



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON

OFFICIAL
 MINUTES

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS **2ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2009** AT 9:30 A.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Adams, Presiding; Commissioners Fritz, Leonard and Saltzman, 4.

Commissioner Leonard arrived at 9:31 a.m.

At 11:47 a.m., Council recessed.
 At 12:00 p.m., Council reconvened.

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

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

	Disposition:
COMMUNICATIONS	
1238 Request of Linda McDowell to address Council regarding housing (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1239 Request of Dave Regan to address Council regarding homelessness (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1240 Request of Leo Rhodes to address Council regarding encampment and homelessness (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1241 Request of Barry Joe Stull to address Council regarding Police Bureau actions causing him to need HAP subsidized housing (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
1242 Request of Marko Lamson to address Council regarding the August 28th Youth Assembly on Violence (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
TIME CERTAINS	
1243 TIME CERTAIN: 9:30 AM – Accept report on the Plan to Address Racial Profiling (Report introduced by Commissioner Saltzman) Motion to accept report: Moved by Commissioner Leonard and seconded by Commissioner Saltzman. (Y-4)	ACCEPTED

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<p>*1244 TIME CERTAIN: 10:00 AM – Authorize grant agreement to provide Portland Schools Foundation \$100,000 for support of strategic efforts to meet the goal of reducing the drop out rate by half by 2013 (Ordinance introduced by Mayor Adams)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">183160</p>	
<p align="center">CONSENT AGENDA – NO DISCUSSION</p> <p align="center">Mayor Sam Adams</p> <p>1245 Appoint Michael Alexander and Loen Dozono to the Portland Parks Board for a three-year term ending August 31, 2012 (Report)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">CONFIRMED</p>
<p>1246 Reappoint Matt Bhupindar Dhillon and Jim Ferris and appoint John McCamish to the Electrical Code Board of Appeal for a term to expire August 31, 2011 (Report)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">CONFIRMED</p>	
<p align="center">Bureau of Transportation</p> <p>*1247 Grant revocable permit to Portland Center Stage to close NW Davis St between NW 10th Ave and NW 11th Ave from 2:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. on September 14, 2009 (Ordinance)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">183152</p>
<p>*1248 Amend agreement with Stacy and Witbeck, Inc. for the advanced construction of sewer system improvements for the Portland Streetcar Loop Project (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 30000609)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">183153</p>	
<p>*1249 Extend Intergovernmental Agreement with TriMet for Fareless Square Extension through August 31, 2012 (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 51564)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">183154</p>	
<p align="center">Office of Management and Finance – Human Resources</p> <p>*1250 Create a new represented classification of Plumber and establish an interim compensation rate for this classification (Ordinance)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>		<p align="center">183155</p>
<p>*1251 Create a new represented classification of Parking Code Enforcement Officer-- Abandoned Auto and establish an interim compensation rate for this classification (Ordinance)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">183156</p>	
<p align="center">Commissioner Dan Saltzman Position No. 3</p> <p align="center">Bureau of Environmental Services</p>		

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<p>1252 Authorize a contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the Cherry Park Pump Station Upgrade Project No. E08918 (Ordinance)</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING SEPTEMBER 9, 2009 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>Commissioner Randy Leonard Position No. 4</p>	<p>183157</p>
<p>Portland Fire & Rescue</p> <p>*1253 Authorize contract with Alder Creek Lumber Company, Inc. for fire prevention, suppression and emergency response services for FY 2009-2010 (Ordinance; Contract No. 30000762)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	
<p>Commissioner Amanda Fritz Position No. 1</p>	<p>PASSED TO SECOND READING SEPTEMBER 9, 2009 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>Office of Cable Communications and Franchise Management</p> <p>1254 Revise Portland State University franchise boundaries, and amend franchise to include district heating and cooling services (Ordinance; amend Ordinance No. 177529)</p>	
<p>Commissioner Nick Fish Position No. 2</p>	<p>183158</p>
<p>Portland Housing Bureau</p> <p>*1255 Authorize Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Gresham for staffing and support for the Housing and Community Development Commission and lead responsibility for completion of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan and one-year Action Plan FY 2010-11 (Ordinance)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	
<p>Portland Parks & Recreation</p>	<p>183159</p>
<p>*1256 Authorize acquisition of real property adjacent to Terrace Trails for park purposes from the Estate of Fred Elsasser (Ordinance)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	
<p>REGULAR AGENDA</p>	
<p>Mayor Sam Adams</p>	
<p>Office of Management and Finance – Business Operations</p>	

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<p>1257 Authorize financing for local improvement projects (Ordinance)</p>	<p align="center">PASSED TO SECOND READING SEPTEMBER 9, 2009 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p align="center">Office of Management and Finance – Purchases</p> <p>1258 Accept bid of Stellar J Corporation for the Swan Island Combined Sewer Overflow Pump Station Phase 2 Project for \$6,889,945 (Purchasing Report - Bid No. 110700)</p> <p>Motion to accept report: Moved by Commissioner Leonard and seconded by Commissioner Saltzman.</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">ACCEPTED PREPARE CONTRACT</p>
<p>1259 Authorize an exemption to the competitive bidding process to the Bureau of Purchases pursuant to ORS 279C and City Code 5.34 and provide payment for construction of the Bull Run Dam 2 Tower CM/GC Improvements Project (Second Reading Agenda 1228)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">183161</p>
<p align="center">Commissioner Randy Leonard Position No. 4</p> <p align="center">Bureau of Water</p> <p>1260 Amend contract with Black & Veatch Corporation to increase compensation, extend the performance period and increase the scope of work for Bull Run Dam 2 Tower Improvements (Second Reading Agenda 1235; amend Contract No. 37587)</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	<p align="center">183162</p>

At 12:53 p.m., Council adjourned.

LAVONNE GRIFFIN-VALADE
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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WEDNESDAY, 2:00 PM, SEPTEMBER 2, 2009

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

September 2, 2009
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.

SEPTEMBER 2, 2009 9:30 AM

Adams: The morning session of the Portland city council. Karla, please call the roll.
[roll call]

Adams: Good morning, Karla.

Moore-Love: Good morning.

Adams: Could you please read the title for council calendar item 1238.

Item 1238.

Adams: Ms. McDowell? All right. Please read the title for council calendar item no. 1239.

Item 1239.

Adams: Mr. Regan? All right. Karla, can you please read the title for council calendar item no. 1240.

Item 1240.

Adams: Mr. Rhodes. Good morning welcome to the city council. Glad you're here.

Leo Rhodes: Thank you.

Adams: You have three minutes than clock in front of you will help count it down.

Rhodes: Thank you. I want to thank you for letting me speak this morning. Yeah, i've talked to you before about the homeless issues and how it's very difficult out there right now without any housing or anything like that. Shelters right now. It's kind of funny that right now, that they have a racial -- or, a profiling, because that's what I wanted to talk to you about today. The police officers, really have been coming on up to me if I have any drugs or alcohol on me. Clearly, i've been clean and sober for going on nine years now, and when they come on up to me, I don't smell like alcohol at all. You know, I don't slur my words or anything and yet they still tend to keep on asking me these questions. Is it because i'm native american? Because i'm homeless. These are the questions I ask you, the council, that you should ask the police, is that the problem? The other thing is that like this sit-lie ordinance, I know it's found unconstitutional. But I want to again, with the homeless people, they have no place to go and if you have no placing to, you know, you're going to be out there in the streets. You're going to be out there in the open. I just ask you, please, to open up a shelter, and I know the rac building is coming, but we need something quicker. More stuff like that. More stuff on the east side also. It's not just homeless -- homeless aren't just downtown. They're also on the other side. Services are great, but also that kind of takes away from when you have services, you have problems and people go through them. I see them coming out, highly motivated but they don't have no place to go and end up in the same spot they were at before, which is the drugs and alcohol because they have nothing else to do, nowhere else to go. So we need to put the homeless people some place and give them a steppingstone to get out of homelessness. Shelters and tent cities would be the best option. Also the least -- or, the most cost-efficient thing for us do right now. The long-term goal, yeah, which is affordable housing, that's great, but you've got to remember that takes year for that to happen and also with the economy the way it's going, it's going to take less and less, the more money we put in there. So I want to say that tent cities and shelters is where we need to go right now. So please, you know, help the homeless people get on of the street.

Leonard: Congratulations on your sobriety.

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Rhodes: Thank you.

Adams: Thanks for your testimony, mr. Rhodes. Karla, please read the title for council calendar item no. 1241.

Item 1241.

Adams: Good morning, mr. Stull, welcome back. Glad you're here. I think you know the procedures.

Barry Joe Stull: Oh, yeah, yeah, I do. Good morning. On september 1st, 2003, I had an encounter with the Portland police and I said to the officer that I was protected under the medical marijuana act and I would beat it in court. I did and I didn't. What happened was I was denied defenses under state versus owen b. And the case was used to deny defenses under so they had a circular thing where the obsolete case law was used. Council knows that Portland police officer jason seri cost the city \$350,000 for the shooting of the unarmed person, and that happened about the time the district attorney found out I was protected there are the medical marijuana act and my neurologist had operated a brain research laboratory and testifying on my behalf regarding my protection under the medical marijuana act that they didn't know until I taught them. So to say that the beat officers should be aware of what the district attorney wasn't, is a little bit of a stretch. What happened, I was drawn into a 30-day no-cause eviction by my non-profit affordable housing landlord. I appealed and I came down home from my day job -- i'm a musician, I learned don't quit your day job from the teachers there. All better musicians than the students so i'm realistic how we support arts. I came home and couldn't get into my apartment. I'd been locked out by the Multnomah county sheriff and the landlord. The court of appeals ruled that was in violation. And the landlord and the sheriff entered my apartment and destroyed \$15,000 of my goods in my apartment. I'd been locked out in violation of the state. I brought procedures again the landlord. It turns out it wasn't legal for them to file the 30-day no-cause eviction case. And the my supreme court case I filed from my pot bust case and I started the research in the law library. So i've been in a cat and mouse game with the Portland police. The nonprofit is the cannabis research institute. We have industrial hemp legal in Oregon. That shows you what that plant can grow like. It should be grown in probably nebraska. Ken kesey says we're in the a time where we can approach politicians for an argument for medical marijuana that they have a tough time squirming out from under. That was may, 1992. I think it's time for us to move on on these issues.

Adams: Thank you very much for your testimony. We appreciate it.

*******:** Yeah.

Adams: Karla, please read the title for council calendar item 1242.

Item 1242.

Adams: Mr. Lamson? Mr. Lamson? All right. That gets us to the consent agenda. Does anyone wish to pull any items from the consent agenda? Hearing none, Karla, please call the roll on the consent agenda.

Saltzman: Aye. **Leonard:** Aye. **Fritz:** Aye.

Adams: Aye. [gavel pounded] consent agenda's approved. Can you please read the title for the 9:30 time certain council calendar item 1243.

Item 1243.

Adams: Commissioner Saltzman.

Saltzman: Thank you, mayor and members of the council. I'm pleased to have the opportunity for the chief to present her racial profiling plan developed by her staff and with public input. Starting in january, and actually being updated at various points in between with community meetings. Human rights commission was also very helpful in the development of this plan. And we're going to go over the details and like anything, it's a plan and the reality is that racial profiling, racial bias, are things that we're going to work hard to eliminate but honestly, I don't think we're going to eliminate them in my lifetime. But we need to continue to work hard to do that. It's going to take --

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one the things i'm most committed to is working with the chief, making our police force look more like the community it serves. A more diverse force will go a long ways of reducing the racial bias and profiling and we're hiring almost up to full strength now. But the objectives of a force that reflects the community is still a goal that we have not achieved yet. But I think over the long term, when we achieve that goal that will go a long ways toward addressing these problems. And it takes officers who are well trained and the community to work with officers and understand and respect cultural differences and many of the officers I see every day are working hard at that. There have been things like the living room conversations sponsored by the Latino network and I know Oregon outreach have done a lot of listening sessions and I think that's gone a long way of making the officers appreciative of cultural differences and the chief will present the strategies here and as I said, I don't think we're going to eliminate racial bias in my lifetime, but it's the goal we have, is to reduce, to work with the chief's plan, to relevant make sure we can reduce the perception and the reality of racial profiling. And racial bias. So i'd like to thank -- before the chief gets started, i'd like to thank her head on. It's not an easy topic to talk about. Probably not an easy tonic for a -- easy topic for a chief to take on and our chief has done that and deserves credit for that. And we're going to hear the details and once again, I want to commend the chief for being at the forefront of this issue and as many large bureaus in large cities do, let this issue coast.

Rosie Sizer, Chief, Portland Police Bureau: My name is rosie sizer, the chief of police for Portland, Oregon. I'm here to talk about the second issue in two huge issues we've been working on over the last several years. As you may recall, a couple months ago, I was here with mary beth baptista to talk about the issue of force and i'm here to talk to you about the issue of race. And there are two no more difficult topics for police officers and police administrations to wrestle with than force and race. But there are no more important issues for us to address for a variety of reasons. Including their effect upon the trust that the public holds in our services. I'm going to give you -- rather than going in bureaucratic detail and reading the plan to you, i'm going to give you a little bit of history about the work that we have done, outline the program areas that we've been working on, and give you some updates about some of the strategies that are reaching some fruition at this time.

And i'm also with hector lópez, because i'm sure you'll be hearing something about the police-community relations subcommittee of the human rights commission which he chairs. And i'll turn it over to him when I get to that point in my remarks. First, I want to talk a little bit about my feelings around race. To some degree, this is deeply personal. There is -- it's very difficult for police officers, because often what happens to police officers is race is something you wrestle with in highly charged situations. It is often hurled as an accusation as you're going about your job and it's an issue of great sensitivity, both to police officers and to the whiter -- wider communities and the communities of color. We hire from the american public and the american public is not immune to racial bias. We are not immune to racial bias. And I think it's important to acknowledge this. One of the things that I have often talked about to my officers is after a listening session, now almost three years ago, where I heard the stories of minority members of our community and their interaction and some cases fear of race, I was deeply touched. The next morning I was on my way to work driving down vista avenue, which is a wealthy avenue and I observed along the parking strip, a hispanic man dressed as I am usual on the weekend and as I drove by, my immediate assumption he was there to do someone's yardwork. That was an assumption based on racial stereotyping. I'm not saying it was wrong and i'm not saying I acted upon it in any way, but I think it's a clear case that we are all raised in this country with certain stereotypes around race and gender and economic class. And because the power that police officers hold over our community and that we are entrusted with, it's really important for us to do soul searching about our own biases and to really think about the impacts of our work on all communities, particularly communities of color that need us most. So a little bit about this topic and the Portland police bureau. We've been working on it to some degree or another since 1999, when the issue of racial profiling became a

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national topic of debate. We, along with other law enforcement agency leaders, passed a resolution strongly opposing race-based profiling and other discrimination in our work. In 2002, then chief mark kroeker convened a blue ribbon panel on profiling and it was to begin to collect data on traffic stops which we did in 2001. In 2002, the bureau adopted directive 34. 344.05 prohibited bias-based policing. Which adopted the department of justice definition, rather than an earlier definition that we had used that essentially said that racial profiling was the sole reliance upon race as the reason for a stop. We've become much more sophisticated and nuanced since that point. In 2003 to 2005, the police bureau took additional steps and met with community organizations on traffic stop issues and on race issues. We invited a national expert on data collection to speak on the topic. Laurie fordel and launched a new recruitment campaign. In 2008, mayor potter and Oregon action convened five listening sessions. In 2007, with the help of the racial profiling committee, we began to develop strategies to address the issue with community stakeholder input, and in 2008, the plan was discussed in community meetings, facilitated by the human rights commission. One of the things I do in the racial profiling plan is make a business case for dealing with the issue. One, officers will be safer on the street. It's the right thing to do. It's less risky in terms of expensive litigation. Law enforcement can be more effective in its role if it addresses the issue, and it reflects the increasing diversity of our community the there are four topic areas that are contained in the plan, and under each topic are a variety of strategies, their due dates, and then how we intend to evaluate the success of those strategies. The first one -- and this is what dan Saltzman mentioned -- was create a police bureau that reflects the diversity of the community. Strategy two, or topic area two, is give officers concrete skills to help them on the street. So this addresses the issues of practice, policy and training. Three is to reach out to the community, to build mutual understanding and trust. And four, collect and analyze the right data on traffic stops. Our top priorities for 2009 have been to work with the human rights commission and the office of human relations to create opportunities for officers to engage with communities of color. We are also engaged in work to identify our best practitioners on the topic of searches. So those officers who have the greatest number of searches that are successful in recovering contraband weapons or drugs and learn from those practitioners what makes them so successful and to my grate there a knowledge -- migrate that knowledge out into the organization. Searches are often a conflict with communities of color and my hope is that we reduce the incidents of unsuccessful searches and, therefore, reduce the incidents that communities of color feel they're being unduly or -- unduly searched or picked on. We're also going to be inventorying our training and supervision on the issue of customer service, which I like to call professionalism and respect. And then to partner with other agencies to learn from them about what works in reducing racial profiling. And then we'll update the plan, and also provide written feedback about our progress. One of the things that we have done this year is partnered with Portland state university in getting from them their best recommendations about benchmarks for us to analyze the data and new data points for us to begin collecting. This is rather a complicated issue, it's a rather contentious issue. It's our feeling that since it's -- sense us alone is -- census alone is not an adequate branch mark to our stop data. The question is what are better benchmarks and what can we do in addition to analyze the data in a more fruitful fashion. And then what data points are we not collecting that we should be collecting and so in the next month or two, we hope to finalize a report from Portland state university on those points and also to commit to making some changes in our data collection. Just to kind of flag it, this whole issue is complicated by the fact we're migrated to a new c.a.d. System and currently stop data is collected via the cad. Under the new system, it won't be. It will be collected by records management system that is also in the offing for the Portland police bureau. Additionally, we went through in-service training, the first six months of this year. As you may no know, every police officer in the city receives 40 hours of annual in-service. One the blocks of instruction had to do with informing our personnel about the racial profiling plan, the principle strategies, and also talking intensively about that issue of

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respect and professionalism. And one of the key points in the conversations we've had is whether or not there is racial bias at play. And you, minority members of our community feel when they are treated disrespectfully, it is because the officer is biased or is racist. And so it's particularly incumbent upon us to be professional and respectful in our encounters in with everyone in our community and particularly communities of color and that's done in light of the fact and you police officers are themselves treated incredibly disrespectfully. So it takes a real active will and significant training to reinforce this message over and over. Another of our achievement this is year, is we're reconditioning how we hire police officers, both in the hiring process and also new recruit training. We've begun a community partnership program so when officers are first hired, we've been hiring them as civilians and placing them with community partners. So they develop relationships at the street level with some of our most important partners, and in so doing, we can evaluate their ability to work with the community on a -- on a position of equality. They learn what resources are out there and begin the process of developing relationships with the community and our community partners that is an expectation for their whole career and that will serve them well. We started with our partners in the police activities league that often works with disadvantaged youth and in the sunshine division that works with people who are experiencing poverty, unemployment. We have partnered with jdai, the juvenile justice reform, and placing officers at the juvenile justice system and at sei and we plan to grow that program beyond the borders of those agencies. We are also intensively involved in the issue of gang activity. As you are aware, it has been the misfortune of this community to experiencing rising rates of gang violence over the last year or two, and it's deeply concerning to all of you, members of the community and the police bureau. And so we have moved from a more reactive investigative model to a more proactive model. And -- but we have done that realizing it carries with it a risk of accusations of being racially profiling. So there's some risk to us in doing that. My feeling about this proactive work is it's a sorting process and that the better that you know the community and you know community members, the more finely you can sort. So you look for people who you think are engaged in violent gang activity and you give particular attention to them. It's not a perfect science. But I think simply reacting to gang shootings and arresting the perpetrators was not an aggressive enough tactic for us to take. In doing this gang work, we've partnered with gang outreach folks in a way that I think we haven't seen since the early 1990s. The city of Portland was awarded jag stimulus money and about half, justice assistance grant. It's the new terminology for what used to be called block grants. We're given fairly wide discretion on how to spend that money. About half over the next three years is going to be devoted to gang outreach. Not the only intervention is a law enforcement intervention on the street. That we can call on our partners in outreach to talk to potential troublemakers or problem spots, and talk to people about the possible consequences of their activity. In addition to that, we are partnering with the office of youth violence prevention on making sure that we do referrals of kids that we think are at risk to the appropriate agencies, and that office is also tracking are there other resources in the community to actually serve these at-risk kids. One of the final things i'll talk about in the area of policy and practice, has to do with my commitment to when we make a traffic stop, giving the person we stop a business card, and either a ticket or a warning for the offense that we stop them for. This strategy is not without some peril. I think there is some concern among the officers if you're going to actually have to write the paperwork, they'll default to a ticket rather than a warning. We'll check to make sure that's not happening. But it's to address the concern that we're stopping people for no good reason or we're not telling why they're stopping or they don't know who we are. And it's important for me, for us to not be robots, that we are not nameless, faceless blue suits, but are human beings, that we give our name and provide the reason for the stop. And sometimes that will end in a ticket and sometimes that will end in a warning, which does not affect one's driving record. We will implement those policies when we install in all the patrol cars printers so we can do these tickets and warnings

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electronically and we're devoting some grant money to the technology and the software to make that happen. And then the final, and I think, the most important area, is our willingness to extend ourselves to the community, to meet the community in a variety of forums. To really build a greater sense of trust and understanding. And we have with us great partners, and one of the great partners that we have is the officer of human relations. And its director, ms. Johnson, who in her heart and work is a peace builder. One of the important things for us is because of the historic distrust, we have people who can serve as -- who can introduce us and create a safe forum for these names -- engagement to happen and we've found that, and I will let hector lópez talk about that work and how that committee has been formed. But we're committed to keeping that committee abreast, as well as you, of what we're doing. Of partnering with them to develop the best practices, and to move forward with good ideas and improve our relationship with minority communities. Hector?

Hector Lopez: Thank you, chief. I'm hector lópez, human rights commission. Commissioners, community, we're very pleased with the draft that you've just been presented with. It's a very promising and very hopeful document addressing many of the issues that we've heard from communities throughout these many years. Hopeful because I hope you caught the intentionality of the language used by the chief. We're talking about race, we're talking about racism. With an institutional reality. That's very promising because over the years, it's been difficult for us to name the real challenge. So that's very hopeful. What's very hopeful is that there's a sense of partnership. Not just with the office of human rights, human relations commission, but also with other partners in the community and that's very hopeful. We've already helped facilitate two hearings in the community. And it was incredible what we heard from those two hearings, and I'm sure the other hearings that the chief mentioned also were informative. One of the things we heard was the community wants to be heard. There's a lot of pain out there, there's a lot of experiences and they want to be heard. Not only that, they want a say into how this plan develops, and I think some of the recommendations that came from those two hearings, we anticipate will be responded to by the chief and by the bureau. Let me share just a little bit about the community and police relations committee of the human rights commission. Over the past, there have been many, many efforts to -- to engage with the issue of police and community. We want to honor those efforts by continuing the work that has been done. Learning from them, and hopefully coming up with ways that will continue to enhance that dialogue. There continues to be great distrust, fear and cynicism amongst many of our community as well as within the police bureau. The human rights commission, through its community and police relations committee has determined it will respond to the challenge through a process of truth telling, of honesty and reconciliation within a context of mutual respect, dignity for all of the people engaged in this dialogue. The key is being responsive to the many and diverse voices in the community. Let me share with you the mission of our committee. To bring together members Portland's diverse communities and its police officer -- diverse communities and to further an authentic policing culture and promote dignity, understanding and respect in police and community interactions. We have sat as a full committee only twice. It took us around six months to bring the full complement to the committee. It includes four members of the human rights commission. Four members from the community, and five members from the police bureau. The process through which we chose those was that we took nominations from -- throughout the community. Either from community groups or from individuals. The police bureau recommended their nominees. And a committee of the community and police relations committee reviewed and interviewed all of those candidates and selected the four and then the five members that fully implemented our committee of 13. So we're now sitting as I full committee, able to address some of these issues that we're talking about. Over the first four months in which we were not meeting as a full committee, we chose not to take direct action in terms of developing policies and programs. We thought it was important to gather the full committee before we engaged in that process. Our initial activities are developing policy and

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program recommendations for improving community and police relations, to further a culture of community policing, and to assist the Portland bureau to implement the plan to address racial profiling. In essence, we are a many reconciliation community -- a mini-reconciliation community we hope to address the issues that have confronted the community throughout the years in a way that not only allows the full participation of people to be heard, but also include them in the process of planning and program development. We thank you for providing the opportunity for the human relations committee. Our commissioner liaison is commissioner Fritz and we're hopeful to bring the context where we can bring reconciliation and peace to Portland.

Adams: Thank you.

Saltzman: This is our invited panel, I know there are people who wish to testify.

Leonard: I would say, no questions, but I want to acknowledge a couple of things to chief sizer. I cannot imagine any prior police chief or existing police chief in any major city in the united states being as open and candid as you are today and I was struck with the beautiful simplicity of we hire from the american public and the american public is not free from racial bias, followed by your own personal interaction and I want to acknowledge that that goes a long ways in healing in personal situations or to actually acknowledge on a personal level that a problem exists. Thank you.

Adams: Commissioner Fritz, anything? I too want to thank you for your leadership in this area and acknowledge the strong support from the police commissioner, dan Saltzman, and the excellent work by the commissioner in charge. The human rights commission, amanda Fritz. There's no more important work for us to do as a city than to deal with issues of stereotyping, bias, racial profiling, whether we're aware of it on a daily basis or not, and a too, appreciate your willingness to share an everyday that we're all guilty of in one way or another. I think that's really important. As a former chief of staff to a former police commissioner, i've had a long experience with this issue, as you know, and you and I had a tune to meet privately on this -- had an opportunity to meet privately and to talk about a few things and I wanted to air out some of the -- my hopes moving forward and make sure as part of the legislative record there are 22 action items in this plan. And they seem very sound in many ways. The part -- the discussion point that you and I was to develop some actual measures. And obviously, completing the 22 action items will be a measure of progress, a measure of effort. But we also talked about the notion of getting the workforce data out there. And setting some targets and goals for when we talk about a bureau being reflective of the community in which it serves, what do we mean by that exactly, and it's not an easy answer. You have patrol officer, you have administration, you have detectives, I mean, you have all kinds of different positions and it's just like it is for any bureau. It's a difficult, complicated issue but getting those numbers out there will help ensure accountability in all the investments and resources and effort we're putting into skill development, which I think is great. The notion of being able to, you know, determine whether it's working. I'd like to -- whether it's -- you know, our bureaus, we have a certain amount. Probably not enough around skills testing. I'm not suggesting anything in particular, but it allows us to monitor, you know, whether what we think is going to work is indeed working, and so i'd like to hear about that. I think the outreach you've outlined is really key and important, and you know, the debriefs, allowing people to debrief anonymously and more honestly for the officers, for everyone involved is going to be key, again, to establishing this sort of culture, reinforcing the culture of continuous improvement and then I like your partnership with psu. And you and I talked about privately, the notion that moving the needle and seeing success on issues of bias and race in a big organization like the city, and the police bureau is very difficult to see immediate success. And the first time or -- if we ever have a racially tinged incident between the police and community, then all the numbers change almost immediately. But really asking psu to come up with something to help us do that. I support. So when -- when do you think we can come up with those kinds of dashboard sort of measures and what our goals are? I'd like to hear -- air out that conversation a little bit.

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Sizer: Ok. Can I respond. I hate to -- to let the opportunity to talk about the budget a little bit get by. Because. [laughter] as you may know, you rightly know, everything costs money. And in a time of budget cutting, oftentimes, the things that get cut are your ability to measure and analyze. Because we're trying to preserve front-line services. We are fortunate in finally having developed an office of professional -- accountability and professional services that is operating at a really, I think, high level, and is doing really good work. So preserving our ability to use that to really work on measurements is important. And then, doing something beyond that in terms of community surveys or -- is going to cost some money. And we'll first look within our budget for that money, but it may require more -- or, more money than we have at the time. My hope is that when we come back to give an update, a systematic update on our progress on the various strategies, we will be in a position to more finely determine adequate measurements for at least some, if not most of these strategies.

Adams: When's that?

Sizer: Well, I plan personally to update this plan on an annual basis. So part of the update will be is there a new direction we want to take? New strategies? And then also take an inventory on where we are on the strategies that were adopted in this first plan. And so we published in february, at least in a draft form, so I think next winter, to early spring, will be the first opportunity to update.

Adams: If I can --

Sizer: I think that's realistic given the workload.

Adams: But you can get workforce data quicker than that?

Sizer: Sure.

Adams: If you can maybe work with the commissioner in charge to sort of give us a work plan of when the individual elements will be coming back. I think maybe the whole package won't be done until next year, but pieces may be done sooner. That will be useful for the public. We're all on council working to come up with a sidewalk management plan that's constitutional. And effective. And so top of mind, i'd like to -- for you and your commissioner to look at how much of what's in here should be -- i'd like to you come back to me with your advice, how much in here should apply to the armed private security that we give the right to patrol or enforce in the right-of-way. How many of the training and data collection and everything else should -- how many of the training and data collection, again, your advice and the bureau's advice, how much should apply to the armed patrol in the right-of-way. I just want your advice, yeah.

*******:** Ok.

Adams: And thank you for your work. It's hard work. You've been doing it a long time and we really appreciate it. Thanks. Do we have people signed up to testify?

Moore-Love: We have 17 people.

Adams: Ok. Good morning, welcome to the city council. Glad you're here. All you need to do is give us your first and last name. No address, and you'll each have three minutes and on that big hunk of wood in front of you is the countdown clock for three minutes. Who would like to begin?

*******:** I'll go ahead.

Adams: You might want to move the mic closer to you.

Maria Diaz (Jackson): I'm maria diaz. I'm here -- i'm a spokesman and have been a member since february of '09 and it's a pleasure to meet with members of my leaders. Like dan Saltzman, amanda Fritz, hector lópez, the commissioner of human rights and various other leaders and now the city council. At these meetings I have witnessed not only african american that were against racial profiling, which is called bias-based policing. What Oregon action is asking is for you to help us today to make a more sustainable community and move this plan forward. I know you will be our allies in this. And we know you can help us make our community more sustainable for our families and children and ourselves. These tough decisions are special important issues like racial profiling. This has caused me to be a very proactive with Oregon action in my community to set up meetings,

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to help get more people involved to ensure a greater [inaudible] for our families and us. Thank you.

Adams: Thank you very much for your testimony. Sir?

Kevin Foster: Good morning, my name is Kevin Foster. The chairman of Oregon Action Racial Profiling Committee and I wanted to commend Chief Sizer for coming up with a plan. It does show her commitment to fighting the issue. I know -- I've been with Oregon Action for probably about a year and a half, but I know they've been in Oregon, in Portland fighting self-injustices for several years. One of the things I want to make sure that the plan encompasses is that there's officer accountability. If they do see a problem with an officer, there's some way they can show the community that they are addressing that. And another thing we want is we would like the plan to make sure that the Portland -- that you, council members, are overseeing the police bureau. I want to thank you for your time today and your attention to this matter.

Adams: Thank you, sir, very much. Hi.

Ron Beed: Good morning, good morning, my name is Ron Beed. First of all, I'd like to commend the chief myself for on the plan. It does show that we're -- the city is taking the -- the police bureau is taking an effort, making a specific effort to address this problem. I'd also like to say that we think that the city council should take authority over this issue and we'd like to see, you know, some direct -- how can I say? -- authority being taken some way. I can't say enough about the issue of officer accountability. As Kevin mentioned, it's very important that we -- and we have given suggestions to you, city council, at previous meetings. Of ways to do this without making the officer specific -- any specific officer obvious to the community. I mean, their persons obviously available here to the community. We'd like to see in-dash cameras and recording devices on the cars. And we feel that the issuance of the business card is a good idea, however, I don't know if they're authorized to give the youth a card when they're stopped also. I think that also would be a good idea. Thank you.

Adams: Thank you all very much for your testimony. And your advocacy on this issue. Thank you.

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

Adams: Karla. Good morning, and welcome to the city council. Glad you're here.

Jarrod Ackles: Good morning. My name is [inaudible] the co-chair of the racial profiling committee of Oregon Action. Being a young black African American male here in Portland, Oregon, I've witnessed firsthand some of the, you know -- some of the acts of the Portland police, the profiling, I should say. For a good portion of my life, and I'm just -- I just want to say I'm really glad that this issue is being brought to light. And we're going to get somewhere, you know. That's all I really want to say. Thank you.

Adams: Thank you, Mr. Ackles, appreciate it.

Greg Benton: My name is Greg Benton, a member of Oregon Action. They asked me to speak to talk about racial profiling and the report given by the chief of police to me seemed a bit incomplete. And here's why. One of the things in racial profiling we've discovered in the city of Portland, is the pretense, unwarranted search and seizure. What I mean by pretense is for instance, in my example -- my case, an anonymous phone call was made to the police regarding a person being shot in a building. The police based on that call, decided to enter a secure building, kick in every door that didn't answer, force every person at gunpoint who did answer to submit to a search. When they came to my apartment, they said, police, welfare check. I looked through my peephole, there's nobody there. It's 2:30 a.m. In the morning. In the past, people have been robbed and all kinds of things from pretending to be the police. Calling the police to find out who it was at my door, I found out it was the police. It didn't make any difference to them. We have to collect. We have a right to check. I said, do you have a warrant? They said, no, but you're just making it difficult for yourself. To make a long story short, it took a while for them to get entry, as I attempted to open

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the door, I was almost shot by the police. There was nobody shot in my building, no one injured of. The person who made the phone call, the police interviewed them, but didn't arrest them or do anything. We are treated differently not only because of race, but because of race and class. And to make it short, even though this all took place, police believe and city attorney believes -- I had to bring a case -- the system doesn't work. We're still in federal court with the city of Portland. The city refuses to settle. They have offered a settlement less than the actual attorneys fees would be. If you cannot make this process seamless, all of this is for naught. In reality, it doesn't work. We need a more effective way of dealing with these issues.

Adams: When did that happen?

Benton: October of 2006.

Adams: Thank you for your testimony. Ms. Clark.

Veronica Clark: Thank you, commissioners and mayor. My name is veronica clark. I've lived in the Portland area since 1992. I was a desert storm wife. I'm the mother of four biracial sons. I've been progressive and -- in these equality issues forever. My work with Oregon action began in 2004, after my family pet was shot by Portland police on my resident property with my dad standing 10 feet away. I was never given a reason why. She was not a violent animal. She was on a leash. This was after being stopped an average of 12 times a year between 2001 and 2004 after the separation of my marriage. After this incident, officers did reach out to my family and were remorseful. They stopped by my house. It was very painful and devastating to my family. I sold my home and moved out of the area. Even though this is devastating, I do not want my sons to villainize the police. I involved them in football programs through madison, immediately after. I was later stopped by the officer who shot my pet and I had the opportunity to offer forgiveness. I'm a citizen of color and a want to help positive change and I believe that's what we're doing and I want to show my gratitude toward the chief for being so brave and on a couple hundred years of historical discrimination, I want to applaud and I know a lot of people here appreciate it.

Adams: Thank you, ms. Clark, thank you all for your testimony, we really appreciate it. Karla, the next three. Good morning, welcome to the city council. We're glad you're here.

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

Adams: Mr. Cog? Who is mr. Cog?

*******:** [inaudible]

Adams: Mr. Glass.

Erik Glass: That's me. Hello, glad to be here for the day and I want to thank you, you guys for having us. As you know, i'm from Oregon action and i've had a meeting priorly with commissioner Saltzman on racial profiling and also part of a non-profit that i'm the founder of. Me and james wilson, to keep kids out of gang violence. I've been stopped numerous times, friends have been stopped. I'm from a generation of people that have been racial profiled for the last, probably, 20 years. I went and looked at the ojin files and seen how many times i've been stopped. About 30, 40 times. I just wanted to see this stopped. I want to see these plans be implemented and love to see more officer accountability when these types of things happen to us. Basically, that's all I have to say today. Thank you.

Adams: Thank you for your testimony. Appreciate it. Mr. Moreno.

Robert Marino: Hi, good morning. Thank you for your time. My name is robert moreno. I'm on the Oregon action racial profiling committee. I live in Portland and drive a tri-met lift bus. We as a committee have several points we'd like to bring to your attention. The first is that we would like to see the council have authority over the issue of racial profiling and have everything be alternately going through the city council. We want the implementation of the plan to be at the highest levels of the police department and again, with the city. So from chief sizer, then to the commissioners. We also would like the police to report to the city council on the progress of implementing racial profiling plan. At least every 90 days. We think there are some things that could be done to

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strengthen the plan. We would like more clarity around hiring of minorities, what is the exact percentage? Is it 10%? And what is that a percentage of? The general population? How does that work. We would also like to see more individual officer accountability in racial profiling. We also -- i'm wondering if the council has investigated dash cameras and sound recordings for patrol cars and if not, request that you do that. We do like automatic business card issuance. And lastly, we are concerned about the police contributing a quarter million dollars a year to the office of youth violence prevention. We believe that gives them undue control over that office and potentially gang enforcement can be used as I cover for racial profiling, which is not appropriate. So the request -- question I would ask, why am I sitting in front of you today? And i've made it a priority in my life to learn about racism and I want to say that what we're talking about is racism and racial profiling. We're not really talking about race-based profiling, which means everyone profiles everyone according to race. We're talking about a system of white supremacy that's our legacy. And I want to say personally, I don't believe i've ever been racially profiled by the police and so when I leave this meeting today, it's over for me. I don't have to think about it. But for any person of color, it's -- it's -- you know, when you leave here, when you come here, every place you go, it's got to be in the back of your mind. For white people, given the weight of our history, there's no shame in talking about or admitting racism. That's the first step in our healing. Thank you.

Adams: Thank you, mr. Moreno. Mr. Wilson?

James Wilson: Yes, my name is james wilson. From north Portland area. Rose investment. Graduated from roosevelt in '69. Thank you all for being here, mayor, commissioners and the police chief. What I feel about this racial profiling thing is it's been here, you know, what I mean? It's not something that just happened yesterday. It's been here. I've gone through so many decades of changes since 1969, up to this point and seen in the workplace, local city government, schools, high schools, what have you, so it's an ongoing problem, and as commissioner Saltzman said, it's not going to happen in his lifetime or my lifetime. Just because you have a black president or something like that, that doesn't heal the wounds or bring racial equality or whatnot. There's always going to be a bias or stereotyping with racial profiling. The thing of it is that the police do have to present themselves, I think, in a more -- I don't want to say professional manner, but more humanitarian-type manner. This is my job, don't take the job home with you at night. But maybe sometimes you have to take the job home. Practice these things when you're not on the job. You know, relating to the people in the community. That's important. Because the people are scared. You know, believe it or not. And don't trust some issues. So bring this particular communication across is important. What the police are trying to do now and striving for, it's a good idea. You know, i'm also with Oregon action, been with them almost a and director of kids in need of guidance. It's a gang prevention program and we'd love to get with the chief and get stuff going. We're open and we've got a website and everything. And it's about our youth. It's the youth that need to be reached in order for the future to be racially equal and whatnot. See, it's the youth. It's not really us. But we have to start it now, today. You know, it's here, it's been here, and the only way we're going to change is to really put forth action in my opinion. Thank you for your time.

Adams: Thank you, mr. Wilson, and thank all of you for your testimony. Karla, the next three. Welcome. Good morning. Welcome back to the city council. Mr. Hardisty.

David Hardeety: I'm a Portland resident and thank you for permitting me to speak here today. Given sufficient time, would I spend more to express appreciation to chief sizer in her plan. It represents clear thinking and to ameliorate racism among city employees. That said, I have several contentions to make. It's only one step in a comprehensive step to eliminate inappropriate impact on communities of color. You as city managers need to take other significant steps if the bureaus attempt to eliminate racial profiling is to be effective. You can do more. You can ensure those who fail to provide our constitutional protections are identified and dealt with appropriately. These men and women are your employees. You must manage your personnel. I contend city council must

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renegotiate their contract with the police association to have effective oversight of the employees who do not respond to the proposed training. The auditor and police commissioner must grant investigative authority to the human rights cprc and the people of Portland must perceive their efforts to identify racism will lead to a discreet resolution based on civilian oversight. City council must take responsibility for overseeing the implementation of this plan and keeping faith with the community. Plain merely a statement of intention. City council has the responsibility for overseeing and funding the implementation. I would ask you to join the mayor in setting community expectations about the implementation of this plan. Are you all in consensus that our -- that the Portland police will not new orleans constitutional protections in your lifetime? Which parts of this plan will you fund? You must set our expectations as to a timeline. The listening sessions final consensus was that the community should have the plan no later than january 2007. Portland police bureau participants told the members in may that the remedy of handing out business cards was on hold pending the implementation of a half million dollar plan to develop e-citations. Strategies in the 4.2 range are on hold, pending a c.a.d. System. These delays show the slippage which has already occurred. We now enter the final quarter of 2009. The plan still lists strategies that were to be completed by now. 2.6. It suggests no new strategies as a result of community input in april. It's the january plan with a new cover page and paragraphs acknowledging that the community taking time to respond to the evil of racism.

Adams: Did you have more you wanted to say?

Hardeety: Can we leave it to city council who has divided responsibility to address this practice across two portfolios and the auditor office? This report calls for a review. Progress with community input and setting 2010 targets this year. It's september. We better get cracking. How will city council participate? Neither the human rights commission nor police relations subcommission ever held public debate. It was the police that typed these notes up for us. Not the community police relations board. How is the community supposed to participate? Set our expectations for oversight and avenues of redress? That the Portland police bureau collects stop data, they conscientiously produce notices, astounds me. For these fine efforts and diligence of this plan, I commend them. Your review of our concerns, particularly civilian oversight, if incorporated will go a long way to ensure that Portland remains the city that works.

Adams: Thank you very much for your testimony. Ms. Bowman, welcome back.

Jo Ann Bowman: For the record, i'm joanne bowman and I want to start off by also applauded police chief rosie sizer. I worked closely with rosy over two years on the then-mayor racial profiling committee and found her to be open, honest and really has a genuine commitment to solving the issue of racial profiling. Having said that, there's some concerns I have with the plan that's before you today. One thing is the plan relies heavily on efforts that have been identified from previous efforts to eliminate racial profiling, primarily diversifying the workforce. No matter how diverse, the Portland police bureau becomes, if it's in a culture that's disrespectful of people of color, all we'll have is people who are disrespectful -- i've had the opportunity to review several police bureau training videos and let me tell you, they're not realistic. Unless the community has an opportunity to work with the police bureau to develop realistic training videos, what we're going to once again have is videos that the community laughs at. A quick example. There's a video that was done recently on traffic stops. Well, the person who was stopped was a pretty blond woman and guess what? The police were really polite to her. They chitchatted and it was a lovey interaction. We asked what if you replaced the pretty blond woman with a person of color? Well, we treat everybody the same. Well, of course, that's not been the experience of communities of color. So I think we need to train police officers in real-life experiences that people of color experience when they interact with the police. We also need to disconnect the business cards from an issuance of a ticket or warning. Over and over and over again in the community listening sessions and in the community meetings to discuss the police plan, the community members want to know who is

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stopping them. The problem with connecting it to a traffic ticket or a warning is that it's a punitive interaction. If our goal is to build relationships, then me as a community member should know who i'm engaging with, who is protecting and serving me in the community. And to tell the community we have to wait for a half million dollar collection system before the police can print out business cards, the community is not that stupid. If we wanted to get a business card, we could go back to our office today and put them on our printer and print them out.

Leonard: Mayor Adams, Joanne and I served together in the legislature.

Bowman: Yes, we did.

Leonard: She's been the only person brought into [inaudible] she's part of my [inaudible] are you suggesting if I were a pretty blond woman when I got pulled over recently by a Portland police officer, and given a citation, I may not have gotten it?

Bowman: The officer may have been politer to you.

Leonard: That was the point at which you were to. [laughter]

Bowman: I'm serious today, commissioner.

Leonard: I got a ticket and I was just wondering if I was pretty. Maybe commissioner Fritz wouldn't have gotten a ticket.

Bowman: The Portland police officer that pulled me over was polite and respectful and engaged me in dialogue. I so I know it can happen in a very positive manner but what i'm here to talk about is the many, many times that it doesn't happen.

Leonard: I was actually trying to make light --

Bowman: Oh, ok. I can do light.

Adams: He interrupted you and you get more time for that.

Bowman: Well, thank you.

Adams: So the -- it's a good -- the details matter here, I think is your point, and so true in so many aspects of public service in prying public services and right now the expectation -- the assumption is that the business card is only provided when there's a ticket and warning and not an intervention, if requested?

Bowman: That's correct. The community asked for any time a stop happened the community member should expect a business card. If there's a compliment given, people know who to compliment. If there's a concern how an individual was treated, they know who that individual was. What we're hearing on the street and community members, they don't have to give out business cards and even when people are stopped and asked for a business card, they're told know.

Adams: Thank you for the clarification.

Fritz: Could you clarify, do you support giving written warnings versus verbal warnings?

Bowman: Mayor Adams and commissioner Fritz, I absolutely am fine with the warnings, verbal or written warnings, but I think the mistake is to connect that to a business card. It's a totally separate activity. If police want to give out written warnings, I have to problem with that. But I think connecting it to the business cards somehow make it is punitive for the community.

Fritz: My point, whether it it's considered for punitive to give a written rather than a verbal warning.

Bowman: I believe however the police bureau is comfortable with giving warnings, as long as it's a warn, fine. If it's verb, fine, written, fine.

Fritz: Thank you.

Bowman: You're welcome.

Adams: See if I can get this down to concrete. If there's going to be a traffic stop, that official interaction, a business card should be provided and any other interaction should be at least provided upon request. Is that a fair summation?

Bowman: No, mayor. What the community has requested, any time the police initiate a stop, as the chief mentioned, it's professionalism, customer service, if I stop you, and whether I do a walk

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and talk, whether I just ask you what you're doing, why you're doing it, what you're doing on the street, etc., at the conclusion of that stop, I have expectation that the police officer is going to give me a business card.

Adams: Having done ride-alongs over the years -- it's been a while, though -- because it's not clear whether it was a stop or interaction, I think it would be useful, if the public asks a member of the police bureau for their business card, because it's not clear how they managed to face each other, they should at least provide it.

Bowman: I appreciate that clarification. I think the challenge with that is unless we say blanket, that police officers must give community members a business card at the conclusion of a business-initiated stop, if we're not clear about that, what will happen is people on the street will determine whether or not that was a stop. Right? If you stop me and search my pockets and ask me what I'm doing in this neighborhood and in my mind, that's a stop, regardless of how the police bureau interprets that interaction.

Adams: If I'm a police officer, then any interaction, I should offer a business card.

Bowman: Yes, you should. It should be a professionalism type of thing. Thank you for your time. Any questions, feel free to contact me at the police bureau.

Adams: I'm trying to get it down in my mind. Any interaction, offer a business card.

Leonard: I agree with Joanne on that point. At the fire bureau, when a firefighter, whether an inspector or whoever, encounters any member of the public on any business-related item, it's automatic to give a business card.

Fritz: At any other bureau, at the end of the meeting, you give a card. You want people to know each other's names.

Bowman: That's right.

Fritz: It's not you get the card if it's a bad experience. You want to exchange information --

Bowman: That's right. The community knows who is policing their community and the community has comfort any time they engage with a police officer, they know who it is.

Leonard: Not necessarily a bad police officer, if you have to proactively ask for the card, it's as much as saying give me your badge number.

Bowman: That's right.

Leonard: We need to take the angst out of that interchange and have it being part of the protocol. I have totally get that and I support it.

Bowman: Thank you, mayor and commissioner Leonard. My last point. My last point actually was raised by a statement that chief Sizer made around the gang intervention, and it's a sorting process. And I put that in quotes because that was the quote that the chief used. I'm very concerned that we are on one hand, raising millions of dollars to fight gang activity, and on the other hand, have dispersed the responsibility for eliminating racial profiling among so many different bureaus. There's a direct link between how we ask for gang dollars, how those dollars are used, and who is actually stopped and -- and interrupted. Whose behavior is stopped and interrupted on the street when we say we're trying to eliminate gang violence. I have an expectation that police officers are very well trained and so wouldn't stop every African American male child between 12 and 24 to find out if they're involved in gang activity. I think their training has to be much more detailed to determine really who are the people involved in gang activity. My concern is that it appears we're buying off community groups by giving them gang dollars, at the same time we're ratcheting up behavior and sending mixed messages to the community, putting millions of dollars into gang intervention programs while at the same time, we're ratcheting programs like Operation Cool Down and other activities that are broadly focused that any African American or Latino child could be impacted by police interaction.

Leonard: Joanne, based on our friendship and being former colleagues, I would go so far to say we love one another --

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Bowman: We do.

Leonard: -- i'm going to push back a little bit. That was charged language, buying off community groups. Do you want to re-think that or explain it?

Bowman: I would like to explain it.

Leonard: Ok.

Bowman: I know the intentions are to actually eliminate violence in our community. However, if we're putting money into specific organizations to target intervention with youth and not looking at how it connects to racial profiling in the community, then we're not -- then we're doing apples and oranges, and so in my view, we can't on one hand be over here funding gang intervention programs and on the other hand, not holding the police department accountable for what's happening on the street when engaging with african american youth. What we see for sure, less than 10% of youth are involved in gang activities.

Leonard: That makes more sense than your prior statement. I would recommend in the future, you explain it that way, rather than saying they were bought off.

Bowman: Well, mr. Mayor and commissioner Leonard, thank you for the opportunity to clarify my position.

Adams: To follow-up, you've explained what you see as a potential problem. What do you recommend as a solution?

Bowman: I recommend that we need more people involved in the dialogue of determining how we use gang dollars when we write for federal money, who is on -- at the table. Who is making a link what's going on in the police bureau to eliminate racial profiling and what's going on the street to make sure youth are involved in positive and engaging activities and it seems that those efforts are totally separate and I find it difficult if I was being paid by the city to actually look at it in a much broader perspective. How much -- mr. Mayor, commissioner Leonard, did I answer that?

Leonard: Very well. And public knows I went through an ancient ceremonial rite on joanne's last day on the floor and inducted her into a small group that gets allowed into my clan and you're a member and given the clan tartan as well.

Bowman: I almost wore it today.

Fritz: If I may comment on your devotion and leadership in the community and thank you for coming in to tell us both the things you like and the areas of improvement. I think they're very good suggestions.

Bowman: Thank you very much.

Adams: Thank you for being here and your testimony. Mr. Walker.

Clifford Walker: Thank you, mr. Mayor. My name is clifford walker. Realize it will take more than three minutes to get over the kinds of discussion I would like to have with the council, but i'll start now. I'm here because president barack obama has asked the people to have a dialogue on race. I'm also here because the u.s. Attorney general eric holder has accused people of being cowards about talking about race and i'm hoping Portland city council can prove attorney general holder wrong. I'm the chairman of the Oregon commission on black fairs and i'm here to invite members of the Portland city council to have a public dialogue on race and racism. One we can share. We don't know how you think. We don't know what is going on in your heads. We don't know who our leaders are when it comes to this question on race and racism. I've had the opportunity to talk with randy Leonard, amanda Fritz, commissioner Fritz, said to me at a human relations commission, oh, I had never thought of it that way. So I realized that we think very differently, but we have a problem to solve and we need to come together, and start talking about these things very candidly. I'm very disturbed because of what commissioner Saltzman is saying. Saying, he doesn't believe he will see it in his lifetime. I have a different vision. I seen when the city opened up the drinking fountains to negroes. I've seen things. I have a different vision than commissioner Saltzman of what can be done. I believe it can happen in our lifetime. People

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believe slavery would end in their lifetimes and we have to have a vision to -- that allows those things to happen. So i'm here to invite the council and I hope you will accept a partnership with the Oregon commission on black affairs. So we can sit down and share with the public our thinking. We live -- Portland is an environment, it's known to be white. And I think what people are saying, it's racist. People don't think about the fact that we have public high schools or memorials to white supremacists and slave traders and we spend -- or memorials to white supremacists and we have city parks named for racists and slave traders. This is our daily diet of our environment. Our city environment is polluted with symbols of racial hate and racial degradation and people don't see it. So we have to have that dialogue. And we have to change Portland. Thank you very much for the opportunity to address you. And will you accept that invitation to partner with Oregon commission on black affairs.

Adams: The short answer is yes. The longer answer is I would like you to work with commissioner amanda Fritz and so we're coordinating our efforts with the newly ongoing funded human relations commission and bring them into the conversation as well. Will you, commissioner Fritz?

Fritz: If I might comment. The particular issue you brought to attention and the meeting I attended was on street names which was on a contentious issue and i've learned a lot on. And in particular, jefferson, the street that goes by this building. I wanted to comment after that conversation, I want to the 100th anniversary of jefferson high school, the dinner at which a former ambassador to the united nations spoke and he addressed the issue and he is african american, and I was impressed at the diversity of the participants at the 100th celebration of jefferson and learned a lot about the richness of that school. The ambassador talked about the name jefferson and how we remember who thomas jefferson was and some of the things he did, which we don't currently espouse in any way, shape or form, and how the school has moved on and how people remembering parts of the honoring -- and I think, too, we do need to continue to have these conversations as to the statues and names and how we move to a more egalitarian and 21st century society.

Walker: Two short things before I conclude. People seem to understand why jewish people are offended by symbols of the third reich but don't seem to have the same understanding why black people are offended by slave traders. There's a story about a 11 or 12-year-old girl who was kidnapped, impregnated by her kidnapper and the world sees this as a horrific experience but that was a common experience of african girls. They were kidnapped and impregnated and we don't seem to understand that when it happens to black people, it has the same significance when it happens to other human beings and we haven't achieved in many people's eyes that we're fully human. There's no excuse for the racism in our city or the racial profiling. It should have been stopped a long time ago. And it is hard pressed for us to say you don't -- either you don't understand it, or you do understand it and you can't fix it. And for many of us, it's unacceptable, either answer, because it's way past due and please come up with a dateline. We go out now and don't understand why we are being treated by the city of Portland the way we're being treated. Thank you.

Leonard: Mr. Walker, I -- I just have to -- you and I have had this conversation in front of jefferson high school, if you recall, one evening, when I left about this very issue. And i'm trying to remember the name of the woman who -- what was african american that thomas jefferson had the affair with --

Walker: Sally hemmings.

Leonard: The irony of what you're saying is, thomas jefferson had a long-term affair of which he had children and today he has great grandchildren who are african american whose name not only is suggested for thomas jefferson, when you read jefferson, but ironically, his family. Which includes -- so i'm not --

Walker: No.

Leonard: I'm not deluding your point. But there's a sweet irony --

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Walker: I don't know how sweet it is. We're all products of that [inaudible]

Leonard: I understand that. But I think there are a number of ways to look at issues and there are experiences I have in my life that could cause me bitterness and anger. And I choose to look at them in a way that brings me growth and hope. And I'm just suggesting - so your point is a good point, but this a multifaceted problem and I guess I have always viewed then the -- I've stipulated Thomas Jefferson as a slave owner but there's sweet irony there or a prodigy of his.

Walker: Sally Hennings was 12 years old, Thomas Jefferson was 46. Thank you.

Fritz: I look forward to working with you. Thank you so much for coming in.

Adams: Thank you Mr. Walker. Karla, the next three. Who's the third person you called? Mr. Nickerson, welcome to the city council.

Ralph Nickerson: Thank you. I don't relish having to be here today, 'cause I enjoy my free time, and i'd like to thank all the people who volunteered to come up here and say something, because I believe the same way that, when you have to spend your time defending your civil rights, it's not full employment. This brother today that said he had been pulled over 30 times and looked younger than me, somebody needs to get his name and find out why a guy would be pulled over 30 times in a short period of time. How does that happen? I think chief sizer is the right person for the job that is at hand. I have been in several meeting that I believe that she has a good handle on it. We're moving along in the direction that I think we should as far as the procedures that police should take and in encountering these issues, but one thing I would like the chief to take note of is that you need to define what reasonable safety is because it's reasonable safety that should be the concern of the police. I know a lot of people out there are working on gang work, but that's gang work. This is traffic safety. When they get to your car, they need to tell you right up-front why they pulled you over because, if they don't, it gives the appearance, to me, of impropriety. The last thing that I want to say is that a lot of these issues that are involved in search and seizure really are in the fourteenth amendment under equal protection. When I drive around, I want to feel like i'm -- i've been here 57 years in Portland, and I want to feel like, mayor Adams, if I see you at baskin and robbins and I get there before you, I want to get served before you, and that's the we I want to drive around Portland, like I am somebody. Because I am somebody. Thank you.

Adams: Thank you for your testimony, mr. Nickerson. Mr. Handelman.

Dan Handelman: We at Portland cop watch thank the chief for providing this rare opportunity for public input on a bureau of policy. We are concerned that the concerns we raised earlier this year do not seem to have been incorporated in this plan. We feel it's critical for council to give direction to the bureau if any of the public input you hear today points out improvements that could be made to the plan. We are pleased the statistics were released today in the packet. The blue ribbon panel in racial profiling in 2000, cultural economy tennessee trainings, hiring officers of color, were all part of the plan nine years ago. This plan asserts the bureau's intention to change sunshine laws so traffic stops are monitored. The chief has added one proposal, the business card proposal, and she also is examining why more searches conducted of people of color. Having officers print their business cards on the same piece of paper with the warning or citation is more like a little f.u. Attached to your ticket. We agree with what ms. Bowman told you that the business cards should be handed out on every interaction. The hit rate, this is one area we'd like to be working on. Our analysis of the data from 2006 to 2008 finds people of color are searched twice as often. Because the hit rate committee was held in private, we refused to sit on the group until those meetings were open to the entire public. The plan relies on a narrow standing on race profiling. The formal definition is any police-related action that relies on race, ethnicity. A use of force used 29% of the time against african-americans is greater than percentage of traffic stops of african-american Portlanders. After the 2006 report on shootings with released, council members suggested it will be examined why so many people of color of part of violent. Please feel free to ask questions.

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Adams: So, mr. Handleman, your understanding is that the only way that the police bureau would be handing out business cards is as part of the printout of a warning or citation?

Handelman: That's what the plan calls for. There is a directive right now, 312.50, that telling the police, if requested to give a business card, they have to do it. There have been several cases where police have not done that upon request. You've heard already why it is so important. We agree it should be hi. My name is officer so and so. Here's my card. That should be just a natural thing anytime.

Adams: And the point about change can the sunshine laws, as you described them, do you support or oppose being able to shield their actual identity with anonymous numbers?

Handelman: Well, we don't support the idea, but it has been in other states. If that's what it will take for the officers or the bureau to drill down to individual officer level and figure out if some officers are doing this more than others, then they should find a way to do it without changing state laws. It's our right, as citizens, to know it gets chipped a way.

Adams: Welcome back glad you're here.

Barry Joe Stull: My experience using marijuana as medicine has led me to do a lot of research, civil rights research I and I spent sometime in Portland so kind of know what's going on with the culture. Basically the issue of law enforcement interaction with people should at least include the discussion of -- the drug laws are inherently -- inherently racist, designed using racist concepts of who the people were that used the drugs. I know, from my own research, that it was just a matter of the racial stereotyping that manifested what we know as our probation of marijuana. We've seen the disparity in the sentencing with crack cocaine versus powders cocaine and mandatory minimum sentences. What I wanted to take -- just a moment. I don't like to read things that I wrote to people. I just talk. But this is something that just caught my eye today. Says the proposed federal venture into the interstate control of cannabis hardly needs to be justified. This was from 1937. After more than 20 years of federal effort and expenditure of millions of dollars, the opium and cocaine habits are still widespread. What have we learned in 70 years? We've learned we can use drug-war taxes to perpetuate the racism we're here talking about manifesting itself as police interaction. If these drugs were not illegal, there would be no effort. We wouldn't have task forces out to address these things. So drugs are expensive. That leads to violence. Violence leads to weapons. That leads to shootings, police crackdowns, what the people have been talking about today. So i'm trying to go a little further upstream in history and maybe not as far back as slavery but sometime in the middle when we developed an alternative to those law that's allowed us to oppress those people that didn't look like I look like.

Adams: Welcome to the city council. Glad you're here.

Helen R. Sherman: I don't know about that either. My name is helen sherman, and I have lived in Portland since 1968. I birthed three children here, and they all are grown now. I've had serious police problems when my children became teenagers. Well, for the boys, not the girl, which is another problem that we seriously have. Our black men are endangered. So there was no one to sit up here, no one to help me raise these which were, so there I was, a single parent, raising children to the best of my ability to find myself in a situation and a white racist, mean-spirited thing that goes onto people in my community. And if someone needs to tell you what you ought to do just from sitting here for all these years and seeing all this race profiling, seeing uneducated children, seeing people lose their homes -- and, by the way, tell me how you save the child without saving the parent. You save the parent, and the parent would save their own children. And it's all behind racial profiling. And, you know, i've seen one of my sons beg the sheriff to take him to jail. Literally. Take me to jail: Now, if you need anymore than that, i've got a whole batch. Change. It's time for a change. And, by the way, i'm a member of the naacp, and i'm speaking here for myself, not for the naacp. They did not raise my children. And if we're going to save somebody, save the parent. We all need jobs. We need a house. We need a telephone. We need shoes, and

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we need parents to be sane enough to take care of their children. Keep the police out of their face. There's a lot of things we can do. We can give the police college professor jobs. Let them teach philosophy or something. Stop killing our people. Thank you.

Adams: Thank you, ms. Sherman. Appreciate your testimony.

Fritz: Can I just comment? That was a very helpful reminder that racial profiling and racial problems go way beyond these issues.

*******:** They do stop it.

Fritz: What I heard you reminding us all is having disparities -- housing disparities, health disparities. Thank you for that reminder.

Adams: Chief sizer, if you could come back up. So I have on my list a number of -- I guess five things i'd like to go over with you. One, it was brought up, the request for in-dash cameras, I assume to help document interaction that's take place with vehicles involved. I'd like to hear your thoughts on that.

Sizer: We are exploring the implementation of an in-dash camera system. We have some cameras in a few cars, so we're looking at the cost to implement this for all of our patrol fleet.

Adams: When will you have that number analysis done?

Sizer: We could have that by the end of the year as well as what the options are for funding outside of the general fund.

Adams: So in time for the budget process?

Sizer: Yeah. We can do it.

Adams: The next issue raised, I wanted to air out the training videos being either outdated or not realistic as it relates to racial profiling.

Sizer: I think we can agree to disagree on that matter. We presented the traffic stop courtesy video to the racial profiling committee. They correctly pointed out that there were no people from communities are color represented in the videos. However, there were examples of badly conducted traffic stops and well conducted traffic stops, and our intention was to standardize a stop that was personal and professional that included giving the officer -- presenting the person with their name and telling them the reason for the stop. When confronted by that video, not necessarily an advocate for police, david sedanki of the aclu has been trying to get training and a video of that sort for years, and they had endeavored to make a video at the state police academy but abandoned the project because it was so difficult and badly done. We think that model is a good model, and we're proud of our work, exactly in line with what we're attempting to do in that video.

Leonard: One more chance for me to try this line out, and i'm going to try to get a laugh out of this. Can you assure the community, were I pretty blonde woman and not just a city commission, I still would have gotten my traffic ticket by a Portland police officer recently?

Sizer: I don't know that i'm going to get a laugh out of it either. We allow officers discretion when giving a ticket or not.

Leonard: The underlying point i'm trying to make it I know a Portland city commissioner well-known in this community. If anybody was going to be given a favor, I was. I was actually grateful that I was not. And i'm not an enemy of the police. My own personal experience was that I understand how perceptions exist and whatnot, and hopefully, if anybody was going to be treated different, I would have been on the positive side.

Adams: So i'm not going to attempt to micromanage your training videos, but I do think it's a fair point.

Sizer: Absolutely.

Adams: If all your training videos lacked interactions that are representative of the community that you're not necessarily training to deal with the real tiff our community. So I think it's a fair point.

Leonard: And I agree with that point.

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Sizer: I would point out this was one video. I think the other video that joanna's referencing is a stock video from the curriculum from perspectives in profiling developed by the simon besenthal center.

Adams: I thought it was all videos. Just the one?

Fritz: On that issue, would you be willing to have community experts help review the training videos?

Sizer: Sure.

Fritz: I think that would be really helpful, having done hospital nursing for 27 years when we had to duman tree hospital videos and training through the years. You understand some trainings are more helpful than others also. I would like you to do that.

Sizer: Most of our training is not delivered in a video format. The most common videotape that's we use are for what we call roll call videos where members of the training division and other people will update officers on the latest technique or a change we'll have a video under a change of law, for example. What we did around traffic stops was part of a larger curriculum that we delivered an in-service training, but our standard practice is not training by video.

Fritz: Are there other opportunities for, say, female officers of color to give feedback on any training, whether in person or video as to whether she found it culturally and --

Sizer: Sure.

Adams: I think the general point is -- and I appreciate the clarification, ms. Bowman in the gallery saying more than one video -- if a flashpoint is vehicular police enforcement around race, then it helpful to have videos including several races. It's about flash point as far as i'm concerned. Business cards for all interactions. I guess it's only become clear to me during this hearing that the business card was going to be on a warning or citation. What stands in the way of -- I think it's a good idea, but I want you to say why it's challenging of business cards being handed out during interactions.

Sizer: The first thing i'd like to say is thank you for not attempting to micromanage our videos, and I would thank you in advance for not attempting to micromanage exactly how we conduct traffic stops as well. Our current policy has as one of its elements that a police officer, upon request, will and had a community member about -- a business card. I think in most cases officers willingly comply. I think there are other cases where they refuse or legitimately don't have one on their person, although they should. I have talked to my members about, rather than waiting for someone to demand your card, that you should -- and I use the word you should dispense them prophylactically. Their response was, you mean we have to give them at the beginning of an encounter? At a traffic stop, the initial engagement is also a point at which there is a special danger for police officers. As you may or may not know, traffic stops, along with family disturbances, are some of the most dangerous things police officers do. When they are walking up on the car of a stranger, and they don't know their intentions. The idea that they're going to be walking up with a card as opposed to really attending to the possibility that that car may contain a threat, I wouldn't expect them to do that in the first order. When they engage, the video taken very early on, they should be introducing themselves. Hello. I'm officer sizer. The reason why I stopped you was because you ran that stop sign or you were exceeding the speed limit or what have you. And then my intention was either a written warning or a traffic citation and a copy of a business card, and I think that is meeting both the direction, the expectation, and the spirit of what I heard in those community dialogues. Unfortunately, when most people encounter a police officer, for example when commissioner Leonard did, in a traffic stop, it is inherently punitive seeming, and we don't stop people just to say hi. And so, to say that giving a business card at the end of a stop conjoins is with a punitive element, well, the nature of traffic stops is a motorist is doing something that we think is a violation of the law. And there is an inherent tension around that.

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Leonard: I think this raises an issue in terms of my service here on the council and the various reactions i've had from bureau heads between the issue of micromanaging and managing. Sometimes bureau heads like to use the word "micromanaging" to avoid having to do anything at all the elective wants. There is the danger of getting in too deep -- and I agree -- into what happens. The message you heard from us was not when a card should be given but that, at every exchange, at the appropriate time -- and you absolutely pointed out a time it would not be appropriate to do that but, at the end of that exchange, a business card needs to be handed out. A clear message is that, on every interchange, at an appropriate time, beginning or end completely up to the judgment of the officer, we want a business card handed out.

Sizer: Right. And I was responding to the prior testimony where it was suggested there was a time it should be given or not given.

Leonard: We're asking that you acknowledge that we would like to have business cards handed out at every exchange, even dangerous ones, at the end of them. At some point that the person not have to ask who are you, that a card be handed out.

Sizer: And that's the direction we're taking.

Adams: And I think that applies to all of our employees, so we're not just picking on the police bureau but all of our employees that -- I mean, their are exceptions to that, i'm sure n maintenance operations where they're working on the streets, but we're trying to provide the public ways to easily identify the people that are working for them.

Leonard: Sometimes it's important for clarity. Is that a management tool you intend to implement?

Sizer: Yes. For --

Leonard: And do you have a date you will implement that?

Sizer: For stops.

Leonard: Not just hi. Hello. Good to see you. In a fire drill, when an inspector does anything official related to their duties, at some point that exchange the officer or one of the firefighters hands a business card so that, if any follow-up is needed, they know who to call. If an officer stops somebody, what are you doing? You're not behaving correctly. I've received a call. At some point a business card would be handed out.

Adams: You're talking formally and official.

Leonard: Any, I think, common sense definition, that would be where I would be micromanaging if I tried to define that for you. At some point in an exchange -- it doesn't have to be at the beginning or end. But at the point where it's appropriate determined by the officer -- determined by the officer a business card be handed out.

Sizer: I am marrying it to the implementation of etickets.

Leonard: We're not. That's different. We're asking for something that occurs in other city exchanges thousand. I'm wondering how long it would take to print up business cards so your folks will have them and just say to them, hand them out.

Saltzman: We're saying this is separate from the e ticket, a new policy about business cards. People keep business cards and wouldn't necessarily keep the whole ticket folded up in their wallets. I would say, even when you have etickets, I would like you to be giving business cards as well. I would encourage you to be asking the officers to give out the cards with the hi, how you doing interactions, because I think that's part of community policing. That's what people in environmental services do when they're out at community meetings. Hi. How are you? Here's my card.

Sizer: So the business card would be printed on to a piece of paper. The e ticket, it's not you're getting a ticket and the name is clear. But, in addition to that, the printer and computer will generate a business card.

Leonard: We're having two discussions here. The eticket I totally agree with you on, but we're talking exchanges other than what may generate some type of a conversation.

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Adams: There's a lot of logistics involved. But if you could, in the next two weeks, come back to us -- and we need to make sure -- I think this is useful for each of us on the city council. Within two weeks -- let me finish. Within two weeks, she's going to reply with when and how it's going to happen.

Leonard: But there's a danger in us overthinking what the simple request is. We're not asking it be included in any formal policy, procedure or computer program.

Adams: I think that's been made clear.

Leonard: I just want to be clear, what i'm saying, because there has been at points misunderstandings between ms. Sizer and myself.

Adams: I just asked her to give us two weeks to come back to us with all the printing and logistics and when they'll be you had.

*****: [inaudible]

Leonard: I don't need any help, by the way.

*****: [inaudible]

Leonard: You're not helping. Respect the forum.

Sizer: Our current policy would need to be changed in doing that, too.

Leonard: Understood.

Sizer: Our current policy is upon request, and we would move to a more broad reaching.

Adams: I think we've got that nailed. The next item on the list -- I just want to be clear that it is the policy of the bureau, when pulled over for a traffic stop or some other potential enforcement action, that the reason for being pulled over is stated up-front. Right? That's bureau policy. And then what are your thoughts on anonymous reporting, officers and all that?

Sizer: I think we have discussed this in the past and have talked to the city attorney's office about whether it was possible, under current public records, law, to shield the name of police officers, and I have been told that we can't under our current public records law. I've approached the aclu about whether or not they would -- in the interest of furthering this issue, and their answer is no. The public records law is different that allows for the ability to shield this information.

Adams: Any additional discussion with the chief?

Leonard: I want to just make sure i'm clear on a point chief sizer raised. You said you needed to change the internal policy in terms of handing out cards. Is the two-week timeframe given by mayor Adams enough time to do that?

Sizer: I believe so.

Adams: This is a presentation.

Leonard: Actually, it's a report. I move to accept.

Saltzman: Seconded.

Adams: It's been moved and seconded to accept the racial profiling report. Included in that is obviously this council discussion and legislative direction and policy direction provided as part of the discussion. Please call the roll.

Saltzman: Well, I would not thank the chief developing this plan and the bureau, thank the people who testified today, about the human rights commission and all their participation, listening posts, everything like that. I think we're developing policies and procedures and, most importantly, trying to alter human behaviors and strive for a police force that, as I said, not only reflects our community but appreciates and respects the different cultures and values. I think the we discussed are good ones. I think the business casheds is something that's a good idea that we should die, and we'll return in a couple weeks with affirmation of that request. I think overwhelm do this from periodic intervals, have updates before council on racial profiling plans. Aye.

Leonard: Well, I would not first start out and thank commissioner Saltzman and chief sizer for what was one of the best discussions i've been involved in since i've been on the city council on a sensitive subject. This was a very respectful discussion, and I would guess every member of the

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council would at least agree with that. Police officers have a special responsibility in our community. With great authority comes great responsibility. I live, myself, to a standard that I don't expect others to live to. I actually live to a standard higher than what I expect police officers and firefighters to live to, and those are pretty high standards. But I also have minimum standards I expect the community to live by. Many times police officers, who let's remember are human beings who come from our community, are people, too. There's a minimum standard we should meet when having interaction with them. A recent discussion outside of city hall I acted with a minimum amount of respect to at least meet the minimum standards. I expect you to have that same kind of respect for police officers. Our children need to be taught that. We need to buy that way. But having said that, I need to be able to take a lot more than you take. Police officers need to be 18 to take a lot more than u.s. Citizens should take, and I get that. But I also want to be clear that I expect each of us to be respectful toward one another in the community and especially when a police officer finds it in their charge to have to talk to any of us to be respectful. So I appreciate this discussion. I appreciate the work commissioner Saltzman is doing. I more than most understand what a challenge he's undertaken. In my view, he and chief sizer are doing an outstanding job, and i'm pleased to support this report. Aye.

Fritz: Thank you, first of all, to the community, for everybody who took the time to come in and sit through and participate in this long hearing and especially to Oregon action and john bowman who have been such great leaders for their community. Thank you for coming in. Thank you for briefing me about this and for working it so long. You have made this a plan that can be implemented and pointed out some different ways that it can be implemented better. I was glad to hear some of the testifying starting by saying chief sizer is doing a good job and this is a plan that can be implemented. That consensus that, yes, we have reached a plan that we agree is the basis for starting ongoing work on this -- and, yes, it's taken way too long and, yes, people are continuing to be disadvantaged in multiple different ways in the city of Portland, Oregon, and we should remember that every single day, remember that we experience things in the skin and gender we were born into and that that makes a different in how we perceive things. We can never think the way somebody who was born in a different skin and life think. This has been a very helpful discussion. I commend commissioner Saltzman and chief sizer for their work on this. It's a good report, and it's a workable, implementable accountability plan. I want to hear often how we're doing, at least annually. I won't necessarily need to know which officers have been health accountable or how. I'd like to know that has happened and maybe numbers and, in general, what kind of changes in policy or practice were taken. I'm very much looking forward to partners with the department of black affairs and human rights on many of these issues. We'll be clarifying what the human rights commission is and does, what the community and police relations community is and does, and what the office of human relations is. Some of those things are under my control as commissioner in charge of the office of human relations. I am the liaison for the human rights commission, and it gives advice to the community at large, not just from the city council. The human rights commission can say exactly what its members think. I especially want to highlight a comment chief sizer made regarding using the terms professionalism and respect rather than customer service, because it is a little than congruent to think, when you're getting stopped for something, that is human service. Professionalism and respect can happen regardless of what the service officers are providing, and it has to happen as professionalism and respect to community members in that interaction. We expect all of our city employees to be respectful of all citizens regardless of the circumstances. I particularly commend you for that phraseology. It matters how we phrase things, how we think about thing, and that I think is one of the great advances that this report has brought forward and this conversation has brought forward. Thank you so much to everybody for your work. Yes, I believe we can do this in our lifetimes, buff it will take conscious change. The comment has been made about youth. I see my children, who came up through

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Portland public schools, thinking differently. Even though my daughter has the same color skin and gender as she do, she thinks differently. We are all human beings. We have value. It should not matter what the color of your skin is. You can still be a friend, a valued member of the community regardless of your past experiences. And that's the Portland, Oregon, that I want to live in so I believe, yes, we should be striving for that in our lifetime. Aye.

Adams: I want to thank those that work every day to keep us safe and those committed to constant improvement, and I want to thank the community advocates who are striving to keep us safe and do it in a way that feels fair and feels like they're full members of Portland, full owners of this combined effort we call Portland. I want to acknowledge the great work by chief sizer and by police commissioner dan Saltzman. Most every community in the united states is struggling with this, and we are far ahead, believe it or not, of most other cities. Chief sizer was telling me, because of the comments of the president, national media sought her out because Portland is seen as being ahead on this topic. That's high praise on a relatively know national standard, keeps us humble but willing to move forward. I appreciate commissioner Saltzman and chief sizer for engages us in these conversations. I think our intention is to layout some expectations. I'm pleased to support this, and i'm anxious to look forward to seeing the draft targets and goals and measures, because I do get what you measure. Thank you all very much. Great discussion. Aye.

Leonard: How long do you think the session will last?

Adams: Till 3:00?

Adams: We stand recessed for 10 minutes.

At 11:47 a.m., Council recessed.

At 12:00 p.m., Council reconvened.

Moore-Love: We are missing one person.

Saltzman: Here.

Leonard: Here.

Adams: Here. I'm very pleased today to use the opportunity of officially conveying the city council's grant to the Portland schools foundation. I'm very happy to use that as an opportunity to talk about the money that has been very well spent or will be well spent by the Portland schools foundation. With us -- i'm going to keep my remarks very, very short -- i'll introduce jane aames, a member of the education team in the office of the mayor, does a fantastic job, and she in turn will introduce a former member of the education team in the mayor's office who is now with the Portland school's foundation.

Moore-Love: I should probably read the title first.

Adams: Yes.

Item 1244.

Jane Ames, Mayor Adams' Office: Jane ames from the mayor's office. I, to, and going to keep my remarks short, because this is an opportunity to hear about the work of the Portland schools foundation. I am the point person on this grant for our education team in the mayor's office, but the truth is that nate washul is the schools foundation has a great relationship with the Portland schools foundation. The efforts of nate are absolutely key to the work that we do. I'd like to introduce nate washul from the Portland schools foundation.

Dan Ryan: Good morning, mayor Adams and commissioner Leonard, commissioner Fritz, and commissioner Saltzman. My name is dan ryan. We are very grateful to partner with this nonprofit organization, an organization that is always equipped to be nimble, to mobilize Portlanders on what's important for our k-12 educational system. After measure 5, as we all know, the funding model changed dramatically. We shifted from local property taxes to state income taxes. We shifted also to the model of distributed funds. Portlanders came together and marched on the streets

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and raised a lot of money, and i'm sure commissioner Fritz and I know ms. Ames was a part of that coalition of parents that hit the streets. Portlanders wanted to buy back teachers so their kids could have art, music, and p.e. back in their schools. It was decided that were some neighborhoods that could raise the funds and others who could not. The neighborhoods that do not have the parent community could actually also partake in this good work. The equity fund was established, and actually that's the work of the -- actually that's the work we do. Parents kept Portland as the highest capture rate of choosing to send their kids to Portland public schools. And I think that's important to always know that that's an integral part of this city, a core value we have that we take pride in. By the way, this one-third to region formula, I have not heard of another story in the country that are set up like that. We know there's more districts besides Portland public schools. So for the last two years, the foundation has looked to expand its membership. A enough -- not enough of our kids. We wanted to make sure this stayed not just a political campaign speech but absolutely a priority. The business community is behind this because they know it's behind the economy. We want to cut the dropout rate by one half, see the kids graduate. We've expanded and we're working on working with northeast Portland. I want to end to say that it's always about leadership and, as a schools foundation, we went through a big transition over the last three years. To the right of me is an individual that's a volunteer who has put in really full-time hours over the last two hours to keep this little afloat during a very difficult time, and she does it because she obviously believes in the mission. She wants to continue to make the city she loves the best it can be. Here is my coach and my boss, karen whitman.

Karen Whitman: Good morning. I'm karen whitman, immediate past president of the school foundation. On behalf of the board of directors, I did want to acknowledge and thank you for your support and for the partnership that we've formed around this really important agenda. As has been mentioned, several years ago, we led a research project we called connected by 25, and the results were disasterous. The dropout rate is the subject. We instituted a program called ninth grade counts. Frankly the results from that first effort were, I would call politely -- politely minimal. The statistics were more than just alarming. They were unacceptable, and everyone rejected it. It's completely inconsistent with the values we hold dear in this community. Mayor Adams and chair wheeler formed the education cabinet, which i'm pleased to serve on with a number of other people. They immediately engaged the foundation from the early days of its formation for goal setting and program development and the like. Frankly, I would admit to you that, without the city and the county stepping forward in the way they did, our efforts probably wouldn't have resulted in the advancement of the program as it sits today. The foundation, as you see, is leading the ninth grade counts, and we're closely aligned with the Portland youth core. Our summer program has concluded, and now I believe the real work begins, because we're going to be tracking these kids during the ninth grade. The first progress report is due in february, the second and final one is due in september. In the meanwhile, we're going back to the service providers, all those organizations out there, to do an evaluation with them, a sit-down evaluation with them, what worked, what didn't work, what enhancements could be made, all work being submitted to the board of the education cabinet. Meantime, we'll be doing the statistical analysis, all of this sit-down enhancement work with all the providers. Guess what, next summer's program is beginning as we speak. I'd like to have you understand that we don't think this is a one-time fit. This isn't a committee that's come together for the summer. It's not just a summer program. Our board and the cabinet, yes, are doing measurements. We believe in statistics. But we also believe that we need to affirm that we have the political ability to change, that we can engage the community in placing our kids first. So i'll be stepping down after eight years of service. They had to change the bylaws to keep me on for an additional two years. I just wanted to use a personal story to sort of illuminate that I know people volunteer in their community for a wide variety of reasons. I represent have just come back from a week's long vacation with my three kids, their spouses, and seven grands. 15 of us all under one

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roof. And they're mostly normal but, most importantly, they're all, except for the 18-month-old, all products of Portland public schools. Here's the kernel for me. While i'm instructing, watching, playing and so involved in that family enterprise, I can see through that to see the kids who really do need my help. There's a lot of work to be done, so let me close with thanking you again for your leadership or the county's leadership and our partnership.

Nate Waas Shull: I'm nate waas shull. I am just going to delve a little more deeply into work the foundation has done here locally. Every piece of our work at the Portland schools foundation really feeds toward this goal, and some of the very focused work that we've done about it has come in the form of the connected by 25 initiative. Amongst other things, only 57% of our students are graduating from high school, new information for many people in our community. It's something that helped form the platform of our current mayor and something that has woken up people in corners of our community to say, we can do better. The connected by 25 effort was actually a coalition. The foundation was the leading partner in bringing that coalition together. But more than 70 organizations, businesses, and leaders signed on and said, we can do better, too.

Fritz: Could you just explain for those watching what connected by 25 means?

Waas Shull: Absolutely. It's about data and a coalition, but really what it's about is a vision. The vision of connected by 25 really is that every Portland youth is connected with school, work, and community by the age of 25, that our community can actually own that goal and that we're going to get there. The first sort of what do we do about that came out of connected by 25, as karen said, is the ninth grade counts initiative. The same study that showed 57% of our youth were graduating also showed us that any student who fails a class in ninth grade is four times more likely to eventually drop out of out whether they drop out that year or further down the line. This is an indicator that this student needs attention.

Adams: The seven people watching on cable tv can tell seven people, and they can they will seven people. This indicator was derived from years of on-site Portland work, not derived from some national survey. This was the work of the foundation, derived from following every student as best as could be done and figuring out what the earliest indicator of risk of dropping out was.

Waas Shull: Any student who fail as core course, english, science, math, social studies in their first year of high school is four times more likely than their peers to eventually drop out of school. And we can know that many years before they actually disconnect. We can tweak our programming to make sure they receive the support they need to not make that eventual disconnection from school. So ninth grade program, we ran a pilot last summer. This summer, we were able to significantly enhance and expand the program to partner with 22 different community-based organizations. One of them is the immigrant and -- immigrant or refugee organization. Because we had created a. Broad network that's connected to a citywide agenda, we were able to tap into some significant resources, one of the biggest of which being 37 full-time americorps workers we were able to provide for 10 weeks of full-time work. We're pleased to have two of them hear. Combining that with the resources of the Portland/Multnomah youth corps, we were able to put \$550,000 of in-kind resources into the hands of these programs. That's \$550,000 worth of new resources that wouldn't have been there that these programs are able to provide. We are committed to being an integral partner and committed to playing a leading role in a comprehensive approach to increasing graduation rates and college enrollment. And that comprehensive approach will happen on three fronts, the first identification of students. Who are these youth we're talking about, and how can we work with school districts that actually apply these indicators? The course failure is -- failure is an important one. We have the ninth grade counts initiative we aim to expand and improve clearly to provide a summer bridge between middle school and high school every year. What do we do when a student drops out? What is our system as a city and county for reengaging students who eventually do disconnect. If 43% are not graduating on time, what is there for them? We're working actively and currently to take a comprehensive look at the strengths and gaps of our

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recovery system, our alternative options. How can we build a network that said to a youth, we know you disconnected, and there's a place for you to come back in. Marshalls, rep -- reynolds, alternative school. Final -- final note relates to an action you took recently to provide transit access for all of Portland public high school students. The impact of that decision by this council and in cooperation with trimet and the school district cannot be underestimated. We were honored to play a strategic role in the negotiations that led up to that. We have heard over and over and over from kids and parents and from the organizations working with these students everyday that this impact is enormous. Thank you to the council for that item.

Adams: You were the staff person in mayor potter's office who was the lead on getting the three high school pilot up and running e and that was no small task. We couldn't done it for all 14,000 Portland public school students. Karen, the program you created have been on a roller coast stir --

Whitman: I didn't create it. [laughter]

Adams: Dan, taking this on, your innovation and your passion and the expertise you bring to this is appreciated by all. Thank you.

Fritz: Could somebody give me some information about what specifically the \$100,000 is going to be used for?

Ryan: Towards the pff operations, and a big part of operations is of course stay focused on the ninth grade counts program and continuing to move forward and partnering with you at city hall to make sure we can. The board made a big decision last year, and we had no idea where the revenue was coming from, and this needed to be part of the way we executed our program.

Fritz: Can you give me a rough estimate of how much of the foundation money goes to grants schools can apply for.

Ryan: The parent community, 2 to \$3 million a year, we do not take any fees for that. Of our budget that's around 900,000, roughly one-third of this will be focused on the effort. We're down to seven staff members to execute this.

Adams: And the leverage point that one of you mentioned is specific for ninth grade accounts.

Ryan: Yes.

Adams: So the investment by this council is leveraged to the tune of half a million dollars.

Fritz: Is that based on the end of the ninth grade year?

Adams: The program wrapped up two weeks ago?

Shull: Yes.

Adams: The great thing about the partnership between the foundation and their participation in the cabinet and youth corps as well is we've got a partnership out there with northwest --

Waas Shull: Evaluation association.

Adams: -- evaluation association that is providing empirical reviews of efforts. We will hopefully see exponential improvements in our programming.

Fritz: How many of the students you had in the summer enroll in ninth grade and don't feel?

Waas Shull: Exactly. How many pass their core courses, how many show up regularly at school.

Adams: And again the programming for the summer is out of the work the gates foundation -- it's usely to remind ourselves we actually know the specific youth that are at risk because of this work, and we can tailor this to the student. It'll be -- that's based on the foundation work, but the empirical outside review will tell us how we implemented -- implemented that.

Ryan: We have outstanding leadership. They meet regularly and talk about this. This is on the top of the agenda it could be at madison one year and the next year reynolds.

Fritz: And you are able to track them when they move, but what happens when they move out of the area to tigard or elsewhere? How do we know whether those kids have dropped out or not?

Waas Shull: We're not there yet. The 57% is a comprehensive look at one of our largest districts. Public Portland schools turned over all their student data for the class of 2004. That was based on

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every student who at any point entered Portland public schools after ninth grade on a track that would have put them at a graduation point for the class of 2004.

Saltzman: 2004 to 2008.

Waas Shull: The first study that we conducted, we have background now on 2007.

Adams: Yes, it takes into account students that moved within the county, and it kept track of them to the degree possible. And students which moved outside of the study area, the further away for the study the harder to keep track of them.

Waas Shull: It takes a person on the phone trying to call the old phone number to find out. This 57% that we arrived at was the most comprehensive attempt at doing that that had happened to date.

Adams: Thank you all very much. Do we have another panel?

Waas Shull: Yes. I'll invite Joshua Evans up, and our panel also includes Mr. Lee Poch with, and a student named Elaine Fahn. They've left their remarks with me. And essentially they asked me to convey to you that the role of the foundation actually ended up playing a crucial piece in what they did with their students this summer, so they were able to direct the resources that they had and match the resources that we brought to the table, including full-time Americorps members, site visits and several other resources to create a full complement of a summer program for incoming ninth graders who have these perceived problems. Elaine from his program wanted me to let you know she will be an entering high schooler this year and that her experience has opened her eyes to the careers and opportunities out there in the future. She went to OHSU through a youth corps partnership. She learned she actually doesn't want to be a doctor but that there are other professions within the healthcare system that could appeal to her.

Adams: All right. We're lowering expectations.

Fritz: I grab your gavel. [laughter]

Waas Shull: So Elaine --

Adams: From an income point of view.

Leonard: Just stop. Just learn from me. Stop.

Waas Shull: So Elaine is very proud that she will likely pursue something in the field of healthcare that won't likely be a physician.

Adams: Smart choice.

Waas Shull: And she also wanted me to let you all know that some of her friends that are in the program she knows are gang affected and potentially gang involved and she saw that their involvement in the program this summer helped to keep them focused in their future instead of what was just right in front of them which is often times violence and chaos. And she wanted us to convey that to you as well. That's from an administrator and student. I'm pleased to pass it over to one of the 37 individuals who dedicated their summer, this summer, as volunteers, to work with nine grade counts programs and I'm glad to acknowledge Samantha, who is behind us here, who was an Americorps member and we were able to work with too. Josh.

Joshua Evans: Thank you. I got the opportunity to work with Americorps in service to America and placed at Portland public schools and out at the Marshall site with three other Americorps members and six licensed instructors and our program was set up to provide credit relief so these students could enter ninth grade one full credit ahead and essentially give them the opportunity, were they not able to pass a language arts or science class, they would be on track still. What you guys unfortunately don't get to see from your vantage point is the daily interactions we had with these students. With the successes we had over a six-week program. And you came up with the ideas. You came up with the big picture and then you just get numbers reported back to you. Unfortunately, you don't get a lot of stories, connections, you don't get to see the real-life stuff happening because of the decisions you're making behind that desk. All I hope to do today is share a bit of the voice of the students with you. And allow you to see the experience that they had.

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Because just by virtue of me being here -- and I have to thank the Portland school foundation for inviting me, it's hands down the best summer of my life. Not because of what I accomplished but because of the lives I saw changed at the inspiration developed. The young folks are geniuses and the amount of passion and inspiration they hold in their bodies is something we lose as we get old older and we forget there's no boundaries to what we want to do if we put our minds to it. And these are students we've labeled academic priority. Here we have students -- and I had an opportunity to work with 40 of them that absolutely blew my mind. And a quote I took from jimmy valvano, former basketball coach, said every day should encompass all emotions from laughter to tears, and for a six-week portion of my life this summer, I got to see that every day, going from laughter to tears and seeing these students share their story, stories we've seen in movies and read in books but many of us have not seen a first case scenario. But you had students over coming more in their life, just to get to school at 8:00 a.m. What we got to do this summer is show these students what they've gone through isn't an excuse to fail. It's a motivation to succeed. It's the fact they're already capable of dealing with more than adults are able to see in their lives and we're able to build trusting relationships. Nate mentioned the number of hours the students got with adults in their lives. A lot of don't have positive role models and someone prompting them that education is important. That the only way you're going to get to where you want to go is by learning. And some of the clichés I saw come to life this summer is knowledge is power and it comes with responsibility. They know they're capable of graduating from high school. Before, the family members gave them excuses. You can drop out and get open welfare and you can live life that way because it's how everybody does it. I want to tell you a story of one young lady, she was quiet the entire first couple of weeks of school. That she was there every day. And a portion of our curriculum was called the story project and it was giving the students the forum and ability to share the stories of their lives, the way we would need to to recognize the pain we've been through, as well as recognizing the hope we have to continue living on. She began speaking and we realized every morning before she came to school, she had to take care of her younger brother. Her mother died. Dad is not in the picture. You know the story. She never allowed that to change the look on her face. And she's a young woman who like elaine, wanted to be a doctor. And so we got to see this young woman progress from someone who was quiet and held apart to recognizing the fact what she's gone through in her life, enables her to help every student she comes in contact with because she knows how to get through it. The last field trip, we did the ropes course out at camp collins. And in the afternoon we had an opportunity to climb an 80-foot tree and many students didn't know trees that large existed. Didn't know trees in that volume existed. Many hadn't been out of the neighborhoods they had grown up in. And the top of that tree, we had to point out was their goal of where they wanted to go in life and there was going to be discomfort along the way. Some fear, going to be some uncertainty. But they had 18 members on the ground helping them and they weren't doing it on their own. Sure, they had to take steps, but there were people supporting them each and every step. This young woman gets to the tree and turns around and looks at me. I want to come down. I'm scared. And this is when I realized she's stronger than I probably will ever be. The moment I had to look at her and let her know what she had already overcome and I looked at her and mentioned to her, if she gave up now, she'd never get to the top of the tree. That's a logical point to make. But she took the first step and stopped looking backwards and realized if she had wanted to accomplish her goal, the people behind her were supporting her and she doesn't know it was you folks, Portland schools foundation and but what she knew is there were people who cared about her. What you all have done is allow these students to say, look, if you show up, work hard, if you bring yourself, we'll bring you the resources to get through this. So I spent a summer working with academic priority students that inspired me more than any students i've ever worked with in my life and i've been coaching basketball for eight years. So to take that

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opportunity, to see the success I know they had and will have, I don't need to see the numbers, I have their stories and I could spend the rest of the morning telling them to you.

Leonard: This is one of the few times I wouldn't mind going on, it's inspirational.

Evans: I can continue, they've given me fuel to know I don't have to live with boundaries any longer. We had another student who probably has dealt with every form of physical, sexual, emotional abuse than anyone, she's the one who comes to school with her head down and succeeds.

There would be days when she couldn't get there and sure, she experienced this spectrum of abuse, yet the one thing that pained her was being unwanted. She dealt with the other issues but she was told she was unwanted and by coming to our program, she realized she was wanted and built this community around these kids and had you guys not sponsored this program -- she got to build a bond in my classroom, I can say for certain, 12 other students that looked at her and heard her story and recognized the strength she brought to the table, she told her entire life story in front of a group of 20 of her peers and it wasn't a story of poor me. It was a story of I have been through this. I have succeeded. Know you guys have gone through stuff like this. And you can succeed too. And because of that, the rest of my life is going to be cake. She walked out of that classroom six weeks later with a voice, with an understanding that she's going to go to school with these kids for the rest of the next four years, they know her story and she knows theirs and they're going to have a support group that we know is necessary to stay in school and complete school. You can't do it on your own and that's what she got to see this summer. I wish all of you had the opportunity to see the presentations they prepared for the end of the program because our curriculum is based on sustainability and it's something that I -- it's something that I didn't care much about. I could throw cans and bottles away. That's changed. But these students couldn't worry about sustainability. They were worried about where their next meal would come from. Who would come home tonight and who wouldn't, and by us working through the sustainability curriculum, these students saw they had a negative impact on the world. We had them doing their carbon footprint. What was the expect of you riding the bus? By week six, they had a clear understanding they had a negative impact and now they knew what it was to have a positive impact. Everything they did affected somebody positively and negatively. And they could, if they set their mind to it, change the world. As a whole, probably not. But to one person, yes. When they left, they had these presentations what they were going to do in their communities. We had two students, probably the most inspiring, and they presented on building community centers. This was their remedy to the population problem and living in close quarters and they had sustainable functions and they built in a garden. They got to see food production that they didn't know it existed because they bought it at safeway. But they recognized they knew a lot about these issues than the adults they were presenting to and they were freshmen in high school. If I can share that voice with you guys, I would share that they walked away from this program recognizing they have adults they can trust, classmates they have bond with and they have the skills and resources necessary to graduating high school is an expectation they've put on themselves now. They don't care what their family members have done. They will do it and hold one another accountable and each stood up on the last day and said that.

Leonard: My hope is that you can write as well as you speak and that there's a book in what you -- you have described and considering writing and publishing this very inspirational story.

Evans: It's just two amongst many that all of us have heard and continue to hear, because it's those stories that motivate us to do the work we're doing.

Adams: Thank you for your service and work and sharing that and the -- sharing the stories of others and hope you'll remain associated with this endeavor. Thank you.

Evans: Thank you.

Waas Shull: That's all that we have. Dan, I don't know if you had a final --

Leonard: That's all I can take.

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Adams: That's great.

Waas Shull: And we'd love to invite you, commissioner Leonard, to come out and volunteer and get involved.

Leonard: I'd be humbled.

Adams: Anyone signed up?

Moore-Love: No one.

Adams: This is an emergency item. Please call the roll.

Saltzman: Well, I want to thank mayor Adams and the school foundation for their leadership on this very important issue and thank you, josh, for attaching human dimensions to this. It almost makes me want to up the ante. But \$100,000 well spent. Aye.

Leonard: Those were great stories and i'm usually the fidgety one up here. I get hungry and blood sugar gets low but I found myself fed by the stories you were talking about that in many ways I relate to. So I appreciate not only the work that you're doing, but I think it's important for people at home to understand that we're here having this discussion because we have a mayor who doesn't say he believed in education, he actually is working to create education as a priority. I've been in public service in one form or another either in the state legislature as a senator or representative or member of the council, for 16 years and everybody that's in public life, whether they're a republican or democrat or independent, knows to get elected you have to say you're for education. I don't know many who actually put the rubber to the road. Sam Adams has put the rubber to the road. It's one the reasons i've endorsed him and proud to continue to serve with him and the reason I know that he's the one perch I have served with that doesn't just say he's for education. He's going to do something significant about it and reduce the dropout rate. I proudly and humbly vote aye.

Fritz: I too, commend mayor Adams and the education cabinet. The whole team and the Portland schools foundation. I'm glad to hear you're partnering with the community organizations. That's another step forward in bringing community organizations, the kids and families already connected to help them see how to work with the schools. And thank you for your presentation. You exemplify why I look for americorps people when i'm looking at resumes. I went through withdrawal yesterday. 17 years as a Portland public schools parent and my youngest graduated and went to college. This year, my oldest son is at camp in newberg. He was a graduate of wilson high school, western Oregon university and lewis & clark's teacher's training and due to the economy, not able to get a full-time job, i'm excited he's in the step-up program. I want to tell a story. He was at home over the weekend making reminder calls to the parents of the kids who were supposed to be showing up at 8:30 on monday and doing this mostly in english, although some students are spanish speakers and it was a learning experience for him. But what I heard from the conversation was, no, it's 8:30, not 9:15. She'll be there? Great. Thank you. Hang up. On to the next call. If he hadn't made that call, the student would have shown up at the bus left and not have had the days at camp learning about the tutor that they're going to have after school and I want to point out to everybody watching at home. You can help. Give money, for sure, that's needed to provide the qualified teachers to help students. But you can mentor, you can be a start making a reader today. The smart program. Every school in Portland, throughout the five districts will welcome your volunteering and what you said about somebody caring, you can meet with a student once a week for one hour and help them with reading, math, with stuff that you think you've forgotten, but, in fact, it comes back, or at least you know the questions to ask, which is how the student figuring out what they're supposed to do anyway. So as we talked about earlier, it's a community issue and we have struggled since the passage of measure 5. Should we emphasize the negative of how little funding we have compared with what we have. Emphasize the 57% or emphasize how our students are still learning things in Portland public schools, in all five districts. And how we expect teachers to teach children who have slept in their car overnight and ahas no one and yet helping them to succeed and stay in high school. My preference has been to look at these wonderful middle school grade that's we just

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turned out. Fourth in the country on sat scores and having the greatest capture rate of any major city in the united states and that's something we continue to value. Yes, there are challenges and i'm grateful to the mayor-to-for making sure there's resources to address them. The parents and the foundation. We collectively said we're not going to let Portland public schools go down the tubes after measure 5 and it's good to see we remain as committed today as we did after it passed. Aye.

Adams: Well, as usual, my colleagues said it far better than I ever could. Thank you for the encouraging and positive words but this is an education city council. And in a time when there are so many issues and problems to deal with in the city and at a time of declining resources, that they have prioritized to make smart investments in partnerships like this and that in turn, the foundation goes out and makes a whole host of other smart partnerships and investments. Dan and nate and karen and everybody else -- josh -- everybody associated with the team, thank you for the great work and I want to acknowledge my great education team. Jane ames and alicia and collie ladd and todd. Appreciate your work. More to come. Aye. [gavel pounded] so approved. Can you please read the title for council calendar item 1257?

Item 1257.

Adams: Eric, is there any reason why we should vote no on this?

Eric Johansen, Office of Management and Finance: I can think of none, mr. Mayor.

Adams: Any questions for council.

Fritz: I feel you should ask a detailed question just to make it worth your while for having sat here.

Adams: This is a non-emergency ordinance.

Fritz: Thank you for your good work on this.

Adams: Anyone wishes to testify?

Moore-Love: No one signed up.

Adams: 1257 moves to a second reading. [gavel pounded] , please read the title for 1258.

Item 1258.

Adams: And you have 21.2% participation in this project?

Christine Moody, Bureau of Purchases: That's correct.

Adams: Congratulations. Is there any --

Moody: Thank you.

Adams: Thank you. Is there any area of concern or vulnerability as we consider this purchasing report?

Moody: No, I don't think so.

Adams: Ok. Any discussion from council? Do I hear a motion?

Leonard: So moved.

Saltzman: Second.

Adams: Moved and seconded to accept the purchasing report. Council calendar item 1258.

Anyone wish to testify on this matter? Karla, please call the roll.

Saltzman: Aye. **Leonard:** Aye. **Fritz:** Aye.

Adams: Aye. [gavel pounded] 1258 is approved. Can you please read the title for second reading, council calendar item 1259.

Item 1259.

Adams: Please call the roll.

Saltzman: Aye. **Leonard:** Aye. **Fritz:** Aye.

Adams: Aye. [gavel pounded] 1259 is approved. Can you please read the item council calendar 1260.

Item 1260.

Adams: Please call the vote.

Saltzman: Aye. **Leonard:** Aye. **Fritz:** Aye.

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Adams: Aye. [gavel pounded] 1260 is approved. Council stands adjourned for the rest of the week.

At 12:53 p.m., Council adjourned.