matt for his efforts in that regard. Mike?

Mike Rosen, Bureau of Environmental Services: I'm mike rosen, and I manage the watershed division for the bureau environmental services, and I will try to make up sometime here for you and give you just a brief overview of what we've done in the last year. This slide i'll go through very quickly. The plan was passed in march of 2006, and we're required to come back annually and report on implementation. We've had an incredibly productive year. Sam, commissioner Adams, referred to the greater greenish shall. It's been a big boost for our work. We have a lot of work under way. It is the work of the city. It's the work of the citizens of the city and the other bureaus. We have a very strong relationship with the bureau of planning, transportation, parks, fire, and sustainable development. We would not get our work done without them. I'd also like to acknowledge matt. He's been great in working with the other bureaus and showing this this is a group effort. The emphasis of the report is again collaboration and integration of watershed health objectives into the work of the city. So doing the work of the city differently so we can advance watershed health. And again it's not a single bureau effort. It's all the bureaus and all the citizens working together. We do talk about greater green. And finally I think one of the other emphases of the report that's important is the green structure has really taken off this year. It's critical infrastructure, and the city is relying on it for essential city services. I'll go through specific actions that we've accomplished, the projects we've completed in the last year, and they fall under six strategy areas we emphasize to achieve other watershed health goals. In storm water management, we are emphasizing improving hydrology, and that comes through I know fill traiting storm water on-site. It allows is to control the volume of storm water in our system, it's -- it's velocity. This year we've put in over 300 green streets, almost 400 storm water facilities on private property. We've turned over 100 feet of ditch that just conveys water into vegetative swale. The project that I want to highlight quickly is owens corning. This is particularly important because this is an area that we have a lot of potential in. The industry typically has a large volume of parking lots and roof area that's I am per mable, produces a lot of storm water. How can we work with them to improve conditions and infiltration? Owens/corning is a northwest industrial roofing company and has a lot of parking surface and group surface, and we were effectively able to divert that parking lot and roof runoff into vegetative swale, and it really shows that we can do this at industrial sites. We hope to do this at other industrial sites. This gives us an opportunity to send the storm water back into ground water and recharge it, cool the water so it's into the river. The fish love it, and we do, too. Revegetation is all about planting more plants and you'll hear more about that later. That allows is to absorb, capture, and cool storm water. The project that's been really impressive -- and the actions again this year over almost 400 acres of invasive species removal, 100 acres planted with native plants and over 40,000 trees. We've been working on a very los angeles ambitious project in the rocky butte natural area. It's multipartner, multiyear, and really it's to take back an important natural resource area that's been overrun with invasives. We're working with parks, with the grotto, with state department of transportation, with metro, the city bible church, and our goal is to recover 150 acres of natural area and remove invasive, and we've gotten a good start. Aquatic

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and terrestrial improves water quality and biodiversity. We've made a lot of gains this year. One of our flagship projects we just completed is the Stephens Creek Confluence. It is a partnership. We're working again with parks, with state transportation, bureau of transportation, O.D.F. And W, friends of trees, and we've leveraged quite a bit of money through the lower Columbia Estuary Project and Nature Conservancy. This is part of South Portland's river bank. We've removed the decommissioned C.S.O. pipe and we've restored off-channel salmon habitat in the lower Willamette. This is one of the key limiting factors for fish in Portland. There aren't a lot of areas like this in the lower Willamette, and anytime we have a chance to recover and enhance one of these areas, it's a big deal for us. Protection and policy, this is all about the most cost-effective way to protect watershed health, which is continuing to invest in changing policies and strategic and leverage purchases of high-quality habitat. Prevention is the best way to improve watershed health. The rest is restoration. A big focus for us has been the citywide trees project. We have very complex regulations that vary in terms of their approach. We're working with planning. Many of the bureaus and the citizens examine and clarify these regulations. This is absolutely critical for us, and I'll talk about this briefly. Greater Green is going to establish and plant 83,000 trees. We need to have the best policies and code in place to preserve this investment. This is a multidecade investment, and so this is how we're integrating our work into policy.

Adams: In fact later, item number 1638, we are actually authorizing a contract with the Friends of Trees to move for that piece of it.

Rosen: Which directly comes out of the Greater Green initiative. Operations, it's not sexually but absolutely important to watershed health improvement, because it's about taking our assets and keeping them in good working order so they protect water quality and habitat function. The one project I want to highlight is the Portland Public School Storm Water Maintenance Project. We have over 30 facilities in schools throughout the city that infiltrate storm water, so we are managing a lot of storm water with these properties, also creating a great education opportunity for the residents of our neighborhoods and for the people in these schools. And then finally we provide a lot of green space through these facilities. A lot of schools, I think we've noticed, there's a lot of blacktop and parking lot, and we're opening up the green environment there. The challenge is that we want to build more of these facilities, and we have to maintain and operate these facilities effectively, so we've provided a grant to Portland Public Schools to investigate the most cost-effective way to perform operation maintenance that provides for long life of the facilities and cost effective approach. A lot of times we're integrating the volunteers from the neighborhoods, and there are different ways to do this, and we hope to come up with a strategy recommended by Portland Public Schools that will allow us to continue to build more of these facilities. We told you about the Community Watershed Stewardship Grant Program which won a significant award this year from the Jimmy and Roslyn Carter Partnership for Campus and Community Collaboration with P.S.U. I'll just jump right to the statistics. 13 Stewardship Grants this year for over \$60,000. We've reached 26,000 students through our Clean Rivers Education Program, 40,000 participants in education events throughout the city, and one of the things that we're particularly proud of is we're getting a lot of activity, 180,000 hits on our websites. People are coming to the city websites to learn about these systems, and this is a long-term investment 'cause sustained watershed health will come from an engaged and participatory community. I'll close with two quick overviews of critical programs that have already been briefly mentioned. Brooklyn Creek Basin Program, this is a partnership to do area-wide creative storm water management in Portland collaborating with a variety of bureaus and achieving multiple benefits for infrastructure repair and development. We're working with transportation, water, parks, development services, and we have a huge involvement component through the community. We're putting in 600 infiltration facilities. 100 will be put in on private property, so we're working very closely with residents. It's over two square miles that we're working on in southwest Portland. It goes from Mount Tabor to the Willamette River, and it runs

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between hawthorne and southeast powell. The problem is basement flooding, combined sewer capacity and sewer lines that need repair. Instead of just going in and replacing all the pipes, we're replacing the pipes that aren't functioning but taking pipes and augmenting greentrees, planters, swales, curb bumpouts.

Saltzman: While you've got this picture up of this infiltration -- that's what you call the planting along the curb cut?

Rosen: Yeah. A bumpout.

Saltzman: I see we're doing the same thing on southwest 50 avenue -- fifth avenue. Is it not allowed?

Adams: It's not a swale. They're planting it with species of plants that don't need to be watered. They're not swale.

Saltzman: Is that because of the downtown environment.

Adams: It's in part because of the downtown environment and, by the time we I know hair testified the project, it was too far along on its design. We fought for it, but we weren't successful at it.

Rosen: So some of the stuff that you're seeing is stuff that we hope in areas of concentrated business and transportation to find those opportunities, but sam's right we only got so far on downtown transportation. What I was going to finally just say is it cost \$63 million less to do this project by infiltrating green structure into the gray pipe infrastructure, but it's not just about the dollars we're saving. It's about increasing liveability in our community by adding these amenities. These amenities add a variety of services that are very important to the city. Liveability in terms of quality of life, cooling the city and shading from trees, improving air quality. We're still growing, but we're improving liveability, and it comes through the integration of this green struck. This green infrastructure in a project like brooklyn creek basin is being relied upon to deliver essential city services and functions. We will, by this time next year, have 70 facilities in. We'll put in 600 infiltration facilities, more than 4000 trees. It's a very big deal for us, and it's well under way. Then finally the greater green initiative, which sam mentioned, it's an investment of \$50 million over the next five years, many more acres of roofs, hundreds of green streets, tens of thousands of trees, and you'll hear more about how that's going to happen for contracting later. Purchasing lands for protection, putting in culverts, removal of invasives. We're increasing the capacity and resilience of our city, not only for the gray infrastructure but also we're providing important services for cleaner air and water, disturbing temperatures, better habitat, and a buffer for some of the impacts of global warming.

Adams: By comparison, commissioner fish wasn't here, we have six acres right now in the city of Portland and hope to get to 43 acres?

Rosen: We have a great team that's working on it. We have some projects under way, and we're very excited about what we're doing. We've hit the ground running, and a lot of it's been from the support of council, sam and lisa libby. So thank you. And then, in closing, we usually close with a fish. This is rainbow -- wait. This is a cutthroat trout, a 12-inch cutthroat trout from the schweitzer restoration project, and these are the results we're seeing, finding fish where we haven't found them before and in places where people are not expecting to find them. We're very happy about what we're doing, and we appreciate all your support. Thank you.

Adams: Finding fish on the city council, too.

Rosen: We didn't expect that.

*****: [laughter]

Fish: First of all, gentlemen, it's a superb report. Congratulations on both the work product and on the thinking that's gone behind the strategies. The invasive species in forest park, there was a new story saying it would take 100 people 10 years just to tackle the problem. Is that part of your jurisdiction or is it exclusively a matter of the parks bureau to deal with that?

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Marriott: I'd like to defer to commissioner Adams who helped organize a summit meeting just recently on invasives.

Adams: Last week, we had our second invasive species summit. Jennifer Goodrich who established the baseline working with all the bureaus, and what it showed -- what it quantified was a daunting task in front of it. And it is incredibly daunting. Whoever gets the bureau of environmental services will need to -- the assignment will need to work with parks and everyone else on addressing -- having established the baseline of where it's at, what kind of invasives are ruining what part of our natural areas and parks. We'll have to figure out a strategy for eradicating it. It makes no sense to go to all this effort to procure additional natural areas, parks, and just have it overtaken by invasives, but the onslaught is unrelenting.

Fish: Perhaps hopefully we can find a good corporate citizen that will come forward to help us with part of this. In the challenging times we're in, it may even call for a civilian conservation corps concept.

Marriott: A lot of this just requires physical labor out there to do the work.

Fish: The second issue I wanted to touch base on has to do with strategies 1 and 5 and particularly the slide that you showed on Mount Tabor middle school and the rain garden. It reminded me of what I've seen at Astro Elementary school in North Portland where they have a community water garden, the same concept, a storm water management plan but also a laboratory for the students. Elementary, middle schools throughout the city have the same challenge, lots of blacktop and not enough green. I'm delighted to hear there's 30 POMS Portland public schools. I would think this is a strategy we'd want to develop and not defer to Portland public schools. They are overwhelmed with their core mission, the classroom. It seems like a unique opportunity for parks and v.e.s. And schools to work on this. Commissioner Cogan and I were at an elementary school, the Lee school in outer southeast a couple weeks ago, and it was interesting. The obligatory soccer field is in terrible condition attached to it. It's a changing area, hard-working people. It has difficulty getting parents into the school and, on the week nights, the school is not used. It seems nothing would be more productive, in terms of meeting the goals you've laid off and building the community than trough of a water garden or rain garden that the community then embraces and maintains, which goes to the other issue you raised of how to challenge to maintain and operate. Depending where all the bureaus end up, something I am extremely working on --

Marriott: It's a very good point.

Adams: It's just a question resources, not a question of desire. You're right on point. We use prisoners, work crews.

Fish: After elementary school, it made it kind unique that Walsh construction came in and actually took up the blacktop. Then they recycled it is repaving the new Columbia. They still ended up on the short end of that deal, but it was an example of a true community partnership to help.

Marriott: Let me just be clear on the work we're doing with Portland public schools. We haven't said to them that the maintenance of these facilities is your problem. We are working hand in hand with them. We've actually priced them a grant so they could hire someone for a year to represent there's interesting in discussions with us on how to best maintain these facilities. We're working closely with them.

Fish: The word "infiltration" is a mouthful. What's the plain English equivalent that we can use. Is it just green roads or swales or is there some concept that's easier to digest than that?

Rosen: Than an infiltration facility?

Fish: You show the us a picture of an infiltration facility. It seems like a neighborhood might want to open pose and not embrace.

Rosen: Ah. Interesting. It's all about absorbing water, mimicking the natural environment, water coming back into the ground where it falls instead of being put in a pipe and sent a way.

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Fish: We have a lot of them now in hollywood, grant park thanks to pdot and b.e.s. Actually, as I wait for my bus every morning, there's a swale and benches, something going on there, so it is a great amenity.

Adams: The facility formerly known as infiltration. Now swale.

Marriott: Thank you very much for the report.

Adams: Good work.

Potter: This is a report. I need a motion to accept.

Fish: Motion.

Saltzman: Seconded.

Adams: I wanted, in addition to thanking the bureau and all of our nonprofit and private partners, we hustled to get -- in almost every project we do, we always have to hussle to get nonprofit help and private sector assistance as well. Because of that, we're able to stretch meager dollars a long, long way, so thanks to all of you for helping to make sure that happens. I also want to thank lisa libby who's been absolutely key in getting the gray to green project done. Your work was fantastic. And the city council has been incredibly supportive over the past three and a half years. Aye.

Fish: I want to acknowledge commissioner Adams' leadership on this and also think dean marriott and his team for superb work. And my neighborhood in the grant park area is a neighborhood that has been enhanced by some of the greater green work you're doing. It seems like the overall initiative is the next key waive here, and I look forward to supporting you as you go forward. Aye.

Saltzman: Well, this is a great report and a lot of specifics. I want to commend the bureau of environmental services, lisa libby for their great work here pop obviously the very precise metrics you have are a reflection of your commissioner in charge, and they're good. That he very tangible. I think that -- you know -- the whole he for the, the home greater green initiative, I think the whole idea that we can refinance some of our bond indebtedness and use that increment to invest in storm water solutions that mimic or recreate the natural environment is what people are looking for in the city and, I think, what this nation is looking for, but I think Portland is way out in the front and appreciate the leadership in all this. Pleased to vote aye.

Potter: Excellent report, dean. You and your staff did a great job. Commissioner Adams, thank you for your leadership, libby. This is the kind of product I think that Portlanders get used to but don't see all the work that goes into it and trying to stretch those dollars. Thank you all. I vote aye. Please read from the regular agenda item 1633.

Item 1633.

Potter: This is an intergovernmental agreement with Multnomah county administered through to life works. It goes to some of the questions that were raised earlier through the folks that came to speak at council regarding prostitution on 82nd and that I know there's a lot of frustration out in the community with this, but there's also a lot of good work being done by the police bureau as well as the criminal justice system. What this does is provide an alternative to prostitutes, to get them out of their work, provide them housing, treatment, and ensure that they have a chance to escape what many consider to be a form of modern-day slavery. With that, i'd like to call up staff. There is an amendment to exhibit a, and it fixes some typos and other things but doesn't real affect the goals or details of the work. I need a motion to accept the amendment.

Saltzman: Motion.

Adams: Seconded.

Adams: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Potter:** Aye. [gavel pounded] Commander?

Commander Michael Crebs, Bureau of Police: Good morning. I'm mike crebs, the commander of east precinct, and i've been taking the lead for the prostitution problem on the east side of Portland, mostly 82nd avenue. This is kathryn treb. We've been working together to find ways to give prostitutes some treatment so they can get out of the prostitution business. Back in august, the

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prostitution problem on 82nd avenue has significantly increased over the last year. We did a survey. We want to find out why the prostitutes were going to 82nd avenue, why they were involved in prostitution. We did six missions over a 10-day period and then went to a survey as we arrested them and asked them why did they work as a prostitute. They indicated money, food, support their family, to support their support their pimp. So many of these women are compelled to be prostitutes by their pimp. It runs a gamut from age 13 to 50, and we asked them also where they came from, and many of them said they'd prostituted before in florida, hawaii, san francisco, seattle, tacoma, that they'd come from all parts of the country, come to do prostitution activities here. We asked them why 82nd avenue. It goes for miles. It's easy picking, easy to get what they referred to as tricks. We also asked them some questions about how did they get into prostitution, around they said one of them was my mom became a prostitute so I became a prostitute. One indicated her stepfather got her into it. Another said it was through addiction. We asked them what social services they need. They indicated housing, medical help, and finding a job. Many of these people have very little life skills. A big part of our project was to -- we've been trying to arrest our way out of this problem, and it's not going to happen. We're here today to ask you for funds to provide treatment for these women. We sent out a request for proposal for treatment, and life services came to the top. Back in the '90s and the early 2000s, they had a program called new options 4 women and the funding went away, and now we're going to try to refund that and get that started again. Kathleen Trebb has a lot of experience in not only writing up these contracts with life works northwest but monitoring the contract to make sure they're carrying out what they're supposed to be doing. One of the big pieces of life works northwest and with this contract is they become part of the service coordination team. Central precinct, the police, the district attorney, the treatment program, and the probation officials work together to give individual treatment and help people get off the streets.

Kathleen Treb: I'll give you the three objects of the contract. One would be to provide an on-site I knowed great trauma, mental health and drug and alcohol addictions, assessment and treatment for women and girls. Majority will be for adults. To address criminality and reduce recidivism, the outcome for any crim until justice program, and provide coordinated services to reduce barriers to treatment, success, and long-term recovery. This is what new options for women proposes to do. They think people will stay an average of about nine months. This is a very complex program, and I was actually laughing as I was coming over here. I ran into Joann Fuller, and we've worked together very long. We said, you know, we did this with the city in 1985, funded a program for prostitutes, the city and county together. Through a lot of budget cuts, thing -- budget cuts, we stopped, but really things haven't changed. The problems are still complex as they were in 1985, and it's not something just the criminal justice system can take care of. That's the proposal.

Adams: How will we measure results, success, progress?

Treb: I can tell you how all of our programs do so far, and until the i.g.a. we have not negotiated all that yet. For us, one of them really will be reduced recidivism, reduced arrest. Also is there an increase in stability housing? Is there an increase in stability of employment? It's not saying that somebody's going to go from no employment and living on the streets to having the white picket fence and making \$100,000 a year but small incremental changes. Also what we call pro social activities, pro social support, pro social thinking, meaning they're not hanging out with the same people they've been hanging out with forever. The other part not part of this contract I mentioned is that i'm hoping, since our department really supervises, if pimps happen to be on supervision, we are the ones who usually supervise them, and i'm really hoping this can be a more comprehensive strategy to work with this issue and not just work with the prostitutes but with the pimps, not giving them services but what can we do together to really make sure we can address this issue.

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Adams: In terms of one of the tools that I thought would be useful on 82nd avenue if we would establish an enhanced enforcement zone or coordination service zone, some geographic definition to this or that, the neighbors can be assured that, within that boundary, these are your efforts.

Crebs: Part of the treatment program, we want to place the prostitutes and johns on probation. Once they're placed on bench probation, the judge would then give them conditions. If they were observed in those areas of town or violating restrictions, the police could arrest them on sight and take them to jail on retainer. When prostitution-free zones went away, it was a weakness that they will infiltrate into -- get out of the zone and go someplace else. I think, if we can get them on problem, we can actually make sure that they're followed around the entire city.

Adams: Do you have stats on how things are going on 82nd avenue, trends?

Crebs: I do. We have arrested over 201 people from august 13th to november 14th. We have a detail car, reports back to citizens. I was talking to the two women that spoke earlier, and they told me they'd seen a significant decrease in the prostitution operations lately. We need the treatment. We can arrest them all day long. We've got to find some way to sustain them, get them out of the business so we can then reduce the resources we're using there.

Adams: Again, the idea of putting a boundary around this enhanced services or whatever you want to call it, are you supportive of that?

Crebs: I think that i'm afraid, if we put a boundary -- I think, by putting them on probation, we'd be able to track them citywide. If we put pressure on them, they'll find new places to go. They have been dwindling down to interstate. On probation, we go back to the judge and ask them to put additional restrictions. Now he's going to stay off of interstate avenue. Now he's going to stay off sandy boulevard.

Adams: I agree we should continue to follow them, but what I haven't seen I would like to see is you tell me the area that you're providing enhanced services, and then we're able to better track calls for service. You've talked about 201 arrests. I don't have a sense of what the trend is. I need to understand what's going on in terms of the trends, in terms of reported actual -- and in order to do that, you've got to draw a line on a map.

Crebs: Correct. I understand. I would be in favor of that then. I think it would be important for you guys to see, are we having an impact, yes or no? We know which areas of town they seem to attract. I would agree with you that would be a good idea.

Potter: The prostitute free zone designated a geographical area, and the pressure was applied there, and it displaced the problem to other areas. And so the only way we could correct that is, once a year, come in to council with the new staffs and then requesting a boundary change on the zones. It's a very hardened approach in the sense that it's so rigid and now is applied.

Adams: I'm not suggesting bringing that back, so I am suggesting that we know the target areas and the boundaries of the tear get areas and are monitoring -- i've been around long enough to know you push somewhere, eventually they go somewhere else. They'll show up potentially on west burnside again if you got all the east side hotspots clamped down. It would be nice to know that we've got sort of those monitoring zones and we're looking at them all the time so that, as we see it uptick a little, we're on top of it until it's a big tidal wave of prostitution and drugs.

Crebs: We could give you stats on burn sigh, interstate, sandy.

Adams: You know the usual places. When you push one place, they tend to go another because of the physical attributes of the quarter.

Crebs: I think we could do that. We could use that to disperse our resources when necessary. And I think it's a moving target, because we learned with the prostitution-free zones that they move. We put pressure. They move. There may be some new ones, by watching stats, we could give you an idea if it's getting better or worse.

Adams: That would be great.

Crebs: I think it's going to go to the enter northwest.

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Fish: In '96 and '97, there was, just from my anecdotal -- from what I observed, there was much more activity along sandy boulevard, particularly west of 42nd, and it was much more open, a lot of activity on the street. I drive sandy a lot. My sense is it's been curtailed quite a bit. First of all, does the data support that? If so, do what do you attribute that?

Crebs: We put a lot of pressure on sandy boulevard and 82nd avenue. Clearly 82nd avenue is the problem, and I attribute that to moving them through enforcement only right now. As soon as we leave, it comes back. If we were to suddenly leave right now, it would go back to sandy boulevard and 82nd avenue.

Adams: That's why I think the ongoing monitoring of the quarters the sooner we can get on top of sort of its movement, the more I think unwelcome we will be as a city, and they can find a different place.

Crebs: I've talked with commission salts man and bryan wong who's part of monte villa action. We're going to put troge a citizens group and meet quarterly and discuss and look at the treatment program, the police response, district attorney's response, and also the resources by city council to find out if we are, I guess, meeting our commitment to curtail the prostitution problem, because I have never felt so much passion in my life, going to people's homes in the meetings. This is roux winning the liveability of people's neighborhoods. As carol seema said, she comes out, and there's people in her front yard engaging in I were proper activities, and it just ruins everything. I want to thank you for the opportunity do this. I feel very fortunate to have the resources sue push on this project and go back and see their faces and see they're willing to go outside again.

Saltzman: This is something we'll be bringing to council in the next couple weeks.

Crebs: December 10th.

Saltzman: To get into the treatment program, you have to be arrested and placed on bench problem?

Crebs: That's one of the pieces, sir. We want to make sure -- first of all, to get them on probation, we have to convince the judges to put them on probation. If we see a woman on the street, we don't have to rest or refer to life works northwest. An officer might say to someone, get in my car. I'll drive you to life works northwest right now. I see a time when e.c.j. -- they have someone in their system, they can refer them to life works northwest. Life works northwest, if they have someone there they're working with who has not been arrested but they think might be engaged in prostitution can be referred to life works northwest. We want to help them get off the street before they are arrested, if possible. There are numerous avenues for them to get into.

Saltzman: There would be an on-site -- a site somewhere? Is this something life works already has?

Treb: They already provide the majority, a lot of outpatient treatment in this country. They have two places in the southeast, and we're really working with them to decide which one would be best.

We want to look at things like bus routes for prostitutes to get there, where the pimps live, just some safety things. They're going to have a mentor, and more and more literature is says, if you have recovery support, you're amount to do better. It's not just -- I think of my own life. If I just go to counseling, that's just not enough. Sometimes I need people with life skills who are going to kind of teach me how to get jobs. I don't need a high-paid therapist to do that. I need somebody to take my hand and say, we're going to go now to the one stop and apply for jobs. This is a part that's very exciting about the project that we were not able to do last time that they will hire a mentor. That will be the main person who will be working with mike's staff.

Fish: If we view the prostitute city you had to as a victim in this system and look at the john as the customer and someone that perhaps we can deter through public shaming that falls within constitutional bounds, the pimp is really the principal wrongdoer, I suppose.

*****: Mm-hmm.

Fish: You earlier said, just in passing, you're seeing young women as young as 13 on the streets.

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Crebs: Correct.

Fish: Are we seeing a trend towards more minors, any data one way or another on that?

Crebs: It's very small. It's a small piece, but the sad thing is it's a really bad piece. I think we have arrested so far 11 young women out there under the age of 18. We've only had a few of them in that lower range, 13, 14, 15. Most of them are closer to 18. I don't see an alarming trend that it's going up.

Fish: Any evidence that any of these minors are kids from any of the local schools?

Crebs: Oh, yeah. They're definitely from local schools. We've actually had some training for school resource officers, because these pimps could go to local schools and do recruit these young girls. They took for the girl who's walking with her head down, walking by herself, the person that appears to have low self-esteem, and the pimp comes sort of as her savior, her guardian. You're very beautiful. Come with me. I can help you out. They basically groom them to become one of their people. It isn't just on 82nd avenue but also on the internet. As we put pressure on the street, you'll see more and more of them are going to the internet. That's going to be the next step we're going to take.

Fish: I'm not familiar with all the laws we used to criminalize this behavior, but I assume for a pimp that is working with a minor, that are enhanced punishments that can be brought to bear.

Crebs: Any kind of pimp activity is a felony. We're working with the district attorney's office to prosecute the pimps as felons. The first sentence is 10 years, the second 15. They have human trafficking laws in the federal books that, if you're under the age of 18, all they would have to prove is not much at all. Under the age of 18, you can't consent. If you're under the age of 18, compulsion is easy to prove because your birth certificate says you're under the age of 18 and you're compelled. They had nine or 10 pimps in the hopper that can be tracking young women. First time 10 years, second time 15. That is huge. Compared to state law. We're talking three or four years possibly. On a federal charge, that's 10 years right off the bat.

Potter: Further questions? Thank you, folks. Is anyone signed up to testify on this issue?

Teresa Teater: My great-grandmother ran a brothel in Lincoln, Nebraska, years ago. This ties in with your transportation with the Greyhound bus station. I ride Tri-Met on 82nd Avenue and take the Max out there, take a bike up the elevator, cross the street to get on the bus and go to some fabric stores on 82nd, and the prostitutes get on the bus on 82nd right at the area where the Max platform is on the 82nd street level and they'll ride two or three blocks and get off. They stay up front by the driver so they can look for their pimp's car parked around the corner in addition. I've been noticing it about five months now. I've been going to a lot of fabric stores out there so have been noticing patterns on the bus. You have a venue to use some of the camera tape on the buses. I have a list here for you. My first thought is you need to create a task force so that -- like we do with the mental health commission we had here a few years ago, my suggestion is to get some of these task force members to get in front of the state legislature to change the state law. And Commander Krebs mentioned this to criminalize the use of a car to commit sex crimes. In that criminalization of using a car, you can confiscate the vehicle to sell to fund the recovery programs that you're running. Then you can also get the car insurance carrier to drop the person using the vehicle or county, whoever is funding the program, can sue the car insurance carrier. You have to have some power to grab these vehicles. Funding for the police budget for our intergovernmental task force. When I worked at Volunteers of America on 5th and Adler, the women were placed in jail for a certain amount of time, and the last six months of their sentence was commuted to our facility, and they had to stay locked in and go through all the recovery points that this lady here mentioned earlier, the self-esteem and getting reacclimated to society, et cetera. I would suggest that you start asking your state department of justice, new attorney John Kroger, right now for funds that he could get through your police departments because -- you know -- he knows how to do this stuff from Washington, D.C., with Enron and things like that from his training on where funds are available. You need to be

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asking new senator-elect jeff merkley and congressman kurt schrader, go back to the well over and over, because these guys are going to work their tails off the first year in office to get you what you want. You need to look at "dateline" nbc's overseas child prostitute recovery programs, on their arrest could I have of what they've done to young girls that were victimized. You need to create -- a couple, 30 more seconds. Tax write-off initiatives for persons who step up to provide funding for your recovery services like different things like the gentleman who gave you say million for your parks, mr. Moyer, things like that. It helps clear off your city streets downtown. And then i'm suggesting you create all of Multnomah county as a pimp-free zone from border to border and then double the fines in school areas. And that's it. I got it all.

Potter: Thank you.

Teater: And I will xerox this for you for the future. Thank you.

Potter: Is there anyone here in this room that wishes to testify to this specific issue? Please call the vote.

Adams: I want to thank you, commander, and the county and the mayor and his staff for his work on this. It's really important to me that we establish those corridor -- quarters to monitor. The reason i'm so supportive of this approach is we're going after the problem, not just moving it around, but inevitably some of it will move around. Staying on top of it I think is going to be really important. Thank you. Aye.

Fish: I want to thank the community members that staged the prostitution town hall, that for those of us able to attend was not only an eye-opening forum but gave us the information we needed as policymakers to begin to craft the solution. Also commander krebs I want to thank for his leadership on this issue. I also want to acknowledge that jerry williams, who has spoken passionately at these forums, a very dedicated city employee, has mentored me understand the -- helped me understand the dynamics at a deeper level. Today we're not going to resolve the debate as to whether a prostitution-free zone is a better way of addressing this problem than this approach, and I have come to realize there are passionate people on all sides of this. What we are going to do today, though, is move the ball. We're going to take some action, and hopefully it will head us in a productive air -- productive area. I think this approach is sound. Life works northwestist a hugely successful nonprofit provider of many kinds of services in our community, so I was delighted that they are the contracting party. I believe the council is interested in continuing to find ways of applying pressure to the johns. As we look at the economy of prostitution and to find constitutional ways to shame and bring other resources to bear so that we discourage the behavior. On the other hand, what we know is, as we of move it from one location to another, what we are going to find ultimately is going to continue to go underground and surface in places like bookstores and movie theaters and other places. We're going to have to be ever vigilant. Now, mayor, thank you for your leadership on this issue, and I think it does promise a path to addressing and hopefully a mealier rating the situation that is intolerable along 82nd. I can speak for my own personal experience in dealing with this issue along sandy and seeing the pimps and prostitutes come into the starbucks there and changing of the shifts while I was taking the bus downtown and the folks that I saw, it's tragic and outrageous. When you end up going to your local park and see crock vials and condoms and other things, it is discouraging, no matter who you are, that this is a challenge. I think, though, this is a sensible approach and we ought to give it some time to see whether it works. Aye.

Saltzman: I want to thank the major for his leadership in this and also wanted to note that this contract is where muck gets no overhead from this. The \$250,000 goes to life works. I bet commander krebs was a hard negotiator on this point.

*******:** [laughter]

Saltzman: I do think one of the things that the mayor and I both learned at the attendance of a local public safety coordinating committee last month was -- you know -- the issue of craigslist being such a prevalent cores of prostitution online these days. And shortly after our meeting -- I think

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mayor Potter deserves the writ for this -- craigslist announced they will now going to require people who advertised to have a bona fide credit card. They think that will pretty much shut down the advertising for prostitution on craigslist. We'll see, but we'll also be interested to see how that affects maybe street-level prostitution as well. That's something we'll watch closely, and I appreciate all the good comments that were made today. Aye.

Potter: I'm very pleased to vote aye today, too, because actually i, in 1991 or '92 when I was the chief of police, I felt at the time that this was a method or way to try to deal with prostitution, which was a big issue then. As I came back as major and observed what was going on and looked -- what was going on and looked at the statistics, I found it tended to displace the problem, not fix it. And also I think even more unfortunate is that it did very little, if nothing, for the prostitutes themselves to leave that work. So I felt as good it were addressing a symptom, not a cause. I know there's a lot of frustration in the community with this, but I think it's important we approach it from a problem solve can perspective, not just one of trying to banish it to the next has been hood. I'm very supportive of this, very closed that commissioner Saltzman, the I know coming commissioner of police, is supportive of this, because this to me is problem solving at its best. I really want to thank commander krebs and his staff and his precinct. They've done a great job, and I appreciate the hard work your folks have put to this and your personal commitment, mike, to see it through. Thank you for that, and I vote aye. Please read item 1634.

Item 1634.

Potter: Linda jefferson and stephanie harper, please come forward.

Linda Jefferson, Director, Bureau of Fire and Police Disability and Retirement: Good morning. I'm linda jefferson, director of the bureau of fire police disability and retirement.

Stephanie Harper, City Attorney's Office: I'm stephanie harper with the city attorney's office. We are here today requesting that you approve recommendations to settle disability and unemployment claims of rocky balada. Chapter 5 gives the fund administrator tart to settle and discharge wall or part of future obligations to a member of disability benefit claims with city council approval. The parties met in mediation on september 26th with mr. Balada and his attorney with a former judge as our mediator, and we reached an agreement subject to council approval that would result in mr. Balada's retirement effective september 1, 2006. Ends all disability claim issues, all employment rights, including any return to work issues, waives the right to post retirement medical benefits with certainty of retirement eliminating any possibility of working with the city again and that the Portland police association agreed and did sign the agreement, nah this agreement sets no precedent for bargaining purposes. In exchange, there would be a payment made to mr. Balada of \$92,300 for disability and \$500 to resolve and waive any unemployment rights. Any settlement involving unemployment and disability benefits is highly individualized and unique to the circumstances of the particular case, including the employee issues, medical issues, medical opinions, claim management, the work environment, and the scrutiny and thoughtful attention the city council has given to this recommendation I think sends the message clearly that council does not approve these kinds of settlements lightly. With that, we think the message has been sent loud and clear that you expect staff to aggressively develop and use mechanisms to prevent any sort of abuse of our systems in place and our post 2006 fpd&r reform measures, I think, are moving to do just that.

Potter: Questions from the commissioners? Thank you. Anyone signed up to testify on this matter?

Moore-Love: No one signed up.

Potter: Anyone in this room who wishes to testify to this specific issue? It's a nonemergency and moves to a second reading. Please read item 1635.

Item 1635.

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Casey Short, Office of Management and Finance: Casey short, financial planning manager.

There is a substitute resolution that you should have before you that just changes some of the dates, and i'd like to request that that be introduced and that become the subject of what we're discussing here. This is something we do every year. We've been doing it since 2003. The council adopts the budget calendar. It's a recommendation of our professional agency, the government finance officers' association. Salient points of the substitute resolution are that we got -- we requested and have been granted a two-week extension of the deadline for turning in the budget to the tax supervising and conservation commission and will use those extra two weeks to give bureaus more time to submit their budgets. They'll have until february 2nd. The mayor will have an extra week to make his decisions on its proposed budget and it moves the rest of the calendar back accordingly. Any questions, i'd be happy to answer them.

Potter: Do I hear a motion to substitute the resolution?

Fish: Motion.

Saltzman: Seconded.

Potter: Please call the vote.

Fish: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye.

Potter: Aye. Actually I forgot to ask if there was anybody signed up to testify.

Moore-Love: No one signed up.

Potter: Good. Thank you. Is anyone here signed up to testify on this issue?

Moore-Love: No one signed up.

Potter: Please call the vote.

Fish: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Potter:** Aye. Thank you. Please read item 1636.

Item 1636.

Potter: Second reading. Call the vote.

Adams: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Potter:** Aye. Please read item 1637.

Item 1637.

Jeff Baer, Director, Bureau of Purchasing: Good afternoon. I'm jeff bayer with the bureau of purchasing. Before you is a request to ex-kite an agreement with bound tree medical to provide an annual price agreement for emergency medical supplies on behalf of the Portland fire and rescue operations. We conducted a competitive solicitation process, evaluated the responses we received, four, and bound tree was the highest scored proposal. They are all in compliance with our current business license, e.e.o. Certification, and in full compliance with our equal benefit requirements. I'll stop there. If you have any questions, i'd be glad to answer them.

Adams: Why is it for five years?

Baer: It's an annual price agreement with five annual -- one-year incremental renewals.

Adams: This is an e.s.b. Is it located in the city of Portland?

Baer: No. They're out of, I believe, ohio. We did not receive any local responses out of the four responses.

Adams: Hm. And no certified -- no m. Or w. Certified firms?

Baer: No. We're still developing our supplier diversity program, and so we don't have that fully fleshed out yet. Ad rad is that because this is so big that they --

Baer: It's because this is part of our goods and services requirements. For construction we have it and professional services we do. Bids and services is our last area that we're developing.

Adams: So this is something that, with the standard notification, we can stop this contract?

Baer: Yes.

Adams: Thanks. Pot fought other questions? Anyone signed up to testify on this matter? Anyone who wishes to testify to this specific issue? Please call the vote.

Adams: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Potter:** Aye. Please read item 1638.

Item 1638.

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Potter: Commissioner Adams?

Adams: Well, this is just a great day, a great opportunity, and I think i've already kind of introduced it with the earlier discussions.

Jennifer Karps, Bureau of Environmental Services: Good morning, mayor Potter and commissioners. We are very excited to bring to you this p.d.e. Contract with our local nonprofit friends of trees for tree planting services under the auspices of the greater green effort which ames to make a significant investment in Portland's green infrastructure for the combined purpose of improving water quality in our rivers and streams, reducing the burden on aging 48 infrastructure and providing a mechanism for Portlanders to be actively and directly involved in the solution by saying yes to trees and other green infrastructure in their communities. In addition to cleaning up our streams, greater green will provide a suite of complimentary benefits, improved eco-system health, improved public health and safety, reduced reliance on costly gray infrastructure while providing nonprofit and private sector jobs. In this way, greater green will be an efficient and effective effort good for Portland's economy. The urban canny please -- canopy piece will plant thousands of trees. To commemorate our sesquicentennial, with the greater green effort under way, Portlanders are able to meet the challenge.

Potter: Questions? Is there anyone signed up to testify on this matter?

Moore-Love: We have 15 people signed up.

Saltzman: This may be a trivial question, but i'm just curious why we're doing this. It says scott fogerty doing business as friends of trees. That seems kind of unusual when we're giving the award to the 501 c3.

Karps: To be honest, i'll have to defer that question, because that wasn't how the ordinance is written.

Moore-Love: Yeah.

Saltzman: Maybe scott can answer that. I have a hunch he'll be up here.

Potter: You may there are 15 people?

Moore-Love: We do.

Potter: Please call up the first three. Because of the shortness of time, I ask you folks to teen your comments to two minutes or less. And when you speak, please state your name for the record.

Scott Fogarty: My name is scott fogerty. I'm executive director of friends of the trees, and commissioner Saltzman I cannot answer that question. When I saw it on the agenda today, I kind of was surprised as well.

Saltzman: Do you have a board of directors?

Fogarty: We do absolutely. We are a 501 c3.

Adams: I think this is a city attorney question, not to take against your time.

Ben Walters, Sr. Deputy City Attorney: I think that's just a mistake in the title. The agreement itself is with the organization and not with mr. Fogerty personally. Dba.

Fogarty: That's good to hear.

Moore-Love: If I can make a correction, we took the title off of the agreement where it says it's contracted with scott fogerty. The friends of trees wasn't in here but your business license says scott fogerty doing business as friends of trees. That's what the contract said is scott fogerty. If there is a correction to this contract, we could make that.

Saltzman: Let's hear the testified.

Moore-Love: I'll start the time over.

Fogarty: Not a problem. I'm here today to recognize --

Adams: Thank you for donating your house to this.

*****: [laughter]

Fogarty: I think it's not worth the price of the contract, but --

Adams: Your time begins.

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Fogarty: I'm here today to recognize and applaud -- forgive me. Good morning. My name is Scott Fogarty. I'm the executive director of Friends of Trees and am here today to recognize and applaud the city of Portland's commitment to helping clean our environment, providing green jobs and helping build our economy to the Bureau of Environmental Services Greater Green Initiative, specifically the Urban Canopy Piece. We are pleased to be here today with our partners through the Bureau as well as the Urban Forestry Commission, Portland Parks and Recreation, Portland General Electric and others who are supporting these efforts and increasing our urban canopy in the Portland metro region. We are excited to build on these partnerships and strengthen them as part of the partnership we have with the cities and various bureaus in the city. It's very important that we recognize the incredible economic, social, health, and safety values that the urban forest canopy brings us to the citizens of Portland. Often we hear stories of folks who have planted trees with us who feel a sense of pride and community ownership in making a great difference through the city. People walk, bike, drive past the trees and share them with their families and the positive experiences they've had. Friends of Trees will energize tens of thousands of volunteers and educate them about the numerous benefits of urban trees. It will reduce millions of gallons of storm water. We'll plant tens of thousands of trees. We will leverage nearly \$4 million in private, corporate, and foundation funds, create hundreds of green jobs specifically for our minority communities and will provide hundreds of super-fun planting events on wet, cold, beautiful Portland days. We specifically thank Mayor-elect Sam Adams for his foresight and recognition of the values. 30 seconds, please. And the benefits of growing our urban forestry place for our city in the long run. Specifically, Mayor Adams, thank you. Also Dean Marriott of the Bureau of Environmental Services for helping steward this. To James Allison and Jennifer Carps who I've been working with many hours directly on this effort. Again, thank you, and Bureau for their stewardship and leadership, and thank you for your time and commitment to this.

Rey Espana: Good afternoon. Rey Espana. I'm the community director. It's both an honor and blessing to be here with you today and with my friends and colleagues international the audience who support the contract and project. It's really one of celebration. The time. Four points to make. We owe our support to Mayor Potter. Voice was given to community members that led to better community organization and action. It's also an opportunity to talk about equity. As we've been talking about green, I think color has been maybe left off to the side a little bit. For myself and other community members, it's really one about equity, that our communities will not be left behind as we go from gray to green. We feel we have been at the table and worked with partners to make that an investment. It's job creation, providing liveable wage jobs. Working with the city, it provides opportunity and training to create business opportunities, enterprise, and living wage jobs. Finally, it's also a fitting testament to our involvement with the peoples that care and heal our earth. This is another way of us making a contribution back and as well providing a very important service. With those words, I appreciate your time.

Lynn Knox: Commissioners, I'm Lynn Knox with the Bureau of Health and Community Development, manager of Economic Opportunity Initiative. I'm here today because we have collaborated with B.E.S. in bringing Verde into the Economic Opportunity Initiative as a green jobs project that is really a hybrid for us. We usually have either microenterprise or workforce projects, and this is both. That's really exciting because, for the first year, we'll primarily support the business development side of Verde to build the capacity as an organization and as a social enterprise to be able to increase its workforce, build a nursery, and provide the trees and plant the trees as part of this Mayor, wonderful effort. So we are here to commit ourselves? Terms of some funds and our support to them in leveraging all of the other resources that are part of the Economic Opportunity Initiatives so the workers they hire will be on career tracks and moving forward in a very positive way in their lives. Thank you for the opportunity.

Moore-Love: The first two have an interpreter they'd like to have come up with them.

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Pedro Moreno: [translator speaking] My name is pedro moreno. I'm from mexico. I live on Killingsworth, northeast Portland. In the apartments. I've been living there for nine years. I want to take this opportunity and the opportunity that verde give to me. To learn more about environment. I've been working for verde for two years. My job is i'm a foreman. I drive one of the trucks. And I take the employees to work in different places in the city. We have removed some invasive plants such as blackberry, ivy. It is invading our rivers, lakes. Thanks for your time. Thanks to the friends of trees.

Jesus Nunez, Jr.: [translator speaking] My name is Jesus Nuna. I live in Portland. I'm from Mexico. I've been working for verde for a year. And I think this program is real important because it helps restore the environment, the native plants and different places in Portland. And removing invasive plants. This program and working for verde gives me benefits and good salary. Thank you very much for having us here. And for considering this funding.

Potter: Thank you. Call the next two. When you speak, please state your name for the record for the record, and you each have two minutes.

Jose Velasco: [translator speaking] Good afternoon. My name is José Velez Velasco. I'm a little nervous. I'm from Mexico, and i've been in the U.S. for many years. I've been working for verde for three years. I'm one of the foremans -- foremen. What I like about verde is that we do something for the environment. And I had the opportunity to work on projects all around the city. I've learned from folks from the city like James, Laura, and Dennis to know more about swales and thank you so much and thank you for considering funding of this program.

Potter: De nada.

Jesus Nunez: [translator speaking] Good afternoon. My name is Jesus Nunez. I live in east Portland. I'm from Mexico. And i've been working for verde for two years. Thank you very much for having us here and giving us the opportunity to speak to you. It's very good that we could communicate a community about the environment. I've -- being here motivates me to continue working hard. Thanks to verde and the city of Portland the state of Oregon cleaner and greener. Thank you for having us here. And thanks for considering funding this contract. And thanks for believing in verde.

Potter: Please state your name when you speak. You each have two minutes.

Carlos Lopez: [translator speaking] My name is Carlos Lopez, and i'm from Mexico. I've been working for verde for two months. All I want to say is verde helps the community to -- for giving us training in different plants. Thanks for having us here. And considering this program.

Mateo Fietes: My name is Mateo, and i've been working with verde three months ago. When I first got there, I realized all his programs, and I didn't know that. About all this kind of work. Right now, i'm deciding to work with them, and I want to do the best that I got in me, and I want to keep all the opportunities that they've given to me. Thank you.

Potter: Thank you for being here folks. When you speak, please state your name for the record and you each have two minutes.

Nestor Campos: [translator speaking] Good afternoon, my name is Nestor Campos. I've been working for verde for three years. I'm in charge of production of native plants. The application of herbicides for native plants -- I mean, invasive species. It seems good to support verde because we give from the community. [inaudible] the environment. Verde has given me professional opportunities and opportunities to learn more. I'm certified -- or, I got two certifications. [inaudible] we're working with other organizations, like friend -- friends of trees to help the environment. Thanks for having us here and for funding the program.

Potter: Thank you.

Nicolas Moreno: [translator speaking] My name is Nicolai and I live in northeast Portland. I live in northeast Portland -- sorry, i'm not a professional translator.

Potter: I think we got what you mean. [laughter]

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Moreno: I'm the newest employee in verde and i've heard from my brother who works for the company of the organization, about all of the things they do and the benefits. That we take care of the environment. Like planting trees and plants. That's what motivated me to join the organization. Thank you very much for having us here. I'm learning. Thank you very much.

Potter: Thank you.

Moore-Love: The next two are dora and allen.

Potter: What was the other name?

Moore-Love: Allen. [speaking spanish]

Dora Reyna: [translator speaking] Good afternoon, everyone. I work for the latino network. Our office is right there. I'm here because we have a strong connection with verde. And environmental issues and working with the community. The latino network receives funding for the diversity civic leadership. The funding comes from the office of neighborhood involvement. Where we have the opportunity to work with verde in a program called (spanish). We're having dialogues with the police, and the latino community in the area. The funds have opened doors and given us opportunities to have connections with organizations like center for -- (spanish) -- and i'm here to thank you. Everyone. The support for these -- diversity -- for diverse participation. And giving a lot of benefits to the community. Improving the quality of life. You can do it better than i. [laughter]

Potter: Ma'am, you're over your time. So you have to wrap up. Thank you.

Alan Hipolilo: Thank you for the opportunity to talk here today. My name is allen. I live in the woodstock neighborhood and serve as executive director for verde. As you've heard with the latino network, we're a recipient of the grants from o.n.i. And this has given us the opportunity to talk about our work. We try to connect low-income people to the benefits of environmental protection. Specifically, the economic benefits and we do this in two ways, social enterprises and through outreach. Like goodwill, like a rebuilding center, we train and employ low-income people and we have a startup nursery and collaborating now to develop an energy-related business. And with outreach, we share information with community development groups and government about how to build the connection between protecting the environment and creating jobs for low-income people. I can't say enough good things about this opportunity that's in front of all us today. I can't say enough about the friends of trees. Our landscape organization will have a chance to plant thousands of trees and we'll be able to expand and train more low-income people and bring new environmental assets to affordable housing communities throughout the community and we can educate the residents about why the trees are there and how they benefit the environment and making a good living and the connection of protecting the environment and build stewardship and what we do today is a start and we look forward to working together with our partners and the city, grey-to-green, creating more green jobs and all of the sustainability initiatives we're going to be advancing in this city. We want to be a part of this future and we foresee a time when disadvantaged communities advocate in ever-greater numbers for environmental policies because these policies create more jobs and meet their daily needs and we foresee a time of greater partnerships because collectively we can achieve things we couldn't separately and this will make a long-term difference on the ground.

Potter: Thank you.

Moore-Love: The last two that are signed up.

Potter: Thanks for being here. When you speak, state your name for the record and you have two minutes.

Tony Defalco: Thank you. My name is tony. I'm a resident of the cully neighborhood and I want to say how excited I am to be here today and applaud you for your foresight and vision to create this opportunity. There's a strong movement starting to sweep the nation that addresses the triple bottom line of environmental protection, sustainable economic development and equity. And this

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contract realizes that triple bottom line in a Meaningful way. There are the toyota corporation recently gave a \$20 million grant to the audubon society to connect these -- to the audubon society.

And I was one of only 40 in the united states to receive a grant to start a program in my community and i've chosen to work with verde to help create verde energy that will connect latinos and native americans to do green energy sector jobs like weatherization or energy efficiency. And i've seen the folks that got up here and presented to you. That's what it looks like. Green job creation, meaningful and well paying jobs for some of the most vulnerable citizens of this community that live below the poverty line. And creating that connection, it's something that we can't -- you can't downplay in any way, shape or form. I want to thank you all and thank verde, the friends of trees, and lend my full support and let you know i'll be bringing those dollars from toyota and audubon and use that model for future projects. Thank you.

Potter: Thank you.

Marcus Mundy: My name is marcus and with the urban league of Portland and i'm here today in a role of support. Thank you for letting me speak to you today. I support the work of verde, and I support this opportunity for friends of trees, and the urban league is a fellow recipient of the essential and civic leadership grant this administration put forth and hopefully the next administration keeps going forward. The partnerships we forge have been critical in our learning on how to do a better job in civic engagement and urge you to continue to support projects like this one, with verde and friends of trees and the fine work by the e.o.i. Project and the work coming out of the city is critical, critical, to getting more people involved in the process. The demographics as you know of Oregon and Portland are changing. This project and the many others that I hope will follow it are important because they get these people, people like our communities, who have been not full participants before and the economic benefit to these populations and the city will be immeasurable. Thank you very much. I think your consideration of this effort reflects well on the work you're doing and i'm in absolute full support of verde and have a great thanksgiving holiday, gentlemen. Thank you.

Potter: Thank you, mr. Mundy. Thank you for the work that the urban league does for our community. We appreciate it.

Moore-Love: That's all who signed up.

Potter: Ok. Please call the vote.

Adams: Thank you. Gracias. Si. [laughter]

Fish: I'm pleased to support this ordinance and the contract. As the housing commissioner, we have two relationships with hacienda. Lynn alluded to one, the economic opportunity initiative and the other is they are one of our great non-profit housing partners and the work they've done in cully concordia speaks for itself. So i'm pleased to see this union of affordable housing and green jobs. And giving opportunities to low-income people. I think it's both an innovative concept and gives us a roadmap to the future and i'm pleased to vote aye.

Saltzman: I'm excited about this contract with friends of trees because it will give 83,000 trees planted over the next five years and that's exciting in and of itself and it's exciting to see verde playing such a significant role in this effort. And I think allen is being very modest, but he deserves a lot of credit. I think verde was largely his inception and his hard work to bring it where it is today and I think it's posed to grow and provide good jobs, and to help our environment. This was a great contract for those two reasons and i'm pleased to support it. Aye.

Potter: Well, this has so many good parts, it's hard to figure out which one to focus on but obviously the thousands of trees planted in Portland are really important. I really value friends of trees. I've got a number of trees in my yard that friends of trees helped me plant. I appreciate the work they do. And all of the good people who have graduated from the civic leadership academy. If I was a teacher today, I would give you all an a for your performance today. Thank you for that.

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And thank you, Scott, and all of the good folks back at friends of trees and a vote aye. [gavel pounded] [applause] please read 1639.

Item 1639.

Potter: Commissioner Adams?

Adams: Well, this is an ordinance that has no fiscal impact. We'll be making the changes as vehicles come in for regular maintenance, as stationery runs out and needs to be reordered. But the truth of the matter is that we need to make clear to the public who is the provider of transportation services for Portland city government and the city of Portland. I recall taking over as transportation commissioner and going to the Stanton yard building and the sign out front which was about four by three, said department of public works. And that department had not existed in the city of Portland for about 18 years. And then as you're out and about and the public sees the various city vehicles they might see on the side of it, the vehicle with the name office of transportation. They might also see something called the office of the director, the bureau of transportation engineering and development. Or bureau of transportation system management or the bureau of maintenance. It's incredibly confusing. I've waited to bring this forward because I wanted it to be an expression of the internal work we've done to consolidate the transportation operations and integrate them. There's still work to do but we've come a long way and long enough that the name change seems very important. So from here on out, pdot will be known as the bureau of transportation, or bot. And with us is one of the key leaders of the bureau of transportation, John.

John Rist, Bureau of Transportation: Thank you. John risk for the record. Just here for any questions. The commissioner stated it very eloquently.

Potter: Questions?

Fish: My only reservation, in the past five months, I've gotten used to the acronym pdot.

Rist: Bureau of transportation.

Fish: As we make the move, we might want to make the move back to the bureau of buildings.

Saltzman: Bureau of maintenance will now be the bureau of transportation.

Adams: Maintenance operations.

Saltzman: Right.

Adams: Also you all know that pdot's been going through a rolling fiscal crisis and we stole John from a suburban organization, and since you've been the chief financial operation for the bureau, you've done a fantastic and difficult job. It gives me an opportunity to thank you in front of the council.

Rist: Thank you very much.

Potter: Thank you. No further questions. Anyone signed up to testify on this matter?

Moore-Love: I did not have a sign-up sheet.

Potter: Anyone here who wishes to testify in this matter? Moves to a second reading and the council will help commissioner Adams with his lunch. [laughter]

Adams: Sorry.

Potter: Please read item 1640.

Item 1640.

Potter: Any staff on this? To explain -- [inaudible] this is commissioner Leonard's. Everybody feel comfortable?

Saltzman: Want to say a few words. This project at Marysville is a collaboration between Marylhurst University and Portland public schools and it's a good project and I appreciate commissioner Leonard, his hard work in the budget process to provide significant money to do the construction improvements to basically build a brand new state of the art playground in an area that can use this. It's great, I think.

Potter: Anyone signed up to testify?

Moore-Love: No one.

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Potter: It's an emergency. Call the vote.

Adams: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Potter:** Aye. [gavel pounded] commissioner Saltzman wishes to pull the next five items. Do we need to read them?

Saltzman: I'd like to set them over one week.

Moore-Love: We do need to read the title.

Potter: Ok.

Items 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, and 1645.

Potter: Any objection to having it set over to next week? [inaudible]

Saltzman: It's the opportunity for us to highlight some of the changes we've made in our siting policies that are embedded in these agreements and we wanted to preview that for the council.

Potter: So ordered. Please read item 1646.

Item 1646.

Gary Blackmer, Auditor, City of Portland: Good morning, mayor and commissioners. Gary black man. With me is marco, who is our city foreclosure manager and very occasionally he appears before city council which is a good sign. Meaning that we've been working through a large number of properties over the last number of years to collect outstanding liens and we have the power of foreclosure but have not had to use it. This is a case where foreclosure isn't necessary but it requires an act of council. Marco has worked with the property owners to resolve the code violations related to their lien as well as work with bureau of development services to negotiate payment to the city of Portland. And to this date, he's collected over \$2.8 million in outstanding liens, which most goes to the bureau of development services. This is a piece of property that had 23 liens against it and we worked with the city attorney and the bureau of development services and facilities to determine the value of the property relative to those liens and ultimately negotiated with the property owner to accept the property in lieu of the lien. So the first step, we need to get council approval for this agreement. We'll take the property, clean the property up and sell it and the proceeds will come to the city for the sale of the property. So we're here for any questions you may have.

Potter: Could you describe the property again?

Marco Maciel, Auditor's Office: A vacant lot. On 7115 north lombard. For lack of care, we had many years ago demolished the property, what was in place, the improvement, and so became a kind of dumping ground that has been a big nuisance for the neighborhood. I have been there talking to the neighbors and it has been a constant problem since 1987.

Fish: So 71st and north lombard.

Maciel: It is a vacant lot.

Fish: I've not gone through this process before. Could you tell us briefly what's the normal protocol for disposing of the property.

Maciel: In terms of acquiring the property as a surplus property and have [inaudible] selling the property. And so we are receiving -- it's going to be returned to us and the facility will take care of the selling the property and the proceeds will come to the city, to b.d.s. And us to cover the costs incurred.

Fish: Are there any criteria that govern the process of sale? Has council in the past put any social utility goals on the disposition of this kind of property? So like if there's a nonprofit that could develop it for use.

Blackmer: I think that's something that could be brought up with the bureau of facilities once we acquire the property. But at this stage, we need to clear it and prepare it for sale.

Fish: Because it's late, if I could ask, once we've taken this action, if we could get, each of us, get a report on the property and it might prompt a lively discussion about what we would do with disposing of properties like this in the future and I might, for example, might want it talk to my colleagues whether we set a hierarchy of uses that we could use as a template in the future. Parks,

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affordable housing. And there's -- there might be an interesting discussion we could have about that.

Blackmer: Sure.

Fish: Thank you.

Saltzman: I think we might have such a hierarchy in place.

Maciel: When there's a public use for the property, we do have -- used in the past, that. In many instances we used to hand the property to some nonprofit organization. When it's a property that can be used for like what we heard previously, like hacienda come and build projects. But this is just a lot in between two properties there might be a bureau, I personally don't see how we would be able to utilize that for public purposes because of the location. A commercial location that has also residences around and has been a problem for the neighborhood. That's how b.d.s. has been constantly going back there.

Fish: We'll follow up on that.

Potter: Other questions? Thank you, folks. Anyone signed up to testify on in matter?

Moore-Love: No one.

Potter: Anyone wish to testify on this specific issue? Ben, would you like to testify?

Walters: Just joking, your honor. [laughter]

Potter: This moves to a second reading. We're recessed until 2:00 p.m. today. Thank you.

At 1:00 p.m., Council recessed.

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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.

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NOVEMBER 26, 2008 2:00 PM

[roll call]

Item 1647.

Potter: A few months back I had the privilege of going to southern Oregon to visit some of the cities and counties in southern Oregon, and I really enjoyed my time in Klamath Falls. And the mayor and president were gracious host and showed us around, and we learned a lot about Klamath Falls and the Oregon Institute of Technology. I was impressed with how they used their geothermal resource as well as what they're doing at the institute to promote the work that they're doing there. I'd like to invite Chris Makeuples and Valerie Lane. President Makeuples was appointed the sixth o.i.t. President and began his duties on October 1st. I want to welcome you to Portland and Oregon. He received his bachelor's degree in geology from West Georgia College and M.S. and Ph.D. Degrees in Indiana University. He most recently served as executive vice-president for research at the Desert Research Institute in Nevada. And Klamath Falls, the mayor is going to come up but was unable to. I understand we have a short video. I really appreciate you coming up. Tell us about the school, I was surprised to see how you're spread around the state, particularly in the Portland area. Welcome to City Council, doctor.

Chris Maples: Thank you very much, Mayor. Commissioners. We really appreciate the opportunity to be here, and I'll be honest, it was a surprise to me coming to Oregon and o.i.t. To find out how many places we were around the state. We have four campuses in the Portland area alone. One near Clackamas Community College, one out on the west side at Amber Glen Road. One on the OHSU campus on the hill. We have a building there that we lease from the OHSU for our clinical lab sciences. And one out in Tualatin near Wilsonville where we do paramedic work. We have a campus we do dental hygiene in La Grande. We even have a campus in Seattle at Boeing where we work with P. Boeing engineers directly. So it's really a nice place. A nice school. Interesting students, terrific faculty, and the first renewable energy engineering degree in the country. We've gotten quite a bit of press about that, including some of the "New York Times" within the past year or so. It's helped lead o.i.t. To a level of recognition that I think is quite good for the state of Oregon across the board. We are one of the top 10 institutions, lack Bor Yacht Degree institutions in the western U.S. According to the "U.S. News and World Report," and bear in mind western U.S. Goes from Texas to California and includes those states. So it's a huge number of schools. We are highly regarded in a lot of different ways. It's a terrific place, and I'm thoroughly enjoying Oregon. I probably shouldn't say this on the record, but I feel like I traded up from Nevada.

Potter: You did. [laughter]

Fish: How many students do you have enrolled?

Maples: Over 3500, collectively. There are about 2500 on the main campus in Klamath Falls, and another thousand at the other campuses that we have scattered around. And it's primarily a poly

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tech neck institution, focusing on engineering and allied health science areas. Our students graduate and approximately 98% of them get jobs within the first month or two after they leave. The average wage of those jobs is over \$50,000 a year at this point. We have what I consider to be a fairly recession-proof student population. When they get done. The number of our students who don't graduate don't graduate because they go ahead and get job offers they can't refuse, and they just take off and do them, and then come back and finish their degrees later.

Fish: What's your mix of public and private dollars that support your work?

Maples: As a state institution we're one of the institutions in the Oregon university system, we get about 50% of our support from the state. In terms of state dollars coming into the campus. And the rest of it is tuition and foundation support. We have a lot of scholarships that we provide to students, we have probably 90 different scholarships we provide to students at different levels.

Potter: Tell us about your unique opportunity laying beneath the ground.

Maples: That's what today is about. We really enjoyed your visit down in Klamath Falls, by the way. We sit in an area where there is quite a geothermal resource. [gavel pounded] geothermal we do a lot of -- a lot of heating with the -- of the campus with geothermal, and what we have planned for the future is to drill deeper, get a hotter water source, and actually build a power plant on our campus that will allow us to go completely off the grid. And that's our goal, is to be off the grid in a few years, and even selling some power back by doing a geothermal exploitation here. It was a great visit that we had, by the way. Thoroughly enjoyed showing you parts of that, including our local microbrewery that uses geothermal for a lot of their process.

Adams: You toured the microbrewery?

Maples: We did.

Fish: The mayor was there in an official capacity.

Potter: That's right. Once they cooled the geothermal down it was quite tasty when you mixed hops with it. [laughter] tell us more about the school. I was so impressed. It's a beautiful campus.

Maples: Thank you.

Potter: Spread out over several hills. It has very good relationship with the city, and --

Maples: It started in 1947, actually, to work with returning veterans from World War II. And it started with a whole variety of more technology, vo-tech type of offerings at the time. There's been a 60-plus year progression toward more of an educational set of opportunities, a lot more in the engineering, especially engineering where you can get some sort of a professional engineering license at some point at the end. And now we've recently -- in recent years we've primarily led by the vision of former president Martha Andow, health science and health-related activities, particularly technical help. The health field is changing so rapidly with so much instrumentation, that there is a real need for people who can do all kinds of imaging work, imaging technologies, nursing, all kinds of health-related activities. Dental hygiene. So we're really trying to serve the need of the state and the region in requiring these types of job. And filling these types of jobs across the board.

Fish: With your engineering program, how do you fit together with the existing programs, say, at O.S.U. And the new program that's been developed at Portland State?

Maples: That's an excellent question. What we're doing is working together in many respects, and bear in mind what O.I.T. is primarily at this point an undergraduate institution. Our method of delivery is one in which we have fairly small classes, very hands-on. It's a very applied hands-on top of -- type of learning institution, where our students do a large number of internships and sternships. So the type of learning is a little different than you would get at the larger institutions in the state. That said, a number of our students will go into a graduate program when they are done, and most often they will go, I think, in the state of Oregon. It works out well for them to do that.

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Fish: What kind of pipeline do you have with the silicon forest here and our high-tech employers? Do your students fare well in those units.

Maples: They do. We just had an alumni luncheon with a number of our intel employees and alumni. And so, yes, they fared well. And we work up and down the west coast in many areas. We have well over 100 alumni, for instance, and I didn't realize this when I was living in Reno, we have well over 100 alumni working at the international gaming technology in Reno. So we have several hundred alumni working at Boeing, we have probably a couple hundred or so working at Intel. We do well up and down. And provide a high-tech work force that will help these type of companies come into the area and expand and develop. The work force is one of the things that holds a lot of companies back. And that's one of the things that I feel like Oregon does a pretty good job at, is providing that work force, because of the overall state support for higher ed. Which is critical.

Saltzman: You talked about your new renewable energy engineering degree, and I guess I'm just a little -- I'm curious what's in that curriculum that maybe isn't in mechanical engineering? What makes it a renewable --

Maples: There's a lot of mechanical and electrical basic concepts that ultimately then apply to renewable energy engineering. And a fair amount of what we're doing in the renewable energy engineering is building on our strengths in the mechanical and electrical engineering, but doing so in ways in which are solving problems that are specifically applied to renewable energy systems as a collective whole. So we are producing people who are able to go into these system type of engineering setting and go to work for solar companies or wind companies, or even companies that are looking to make smaller plants that would go offline in small setting and would rotate back and forth between different types of renewable opportunities. So it would be wind one day solar the next day, maybe a little bit of biofuel or biomass another day. And much of this also then feeds into the battery technology itself as well. Because the batteries are a real key in a lot of the renewable energy systems.

Fish: If you were in Salem today, you would be asking for more public support for your program. Since you're before the Portland city council and you have some operations here within Portland, what can the city of Portland do to contribute to your success?

Maples: That's also a really good question. And if I were in Salem, you're right, I would be asking on behalf of a lot of the institutions here for support, because I truly view this as an investment in Oregon's future. And I will scale it to this, is an investment in Portland's future as well. What we are doing is producing students who will go to work in really good high-tech areas here who will help solve some of the problems here, who will know whether or not it is feasible to drill under the hill where OHSU is, and bring on some of the geothermal that might be there. Some people who are going to solve some of the problems as population pressure continues and as we move forward in a global society. This is in many respects I view it as investment with a direct payback down the line. And ways that the -- that Portland can help. You know, I would flip that around to a certain extent and ask how it is that we as one of the campuses here in the city, and there are a number, how can we help you promote an overall Portland agenda as a renewable city, a green city. A good place for people to live. Something sustainable down the line. We would like to be a part of that and we would be delighted to help.

Adams: I met with some of your folks in the room, we're putting together the sustainability institute here, and intended to be a partnership with the private sector, the nonprofit government academia, so we've you had and some of your folks in those initial discussions and really appreciate it.

Maples: Absolutely. And they were appreciative of being there. We are grateful to be part of that group, and the way you described it in terms of public-private partnerships, that is truly the path forward here. I don't think any one sector is going to be able to do this entirely alone.

Fish: Have your graduates fared well to the extent any have had an interest in working for the city or any of its bureaus?

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Maples: I'm sure they have an interest. I don't know about the opportunity they've had. That I just don't know. They may have had lots of opportunity and they may have gone to work for the city, and I would have to do my homework to track it down.

[inaudible]

Maples: So 10 at last count employed by the city.

Potter: Is there anything you'd like to add?

Valerie Lane: We just truly appreciate this opportunity. Oregon institute of technology is part of the overall Oregon university system, and to be part of the change and progress for our state is phenomenal. And we realize that when we started operations in the Portland area in 1983, that this is an area that we will always have an opportunity to grow and merge, and evolve into an ever-changing progressive institution for this state and for our metropolitan folks. So we appreciate this opportunity.

Potter: Mayor Kellstrom is one of the folks who have come up the last two rose festival grand floral parades to march in the mayors' marching unit. I understand you have a brief greeting from the mayor.

Maples: We do.

Todd Kellstrom, Mayor of Klamath Falls [video presentation]: Good afternoon. I'm Todd Kellstrom, the mayor of the city of Klamath Falls. It's my pleasure to be here for you today. I'm sorry I can't be there in person. Tom, I really appreciate the invitation and appreciate your visit down. I saw what -- you saw what we were doing here as far as sustainability in Klamath Falls.

[speaker on video presentation]: Klamath Falls assist a county seat for Clatsop County. The area is commonly known as the Klamath Basin which extends into northern California. It's a rugged land that has caused its residents to value self-reliance, hard work, and perseverance. Sustainability has never been perceived as a luxury, but an historic necessity. The citizens of Klamath Falls know that sustainable living is not a -- a means toward a better way of life.

[speaker on video presentation]: We're experiencing environmental degradation that is going to be compounding in our lifetime. This is not something that's going to go away. It's not something that we can ignore anymore. All of our indecise, climate change, water quality, clean water availability, air pollution, pollution in our bodies, creating medical problems, these are things that are compounded over the last hundred years and there's finally a recognition that we need to do some serious work on mitigating these problems.

[speaker on video presentation]: Sustainability began with the original native American settlers in the region. They made clothing from tules, baskets from pine needles repaired the hot springs as sacred places. As homesteaders moved in -- for health and recreation purposes. Klamath's close proximity to the Cascade Mountains provide ample geothermal resources, which are now used to heat homes, sidewalks, and commercial greenhouses.

[speaker on video presentation]: If there's anything that folks typically know about Klamath Falls, it might be the geothermal resource that's down here. That community has taken advantage of that for years. We've got downtown heating district, we've got neighborhoods that take advantage of those geothermal wells for residential heating. This whole campus, in fact, is heated by geothermal wells. And the Oregon Institute of Technology over the past couple years has applied for a few block grants through our Blue Sky Block Grant program. This is our renewable energy product. It's the most popular renewable energy product in the country, and in addition to making renewable energy available to our customers, it also creates a grant pool and dollars available to fund renewable energy projects throughout our service territory. So the Oregon Institute of Technology actually has a project going over in Lakeview, Oregon, which is about two hours away, and they're doing a renewable energy demonstration project. They're able to -- we're able to give them \$25,000 to help make that project happen. And it's just about complete. Ron Wyden was down recently, our senator, and he was able to announce the \$100,000 Blue Sky Block Grant that we were able to

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provide o.i.t. This year, and that's going to help o.i.t. Develop a low-temperature geothermal energy project. So that was pretty neat.

[speaker on video presentation]: Oregon institute of technology will embark on two electric generation projects in the near future. The first will utilize existing resources already used to heat the campus. Its 195-degree water will power area plant to provide 25% of the water needed at o.i.t. The 280 kilowatt plant will serve as a demonstration for those interested in power generation and be a hands-on laboratory for o.i.t. Students. The second project began was drilling a deep well of up to 6,000 feet. Geo chemical analysis indicates the water of 300 degrees can be found at this depth. This temperature will power a 1.5 megawatt plant and will take o.i.t. Completely off the grid.

[speaker on video presentation]: We will be the first campus in the world to get all of their energy from directly on campus from geothermal energy. And we'll be the first power plant in the state of Oregon as well.

[speaker on video presentation]: O.i.t.'s heat center is one element of the Oregon renewable energy center, which is site the at o.i. T.

[speaker on video presentation]: O.i.t. Has been a sustainable campus since 1974. We've had the geo heat center since then, and the geo heat center has worked with the city of Klamath Falls on numerous projects, especially downtown with providing geothermal consulting on heating projects, electric projects, and also things like heat can sidewalks. Great partnership with the city of Klamath Falls.

[speaker on video presentation]: O.i.t., in terms of being a green campus, is far and above a leadership in sustainability in the state and in the nation.

[speaker on video presentation]: Geothermal may be the cornerstone of sustainable Klamath, but it is not the only green activity in the region, or on the o.i.t. Campus. The area boasts 300 sunny days each year, which provides ample resource for solar technologies. The city of Klamath Falls recently completed a feasibility study for the use of solar panels to power the waste treatment plant. There's also the potential to create a solar farm to energize all city government buildings. The water treatment plant also factors into two other sustainable initiatives. The dried sludge is mixed with chip vegetation to create mulch. The mayor says people have to make appointments to get the fertile mix. Methane, a byproduct of the plant is being considered as biofuel for the city-owned vehicles and has potential for producing electricity. Biodiesel is an endeavor that brought local agriculture and academics together. Throughout Oregon renewable energy strikes students from a variety of disciplines work on real world projects such as an electric hybrid car and a small biodiesel production plant that utilizes campus waste cooking oil. One passionate student began attending community meetings about sustainable practice and overheard a conversation about difficulties a local resident had with a feed oil press.

[speaker on video presentation]: As a result of this process -- cross discipline project, we had a student out in the community, overheard these community members talking about an issue they had in one of their sustainable practices, and he brought that back to the university and then he and I worked on putting together a grant proposal and brought in another professor from the electrical engineering group, and that got funded through best, and so now we have this project where we're trying to control the moisture of the seed as it goes through the presses, so that the presses have the highest level of efficiency as far as getting -- extracting oil from the seed and the end result is more oil and a better byproduct.

[speaker on video presentation]: Raising oil seed is not the only agricultural involvement with sustainability. Throughout the Klamath basin, farmers, ranchers, and dairy owners are moving to organic products. Big John's Garden sells garlic online throughout the United States. The products are also available in retail outlets within the Willamette Valley. Rogue Creamery's cheese is produced from organic milk, which comes from select Klamath Holstein herds. Geothermal hot houses produce organic vegetables. Soon the farm will embark on its own power plant endeavor.

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Tree seedlings begin their life cycle in geothermal hot houses, and geothermal water is used to produce beer. Sustainable klamath, citizens are born in a geothermally heated hospital, educated at a university that was the first in the nation to offer a renewable energy degree, and live to implement systems that will make life better for themselves and the generations yet to come.

Kellstrom: I'm very proud of what we have accomplished in the city. Some of these things don't pertain necessarily to Portland, but again, I appreciate the opportunity to be before you today, and again, tom, thanks for inviting us up, and hope we can see you soon sometime. Thanks very much.

Maples: One other tie-up of this, the renewable energy engineering degree, the majority of the students in that degree are here in Portland. We have about 130 or thereabouts students, 80 of whom are here in Portland.

Potter: That's great.

Maples: That's where this one has grown the most.

Potter: Potential pool of candidates for us too.

Maples: Absolutely.

Potter: Valerie, did you want to add anything?

Lane: Dwoa have some gifts we would like to present to you. And I hope that you all know that mayor kellstrom truly wanted to be here, but given the proximity to the holiday, it was difficult to fit it into his schedule. O.i.d. Is -- o.i.t. Is doing phenomenal work statewide, and I believe all of us within the Oregon university system understand that it will take a consortium of education for our citizens to really take us where we need to be. We thank you.

Fish: I want to note that you came to Oregon because of a job with Oregon higher education. My wife and I came here because she was offered a job with Oregon higher education. So we have that in common. And if you could lend us some of those 300 days of sunshine, we would --

Maples: You don't need it today. It's a chamber of commerce day out there today.

Fish: Geothermal has something to do with that too? It sounds nice.

Potter: Doctor, thank you for being here. Thank you, valerie. And I look forward to having dinner with you folks tonight. And please tell Todd hello for us.

Maples: Thank you very much.

[inaudible]

Potter: Please read the 2:30 time certain.

Item 1648.

Potter: I'm very excited about this presentation today. Because it's something that i've been thinking about for a long time. As a young police lieutenant three decades ago, I had the opportunity to go through some training in Portland, and I spent rest of my career trying to get the city interested in some ordinances because I was so impressed with what the fire bureau did with their fire safety codes. And I thought the same thing should apply to personal safety as well for -- to help prevent crime and to provide a safer environment for our community. And these folks are here today to talk about that. I think that it's going to be an exciting presentation, it's going to be a good presentation -- and I hope tend the council adopts this. It's a good start on the road to making our community a better place for everybody.

John Campbell: John campbell, campbell delong resources.

Jeremy Van Keuren, Mayor Potter's Office: Thanks mayor, for introducing today's resolution. I'm going to talk briefly about the process through which we arrived at the resolution, and then i'm going turn it over to john to talk about the consent of the resolution. Stephanie and I are both cochairs of the tompets one of the idea the task force has been discuss second degree finding a way to cull ti variety this in Portland. It was in the spirit of this that the crime prevention coordinate add training in january to introduce the program to city employee and key bureaus as well as personnel from tri-met and other agencies. With that ground work in place we began meeting in the spring with staff from planning and development services to find a way forward in elevating the values.

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We also kept the departments apprised of our work as housing projects entered that conversation. Through our meetings in the spring we found that some elements are already integrated into Portland codes because they reinforce other values such as pedestrian friendly amenities. This information helped us narrow our focus to three areas we recognize that would benefit the most from implementing set principles. At the end of the day we decided that the best approach would be to put our own house in order and work towards a resolution as a first step. Our goal was to require that any new multifamily building project that receives city resources be required to include very basic set principles in the design. The input we received certainly has shaped the resolution significantly. We added a process to waive requirements -- total cost of ownership to the city or if bureaus -- or if it causes an unanticipated conflict. We clarified remodeling requirements to make sure it's understood that if a builder wasn't planning on replacing something this resolution would not require it. We brought in p.d.c. And bhcd to implementing the program for city-funded property because they are more familiar with housing developers specific needs and have the ability to request these standards be met earlier in the design process and and we adjusted some of the language and clarified some of the clauses to better emphasize the underlying purpose of the resolution. So i'm going to turn it over to john campbell to talk about some of that clarification and the language of the resolution and also the underpinnings of set.

Campbell: Good afternoon. I'm john campbell, and i'm -- would I like to describe briefly a little bit about some of the underpinnings of the specific element that are being addressed in this resolution. And then just describe the design concepts in the resolution. First, crime don't happen everywhere, it concentrates where opportunity is provided. We're referring to work by wesley cogan at northwest university. The policing center, and much other documentation with what crime analysts look at, determining that crime isn't evenly spread issue, but there are specific places where the opportunity is greater also robert's work on the relationship between fear of crime and crime indicate that many people's average reaction to crime typically increases the likelihood of crime occurring because what we do at those places is isolate and pull in and toned hide and create opportunities for crime. So this is looking at key things that create more community connection and help prevent crime rather than find ways to identify it when it's happened, the goal is to take make sure it don't happen in the first place. There's key findings associated with that. Very basic elements that would be recommended. Those are the designed in hiding places such as hoe pequeno fencing, dark alcoves, general sli going to increase the stheans one has an opportunity for concealment and therefore may have a greater opportunity for crime and can also increase the sense of fear when people are going home at night and walking by places where they see dark hiding place and some of that reduces the livability for those individuals as well. Also up consistent lighting creating glare blindness or deep pockets of shadows can be issues, and I think it's important to point out that in interviews with a neighborhood response team officer, they said the issue isn't the amount of light, so much as that it is consistent, because if we're going in and we get the light bright in our eyes and we can't see what's going on and people place it to hide in the darkness, that doesn't work as well. This is not bin creasing energy, increasing reducing the greenness of property, but looking at the consistency on some of those issues. And very frequently the issues in common areas. I've done a fair amount of work with u.s. Department of housing and urban development doing analysis at low-income subsidizing public housing, and unfortunately there's a high consistency when I am told about crime or assaults in laundry rooms, I almost don't need to look at them to know the issue is when you close the door, nobody walking by can see what's going on inside. And it can be more dangerous. So those types of things increase fear and increase the opportunity for crime and are things that are typically addressed in most multifamily housing, but not always, and occasionally there have been issues that have to be retrofitted. Also a very basic thing, emergency response is more likely where address numbers can be read. For example, we already require by code there are lights that light up our address numbers, we don't require in our

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code those lights be on. And recommendation is the city's funding it, that they would require the lights be on at night, which makes it easier to report and fight address number and certainly easier for emergency responders to find the location and arrive there more promptly as well. Effort certainly adds to safety. In addition, in-home safety, the feelings of safety and the actual safety improve when two basic elements are in place and this is where i'm talking about individual residents in their own homes. One is the basic ability for any resident to be able to see who is at the door without having to open the door. And just a basic fear issue, a basic knowing who is on the other side of the door should be fundamental and it's not required in our code. And that resident doors and locks should be relatively difficult to kick in and force. This is not about making hard steel doors and window bars, but solid core doors and good approved dead bolt locks, the locks are required in all housing, but required in ones that meet crime prevention standards can be beneficial because they slow down access. They cause a perpetrator to feel like it will take long to break in, so less likely to want to target this area. In addition, I should say management of property is easier and i've done a lot of work as some of you know with managing properties around the country. But management of properties are easier when the proceeding elements are addressed along with making sure on-site offices, how about situating it in a place where it's easy to see. Some sense that the person managing has some connection to the area as well. We have seen properties where that has not been built in, but usually it is built in. And an obvious visual delineation between the public and private space. This is simply some type of psychological marker, it does haven't to be -- it can be a low border hedge or curb, or a change in color or texture of the sidewalk treatments so someone knows when they walk onto the property they're in an area that is in the domain of these residents and the management and that the rules may be different. Those are examples of markers that the crime prevention program will be looking at whenever they're looking at multifamily property and recommending changes to help turn those properties around. We were aware of these things and looked at some of those things as common element and the challenge putting together a resolution that would fit with Portland, recognizing first, it's important to see if a size many private and publicly fund properties already address these issues, but not all do. So this isn't about a dramatic change. But making sure that all properties that we are publicly funding are coming up to these minimums. It can be expensive to retrofit these, but it's mostly cost neutral to plan them from the start. And that goes to key element with the crime prevention program on the other elements when there are problems, don't require retrofitting. Those elements are improved resident involvement, better resident relation and improvements in tone. This ensures the property is consistent those elements. Also the value here was -- it's about thinking differently, not more expensively. Housing providers were very insistent we say that even more clearly. That really is the value. And the elements should be Portland compatible. The city is well known for innovation and planning design and the intention here is to compliment, not complicate, and so we did I think quite a bit of work with a number of stakeholders to make sure we weren't being redundant or developing regulations that were conflicting with other codes. Were some of that as background, the -- to review what's in the resolution, we'll do a quick review based on what I have just described. One strategy is for city finance multi-- and related remodel because in a resolution we can mandate those things. Would it take about two years to develop code changes to mandate it in the private sector. So the concept is to be leaders here, to say we believe in this so we can make this happen in the public sector and make it -- and build the argument for suggesting that these can be -- should be automatic in the private sector as well. The basic policy requirements, for city funded property, would be requirements relating to outdoor walls, fences or hedges, that they wouldn't provide a complete visual barrier. Examples are the built outdoor barriers, should not be so opaque as to prevent awareness of an adult on the other sides. Hedges above three feet will need to be not entirely opaque, they need to be able to see through. This is a dramatic change from the type of resolution or ordinances we saw implemented around the country. They'll say no vegetation

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between 2½ feet and six feet that. Doesn't sound like Portland. Let's just make sure we're not creating complete opaque barriers such as a high thick hedge. And we want to make sure there was considerable room for screening or territory markings that will allow for a strong sense of privacy without -- but still make sure there's an awareness of an adult size person on the other side of the barriers. Regarding lighting, to minimize glare blindness and leverage already required lighting to make sure it's installed in a way that avoids those issues. It's not calling for necessarily more lighting but saying to look at the design issues associated with that. And where lighting is used to light up address numbers or certain types of recessed areas, alcoves, and key areas where it is appropriate to see access such as a doorway, it should be on during the hours of darkness. Right now the requirement is that it's there, but not necessarily on. In addition transition from the public rights of way, very basic requirement. That there needs to be something a change of treatment or border landscaping or low fencing, something to indicate that psychological change from one area to another. In talks with p.d.c. They consistently recommend this and it's elements that they think are certainly valuable to have in housing as well. Common area should be laid out with visibility in mind. The play area should be where activity can be seen by residents. Laundry rooms should allow for some means of visibility in and out so it increases both the feeling of safety and the perception one can't get away with as much. And very commonly these things are done, housing authority of Portland works time plement this and frankly much more security elements that these just basic elements. The final element for what would be required in the city of Portland would be that doors should effectively meet with already in title 33 offered as an amenity bonus. It doesn't require these elements but says if developers put in eye viewers to see who is at the door it meets certain security requirements which is why you see a fair amount of specificity. If those things are met, the 30 grant an amenity bone chus allows a developer to create -- to develop more units, greater density in the same area. So certainly a benefit -- it benefits the -- and the city taking a lead in saying that valuing both the ability to provide additional units of affordable housing and to provide security. We would think would make sense. That basically summarizes the basic requirements that would be required for city funded property. In the private sector multifamily development, absence the awitness to go through a full code process, what we can do is provide developers of three dwelling units or more multifamily -- nonbiengd regulations that would clut same recommendations that you just saw for policy strategy one, for all private sector. We would hope through this prose says that it would be -- process it would be encouraged, it would be done more consistently. Oni has -- this goes as far as we can go at this point to sort of start setting that tone, if you will. Regarding the implementation policy, and there was much discussion from the housing providers about making sure this was put in appropriately, the concept is that the procedures and practices would be the responsibility of o.n.i. But in heavy partnership with the development services, housing community development, police, fire, planning, p.d.c. And the housing authority. With particular emphasis with those dealing with housing element and part of the resolution is a method that raises and improves the conversation between the tra diggal silos of those who work in public safety and crime prevention and those who work in housing development and management as well, and this will certainly help facilitate that. The basic elements of the plan that are called for in that is that o.n.i. Would report back to you within six months with a plan that would -- that they would have worked out with p.d.c., bhcd and with b.d.s. That would to the fullest extent possible extend neither the number of days nor the number of meetings required for any developer involved in doing this. So there's going to be a stiff test for that essentially that would implement the city-funded property requirement in partnership with the funding agency. And this is a very important to the housing provider saying we already know how to work with p.d.c. And they can inform of us of these requirement and set them up earlier in the process. It would allow for waivers for elements that result in a greater total cost of ownership for the city. Which frankly we don't expect that to occur. But we wanted to reassure this really isn't about -- we don't expect it to

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occur very often. It really is something that should be cost neutral or a cost savings to the city. If that's the case, there would be a process to provide that. And also unanticipated or costly conflicts with other regulations that would allow for a waiver of that. No matter how much we review everything to make sure we're compliant, there will likely be some things that come up as surprises or some things that aren't sufficiently clear and need clarification with that. We heard from developers who said, look, sometimes we'll get two different regulations, they conflict and we're told we have to figure out how to work it out. We're saying if this conflicts with other city regulations, it's up to the city to work it out. It's up to implementers, o.n.i. And the partnership team to say, ok, we'll figure out how to flex to make that work, because we're trying to avoid it being a greater barrier on those different elements. And that essentially fairly hasty review after a lengthy process, and some good basic element was that. With that, I'll turn to Jeremy and then --

Rosie Sizer, Chief, Bureau of Police: I'm here from the Portland police bureau to give a ringing endorsement for the resolution and the work of the task force. As you all know, the Portland police bureau responds when things go wrong. And we often respond to what we call chronic calls for service locations. Many times in multifamily dwellings. When that happens, we ask officers to work with crime prevention and other city bureaus to achieve a couple things. One of them is an analysis, looking at things like doors and lighting, and we work with management to improve screening of applicants and promote community involvement among tenants. CPTED principles are clearly very cheap in the design phase. They're not expensive at all. They are certainly less expensive than the cost of victimization both to the community and to individuals, and the cost of a criminal justice system, a police response to crime and disorder. And they make people feel safe, and they make them safer. CPTED principles are really a huge no-brainer. Fortunately there's not a lobby here against them. And I applaud the work of the task force and the mayors and the city council's leadership on this issue. I think this is long overdue, and very well welcomed.

Adams: I think this is very thoughtful work. Is it possible to -- maybe you alluded to this, Chief Sizer in your comments, and I am just so fixated on order tomorrow, I can hardly pay attention, that you and the bureau when you get repeat calls for service at a location, based on what you think is an undue influence of environmental factors to vulnerability for crime, that you follow up on that?

Sizer: Yeah, actually we do. We identify chronic calls for service locations. We usually at that point involve a lead officer and crime prevention. Our strong recommendation to management is that they do have crime prevention do a CPTED review and put together a remediation plan for any problems that are identified.

Adams: Are they required to do that?

Sizer: They're not required to do it. But what happens through the chronic nuisance ordinance, if they get a certain quotient of calls for service, there is a mechanism in the city that is kind of arduous and time consuming, but generally people comply when there's a sense that there would be a possibility that they're basically property rights might be impacted. So I think generally we get fairly good compliance through that process. I think it's a great improvement that there's greater consistency that these dwellings are built using CPTED principles, so we don't get there in the first place. Would you agree?

Stephanie Reynolds: Would I absolutely agree. I have some comments I was going to add was well.

Adams: I'm sorry.

Reynolds: No, it's ok. I was going to say that the experiences of the crime prevention staff really mirror the experiences of the officers. When officers go to these call locations, they really very quickly identify some very basic physical problems with the property that are very easy to pick out. Our staff does the same thing works notice right away. We get called out to do a CPTED evaluation of a property about 100 times a year. It doesn't matter, if there's a certain design element that is lack

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can, they're quite likely to have some kind of crime problem. And so we go to the property, we meet up with the manager or the owner or both, we do a tour and we're looking for very specific physical signs that there might be a problem. We're looking for lighting levels, fencing, landscaping, signage, the physical layout of the property. And we make recommendations to the people who control that property about things they might change. And i've got to say the things we recommend are almost always the exact same things you find in this resolution. It's increased or improved lighting levels, improved visibility, improved eyesight along crucial shared common areas. And i've got to say it's a lot easier to implement these things. It's so much easier to implement these things when a building is first built than it is to retrofit them later on. I also want to say the experience of the community matched the experiences of officers and our staff. They also noticed those specific dark alcoves, low lighting levels, overgrown shrubbery, and they don't think about it in the same way we do, but it makes them nervous. We get a lot of calls from people who are anxious to use their property or to pass through a certain area, because they find that it -- they feel anxious as they go through it, they feel vulnerable. When I was running the women's strength program at the police bureau, it's common for women to complain they felt uncomfortable took laundry at night in their complex because they didn't like to go into that room because you could not see into it or out of it. So i've over the years heard many complaints from people about the same sorts of physical conditions we're talking about that can so easily be prevented with a resolution like this. The chief was alluding to a program that our crime prevention staff implement that we've been doing called enhanced safety property, this is a program that's a combination of cpted improvements, management training, and resident organizing, that has had a really magical effect on the properties where we've implemented it. And it was first piloted in north Portland. Our staff member has been working the long west these properties, and she found that initially the calls for service to the police go up a little bit because residents now know how to call for help. And then they plunge because of the combination of the cpted, the management improvements and the resident organizing, and cpted is one leg of a three-legged stool. And the physical improvements to a property make a huge difference in terms of safety. Our crime prevention staff is very much in favor of this resolution. We feel like it's long overdue. We feel this will lead to reduced fear of crime for residents, reduced experience for repellants, greater ease of place management for apartment managers, less expense for building owners because they won't have to make as many repairs and they'll have more stable longer term tenants and less work for emergency responders.

Saltzman: You do over 100 a year? Is that available to homeowners as well?

Renolds: Generally yes, particularly if they have experienced some kind of a crime. If somebody has been burglarized we'll do it for them. We're also working on do it yourself cpted guidelines so people can analyze their own living space or office space.

Fish: I know you've been working with the development community nonprofit, for profit, and have over some of the issues that you've addressed them in the resolution. I appreciate that. But there's some questions i'd like to pose just to clarify the scope and the mechanics of how this works. I'm not sure how i'll direct it tomorrow john, you may be the one, I don't know. Could someone explain to me how the waiver process works? Who grants the waiver and what is the due process rights if any to someone who is agreed if a waiver isn't granted?

Campbell: It's a short answer to your question is no. As far as the -- what they resolution -- what the resolution calls for. O.n.i., with p.d.c. And bhcd would work together to define what that is and come back with that plan and say here's how we've worked that out. The idea is with those housing partners at the table, it isn't that o.n.i. Makes up the waiver process and says this is how it s the process is something that would ultimately be managed by bhcd and p.d.c. And would need to meet their experience of what works. But -- so there's further working out those details and reporting back. So what the resolution calls for is that process will be worked out and that o.n.i. Will need to

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come back with an implementation plan that specifies that. That's the status. Very important thing to have.

Fish: Next this by design would apply to city financed development. As I was thinking about the definition of city finance, it could take you in as many interesting directions. I guess have you thought about what would be the threshold of financial investment which would trigger this? And would it also apply to all the direct and indirect ways which the city finances development? For example, would it be triggered by – some might argue an abatement is a way we finance. Some might argue that certain kinds of zoning changes or incentives in effect contribute. I'm curious, what's the trigger and how broad is the scope of the financing?

Van Keuren: That is something we considered when we were designing the resolution. We made a distinction between hard resources such as financing and soft resources such as tax abatement or zone can application. What I can say for certain is that in cases of hard resources that are provided to a development, those would trig they're resolution for certain. Softer resources such as an abatement, that's something that we would want to correspond with p.d.c. To see if there isn't an appropriate venue to do that.

Fish: I am won who favors bright lines, even if I disagree. But as we know, for example, there's an ongoing debate about what's the trigger for prevailing wage residential versus commercial rates in construction. And that's a live debate. I think as we develop the rules andway -- we want to think about what's the minimum, what's the floor in terms of contribution? Is it maybe a two p.s.h. Units, does that trigger? I guess there's probably a di minimus or a floor. And defining clearly what are the hard financing mechanisms which trigger the land want. I'm sure the folks you're going to be talking to at bhcd, p.d.c., and will have -- will have good input.

Campbell: If I can echo, the concept is aligned with what you are describing, and I see it as related to that waiver question as well. So it certainly is defining a bright line and saying for all practical purposes, below this or these kinds of situations, it's not worth applying it. It might be -- it might relate to that question as well. But yes, --

Fish: I think that is probably an easier task than the related task which is to put some content on the notion of the trigger for remodeling, upgrading or replacement? H. Is it limited to the areas being remodeled or does it trigger the whole development? And what's the mechanism? That strikes me as being even more challenging.

Campbell: It may be, but our perception is that one is actually if anything, less challenging. We were very specific compared to the -- for example, a.d.a. Requirements, you have to spend x percentage of the investment on a.d.a., and that type of thing. We didn't want to apply that here. The requirement is simply when that specific thing is being remodeled. So you're replacing the doors, then the new doors going in have -- if you're remodeling a laundry room, put a window n but it's not -- it's not like other development funding triggers. Once you spend com. You're going to have to do these things that you wouldn't have touched otherwise. It's very specifically if you're doing it, remodeling something directly covered by the resolution, when you redot laundry room or place it somewhere else --

Fish: This is basic. If did you a remodel, b.d.c. Would -- s. Would not give you the permit until you had presented some kind of plan that indicated you understood that cpted was required to be integrated into what you're doing along with everything else.

Campbell: Actually a little differently. It's p.d.c. Or b.h.c.d. Would say before we fund that remodel. We want to see a plan that does those elements. So it's just specific to the public investment.

Fish: And I amount going to ask you a question that's a rhetorical question, I note answer, but it's helpful for our audience to know how you would answer this -- what would you say to people who wonder why is it, why are we singled out just this one area of multifamily housing, which is the publicly subsidize house something are we somehow saight folks who live there are more prone to

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crime in these kinds of things than people who live in nonsubsidized house something it's noant give you an opportunity to knock that down.

Campbell: Yes. And others can respond, I consult with both types of housing. None of us are here to say publicly funded housing is in worse shape or has more crime problems. It's not necessarily better consistently either, but it's a chance for leadership. A chance for the city to say we think these are important. Let's demonstrate this is simple to implement and make sense for anything that we are publicly funding so that we're not -- so it doesn't raise our expenses at a later date. Let's demonstrate that. So it makes it easier and raises the argument to do it in privately fund housing as well. If we could have done the same thing as easily for privately funded multifamily housing, I would absolutely say it would be a no-brainer that we would be arguing that as well right now today. No statement about an issue with publicly fund housing. But it's about leadership by example and saying that's -- let's show the best of what we can be.

Adams: This is -- this is a binding resolution, and it's very expansive. In what would it call for. And there's a fair amount of work still to be done that will return to council, is that right?

Van Keuren: It would be o.n.i. Reporting to council in six months' time. I would add --

Adams: What are they reporting back on?

Van Keuren: The implementation steps that they're going to be working out yet.

Adams: Does it make sense to do some pilot work first before we -- it seems to maybe want to try some of this stuff out. And that's one question. The other question, I think we have 100 -- in terms of current dwellings, over 130 or something in Portland. And we permit about 2,000 new ones a month probably none for the past couple months. So I go back to the existing sort of dwell issue and the calls for service, and sort of frequent calls to existing dwellings where nothing has happened. I would be interested in your thoughts on coming up with one pilot ass to work with the most frequent calls for service where we might have done a cpted analysis and nothing happened, and also other aspects of this that we could pilot before we finalize the implementation rules.

Van Keuren: The way the resolution is written right now, we actually went back two years to find -- if this had been implemented two years ago how many properties would be affected. We found it was only 12. So --

Adams: For new construction?

Van Keuren: For new construction, exactly. And it was following in that that we actually approached this as a pilot project. And built into that six months after reporting, we can certainly accommodate some of the interest you're describing.

Adams: You went back and did a forensic sort of analysis of how many units would be sort of covered?

Van Keuren: How many properties.

Adams: How is that a pilot?

Van Keuren: No, i'm sorry. What we're proposing right now would be in essence a pilot project. Because we are keeping this narrow scope and we're reporting back on it in six months to gauge its effectiveness.

Adams: I thought you were coming back with implementation of rules [inaudible]

Fish: I think we are coming back, we being a broad ternlings but coming back within six months with an implementation plan seeing here's what's been worked out with that. And reporting back from that.

Adams: Between now and when that implementation plan comes back, are we going to have four new developments and four existing development retrofit pilot how this -- how your emerging rules -- to inform the emerging rules?

Campbell: I guess i'm not following. Are you wondering if these rules are really useful or valid so we can test those more? I'm not understanding which part you want to pilot.

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Adams: Let me say what I -- my take on this is. You do this, you come up with some implementations, this is sort of a vision document. You come up with implementation takes how to achieve these goals. Ideally we pilot them before we broadly require it on all future city buildings or buildings in which the city has investments in. And do you some pilots on some new construction types of implementation, and then some retrofit where we're getting significant calls for services as well. And on the retrofit, I'm interested in streamlining your ability to require improvements on existing buildings and retrofits, but I don't want to do that broadly until we sort of try it out on a few. New construction and existing construction.

Sizer: I don't know about Stephanie, but I think on the issue of a chronic calls for service location and then this intervention that we do together, that we need to chew on that issue a little bit. Because I would hate to have -- as a consequence of the fear of being penalized for not implementing the recommendations that people find a way to avoid having that survey done. And then to really --

Adams: I want to clarify if I could. What I'm saying is, there's the people that call you up voluntarily, that's no penalty. They do that. I'm talking about where we get called out, or our police officers are repeatedly called out to the same locations that your folks believe improvements in the environment would reduce crime. I separate those. Voluntary bring people in. The cited people in, versus we're spending a lot of money going back to the same place because it's poorly designed, poorly lit.

Potter: One of the things in talking to you folks as this was progressing, is that already O.N.I.'s crime prevention does a number of voluntary assessments both for new construction and remodel.

Reynolds: About 100 a year.

Potter: We already have a number of examples how it works in both in fact I think -- is it HAVALA? Could you come forward? I think you have an interesting story.

Fish: Can we nail down shall I don't want to lose the -- he's raised an issue I'm interested in, but maybe for a different reason. Can I pursue that trail?

Potter: Sure.

Fish: I -- commissioner Adams asked a couple questions which now I guess I'm confused about the time line. If we were to adopt this today, at what point what the administrative rules be worked out? What's your time line to work out the rules before this is implemented? How long would it take you to get the rules hammered out?

Campbell: The answer is six months.

Van Keuren: I confused that.

Fish: That New Orleans six months you would be coming back to with us a set of rules, and if there's -- we could ask you to come back in six months with those rules, if there is some heartburn in the community we could discuss it, if not, it would then at some point after the six months you would then phase this in. Correct? And now to commissioner Adams' point about a pilot, my sense is that if the -- I'm just -- I'm trying to engage in the conversation, I'm not fixed on this, but my sense is if we have a flexibility waiver strategy, and the waiver is solely an honest waiver, in effect that will work like a pilot regulator. It will take certain development out of the equation because of the cost factor, leaving others. But reality is, what I'm overall concerned about is I'm not sure how much development there will be to test this anyway. I'm concerned we may wind up in six months, have these rules, we may test them, and there may not be -- many cranes in the air. If the economy doesn't improve. So I would say from my point of view the waiver actually could perform a role in separating out what projects this would apply to. My guess is that it wouldn't cover that many in the short term unless there's an incredible rebound of our economy in the credit markets.

Van Keuren: I think that's absolutely correct.

Adams: I have more to learn on this, but my interest in this is reducing calls for service. And it might be the easiest thing as new construction is built, but I would be willing to bet as percentage

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new construction because of Monday design is probably organically probably better, not always, but I would say high percentage of new construction might be better. The mass majority of the city is going to remain existing construction, I'm interested in the reverse engineering of calls for service, some -- locations of repeat calls for service have nothing to do with the physical environment, could have something to do with the way they're operated. It could have some other reasons, who knows? I'm interested in that piece of this as well.

Campbell: If I may, during this process one of the ideas, and there's some ideas developed around what to do, you don't go to people who already have their -- whether it's a single family home, multifamily, and saying those are the codes, but now you have to do something different. But there was some discussion about how to sint that and make those things happen. I would -- and there's interesting concepts. I wouldn't do those at all instead of this resolution, I think it's a good baseline, but that certainly is discussion that can be held as well. I agree it would make substantial difference to the city. Yes on the calls for service police side and on the general livability and safety side, which should go hand in hand.

Adams: We find plenty of property own erps for grass is too tall, paint is peeling, and I believe that whatever we dock on the chronic nuisance side relating to protecting people's lives and property, it should be just as fair but as easy and hard as the grass is tall and president peeling paint. I can get excited about this if I know it's going to be used where it's needed most. And in a pretty straightforward way. If it's more after feel-good policy, that's good news -- too, and new construction is always good to improve upon it. I don't think our biggest problem is new construction. I think it's the existing city.

Campbell: There are city-fund properties that we built in the last 15 years. That didn't have these things that are looking at issues associated with that. This is saying let's make sure our properties going forward are always an example of that. There are many city-fund properties that do a great job with all of these issues. So this is simply saying, let's make sure we're always an example of the best way to do that. And to insert cted into the conversation more rigorously, but to suggest -- I guess I think I speak for all of us, we see this as great way, a first step to get that conversation going, but exactly what you're taking about is --

Adams: I am talking about the noncity properties.

Reynolds: I think the experience with our enhanced safety property in north Portland is I think a very good illustration. These were preexisting properties. Multiple different income levels. And havel has been working with these folks for three years and they've really experienced dramatic difference in their properties through the combination of the cted improvement, the management improvements and the resident organizing.

Havala: I think it may touch on one of your concerns as well about piloting, because part of our program in fact our -- it's a three-phase program, but the second face is doing a cted. We have piloted one at those properties, and shof thome were housing authority of Portland properties, some are privately owned. So we had a mixture of backgrounds, some of them have mixed use, mixed levels -- mixed income levels at the properties, and it's been very successful. I think you're right, part of one of the things we've worked on with the chronic nuisance properties this, program we're doing is not just for problem location, but we do it with all properties. Any landlord that wants to work with us in trying to make their community safer, we're going to work with them on this. So we've used that component as like I said, the second piece of it, and it's made a dramatic difference that those -- of those properties. All of those are built properties, so we didn't have those starting from the beginning. We do cted. I've done this on request from private developers to public in the past, just in our regular meeting them and neighborhood associations, but this program is I think a piece of both of that, it's piloted our cted, and it's also talked -- it's really addressed the chronic properties, or those chronic nuisance properties we've had as well as working with other properties that don't have problems on a really truly prevention based properties.

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Fish: Just to clarify something, this council has some time to time sought either the housing authority of Portland or a nonprofit to take over a troubled development that was done without any public resources. And that's why there are developments, properties on the portfolios of the house of authority of Portland and some of our nonprofits which are troubled. One of the things that we're going to have to think about going forward is, we don't want to use -- have cpted become a deterrent for some public or nonprofits, assuming the management of some of these troubled build cans. Obviously we would not want a scenario where the housing authority at our suggestion or direction takes over a troubled development and then is told, by the way, you're out of compliance with cpted. Or at least people need to thawnd there's going to be a need for resources to actually be put into these to meet these goals.

Campbell: I would say emphatically those are the kinds of scenarios we were very careful with this resolution, that there shouldn't be a sting associated with that. That is where the waiver concept comes in. And it really is -- this it the kinds of things that typically builders think of as expensive from a crime prevention stand point are much more invasive than these kinds of things -- closed circuit surveillance systems or those kinds of things which I generally would never recommend or very rarely recommend. No, this is a question of, yes once the housing authority takes over a property, if they're now going to replace all the doors then we're going to look at if you can put in eye viewers, but if that looks like it's going to substantially increase costs. It's a little bit of a hypothetical which I don't think is true. I think the housing authority consistently does these things because they know they're valuable. Yes, that kind of protection should be already in place with the way we wrote this cause that was so important not to make it a barrier.

Potter: One of the elements when you talk about troubled property is that usually you can look at one of three or all three elements. And one is that it's been poorly managed, two is that they have problem tenants so the tenants aren't really engaged in maintaining a safety, and the third is cpted. So it can be any one or a combination of all of those when you're looking at a troubled piece of property. Outside of the physical construction, that is that it's poorly made, regardless of cpted, those are the three elements that you would look at to try to correct and unfortunately in the city of Portland we can only go so far with that third one, cpted, is that we can change management. We can evict tenants that aren't cooperative. But when this gets down to ensuring that housing unit is safe by cpted standards which is a known factor in terms of reducing the crime, the potential for crime, that to me, is the essential part of what we're discussing today. And coming back in six months is that there's many years of actual testing of this product. It's the process and making sure that was process is fair and meets the needs of the city council and community and the development community, I think is -- and we've got six months to work that out.

Sizer: Can I just add? I think that's an interesting concept. I think we need to discuss it more in terms of --

Adams: Which?

Sizer: The concept of chronic nuisance and implementation of the cpted principles and have a dialogue about what seems to be the impediment. Is it just resistance on the part of management? Is it a cost element? We can have that dialogue and come forward with a recommendation and maybe the chronic nuisance ordinance can be modified to have the capacity to do the work. I think it issue is much more broad than just multiple dwellings. I can think of grocery stores and taverns --

Fish: Absolutely.

Sizer: -- that have issues that are broader and as persistent as the ones we're describing today.

Campbell: We started with a much larger vision and the feedback was only so many stakeholders at a time and lets get this on the table and prove with our city funding -- an easy way to prove and elevate the argument so when it comes time can we change code, sector housing takes longer and improve that, and we've created the argument for thankful it's in a sense, the beginning, and the concept is could this be a beginning of introducing the concept. Just the way fire codes have been

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introduced. We know what a fire hazard is, but not many know what a crime hazard is. This is seen as a step. A good one, and I couldn't agree more on the issues you're talking about, happy to talk about the issues as well as conceptually.

Adams: So to summarize, I'm interested in hearing about enforcement of this. So you've stated that in terms of how do you provide fairness and the ability of people to respond to concerns, but then if they don't, what is -- after a reasonable time line, a reasonable request, how do we make it happen? Because again, if you believe in these principles, it means we're letting something dangerous to property and life continue that could be a lot more dangerous than a lot of other things we currently fine property owners for. The second thing, we have limited resources and how do we be proactive, how do we catch these things as they're happening or before they're happening but at least based on existing reporting systems and how is our -- the information flowing in analyzed and/or filter automatically to prioritize these. Politically with this resolution we'll saying we'll start that which we own or influence. For political reasons and I guess that's a pilot in a way. And you mentioned this is actually the work of a pilot, you didn't get into any details so I don't know that, but I trust you. I mean, you've -- you've -- this has been done in other places. I'm a little concerned -- it would be great in the next six months. That's one thing, but would I like to know the top 10 places, top 20 places. Just like I keep an eye on the top 10 most dangerous intersections in the city. If there's 10 that are most criminally vulnerable. Whether it's private or public, I'd like to know that.

Fish: By the way, I want to clarify one thing. There's some people in the housing community that have pushed back and you've engaged them. And for me, the decision to go on a limited basis, as commissioner Adams said, properties we own or influence is not a "political" decision, it's based on the notion that to change the code as applicable to private sector to non-public housing, I think I understand you say it would take a couple of years to go through that process. So in effect, by -- by applying these rules to that which we influence through our funding we're betting a pilot program for the first couple of years. I want to be clear because there's people who are concerned about the politics of this. I do that as a timing question and you've made the argument that let's try it here on things we influence for a couple of years and then migrate to properties that are privately funded but would require a more elaborate process of changing the code.

Campbell: Absolutely.

Adams: My understanding is we could apply this to the private sector within six to eight months. We're applying it to our own property first. Leading by example. And I would like to know what private sector-only places [inaudible] cted places out there, that would we would apply to. I'm assuming it would not just apply to dangerous places. I think the council is interested in going after the dangerous places and relieving our officers of repeat calls for service unnecessarily.

Sizer: We ran calls for service information for the most recurrent calls. The number one location bass providence hospital and it was because of a car prowler problem in their parking structure. And we worked on that. The second was laurelhurst park. And we did -- laurelhurst park. In terms of trimming shrubbery and there had been a party location on the park that was mitigated. So there's good work to be done. Generally, the people we work with are compliant and we can certainly look at those that aren't. And then also, examine the reasons why they're not.

Potter: Further questions?

Van Keuren: I was going to ask if there's further questions. If there's not, thank you very much.

Potter: Would you like to ask? [applause]

Van Keuren: Visions of turkeys.

Potter: How many folks do we have to testify?

Moore-Love: Two people signed up.

Potter: Would you please call their names. Thanks for being here. When you speak, state your name for the record and you have three minutes. Anyone can begin.

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Maralen Lutino: Ok. So my name is marlay and i'm the asset manager with catholic charities and I would like to thank you for opportunity to testify on crime design resolution. I'm here to testify on behalf of the Oregon opportunity network. A network of over 40 affordable housing providers in Oregon. We consider security a sensible part of maintaining vibrant communities. We would like to recognize mayor Potter for the unprecedented resources he's put forward to support affordable housing in the city of Portland. We wish him the best as he transitions out of public office. In general, Oregon on is supportive of the cpted and the aim of its principles. Some of our members already import them. One example, the office of neighborhood -- excuse me, seeks office of neighborhood involvement crime prevention coordinator review as part of the design development process for every process they complete. Our members had initial concerns with the early draft of the resolution. We believe our concerns have been addressed and, therefore, posing to opposition to the resolution going forward. As affordable housing providers and owners, we're disciplined in using language that says that low income people are more likely to engage in illegal activity. Some cpted principles will be exclusively applied to city affordable housing, the general public could misconstrue the aim of the policy. We urge you to continue to promote positive language. Oregon on looks forward to assisting in cpted implementation so we can spread these principles to other multifamily units in Portland.

Fish: My understanding is this would apply to publicly funded multifamily housing, whether it's low income, market rate or workforce. So that will partly address the concern that -- we want to make it clear that -- and it's an issue I raised with the panel before you -- there's no intent to stigmatize any particular group and we'll continue to message that with what we do. The second thing I want -- I had the pleasure of joining you at the opening of esperan, it's a state of the art affordable housing development. Do you know how much of the cpted principles were incorporated just as a matter of course in the design for that particular development?

Lutino: Off hand --

Fish: My guess, it was heavily influenced by cpted. Given the layout and the lighting and the intentional things done. My guess is it naturally incorporated it, but I was curious if you knew specifically.

Lutino: I think most affordable housing developments do have peep holes, so that wouldn't be such a hard thing to integrate into any new or existing properties. As far as lighting and recesses, I don't know exactly -- I think the person from p.d.c. -- michael, do you know? [inaudible]

Fish: One thing that impressed me when we did the walk-through, it's designed so that lots of people who live there become busy bodies.

Lutino: It's on the bus line.

Fish: And if you're in the apartment or on the deck, you have a chance to look at common areas and you can observe the children's play structure and you've got lots of eyes on what's going on.

Lutino: Yes, there's a central court yard.

Fish: Which I take is the cpted principle. Thank you.

Lutino: Yes.

Rachael Russell: My name is rachel russell. I work for the housing authority of Portland. I've been there for eight years and recently joined the public housing one year ago and just started a new position. As an assistant property manager and one of my primary roles is to work with the police and make our meetings with them maybe more cohesive. A lot of our site managers are active in going to the different o.n.i. Meetings and we want to continue with that. And we're also in high support of the cpted resolution. We have been using john for trainings and have had our newer developments already implemented cpted. New columbia and most recently, humboldt gardens. And I think we're interested in doing them on existing properties. We started to have some cpted inspections. Some of the people in this room have evaluated our properties, some informally and some more formally and i'm going to read from points that a coworker who was going to be here

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gave to me. The cited principles addressed in the resolution are supported by h.a.p. And have been implemented by our new developments and partnerships have been forged between the police bureau. And we've participated in the enhanced safety program and engaged with John Campbell trainings. An important aspect of developing and operating affordable housing -- meeting the needs of the larger community without sacrificing the rest of the population being housed. The principles as envisioned in this resolution seek to balance cited with liveability and budget challenges. The resolution provides a framework for developing an implementation plan and we believe will be fair and equitable and you brought up a point about existing properties, or having the housing authority take over a property that had issues. I think I speak correctly that we would be happy to remodel, revamp or put the money into making things safer. That's the way our director has run and would continue to do. So we commonly take over projects that need quite a bit of work, but I think we're happy to invest in things that make better liveability for a resident. That's all.

Potter: Is that it?

Moore-Love: That's all who signed up.

Potter: Further discussion? Please call the vote.

Adams: Well, I want to thank you for a great presentation. Appreciate the discussion and dialogue. I think there's a real opportunity here and you have my commitment to keep at it. I want to thank the mayor for his work. That seminar you went to 30 years ago has really paid off. [laughter] I think this is great. I think making the community safer at every opportunity reduces the calls for services and that's exactly what we should be doing. Thank you for your leadership and happy Thanksgiving. Aye.

Fish: I want to warn my colleagues that Kate Allen helped me write some brief remarks. If you want to call in for dinner, we can adjourn and come back later.

Potter: Any more of those sandwiches?

Fish: Let me begin, if I could, Mayor, by thanking you. You have offered our city consistent leadership on quality of life and safety issues affecting residents regardless of income. And to Jeremy on your staff for his good work. And Steven at BHCD. And Stephanie and John, and Teresa, also known as Carmen's mom. I also want to thank our friends at the Housing Authority of Portland and the Oregon Opportunity Network who provide affordable housing perspective on these issues and recognize that staff at O.N.I. And the Mayor's office work collaboratively to address concerns that I think is reflective of the fact that a representative of O.N.I. was here to address this work. Our city has led by example on housing issues and our focus has broadened to affordable housing to housing safety issues. Every city resident should feel safe and secure, or an apartment in a multifamily development in Lents. Last week, the Quality Housing Workforce brought forth a recommendations reflecting industry and tenant representatives to kick up our complaint initiated process several notches when there are repeated issues with basic health and housing and safety issues such as mold or exposed electrical wiring. Safety by Design is another set of tools to address the safety and well-being of our residents. Our nonprofit community partners have been ahead of the curve, such as installing lighting, to give tenants a feeling of safety on the premises. By implementing safety by design in the development of every other affordable housing project, the city and its community partners can continue to play a national leadership role in the development and management of multifamily housing. With any set of recommendations, as complex as these, the devil lives in the details. And I want to thank the Mayor and staff for the commitments they've made in terms of the next phase. Which is working out the rules and the regulations and the opportunity to have them come back before Council for us to review. We're in tough economic times and there are probably tougher economic times ahead. We in government must take care to balance what we ask of our community partners with the level of support we're prepared to give them. We appreciate that the affordable housing industry is willing to embrace cited design elements and I think it's incumbent to work in good faith to ensure we can live with the final policies and

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procedures as applied. Now, the administrative policy and procedure will be led by o.n.i. Because of its special expertise but we'll include bhcd, nonintrusive and cost effective and not impose new layers of compliance and reporting above and beyond what is currently required. In light of our severe shortage of affordable housing, the final procedures must not inhibit the development process, nor is that the intent. The resolution includes a waiver provision that may be employed to make sure that's not the case. The final policies and procedures should include after a year of experience under our belt and we should look to see if we've achieved the goals. Long-term resources, reduced calls for service and increased safety and liveability for property residents and visitors. This is the goal of cpted and the evaluation would be an ideal time to address ambiguities or things that arise. I would like to thank those who work diligently and pleased to vote aye.

Saltzman: Well, I want to thank the group for coming up with this recommendation. It reminds me a lot of our stiff green building policy which also applies only to city-owned facilities or in the case of p.d.c., city finance facilities although we have discussions ongoing. So anyway, i'm struck by the analogy, but I think this is a good place to start and sounds like cpted is a proven -- proven item in increasing public safety and their perspective of safety and so we look forward to seeing how this unfolds in the next six months and come back to us with some rules that will work for everybody. I think this is a great step forward and I want to thank mayor Potter as well and I know he has a turkey to spare at 4:00 so I don't want to talk too much longer. Stay of execution for a turkey. I'm pleased to vote aye.

Potter: I want to thank the committee too, because it really has been a labor of love. You folks, I know started out much larger and we've narrowed down. I think by testing it out at this size, we can learn a lot from it and learn how to apply it, as commissioner Adams said, to those problem areas, not only repeat calls for the police, but offer greater security for our community. And so I think this is a great first step. And I will be sitting in my armchair watching channel 30 to see what the next step will be. And I really do look forward to this. It has been a long time coming and i'm very appreciative of that work and john campbell, although you're a hired gun, we really appreciate your work, because I know having known you for 20-some years, that you do it because you believe in it. And in this particular case, we've had a lot of good discussions, some may say arguments, but they're discussions and I think it's been a good product and finally, I want to wish everybody a happy thanksgiving and tomorrow when sitting with your respective families or friends, think about those who aren't as fortunate and over the coming months, we're going to have more of those folks. We have 117,000 children who go to bed hungry every month and I think we need to move to action as make sure as we are thankful that we can provide the opportunities for others to be thankful as well. Thank you for being here. Enjoy thanksgiving and I really appreciate the good work. I vote aye. [gavel pounded] we're adjourned. Do we have a thursday council?

Moore-Love: No.

Fish: We get tomorrow off?

Potter: Yeah.

At 3:54 p.m., Council adjourned.