



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON

**OFFICIAL
MINUTES**

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS 2ND DAY OF MAY, 2012 AT 9:30 A.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Adams, Presiding; Commissioners Fish, Fritz, Leonard and Saltzman, 5.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Tracy Reeve, Senior Deputy City Attorney; Steve Peterson, Sergeant at Arms; and Harry Jackson, Sergeant at Arms at 12:20 p.m.

Items No. 444 and 465 were pulled for discussion and on a Y-5 roll call, the balance of the Consent Agenda was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS		Disposition:
435	Request of David Berkson to address Council regarding no cuts to SUN pass through monies including Buckman (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
436	Request of David G. Gwyther to address Council regarding police accountability (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
437	Request of Debora Leopold Hutchins to address Council regarding North Williams Traffic Operations and Safety Project (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
438	Request of Gahlana Carolyn Easterly to address Council regarding North Williams Avenue Traffic Operations Safety Project (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
439	Request of Michelle DePass to address Council regarding North Williams Transportation Safety Project (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
TIMES CERTAIN		

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<p>*440 TIME CERTAIN: 9:30 AM – Adopt budget adjustment recommendations and the Supplemental Budget for the FY 2011-12 Spring Supplemental Budget process and make budget adjustments in various funds (Ordinance introduced by Mayor Adams) 15 minutes requested</p> <p>Motion to correct oversight and restore special appropriation of \$75,000 for the Rose Festival to be funded out of the unrestricted general fund contingency: Moved by Mayor Adams and seconded by Commissioner Leonard. (Y-5)</p> <p>Motion to add \$5,000 to special appropriation for the police activities league, funded from the Mayors office budget through general fund contingency: Moved by Mayor Adams and seconded by Commissioner Leonard. (Y-5)</p> <p>(Y-5)</p>	<p>185303 AS AMENDED</p>
<p>441 TIME CERTAIN: 9:45 AM – Reaffirm the City’s commitment to watershed health under the Portland Watershed Management Plan (Resolution introduced by Commissioner Saltzman) 30 minutes requested</p> <p>(Y-5)</p>	<p>36920</p>
<p>442 TIME CERTAIN: 10:15 AM – Accept the City of Portland, Portland Police Bureau and Multnomah County District Attorney’s Report on Illegal Drug Impact Areas (Report introduced by Mayor Adams) 45 minutes requested</p> <p>Motion to accept report: Moved by Mayor Adams and seconded by Commissioner Fish.</p> <p>(Y-5)</p>	<p>ACCEPTED</p>
<p>*443 Authorize the Chief of Police or designee to execute Access and Indemnification Agreements with property owners for installation of surveillance equipment on their property (Previous Agenda 407; Ordinance introduced by Mayor Adams) 15 minutes requested</p>	<p>CONTINUED TO MAY 9, 2012 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>CONSENT AGENDA – NO DISCUSSION</p>	
<p>444 Reappoint Alan Alexander III to the Mt. Hood Cable Regulatory Commission for term to expire May 31, 2015 (Report introduced by Mayor Adams and Commissioner Saltzman)</p>	<p>REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS</p>
<p>Mayor Sam Adams</p>	
<p>*445 Authorize an Intergovernmental Agreement with Portland Public Schools and TriMet to continue the Student Transit Pass Project to offer fareless public transportation for high-school students at Portland Public Schools (Ordinance)</p> <p>(Y-5)</p>	<p>185284</p>
<p>Bureau of Planning & Sustainability</p>	

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446 Authorize the City Attorney to intervene on behalf of the City of Portland in Oregon Public Utility Commission docket UM 1587 (Resolution) (Y-5)	36919
*447 Accept and appropriate a grant in the amount of \$14,500 from State Historic Preservation Office for Survey of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings (Ordinance) (Y-5)	185285
*448 Authorize Grant Agreements with Housing Development Center, Community Alliance of Tenants and Center for Intercultural Organizing to distribute Northwest Health Foundation grant funds for the City project Promoting Health through Multi-Family Housing (Ordinance) (Y-5)	185286
Bureau of Police	
*449 Amend an Intergovernmental Agreement between Multnomah County, acting by and through its District Attorney's Office to extend the term of the contract through FY 2012-2013 and increase reimbursement by \$60,500 to reimburse Police Bureau overtime costs (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 30001158) (Y-5)	185287
Bureau of Transportation	
*450 Amend contract with DGM Systems for Equipment Maintenance Services for the SmartPark Revenue Equipment (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 34769) (Y-5)	185288
*451 Authorize a competitive bidding process for construction of improvements to SE 115th Ave adjacent to Raymond Park and authorize the Director of the Bureau of Transportation to execute an Intergovernmental Agreement in the amount of \$399,638 with the Portland Development Commission for construction of the Lents Phase IV / SE 118th Ave Local Improvement District (Ordinance; C-10040) (Y-5)	185289
*452 Authorize a competitive bidding process for construction of sidewalk improvements on SW 11th Ave from SW Gibbs St to SW Gaines St (Ordinance) (Y-5)	185290
453 Terminate Cooperative Improvement Agreement with the Oregon Department of Transportation and Metro for the Peninsula Crossing Trail - North Portland Road Section (Second Reading Agenda 410; amend Contract No. 51267) (Y-5)	185291
Office of City Attorney	
*454 Amend contract with Hoffman, Hart & Wagner LLP for outside legal counsel (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 30000176) (Y-5)	185292
Office of Management and Finance	

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<p>455 Accept bid of Stellar J. Corporation for the Columbia Boulevard Wastewater Treatment Plant Digester Mixing Upgrade Project for \$5,831,600 (Procurement Report – Bid No. 114078) (Y-5)</p>	<p>ACCEPTED PREPARE CONTRACT</p>
<p>*456 Pay claims of Huong Nguyen and Cho Thi Vu involving Bureau of Environmental Services (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p>185293</p>
<p>*457 Allow the City to pay up to \$20,000 per year for City portion of the operating expenses related to the Regional Radio System Partnership (Ordinance; amend Ordinance No. 182093) (Y-5)</p>	<p>185294</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Commissioner Nick Fish Position No. 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Portland Housing Bureau</p>	
<p>*458 Accept a grant in the amount of \$513,060 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for administration of the regional Homeless Management Information System and OTIS supportive housing programs (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p>185295</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Commissioner Dan Saltzman Position No. 3</p>	
<p>*459 Authorize a contract with Integrated Information Systems, Inc. for procurement, licensing and maintenance web-based Family Abuse Prevention Act restraining order petition system (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p>185296</p>
<p>*460 Authorize an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Oregon Judicial Department to allow the City to bill the Oregon Judicial Department for certain maintenance costs to support interactive restraining order technology to be used at the Gateway Center for Domestic Violence Services (Ordinance) (Y-5)</p>	<p>185297</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bureau of Environmental Services</p>	
<p>461 Authorize contract with Brown and Caldwell for the condition assessment of large diameter sewers and provide for payment (Second Reading Agenda 414) (Y-5)</p>	<p>185298</p>
<p>462 Authorize a contract with BergerABAM Inc. for engineering services for the design of the Skidmore and Safeway Pump Station Upgrades Project Nos. E10291 and E10292 (Second Reading Agenda 415) (Y-5)</p>	<p>185299</p>

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**Commissioner Randy Leonard
Position No. 4**

Portland Fire & Rescue

463 Accept donation of 1918 American LaFrance triple combination pumper and leather fire helmet from the Jeff Morris Fire & Life Safety Foundation (Second Reading Agenda 416)
(Y-5)

185300

464 Donate \$2,000 to the David Campbell Firefighters Memorial Foundation (Second Reading Agenda 417)
(Y-5)

185301

Water Bureau

465 Clarify duties and responsibilities of the Water Bureau Administrator and ratify existing lease agreements (Ordinance; amend Code Chapter 21.12)

**REFERRED TO
COMMISSIONER OF
PUBLIC SAFETY**

466 Authorize a contract and provide payment for the construction components of the Portland Heights Pump Station Electrical Improvements project (Ordinance)

**PASSED TO
SECOND READING
MAY 9, 2012
AT 9:30 AM**

467 Authorize a contract with Elcon Associates, Inc. for design services for the Groundwater Electrical Supply Improvements Project (Ordinance)

**PASSED TO
SECOND READING
MAY 9, 2012
AT 9:30 AM**

468 Authorize the Water Bureau Administrator to execute Intergovernmental Agreements and amendments funded by the Lead Hazard Reduction Program (Second Reading Agenda 418; amend Ordinance No. 184500)
(Y-5)

185302

REGULAR AGENDA

Mayor Sam Adams

Bureau of Emergency Management

469 Adopt the Communications Annex to the Basic Emergency Operations Plan (Previous Agenda 429)
(Y-5)

36921

470 Rename the Portland Office of Emergency Management to the Portland Bureau of Emergency Management (Second Reading Agenda 430; amend Code Chapters 3.124, 3.125, 3.126 and Code Section 2.12.020)
(Y-5)

185304

471 Adopt the Earthquake Response Appendix to the Basic Emergency Operations Plan (Previous Agenda 432)
(Y-5)

36922

At 12:51 p.m., Council recessed.

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A RECESSED MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS 2ND DAY OF MAY, 2012 AT 2:00 P.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Commissioner Fish, Presiding; Commissioners Fritz, Leonard and Saltzman, 4.

Commissioner Leonard arrived at 2:09 p.m.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Roland Iparraguirre, Deputy City Attorney; and Harry Jackson, Sergeant at Arms.

	Disposition
<p>472 TIME CERTAIN: 2:00 PM – Accept the report of the Chief Administrative Officer on the Second Quarterly Report of the Technology Oversight Committee (Report introduced by Mayor Adams) 30 minutes requested</p> <p>Motion to accept report: Moved by Commissioner Saltzman and seconded by Commissioner Fritz.</p> <p>(Y-4)</p>	ACCEPTED

At 2:22 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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Closed Caption File of Portland City Council Meeting

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

Key: ***** means unidentified speaker.

MAY 2, 2012 9:30 AM

Adams: Glad that you are here. Before we officially get going I would like to ask our friends with world aids orphans day to come up. Do you want to tell us, before I read the proclamation, please have a seat.

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

Adams: Do you want to talk a bit about your involvement in this and why it's important to the world?

Ann Pickar: Sure. It really is important to the world. I am the chair of the Portland area global aids coalition. And first I want to thank the mayor and the council members for doing this before you do anything else today. This is really great. Yesterday it was occupy portland, and today i'm asking you to think globally. I am speaking on behalf of the 200 local organizations working on issues of hiv aids, global health and global poverty. They are very diverse in size, and the services they provide. And they vary from one person to giants, such as mercy corps, cascade aids project and medical teams international, but all are concern about the needs of children struggling with the impact of aids, both directly and in the context of devastating poverty. There are three messages I want to share, one the impact of hiv and aids is very different in underdeveloped countries. In spite of all the problems associated with health care in the united states, in this country treatment generally available. We have very few aids orphans, and almost no children born with hiv. While the needs with aids of children in Oregon are important, we need to recognize that worldwide and especially in sub-saharan africa, 3.4 million children are living with hiv one 1,000 children are infected every day. 30 children die every hour from aids. The impact on aids, on children tends to be forgotten. The 16 million aids orphans worldwide need basic food and shelter. They need health care. Clean water. Adequate nutrition, and most of all, access to education. And it's harder to care for children infected with hiv it's hard to get them diagnosed and access to treatment. And even if they do access care, the drugs don't work as well in children. Third and most important, 90% of children are infect, children are infect by their mothers. Transmission of hiv from mother to child can be prevent by one simple, one-time treatment. Just few years ago, only 10% of pregnant mothers received children. Now it's up to 50%. But that means that 50% of hiv infected mothers are still at risk for passing on this deadly disease for to their children so there is still much to do. We are holding our fifth annual world aids' orphans ay event tomorrow, when we'll have nationally recognized speakers on the world market we're local organizations will have goods and information on what they are doing and how to get involved. We have the cards available. Please join us. It's tomorrow, thursday, may 3, from 6:00 to the 9:00 at mercy corps headquarters. 45 southwest ankeny. Even if you can't be with us tomorrow, thank you again for helping us to get out the word and for putting Portland on the map as a place where our politicians care about children around the world who are struggling with the impact of this disease.

Adams: Thank you very much. And it is now my privilege it read the following proclamation. Whereas the aids pandemic is relentlessly gaining ground worldwide, leaving millions of victims in its wake, and orphaning a new child every 15 seconds, and whereas children who have been orphaned or render vulnerable by aids are among the most fragile children on the planet, and whereas the aids orphan crisis is a humanitarian, economic, social, and security challenge that our

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global society must urgently address, as there are already more than 15 million aids orphans in the world, and whereas only a large scale and sustainable political effort can halt the crisis, and whereas the worlds aids orphan day contributes to raising public awareness about the plight of the children, whose numbers are constantly increase, and whereas elected officials have the ability to urge their constituents to protect and respect the rights of vulnerable children, and whereas the moral support given by elect representatives can continue influencing governments into taking immediate pressure for the protection and global care-taking of aids orphans, and while respecting and implementing the applicable international rights. Now therefore I, Sam Adams, mayor of the city of Portland, Oregon, the city of roses, do hereby proclaim may 7, 2012, to be world aids orphans day.

Congratulations. [applause]

Adams: Thank you for your work, all of you. And now I would like to recognize commissioner Fritz.

Fritz: Thank you, mayor Adams. I would like the representatives from River Rally to come forward. We have with us today representatives of the water keeper alliance, and the river network. Whose organizations have united to bring us river rally 2012. Which is held in Portland this weekend. There are over 700 attendees coming from around the globe to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the clean water act, to learn more about river stewardship, to tour the city's watershed restoration projects and innovative storm water facilities and experience what is uniquely Portland. Thank you to the office of healthy working rivers for your work with the local organizing committee and Commissioner Saltzman and dean marriott, for your assistance with the local tours. It's my honor to read this proclamation honoring the river rally participants and their local, regional and global dedication to restoring and protecting our rivers. First I would like you to introduce yourself. Say who you are. And we're you are from.

Marcus: I am [inaudible] from Dakar, Senegal in west africa. I am the first african water keeper.

Fritz: Welcome to Portland.

Pete Nichols: Pete nichols, the western regional director of water keeper alliance.

Todd Ames: Todd aims, president of river network.

Ann Beier: And ann beier, director of the office of healthy working rivers. And we are thrilled to welcome river rally to Portland, and how appropriate that we're considering the watershed management plan today, and all good things that Portland has done to protect our rivers, but what we can learn from others who are protecting rivers around the world.

Fritz: Thank you for being here today. The proclamation states, whereas the river rally, an international gathering of the watershed conservation community convenes this is Portland, may 4-7, and whereas the river rally is organized by the river network, dedicated to protecting rivers and watersheds and the water keeper alliance, a global champion for clean water, and whereas the city of Portland springs from the confluence of the willamette and Columbia, two great continental rivers, and whereas Portlanders takes great pride in caring for our watersheds, streams and rivers, and whereas the recent completion of the big pipe project, Portland's largest public works project ever, is helping return the willamette to health. And whereas years work through Portland's watershed management plan, sustainable storm water programs, gray to green and johnson creek watershed restoration and other efforts paying off in healthy watersheds and cleaner water, and whereas Portlanders are increasingly claiming their clean water dividend by recreating on and along our rivers in our signature parks, greenways and trails, and whereas Portlanders and their neighbors have joined together through watershed councils and community groups to do the hands on work of watershed improvement, and whereas the 40th anniversary of the clean water act reminds us of the important progress we have made in caring for our waters. And offers us the opportunity to recommit the critical work that remains. Now, therefore sam Adams, mayor of the city of Portland, Oregon, the city of roses, does hereby proclaim may 4, 2012 to be river rally day in Portland, and encourages all residents to observe this day. [applause]

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Saltzman: If I can just add a note on this, we are very lucky there week that Portland is hosting the, the national water quality monitoring conference. With over, I believe, 1100 attendees from all over the country here in Portland. And they are going to be -- many will stay for the river rally.

Adams: All right, did you have more?

Adams: City council will come to order. Karla, call the roll. [Roll]

Adams: Please read 435.

Item 435.

Moore-Love: He called and is not able to make it.

Adams: Ok. 436.

Item 436.

Adams: Welcome.

David Gwyther: Thank you. I am david gwyther. I am a candidate for the city council position 1. On police accountability, I have a few thoughts regarding encouraging, police officers to live in the city of Portland. It seems as though a number of the problems that they have had have been commuting to their various locations outside of the, of the urban area or, or even within the urban area. But, something that has come up since I requested this time that I wanted to bring to the council's attention. As we well know, we have very hotly contested city council position. In position 1. And it seems as though one of our city employees has been using city-issued garb to advertise for one of the opposition candidates to our current city councilwoman. I don't know if it's in the contract with the fire department or if it's in any city ordinance, but the use of a uniform, a firefighting outfit, to, to emphasize the support of one candidate over another seems like a gross misuse of city issued uniforms. If this stands, I assume that we will have police officers advertising for one candidate or another, in their outfits, and the sewer workers, can do it with their trucks or whatever. It really opens up a pandora's box. And if we don't have a city ordinance on this, I think that we should. Look into adopting one. Obviously, all city employees should have full free speech rights and should be able to advocate for anybody that they want on their own time and in civilian outfits. To imply that, that a city department, which is implied when you are wearing a uniform is supporting one candidate over another, is, is outside of what I consider a fair campaign tactic. So, I hope that, that the council will address this in the future. Running as a, what's considered a small candidate, not being able to get on the radio or the tv because you are not an incumbent or you have not raised hundreds of thousands of dollars is one thing, but seeing ads, using city-issued equipment is a whole other can worms. So, I hope we'll address this issue before the next election. Thank you.

Fish: Thank you, sir. Karla, would you please call the next item.

Item 437.

Fish: Good morning. Welcome to council. We just need your name and you have three minutes.

Deborah Leopold Hutchins: Ok, my name is debora leopold hutchins. Thank you for the opportunity. Three minutes is not lot of time for me to discuss the details of the north williams avenue traffic operation safety project. And the sac's involvement. You all received a copy of the background of the sac's recommendation, and I trust you have read them and understand how passionate we are about these recommendations. My family moved to Portland, to north Portland in 1972 from lair hill park district we're urban growth boundary touched many families of all descendants. I purchased my first home in 1984 in north Portland we're I still reside. I raised two children in north Portland who attended applegate and jefferson high school. I was involved with the parent teacher advisories committees, and I planted myself at jefferson high school as a concerned parent, in 2000 I wrote the reach the beach, and other major cycling venues. I was a dragon boat racer for eight years and went to italy in 2 on your side to participate in the world crew club championship. For eight years, I was member of a Portland walking team, and in 2004, I starred in the african-american women cycling group to promote the health benefits of cycle. I'm involved in the local nonprofit organization who works with young girls from the community, and I

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am the, the chair of the north Oregon stakeholders' advisory committee I am. I'm not sharing these to impress you but to demonstrate just how involved that I am in the community, and the broader Portland community. There are a lot of people just like me who are involved in their community, but are never sought out by the city to help bring about changes in their community. The north williams avenue operations project is an example when the city did wrong and what was eventually done right. This committee started out with 16 members. Of which four were of color and the rest the caucasian, and the majority were cyclists. And my time is running out. So i'm going to wrap this up. The long and short of this is that I really want the city to make every effort to take those recommendations that came out of the sac, take it to heart. Don't let us down. Do what we are recommended to do. Many of us spent long hours on that committee trying to bring about a change. And those changes have been recommended. If you let us down, you will never probably get the opportunity to have an inclusive group of individuals who are very concerned about their community. I look at you, all of you, and none of you look like me, but you all have a responsibility to represent everybody in this community, and if you fail to do that, when you ran for that position you are sitting on, you ran for that position out of, of really not concern for everybody in this community. So, please, look at those recommendations. Take them to heart. Recognize that we're serious. And follow through. Find those resources, and I know that my time is up. Thank you very much.

Fritz: Miss hutchins, I have question. Are you satisfied with the recommendations that the reformed sac came up with?

Hutchins: I am, we all knew that we had to give a little to get a little, and so I am happy. I wish that I had a few more minutes and you would understand we're my happiness falls, but yes. I would say i'm happy but I had to give up something to get to where we are today.

Fritz: I would be happy to have a meeting with you in my office to get more information on it, thank you.

Hutchins: Thank you.

Adams: Anybody else? Next item. 438.

Item 438.

Gahlana Carolyn Easterly: Good morning, I am gahlana carolyn easterly. And a member of the stakeholders advisory council. Pardon me, committee. For the williams' avenue project. I don't have any written comments. I'm just going to speak from my heart. I was part of the second group that was asked to sit on the stakeholders' advisory council. Because there was a big controversy about whether the needs of the community were being addressed. From that, came many people color that were brought onto the committee, and there were a lot of meetings, a lot of time, a lot of our energy were put into that. The recommendations that we have made, some within the confines of what our charge was. Some outside those confines. Are very important to all of us. Because with that bike lane, there is something so much more valid, involved in that. Than just a bike lane. There was the meeting people of many different backgrounds and cultures. There was different ages. There were different -- there were bicyclists and citizens. And so, these things need to be fully recognized and addressed by the council. I hope you take a look at it. I will add this -- what I have learned from this is that you can come into a situation with one state of mind. But when everybody comes together to discuss the facts, and you listen, then you can, eventually, you can come to an agreement, which is sometimes you go along to get along. With the recommendations, you will find that there are other comments that have been made. Two in particular are important to me. This -- there is a lot of building happening on williams avenue. And some of it we knew about. Most of it we did not. And so all of this is going to affect traffic. It's going to affect the livability. It's going to affect the bike lanes. And so, we have three traffic light recommendations that we have made, which are very, very important. I think that you will find that on williams and cook, and vancouver and cook, these are very dangerous intersections, along with the intersection

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of, Stanton and Williams Avenue. We ask you pay specific attention to those, and to do what you can to help get those things set up. The other thing is the, the alternative recommendation that I'm very much in favor of, and to say to see about moving the bike lane completely off Williams Avenue. So, my time is getting down to the wire. I hope you read these, and if you have any questions, I am available to speak with you. Thank you very much.

Adams: Thank you. We really appreciate it. Can you please read the item for, for 439?

Item 439.

Adams: Welcome.

Michelle DePass: I am Michelle DePass, and I appreciate the opportunity to be heard today. I am going to be addressing today the issues of social equity in housing and where they intersect in the North Williams Avenue Corridor. So I studied at Portland State. I have a Bachelor's of Science and Community Development with an emphasis in housing, and my professional background includes energy efficiency work, specifically, program evaluation for low income energy efficient programs for utilities around the country. I am a long-time Northeast Portland resident, and I served on the stakeholder advisory committee for the North Williams Transportation Safety Project. On a personal note, I am passionate about my community. My hometown of Portland and for the vulnerable populations. The most significant events my life have happened within 1,000 feet of North Williams. My parents emigrated. My father from Panama in the late 1940s, my mother from New Orleans in the early 1940s. They met. Danced. Married. And I was baptized within a thousand feet of that location. My first job at the Black Panther, Free Health Clinic was on North Williams Avenue. And my spouse and I am raising our kids, and literally, the significant events have happened within 1,000 feet of North Williams. So, my grandparents on either side never owned a car. And they did not need a car. From the grocery shopping to the doctor, insurance brokers, to the meat market, dry cleaning and the post office, they had what we call today a 20-minute neighborhood. It was a thriving African-American neighborhood. It was thriving. There was no reason to change that. So, the city, the products and services at that time, at the time I was born were not accessible to Black people downtown or in other areas of the city, and that's significant. I don't remember that, but my grandparents and my relatives do. But right in our neighborhood there was a thriving community, something that we're trying to encourage today, that supported middle income residents and low income who created cottage businesses, and allowed residents to thrive there. Fast forward 50 years and we're familiar with the history and the controversy surrounding the North Williams Transportation Project. In essence, the controversy stems from the anger and outrage of watching one's community take shape in ways that we have had little input. With the North Williams Transportation Safety Project, we have had an opportunity to have that input, and I encourage you to please recognize those and take them to heart, considering the historical context, and considering the type of city that we aim to be and that we want to be. And the greatness that we have here in this room in terms of everybody that, that's pulling for that same direction. I have got more but just 12 seconds left so I'm going to take it. So the planning and zoning changes that have taken place in the neighborhood historically, and will take place have resulted in negative outcomes. For some of our residents. May I go on? I have got another minute. I would really appreciate the time. I realize --

Adams: If you can summarize that would be great.

DePass: I summarize by saying that we know now that the planning process has not been adequate for some of our residents. We know now that we have the opportunity to make a difference in the way that we go forward. We have now an opportunity to recognize the people that have been displaced. And to do something about it in the form of affordable housing, which is, I believe, recommendation 12 our stakeholder advisory committee. I urge you to consider that and consider the, the residents that have been in this area for a long time and have lost a lot.

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Adams: Thank you all for taking the time during the business day to come down and update us. This issue hasn't formally come back to city council, but it gives a sense of the issues and the important concerns that you have. We really appreciate it, again, coming during the, when we meet regularly during the middle of the business day to let folks know. Appreciate it.

Adams: All right, that gets us to the consent agenda. Any discussion of any items on the consent agenda? Anybody wants to pull any items from the consent agenda?

Leonard: 465 to refer back to my office.

Adams: Can you please read 465.

Item 465.

Adams: Unless there are objections, it is sent back to the commissioner's office. Anything else?
[gavel pounded]

Saltzman: Same with 444.

Adams: Can you please read the title for 444.

Item 444.

Adams: Unless there are objections 444 is sent back to commissioner Saltzman's office. Anything else? Excuse me.

*******:** Pass that down to the mayor.

Adams: Thank you very much. I'm allergic to budget cuts. Would you please call the vote on the consent agenda.

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

Adams: Aye. Consent agenda is approved. Can you please read the title for emergency ordinance supplemental budget report item 440.

Item 440.

Adams: Mr. Andrew scott.

Andrew Scott, Office of Management and Finance: Good morning. I am andrew scott with the office of management and finance, financial planning division. With me is Claudio campuzano, our bump coordinator. The spring bump is the time for bureaus to report on their financial and program performance during the current fiscal year and request any adjustments to the budget. We had work session regarding this bump, in council chambers on april 24. So I will not go through a lot of details. Just to cover the highlights, in terms of the bump, we have about 1.8 million requested by bureaus for carryover into next fiscal year. There is 5.1 million requested from the, the city's compensation set aside for personnel costs, and there is a net of 12,000 of new request spending, but there is bit of an offset, due to repayment of some grant funds, so a total net spending out of unrestricted contingency of \$512,000. There are also a number of non general fund changes, which are in the memo that you all received. It was also published online, and we would be happy to answer any questions about the bump.

Adams: I will recognize members council for amendments.

Adams: Commissioner Saltzman.

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

Saltzman: I am proposing an additional \$100,000 to fund the bureau of planning and sustainability, to process very important code changes to our historic design review code. As you may know, we're sort of having civil wars break out in the irvington neighborhood. The buckman neighborhood, which may potentially become historic district. We have the alphabet district in northwest Portland. And the issue is, simply, that the cost of complying with the historic design review, and the bureau development services, has developed proposed code changes, what we believe will not only reduce the cost but will make more sense out of the historic design review and help calm the civil war. What we need is the bureau planning sustainability to fulfill its role, which is to conduct the public outreach to take our suggestions out for hearings, and then hopefully write the code, present it to the planning and sustainability commission, and make these code changes

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reality. So, I am all for suggesting we take \$100,000 to fund the planning position of bps to process these important historic resource regulations and implementations.

Leonard: I am curious if you have worked with the commissioner in charge to see if there is a person that already exists that we can -- that can assume these responsibilities.

Saltzman: Yeah. I raised this question during our budget session and the answer we got from bureau of planning and sustainability, and I just talked with the mayor, and I think he's ok with this is you know, if you give us the budget we'll do it. The bureau of development services has before you - there are six suggestions how to simplify the code to make it less costly to applicants and easier to comply. We need the bureau of planning and sustainability to do the outreach, code-writing, and --

Adams: And some of the costs associated with this, it's a specialty. And we have to procure outside services. There is also, as one, as you all have been through, the state mandated outreach processes required for notification and hearings.

Leonard: So you are ok with this?

Adams: Absolutely. Sure.

Fish: I have a couple questions. Commissioner Saltzman, this position, if funded, would start when?

Saltzman: Start as soon as possible. I would hope it would start in June. June 1st, at the latest.

Fish: If an alternative way to approach this, would be to have this as part our budget discussion, this is 100,000, which will be not available to fund other asks, and having gone through a week of looking to identify cuts in my bureau, it's a painful exercise, including the potential for cuts in planners, I am extremely reluctant to add a planner without understanding how this fits within the larger context. If it's your desire to have this start in June, I wonder whether it would make more sense to defer on this and have the discussion as part of the budget, as it could be, it could start as early as July under our budget process. But, I can't support \$100,000 given the cuts I'm facing. Without understand, within the context of other planning positions, which have been targeted for cuts, within the budget, and tradeoffs. As important as this is I cannot take it out context so I cannot support this request.

Leonard: I am wondering, commissioner Fish, knowing that you have potentially, and this may reinforce your position, you have positions, you may need to cut, are there any of those people that fill those positions that would be qualified to do this work?

Fish: And commissioner Leonard because the mayor has not released his proposed, because he's not actually specified any particular cut, and that is at his discretion to make the initial recommendation, I cannot possibly have that conversation here today. But, because we are dealing with an acute budget shortfall, I don't think that it's appropriate to add position without understanding how it fits in with the others, and I would ask my friend, commissioner Saltzman, to defer on this. The mayor is going to announce his proposed, within the next day or two or three, and I think it's more appropriate to have this discussion with him in the context of the budget rather than take 100,000 out of context. And it does not go to the merits of the request. I just don't think procedurally that this is the way that we should do it.

Saltzman: I appreciate the comments with, but with all do respect, you know, we learned last night that we're appropriating \$75,000 for the rose festival, so I don't know, you know, there was no process around that. This issue is, as I said, it's causing civil war in these neighborhoods. And there is a way to avoid this. The bureau planning and sustainability, with all due respect, has not prioritized this. They are all caught up in the comp plan, rewrite, that's where all the resources in their budget, in terms of the ads are going, and so, with all due respect we need to, to call the question on this now. And get this code change process. As I said, the bureau of development services, on the front line, receiving all these complaints, and we have actually held some violations in abeyance pending a legislative process to make some fixes, we're on the front line. And we're the

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ones taking all the, the flack. And we need the bureau of planning and sustainability to fulfill its role of outreach and taking this to the planning commission. So, I think that it's -- the time to move is now, and I think that this is just as important as, as an additional 75,000 for the rose festival.

Leonard: I need to comment on that. I brought the 75,000 forward because it was an oversight from the practice of the council. So, I will discuss the rose festival in its own context. But, I would really like to address this point. But, I have to say that, you know, we have all been to the public hearings, and there is a lot of community angst over the sun school program. And I point out two in particular that struck me that I did not realize until they had public hearings, the fulton community center and Buckman pool, both of which are lesser amounts to keep open than this amount that you created here, and I appreciate that there is this angst in irvington and other neighborhoods, but as I pointed out to some of those folks there, it's not that I don't think that we should listen to the concerns that they have on the historic review impacts on their neighborhoods. But, each of those neighborhoods have benefited financially, enormously from them being historic neighborhoods. And, and while they presented one side. There is definitely another side to counter balance that. Having said that, I think that, I think that the request you make is fine, but i'm also wondering why you would not ask for the same amount of money for an additional housing inspector to look at housing and neighborhoods that is boarded up from banks that have foreclosed on people who can't afford their homes who are driving the housing rates down for people who are occupying their houses and making their monthly payments. There are a number of asks that could have been asked, that I think frankly, I would be more apt to support here today than this one. So I appreciate your argument, but I think that it does need to be made in the larger context with all the various cuts that we're talking about. Including at bds.

Adams: I will insert myself as chair. The motion, from what I can tell, does not have three votes. So, we can go ahead and have the formal failure or you can withdraw, either one.

Saltzman: I appreciate the comments, commissioner Leonard made, and we do have a request pending in the mayor's proposed budget.

Leonard: And I support those.

Saltzman: And I do take back my remarks about the rose festival. I guess there was an oversight, but I didn't know it yesterday when I heard about it. I didn't know until this morning.

Leonard: I apologize. That should not have happened, and that was my, my fault.

Saltzman: Well to bds, on the front line of this, this is urgent and we need the bureau planning and sustainability to take this request to engage seriously and not to say that we don't have the resources because we're focusing on the comp plan. This is important. And it's not to say that the historic districts homes are not increasing in value. What we're trying to say is there is things like, you know, when people change out window in their backyard that doesn't face the street, does it have to come to the bds and spend \$1,000 to get a historic design review? We don't think so. And that's the spirit of the changes we're making. I will withdraw my amendment.

Adams: I will recognize -- I will move, and it is, couple of, I take my share of the responsibility, as well, on the special appropriation, which is supposed to be a re upped special appropriation, that got lost in translation so I do move that we add the normal special appropriation of \$75,000 to be funded out of the unrestricted general fund contingency. And the other one, so that's one motion.

Leonard: for the rose festival?

Adams: for the rose festival.

Leonard: Second.

Adams: Moved and seconded. Discussion of that?

Fritz: We have had several reports about the rose festival and the amount of business and economic development that it brings to the city, so I support this motion.

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Adams: Any other discussion on council on this amendment? Karla, would you please call the vote on the amendment to add \$75,000 in unrestricted general fund contingency to the city's rose festival special appropriation line item.

Fish: I am pleased to vote yes but since jeff curtis is here I want to thank the rose festival again for the significant investment that they made in the restoration of tom mccall waterfront park. Which not only does it benefits the rose festival but benefits the citizens of Portland all year-round. So we appreciate the two-way street in this relationship. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye.

Leonard: I appreciate those remarks by commissioner Fish because the rose festival has gone from being an event that people are aware of once a year to, to a constant present in our front room, and I think have taken an area of waterfront park, and, and reinvigorate it from what was a derelict, attractive nuisance to a really, a destination point that, from which they plan the activities around which commissioner Fritz correctly points out generates huge amounts of business for portland. In addition to sustaining a over a 100-year tradition of celebrating the rose in Portland so thank you, jeff, and your team. You have really done an outstanding job, and I have been pleased to work with you and advocate for you through the years. Aye.

Fritz: Thanks to jeff curtis and sue bunday from the rose festival foundation, for being here, and for all of your work. I also want to commend your partner organization, the rosarians and report that I have planted my roses as I promised. So thank you for the fun of the festival, but perhaps more importantly, the way it brings us together and generates business for us in downtown portland. Aye.

Adams: Thank you, glad we got it in. Sorry for the fumble. Aye. [gavel pounded]

Adams: I move that we add \$5,000 to the special appropriation for the police activity's league. Funded out of the mayor's office budget. Running through general fund contingency. \$5,000 to the contingency from the office of the mayor and using that for pal summer programming. We also got, I heard a second

Leonard: Second.

Adams: -- thank you. We also got contributions from the office of equity. And from the police bureau so this allows for a very robust, at \$35,000, a very robust summer program, and I would just note that over spring break we had given the trends in violence that we are absolutely suffering through during spring break, because of the great work of the Portland police bureau, and their community partners like pal, we had a relatively violence-free spring break. So using that success, and we fund raise a little more money to make some changes to the programming over spring break, we want to be able to do that all summer. Any discussion with this motion? Karla, can you please call the vote on the motion to move \$5,000 from the mayor's office to the contingency and to allow \$5,000 from the contingency to be appropriated to the police activity's league?

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

Fritz: Let's make sure we find home for the police activities league funding ongoing. It seems to keep coming up, and it's a definitely a worthy program. Aye.

Adams: Aye. [gavel pounded] So approved.

Fish: Mayor I move the ordinance.

Adams: Do I call us into state law?

Claudio Campuzano: I think you have a script there.

Adams: I do, thank you, commissioner Fritz.

Fish: He's been Mayor for four years. He hardly needs a script at this moment claudio, and I take some offense at that. mayor please.

Andrew Scott: We will make sure not to give him one next time.

Fish: That will not happen again in a public forum. Please go ahead.

Adams: Thank you commissioner.

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Adams: I am looking out for my dignity. According to the Oregon state budget law, ORS 294.471, I open a hearing on fiscal year 2011-2012 spring supplemental budget. Is there any member of the public who wishes to testify? I hereby close the hearing on the spring supplemental budget, and I would ask that Karla -- there was a second by commissioner -- a motion by Fish and a second by -- or ordinance. Oh, I don't need, ok.

Adams: Emergency ordinance. Got it. Please call the vote. Item 440.

Item 440.

Fish: Andrew, thank you to you and your team for once again, skillfully guiding us through a challenging process. I appreciate the collaboration and the clear communication. And I also appreciate the, the funds which you recommended for programs that I put in for, so thank you. Aye.

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

Fritz: Thanks to the financial planning department for fully answering all my questions in the work session. I appreciate your diligence. Aye.

Adams: Aye. [gavel pounded]

Adams: Supplemental is done. And we're a little behind schedule. But, can you please read the title for resolution item 441.

Item 441.

Adams: Dan Saltzman. I was waiting for them to walk up.

Saltzman: I am pleased to introduce this presentation on the portland watershed management plan. To hear about the progress that we have made and what's ahead. 2006 doesn't seem all that long ago, and in fact, it was not that long ago, but when the watershed plan was adopted by council in that year, we were just completing the west side of the big pipe project, for the combined sewage overflow program and dreaming of the day were we would meet our 2011 deadline, which we did meet. We had, back then we had 100 green street facilities. Now we have almost 1200 facilities, and they are regular part of city infrastructure. Garlic mustard, an invasive plant that threatens places like forest park. And the water quality of streams, was just getting on our radar. Since then we developed a robust early detection program. That works with landowners to manage this and other species before they can get well established in Portland. Back in 2006, we had 13 species of threatened salmon and steelhead listed under the endangered species act. With no recovery plans. While additional Fish and wildlife have been listed since then, we now have three regional recovery plans adopted by the state, which include many of the city's actions under the Portland watershed management plan. And since 2006, we have learned a lot more about the value of watershed work and green infrastructure in meeting both our regulatory obligations, for clean water, and for providing many other long-term benefits to the city. We get a lot of bang for our buck. And as commissioner Fritz acknowledged earlier, it is the 40th anniversary this year of the passage of the clean water act. Perhaps, the single piece of federal legislation, maybe that and the clean air act. That have improved the quality of our waters, and our air. So, with that, I want to turn it over to, dean marriott, who is going to tell us more about the watershed management program. And I think that we have some invited testimony, as well.

Dean Marriott, Director, Bureau of Environmental Services: Thank you very much, commissioner, and members of the council. Dean marriott, environmental services director. I will be brief because we're trying to make up time. This watershed management plan really has been the guide for the past several years as to how we want to meet as a community our clean water goals. We're here today to talk about the next version of it, really, just, which will continue to be the blueprint for going forward. And of course, as the commissioner mentioned, there is a variety of ways that you can solve these problems. And all around the world, people are wrestling with different approaches. We have really settled on an approach here in Portland that works very well for us. It's a little bit unique. It's the world way, referred to nationally when you are talking about, about clean water as the Portland way, it's proven to be cost effective, these facilities that you are

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going to hear a bit about this morning. They do work, and they provide multiple community benefits. So, they are very much win-win for our community. I want to thank the council for your support over the years for, for existing Portland waterfront management plan, and moving forward into the future with the next generation. Without your help and support and guidance, it would not be as successful as it has been. A lot of cities are following our lead, and asking about how we're doing our work, and we're happy to share that information with them. We still have a ways to go, and naturally, what's going to be described in this next plan. I also want to take a moment to thank my colleagues from other city bureaus and agencies. This is not something that can be done only by the environmental services. It's done in collaboration with all of the other city agencies working together. And I want to thank my colleagues for their support. With that I want to turn over to, to the watershed services director, Jane Bacchieri who will make a brief presentation.

Jane Bacchieri, Bureau of Environmental Services: Thank you. I would like to thank the mayor and members of the city council for their opportunity to talk to you today about the Portland management plan. I am here on behalf of multiple city bureaus and other community partners who have been involved over the past six years in the implementation of the plan. What I would like to talk about today, during my brief remarks, is I would like to provide the brief background on the Portland waterfront management plan. I would like to give some examples of the progress and the successes that we have had since 2006. I would like to review milestones that we have met, and also to give an overview of the work ahead of us. And also, I would like to convey an understanding of why this work continues to be important, and finally, we'll have an opportunity to hear from some of our city and community partners about this work. In Portland, we believe that healthy watersheds are a solution to many of the problems that we face. Problems such as storm water management, water quality, and flood, lots of green spaces, and mitigating the effect of climate change. It's with this understanding that council adopted the Portland waterfront management plan in 2006. We were, actually, engaged in efforts to improve the health before the plan, but what the plan provided was a focus for the city to continue this work, and on behalf of the city and the partners. What the management plan represents is, actually, a shift in thinking to plan, protect, and restore our natural resources. As vital infrastructure. And it establishes a cost effective and integrative approach that addresses multiple regulatory requirements, as well as other community priorities. What the plan does is, it establishes high level science-based objectives, goals, and strategies. For improving watershed health. This approach addresses the sources and causes of environmental challenges rather than focusing just on the symptoms or just responding to individual environmental regulations. And it accomplishes this through the identification, of the strategies that look at multiple objectives, and goals, goals, including water quality, hydrology, and habitat in the city. So, this watershed approach, which is, actually, the intertwined strategies and objectives of the plan, guide's the implementation of projects, programs, and policies. That address multiple regulatory drivers. To provides us an approach we're we think we don't just come up with individual mandates for environmental requirements. But, we, actually, have an opportunity to realize additional benefits in how we approach our compliance. It also provides the city with flexibility and the tools to address the emerging issues, and new regulations as they come about.

Fritz: If you could go back to that slide, I think it's important to emphasize to the citizens, we hear from those concerned about why we're doing watershed management, it isn't just fluff, and in fact its required. So to comply with the mandates that you have listed there.

Bacchieri: It is.

Fritz: As well as we think it's the right thing to do.

Bacchieri: We do it because we have to do it.

Fritz: But we do it well because it's important to do it well. Thank you.

Bacchieri: The plan has five primary watersheds. The willamette, johnson creek, the columbia slough, and fanno creek and triumphant creek. Each of these has some unique challenges and

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unique conditions, and the plan attempts to address those. Some of these include storm water management, runoff from streets. Culverts, which blocks fish passage, and also can contribute to flooding. We have impervious areas from roofs and streets that contribute to the problems, as well as the heat island effect. And we also have invasive species that threaten our urban forests, and make them more susceptible to fire and landslides. We think that clean solutions are part of the solutions. They are part of the watershed approach, and they can provide multiple benefits to the city, as well addressing the urban problems. As dean mentioned, this is city-wide plan, and a city-wide effort to implement, the environmental services believe the implementation, the actions of multiple city bureaus actually directly and indirectly affect the conditions of the watershed, and therefore the successful implementation of this plan is very much dependent on the coordination and collaboration among city bureaus. This slide shows a few examples of other bureaus' work, and for the watershed health. We have invasive species management in forest park through the protective vest program, and we have a cully street, a cully neighborhood green street project that PBOT led and designed through their street improvements, and we have parks, maintenance, which is certified in their approaches, and we also have multiple plans that, actually, provide, provide a foundation for implementation of the Portland watershed management plan. This provides another perspective of the city and why watershed management is important. This is the salmon-eye view of the city. The map depicts where migratory salmon are found, in in various city tributaries, and watersheds. And salmon, actually, are not the only one. We have human health. Livability of the city, the service that is we provide, and maintaining the investments and capacity that we built in the city as other reasons for, for implementation of the plan, and a few weeks ago, you heard from the office of healthy working rivers, about some of the work that we're partnering with them on in the main stem Willamette. What I am going to focus on is upcoming slides are highlights of the work that we're doing further up in the tributaries and in the watershed. I think that one of the important points here is that in order to maintain and protect and enhance this, we cannot just be working in the rivers and streams. We have to be working further up in the watersheds, too so, as I said, the city made a lot of progress in 2006. One of the things that I want to acknowledge is that the city, the city council deserves a lot of credit for this because they recognize the importance of the approach with their direction to invest resources through the greater green initiative, in implementation of the plan, and actually, opportunity for the city to accelerate implementation of many of the components of this plan. What we have learned through, about watershed investments are that they work. That they are practical, and that they are very cost effective at times. That they help build community, and they also are good for the economy. And that in many cases, they can leverage additional resources and build partnerships. So, one example of how these work is the johnson creek floodplain restoration project. I hope you have seen pictures this winter. These are the before pictures. They show flooding in the east lents area. The upper left-hand one flooding on the road, and some of them show flooding adjacent to the foster road. So, last year, we, actually, completed the first phase of construction that is it necessary to restore the floodplain alignment in the east lents area, and this winter we already saw some of the results of that work. We're happy to report that some of the major storms that we had in january did not result in flooding of foster road. The pictures on this slide show johnson creek flooding, but how the restored floodplain is providing flood storage, and in that lower right hand, you could see a little arrow that shows we're foster road is, and the floodwaters did not reach foster road. So that is great project that provides economic development opportunities for, for this part of Portland. The river program is a really good example of why the watershed investment is practical and cost effective. This is the integrator that the cities used to address sewer flooding in basin this is southeast Portland. And what we did was, was we applied both green and gray approaches to the problem, and in doing that, we ended up saving rate payers \$63 million. Over, over what we would have had to pay if we had just used a green to gray approach. Some of the tools that we used in this program is the green streets which

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provide infiltration of storm water, and we have also planted trees and done some private storm water retrofits in the neighborhoods that, actually, were intercept and had reduce the storm water flows, and then we have also relied very much on the neighbors, some of the businesses, and community organizations. The partnerships have really made this program very, very successful. It's a long-term effort, and by the time it's done we will have installed 500 green streets in this area, and repaired or replaced 81,000 feet of pipe. And watershed investments also build community and they are good for the economy of Portland. The development infrastructure in Portland provides employment, it serves as a drive for the creation of new businesses, and also, builds civic capacity. A couple of examples of this, one would be the city's eco-roof program. The city has made efforts to promote the roofs in the city through outreach activities, and we also provide expert seize in support through city staff. And we have an incentive program. In addition to an increase in eco-roof coverage, this is also, has helped to create the expansion and creation of businesses and that support the eco-roof industry in the state and in the region. I think that trees are, are a great example of building both green and civic infrastructure. The city invests quite a bit in increasing our urban canopy through the green initiative, and by the end of 2012, we'll have planted over 36,000 trees. The trees have storm water benefits and also improve the neighborhoods, and provide a more livable Portland for our rate payers. And the investment has resulted in successful partnerships with the friends of trees, and with community organizations, and we have had thousands of volunteer hours dedicated to this effort. We have gone a long way with this effort, but we still have, have a way to go as far as meeting our 33% canopy goal for the city. And finally, the watershed investments offer the city an opportunity to leverage additional resources and to build partnerships. The crystal springs watershed project is a really good example of this. The city invested \$3.8 million in replacement culverts and habitat restoration in the crystal springs subwatershed. That's resulted in additional funds from partners of 5.1 million, and those include about half a million dollars in grants, and 4.6 million so far from the army corps of engineers for these projects. So, a few of the milestones that we have met. Since, in 2010, we revamped the city's program for watershed health. The program is called the Portland area watershed monitoring and assessment program. Otherwise, known thankfully as pawmac. And this is scientifically-based program, and it's consistent with the epa's monitoring protocols. It provided the city with a more efficient and effective way to do our monitoring. We completed one year of monitoring in 2011. The first year we'll be providing the data and reports, but we're also using that to populate and communications, and I will talk about that more, that will help the Portlanders understand the improvements we're making around the health. And the other type of monitoring we do is project effectiveness. You will see that on the left slide. We monitor many of our green infrastructure projects to make sure that they are doing what they are designed to do. And in some cases, we use that information to improve them or to adjust the design of them. Another key milestone that we have completed is the development of a terrestrial ecology enhancement strategy, so the Portland-Washington management plan was adopted in 2006, it was recognized it was very heavily focused on aquatic and riparian habitats, and that it did not say a lot about what the city's efforts need to be as far as habitats. Watershed health really does start there, and while manifests itself in the streams and groundwater, we cannot just focus our efforts on the rivers and streams. We need to do, to focus attention in the habitats. This strategy enables us to do that more effectively. The strategy were completed in 2009, and was updated in 2011, and we have been applying it through implementation of the Portland watershed management plan. The strategy is not a separate plan. It, actually, is one of the foundational and scientific documents, and, and, and pieces of the Portland waterfront management plan. And so, it provides multiple benefits to the city and to our partners for insuring that, that our habitats are protect, enhanced, and that we, we are addressing the watershed health in a holistic manner and not just in the water itself. And finally, we completed a five-year implementation strategy for the Portland waterfront management plan. In your packet you

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will have a copy almost hot off the press. This is not new plan. What we recognize through this process is that the plan is still a very relevant document. What the strategy does is it pulls together some common elements from existing plans and strategies, that relate to the health, and it communicates a direction and opportunities for the next five years implementation for the Portland waterfront management plan. And this effort was completed from multiple bureaus and community partners, and it was not a are controversial process. I think generally, there was consensus that we are headed in the right direction, and what the strategy allows us to do is it allows us to inform the discussions to focus both internal work planning and some of the work of the partners. And it also will help inform planning efforts throughout the city, such as the city's update to the comprehensive plan. So, the strategy helps outline in much more detail than i'm going to go into here, what is ahead.

Saltzman: We need to wrap up.

Bacchieri: Sorry about that.

Saltzman: We have a lot of people.

Bacchieri: So basically, dean talks about the efforts we made through the system. We're going to continue to have the restoration projects. We have the watershed plans, and other city planning efforts that will be used along with the Portland waterfront management plan for doing those, and such as green infrastructure, which is now part of how the city does business, and that is, actually, going to continue, and that is going to continue the waterfront management plan. The one thing I alluded to was the health index, so this is we're taking the data. We're populating a more simplified communication tool that we will come and talk to you more about, and what this is going to enable us to do is to show Portlanders we're we are at in improving watershed health. So it's a good tool for those of us that are that are not scientists, and this continuing importance to the work. We need to meet the obligations, we need to reduce the risk to it's existing infrastructure and to provide currently levels of services that we could find. We will continue to save rate payer dollars through this approach and will meet multiple city goals. And finally, it does provide us with one of the tools for addressing climate change and building community rezoning. We have a few community partners, along with city partners that are going to provide their perspectives on the Portland waterfront management plan, so I would like to welcome susan and michael. Thank you.

Susan Anderson, Director, Bureau of Planning and Sustainability: Good morning, susan Anderson, director of planning and sustainability. I am here to support the implementation strategy. Five or six years ago, council adopted the city's first watershed plan, and since then, the watershed health has become really integrated into all of the efforts going on in the planning and sustainability bureau. For example, when we adopted the airport futures plan, we worked closely with bes to identify ways to do on-site mitigation, and off-site mitigation, as part of the climate action plan, we looked at healthy watersheds as a way to affects adaptation, in the tree project, it was recognized that a healthy urban forest will help to meet watershed goals, and most recently in the Portland plan, watershed management is an important part of the healthy connected neighborhood strategy. Similarly, as we work out the state mandated comprehensive plan, for adoption, and approval by the state, we're taking many different actions to promote healthy water sheds. Whether those things, one of those things is that we're required to do new natural resource inventory for the whole city, and we've been working on that for a couple of years, and this will be depleted this summer and brought to you. And second, we will adopt health goals around water quality, habitat and biodiversity. And third we'll explore connections among watershed health and equity and public health. And finally, the five-year implementation strategy calls for addressing bird and wildlife friendly design policies in the plan and in the central city plan. And with the green building program and the urban design staff along with staff from other bureaus are working on information and guidelines. Partnership led by the Portland audubon with the city, u.s. Fish and wildlife, and local architects are working to develop such kinds of, of bird-friendly building design. So, I want to

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thank bes for their leadership on this issue, and I look forward to continuing partnership. Thank you.

Mike Abbaté, Director, Parks and Recreation: Good morning. Mike Abbaté, Parks and recreation director. Portland parks and bes are partners in this, and I think particularly, a model of interbureau collaboration. Two large city bureaus working together to accomplish multiple shared objectives for the citizens of Portland. We work together on stream and restoration projects, acquiring natural areas, removing invasive species in our watersheds, and the watershed management plan, and now this update, are instrumental in moving projects forward that benefit park users. Treat storm water and improve the health of the environment and the citizens. And there are four sort of major areas that we find a lot of collaboration in capital restoration projects, restoring sites. In invasive species removal, and replanting, a significance and in park operations. And I just mentioned a couple to keep my remarks short. In the restoration, projects, category, we work with bes to restore a complex, a huge one, the big four corners natural area in northeast Portland at the edge of the city. In the columbia slough. To treat storm water and improve habitat. Invasive species removal. The river project is one that bes and Portland parks have been working together with the friends of mt. Tabor to remove invasive species at mount tabor, and in acquisition, a couple of key projects, the purchase of the riverview natural area, protecting 146 acres of upland and riparian habitat. And those streams enter the area at powers marine park protecting for salmon health, and the joint purchase of the head water site in far northeast Portland for both an active park but also protecting water quality of a head water stream. And in summary, the Portland watershed management plan and update provide direction for parks, and the city to continue to work to improve watershed health, and implementation of the plan's actions have enforced that collaboration. We're planning, constructing to treat storm water and protect natural areas, and provide access to nature for our citizens. Thank you very much.

Saltzman: Thank you. So the next invited testimony, bryan burch, neighborhood tree steward and friends of tree volunteer. Brian heather, president founder of solterra systems, eco-roofs and solar, and ted labbe, you don't look like ted. Are you with them?

*****: I am here --

Saltzman: There's ted.

Andrea Mohr: I am here for brian heather. I am the design director.

Saltzman: Why don't we start with you.

Mohr: So, our company, we specialize in eco-design. We are a design build firm, and some of the things that I want to outline today are just some of the kind of benefits of this. Not only for the building owner but also how they can benefit the city. And the eco-roof is protecting the entire roof membrane, so it will increase the longevity of the lifetime of the roof, and it's also going to be, because of that soil area, it will cause a large amount of insulation, so you get noise reduction and you also get a large amount of energy savings. Kind of like with us, many buildings lose heat through the roof and they get the heat gain because that's the main solar surface. And you are really protecting that, it's absorb that go heat, and it's not going into the building, so in the summer they found that extensive eco-roofs save 70% in air-conditioning, and depending on the size of the building, and the amount of soil. But that soil also mitigates water. It collects a lot of that storm water, if you use the right soil combination, as well as the right retention layers for the filters underneath the soil. And it, actually, the plants help take care of the storm water management. That is, obviously, beneficial to the watershed, but then it's also to the building owner because they can pay less. It increases the air quality around the building, as well as reduces the heat island effect. And in the cities, and urban environment. And as far as kind of how this can benefit the building long-term, is it creates a large amount of marketability for the building tenants, as well as the owner to resell or to bring people in because they are going to have a large amount of sieving as a tenant. Our building is in the, in the southeast industrial area. And with the eco-roof, we save

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70% of our energy savings, which goes down to us in the building, as well as the building owner. One thing we're also seeing is that a lot of buildings like our own needed a large amount of structural upgrades to sustain an eco-roof, and one thing we're finding is that as they become more popular, that there are a lot of people that are developing new ways and new approaches to make them more efficient. And one of the things is they are using recycled building insulation in the soil now, as a combination to, to allow it to be more lightweight, so you can use it on more buildings that would not be able to manage them. We're seeing a lot of growth, as well as benefits.

Fish: I hate to do this, because we're backed up, I will ask everybody just to limit themselves to two minutes, and then we're going to take this to vote but thank you very much for being here. Go ahead.

Bryan Burch: Good morning. I am bryan burch, a president of the sylvan highlands neighborhood association. And I am also a tree steward and have been for years. I am employed by the university of Oregon and am the wildlife conservator for the cottrell wildlife refuge, which is a 14-acre through-way between forest park and Washington park. I am active with Portland parks, and I am a crew leader at friends of trees. And I am also on the urban forestry commission's education and outreach program. Bottom line, i'm a tree hugger. The other morning, I assisted students at woodmer elementary school, helped them plant 16 trees around the campus and led the kindergarten and the first graders in potting up vine maple sapplings with our bare hands in the rain. And over and over I heard one student tell another, this is my tree. I heard it again during the 2009 dig it event, which I organized along with the sixth graders at the east sylvan middle school. Portland parks and city nature. Children learn that their tree requires care, commitment, and patience, so it can grow up to do its job of beautifying and cleaning our environment. As well as keeping polluted stream water out of streams and rivers, which is why I was asked to speak to you today. While Portland parks and every line in the city budget is being reduced, and it is necessary to foster programs that encourage volunteerism. With staffing reductions over the past several years, it is programs encouraging community involvement that fill in the gaps. Whatever it costs, committed volunteers are worth it. If staff members of city nature had not come to one of my neighborhood association meetings, I would not have learned about the neighborhood tree program. Tree stewardship program. And it is a steal, \$45, you learn everything you want to know about trees and how to deal with them. And through stewardship, the efforts began with stewardship efforts begin like planting vine maples with kids, I have been able to reach, lead or teach 1,000 children out, adolescents and adults with individual contact about the natural world and about these community programs and what they inspire. I would like to thank you all for the programs that do plant trees, that mitigate invasive plants, particularly ivy, clematis and garlic mustard, please get rid of these. They improve our streets. And of our streams and rivers. And generally, encourage people to get involved with their community in their community. I thank you very much for this time.

Fish: Thank you very much for joining us.

Ted Labbe: Good morning. Thank you, city council, I am ted, a native Oregonian and a biologist and a volunteer leader with the volunteer power group depave. We partner with willing landowners to transform underutilized pavement in the community gardens, rain garden, and other beneficial uses. Our work needs multiple city goals, storm water management, access to nature. Meeting the demand for garden space and others essential to the watershed management plan. This plan is our plan, too, and we are partners in helping implement it. We target our work to underserved neighborhoods. As Portland grows more dense the demand for walkable green spaces is increasing, and we are here to help fill that need. We get inquiries from all over the world but we started here with the idea that citizen action in our backyards can help achieve our community goals, as expressed in the watershed management plan and greater green initiatives. Since 2007, we have worked at 25 sites and helped to remove 94,000 square feet of pavement. Mostly at schools and churches. But at other sites, too, like a homeless shelter and an affordable co-housing community.

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As a result, 3 million gallons of storm water is diverted from drains and rivers annually. We do this work in partnership with the city, and other community organizations. This work wouldn't be possible without funding assistance, technical support. And permitting assistance from the city. We are well poised to help implement the watershed management goals on private lands. Keeping project costs low and engaging neighbors in all the back-breaking fun. I'm looking at you, commissioner Fish, because you have broken your back a couple times for us at some of our sites.

Fish: I've been released on traction after six months, so I appreciate that.

Labbe: And Amanda has been there.

Fritz: And I volunteer on the registration desk. [laughter]

Labbe: As well as sam Adams so we support your, we appreciate your support. This plan is important, and we're really excited to be partners with the city.

Fish: Ted, this past weekend we opened our 41st community garden, and depave was there to help us remove the asphalt that allowed us to put in that garden. And I believe that the one prior that was vermont hills, and it's a wonderful community building exercise. I don't relationship it for people that have back problems. But, for hardier souls, it's a way to get exercise and be involved in great work. And you also won the spirit of Portland award last year so congratulations for all that you do.

Labbe: Thank you for nominating us.

Fish: Anyone signed up to testify?

Moore-Love: Two people.

Fish: Good morning, mr. Sallinger. Nancy, welcome. Why don't you start, bob.

Bob Sallinger: Good morning, commissioners. Bob sallinger, the conservation director for the Portland audubon society. I served on the watershed advisory committee for a decade, and I chaired it for while, as well. So, we're here in support of all of this work that's being done. And it's really important work. When the watershed plan was adopted, I think that three really important principles came forward. The first was recognizing the importance of protecting the entire landscape. That, that is not just the areas right next to our riparian areas. The streams and the creeks, but the entire landscape affects our water quality. And the sec thing was to take an integrated approach to recognize that we have all these different mandates, and historically, we've addressed them separately. And I think we rightfully criticized the municipalities for dealing with them in silos because it's expensive, and you don't get the synchronicities, and the plan brought these mandates together into one package. And looked at outcomes rather than simply addressing them one at a time. And the third was a commitment to funding. I remember testifying when we adopted that plan and saying, this is great. These are words on page, but we've been here before and done plans like there before. The city followed through. And really kicked this into high gear, and the results are apparent today. The first thing is, our commitment to funding. Are we going to continue to do what we've been doing and vote it? It expires this year, and we need to add in a new program. Move it forward. And keep it going. Maintenance and protection of the watershed is on ongoing effort. It took a long time to get here. It is going to take a long time to repair the damage, and we'll have to keep doing this. The sec thing is our commitment to an integrated approach. The city has been criticized for using storm water money for things other than storm water, and my answer is, is absolutely. We, actually, saved the city money by looking at these things in unison, and we need, need to recognize it is all integrated. And the third is we need to integrate there into the comp plan. One of the things that the plan recognized was that we need to, to do this with all city projects. We have done a good job but we are not there yet, and this is the vehicle to make sure that every bureau is thinking about watershed health every time that we do a project. So I will end by inviting you to an event coming up. We have a bird-friendly building design forum coming up. We've been working with the city, u.s. Fish and wildlife service. And bird strikes on buildings are number one cause of bird mortalities after habitat destruction, and a lot of cities have moved

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forward on this. And Portland could be the next one in line, so I will leave you with threes today. Thank you.

Nancy Newell: I from citizens for portland's water. I'm nancy newell. I wanted to get this on the record because there is serious concerns related to privatization of our drinking water right now. But, there is a funder called general electric, who is interested in water in a different respect from toilet to tap. Which also includes using storm water as a source of drinking water. It's one of their future plans. And we are partnering, I think, with wilsonville, in some situations, on how watersheds and, and water is handled. And it is owned by an international firm called violia. And we are also in the process of submitting a bond that was reviewed by one of the members of our group, and the status of the bonds of the city at this point, really, threatening the variability to control the ownership of our water. The projected deadline is 2016 that we will be in such deep debt, and if you refer to page 54, of the first lien water system revenue bond 2011 series a, and there is a reference number, as well, if you refer to page 54, we will be in such debt that, that we will easily be overtaken by the banks that hold the bonds. And the water will be privatized. All our considerations, quality of water, as far as drinking, and watershed management, and I am calling attention to this because the international expert on water and sanitation, cited our city as in danger from take-overs by virtue of default. So, I am alerting the public to this, and I feel that, that the dangers involved would be what kind of weather we would be drinking and we would not have the regulatory ability to, to stop these multi-national corporations from changing the very nature of how we handle sanitation, as well as whether we would have water, drinking water at our tap. Thank you.

Fish: That concludes the testimony.

Adams: Before we move to a vote, water is clean, pure, untreated as the law allows. Safe drinking water is key, as is safe, productive, positive, storm water. As well. And I think -- I think it would, over every person's dead body that it would ever be privatized up here, and I would imagine over the dead body of most of Portlanders, although I haven't asked them all, so I want to rest assure folks that we have no interest or desire to move in that direction. Final thoughts or go to a vote?

Leonard: A vote.

Adams: Can you please call the vote.

Fish: Thank you for an excellent presentation. And Portland parks and rec is very proud to partner with bureau of environmental services and our other government and nonprofit partners in working to protect and preserve our watershed. And commissioner Saltzman, thank you for your leadership. Aye.

Saltzman: Thanks. The bureau of environmental services, partners at planning and sustainability and parks and many other bureaus also involved in watershed management and thanks to all of our citizens and organizations that are taking this plan to heart. And making it a reality. So thank you all. Aye.

Leonard: Aye.

Fritz: Thanks for taking the time to do this presentation and explain to citizens why it matters and what we're doing. I remember the first time I met dean Marriott was at the late great patty lee's house and he talked about, soon after he had taken over the leadership of the bureau of environmental services, and he talked about how the ship of state takes a while to turn around and the changing from the previous way of doing things it would take a while to do. This report shows me that indeed, we are heading in the right direction now, and that we have a grasp, but I know from my emails that a lot of folks in Portland are still needing more information about why we do what we do and why it matters. And why it's cost effective to do it this way rather than the old way, so I appreciate commissioner, Saltzman for your leadership on this, bringing this report. Aye.

Adams: Well, as the initial author of the Portland watershed management plan, when I was the commissioner in charge of the bureau of environmental services, it's great to see how you,

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commissioner Saltzman, have taken the initial hopes and vision and strategy and taken it to a whole new positive level. Congratulations to you, and to your team, and it's very exciting, and it's amazing how interested the nation and beyond are in these efforts, and especially the part about what to some sounds counter intuitive that is this is the most cost effective way to go. We're making headway, the great pipes definitely have their place but they don't have to go every place and be the only solution for every storm water issue, so congratulations everybody, aye. Approved.

Adams: Please read item 442.

Item 442 and 443.

Adams: This is good news. It's a bright spot in the day it's a very positive day.

Amreet Sandhu: To that end it might be helpful to start with compliments to Council. It's been a busy week and we'll try to keep this report short in light of the time. We thank you commissioners for your statements in support of this program last April and to the Mayor Adams for his creative approach to public safety problems and creative solutions. As a little bit of history and context, this was a resolution passed last April to create illegal drug impact areas. It allocated \$250,000 funding to assist Multnomah county d.a.'s office in prosecuting drug crimes and reestablished walking beat officers. The reason we did this is because there were concerns from old town, Chinatown, businesses, residents, and particularly noteworthy is the letter our office received from the residents of the Sally McCracken building who were feeling like drug sellers were interfering with their road to recovery from substance abuse. 28 people signed that letter, and we felt compelled to respond. The community was asking us to respond by reinstating drug-free zones. However, our office had no interest in doing so because of the Campbell report and because of concerns about fairness. Instead we created the illegal drug impact areas which are not based on arrest. Illegal drug impact areas are based on convictions for drug crimes. They link people to treatment through the service coordination team, and Austin Raglione will present more on that. Our goal is to reduce the market for drug sales by decreasing the demand for drug sales and addressing the problem of sales in old town, Chinatown, and everywhere in Portland this is a problem based on Portland police bureau data.

Billy Prince, District Attorney's Office: Appreciate you guys having us here today. My name is Billy Prince, and I'm at the district attorney's office. I have been the d.a. assigned since the beginning of the project, and I appreciate what is an absolutely unique approach in terms of tougher sanction -- tougher sanctions on one side and encouraged treatment on the other. We've issued 400 cases inside the drug impact areas. We created three different distinct areas for heroin, cocaine, and marijuana, and those 400 cases represent about 25% of all the drug cases issued for those three drugs countywide. We're seeing a lot of cases issued coming out of a pretty small area. In terms of how many of those were drug dealing charges, 121 out of the 400 charges were for drug dealing. So about 25% are for a drug dealing charge. The other 75% being possession. Interestingly, of the 121 people we charged with drug dealing crimes, 95% of those people had an address outside of the drug impact areas, so we're seeing people come from outside of the old town, Chinatown, downtown area to sell drugs, which is obviously concerning. People who don't live in a community have less respect and less care for what goes on there. A big component of the drug impact area was bringing back these exclusions. We did use PPP data, and that's why we have the three district areas. You'll notice that in some places Lloyd Center is included. In some places, it's not. The cocaine zone goes a little farther north than the heroin zone, and that's because that's what we were seeing with the data. We wanted to make it as narrow as possible. Obviously, when we're asking a judge to tell somebody they can't come into an area, we've got to have a good reason. Our reason is the data that we have as well as the desire to have the 25% of people that are charged with drug dealing crimes not go back to sell it, 75% of people that are dealing with addiction to stay out of the areas where they can easily get it. Of those cases, we've had 417 exclusions issued in a nine-month period, including crimes both outside and inside the drug impact area. We haven't had a single judge deny

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us a request for exclusion. So anytime we've asked for it, they have given it to us. We also haven't had a judge find that somebody who is in violation for being back in the zone was there properly. Built into the exclusion that they get in court, it says, hey, you're excluded from this area unless you're doing one of several things: Housing, treatment, service providers. You're going to see your p.o., your attorney. That's built right into the form as opposed to the drug-free zones where they had to get a particular variance from a judge. So that's been extremely effective. Like I said, we're finding about 25% of the drug charges we issue have to do with dealing, and that also holds true with the exclusions. 112 of the people convicted of drug charges have been excluded from the drug-impact areas. We wanted to figure out whether or not we were excluding the right type of people. The six-month mark, I took a sample of 90 folks that have been excluded for convictions that arose out of one of the drug-impact areas when they were picked up down here and convicted after crime. Out of those 90 people, they had 447 felony convictions and 434 misdemeanor convictions. We're talking about a very small group with almost 900 criminal convictions. Out of that group of people, about a third of them had a violent felony conviction in their past. So we are excluding the right types of people in the sense that these are people with extensive criminal history was a third of them with violent criminal histories. I think it's important to point out there is a half-time d.a. from our office working with the coordination team, and the focus of that d.a. Is really to get these people, chronic offenders, through treatment and all the things that are involved there. My focus is shutting down these open-air drug markets, two different focuses. In terms of my involvement in the neighborhood and one thing that I really try to do is get out there to the different neighborhood organizations, whether it be a business, old town, chinatown, downtown Portland, and attend these meetings and really talk to people how it's affecting them. Throughout just about every meeting, the feedback has been extremely positive. Obviously those are the people that are most impacted by it, and the feedback has been positive. I work closely with ppb, like I said, to attack these drug dealers. It is extremely helpful for the police officers to be able to come to a d.a. And say, hey, we've got somebody who's a real problem. What can we do? And that I was the advantage of having a single deputy focus on a particular geographic area is that the relationships that I build with my officers allow us to be much more efficient, allow us to take chances on cases that are sometimes difficult to make. If they have a warrant they need signed, they know who to talk to. They know i'm the person to go to. In addition to working with ppb, we've got some park rangers that are going to be taking over a certain amount of sort of quasi security in the drug impact areas. I've done a training with those guys to kind of inform them, hey, this is what the project is. This is how you would be working with ppb. And I think that that's also critical. We have a lot of nonpolice people out there that are coming onto people that are excluded on a day to day basis, and it's important they are aware of the project. You're going to hear from mr. Weiner today. He had him come in on a trial. It was a case where walking beat officers interrupted a hand-to-hand drug deal in old town. They spoke with the buyer, who had a \$10 bill in her hand and was about to hand it to the dealer. They interrupted that drug deal. When the dealer was walking away, he tossed his crack on the ground. Right? No care for school children that may be walking by. He just wanted to drop that on the ground. It's a tough case. It's not a lot of crack. He didn't have a lot of cash on him. It's one that would potentially not be picked up, but the defendant in that case was an extremely bad guy, violent personal convictions, previous drug dealing. He had a conviction in 1988 for drug dealing two blocks away. The guy's been in it forever. The purchaser, the police officer spoke with her and didn't charge her with a crime and said, hey, listen. Come in and speak at grand jury. Turns out she was really struggling with addiction. She did come in to grand jury. She came in to trial to testify. She was waiting outside of the courtroom. I could tell she was nervous. Nerve-racking to testify against a guy like this. She looked at me and said, the reason i'm here today is to make sure that people like me don't have to deal with people like him. That's what the project is trying to do, get people treatment. And people who don't want it to make sure that

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they can't impact. I appreciate it, and I think that there is a lot to do with this project. I think it's been successful. It's taken a long time to develop these open-air markets. It's going to take some time to shut them down.

Fritz: Some of the numbers seem to suggest to me we're also having a lot of convictions outside the impact areas, and we've heard concerns we may just be putting the deals in other neighborhoods. Could you address that?

Prince: Displacement is often a concern. The studies that I've seen, displacement doesn't always occur in the way people think. The open-air drug markets are established in a particular area 'cause people know where to get the drugs. So I don't think that displacement is as big a problem as people often think. The other thing is, with the relationship of ppb and relationship of the data, if we are seeing displacement, if all of a sudden the whole food in the pearl becomes an open-air drug market, then we can shift our boundaries. We can shift the drug-impact area as long as there's a relationship between what we're seeing on the ground and where we're excluding people.

Adams: And I think maybe our colleagues in blue might speak to it as well. I've been waiting to hear from folks in northwest Portland where we usually hear of displacements, and I have not heard that yet. We have had some displacements further south into downtown, but we recognize it and get on it. The fact that this is the whole ecosystem of potential sanctions but a way to leave this terrible life and have a better life there's a lot more stick-to-it-tiveness about it. I'm not -- and I could be wrong. I'm not hearing the kinds of displacement complaints I heard with the old program.

Fritz: You have 400 total criminal cases within the area and 1202 outside. So those 1202 are not in any particular area?

Prince: Those would represent anything that's not one of the drug-impact areas. Anything on the east side, that's that 1200 cases issued. So those are cases that have been issued, not necessarily convictions, yes.

Fritz: And if we did have a new hotspot on the east side, for example, what's the process for establishing that?

Prince: I can tell you, because we've had some people interested from the Hayden Island group. They got in touch with ppb, and they presented us with data -- crime data -- and I will take a look at that. Because we have a threshold with a quarter of the cases coming from a small area, we have some base point, and we would take a look at that and decide whether or not it's feasible to create a new d.i.a. We go to these community meetings, and they say can you move the drug-impact area on to my area? There's negative connotations, but the idea and response is, if the data is there, we have no problem moving that around.

Fritz: Would that come back to council?

Prince: I think in terms of the way the particular ordinance is worded, it is focused on parts of the city where there is a much higher concentration of drug crime, and so I think that it's already in place with the ordinance that the d.a.'s office could then draw new boundaries.

Adams: I don't know if you were here as part of that. The city attorney was very clear with us that the d.a. needs to be the first and final decider. We do update them on general criminal information and calls for service. We hear from the community. We present that information on a regular basis to the d.a., and we don't decide politically. The d.a. decides based on the facts.

Fritz: And then you would just let us know that that's what's happened.

Adams: Have we changed the boundaries?

Prince: Nope. Boundaries are the same.

Adams: So we've done a great job. In the future we will. [laughter]

Fritz: Thank you.

Adams: Just absolutely fantastic work. I particularly like the passion that you bring to this and the passion that's very evident in not only your presentation here but your team's work on the whole

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intended sort of ecosystem of this effort, that it includes law enforcement, including prostitution but also includes treatment.

Austin Raglione: My name is austin raglione, program manager for the service coordination team run by Portland police bureau. I will echo your comment, mayor Adams, about the work of mr. Prince. It has been stellar. The excellent work and the passion and commitment that he has brought to the table and understanding of what we're dealing with has been very impressive. So thank you. I just want to let the council know, when you approve the d.i.a. Program, you made it very clear that you wanted to us marry both the law enforcement end of it as well as the treatment end of it. And so what we have done is we have screened every single person who has received an exclusion. I presented some materials for you there. Of the 381 exclusions that were referred to the service coordination team, 152 of those met the eligibility requirements. And just briefly, because this is a crime reduction strategy, we are looking at reducing the criminal element of people addicted to drugs. So the screen is about three drug arrests, property arrests, police contacts or detox holds within a quarter of a year. So those people that meet that screen are then presented with a letter inviting them to participate in our services. And 152 of those people received that letter. 58 have actually taken us up on it. We have served or are currently serving 58 people who have received exclusions. On may 15th at 9:00 a.m. Here in council chambers, we will be graduating about 14 people from the service coordination team, and five of those were referrals from the dia program. So it's definitely doing what we intended it to do.

Fish: On the hand-out of statistics, it lists housing and treatment allocations, and i'm just -- it seemed anomalous that you would list golden west as wet housing in connection with that program. Could you clarify that?

Raglione: Yeah. The service coordination team does have 24 units of wet housing at the golden west. Most of our clients are homeless, so they're coming right off the streets. We bring them into the golden west and help stabilize them and get them on a treatment track. So during that period of time, they are not exited from the program for using. They're not allowed to use or drink on-site, and we move them into treatment track within the first week. For dry housing at the estate hotel, that's a zero tolerance. You cannot use.

Fish: You might have already answered this. You list the total enrolled for 2008 to 11 at 6/13 less duplicate enrollments. Does that mean people who have gone through the program more than once?

Raglione: Many of our clients have been enrolled at least one time before they come in and get it the second or third time around.

Adams: I just would like you to restate the results in terms of recidivism. This is a client population that suffers from some real life challenges, so these are really hard people to help and to help themselves.

Raglione: Absolutely. Our clients are considered some of the hardest clients to deal with. We're often considered the last house on the block. Most of our clients have been in treatment numerous times. Most have served many years incarcerated. Most have spent decades homeless. So they're a difficult client population to work with. But our program is specifically designed to work with this population in terms of providing the treatment services, the criminality services as well as the mental health services that we provide. So we did -- the Portland police bureau ran some statistics on arrest records for our clients, so we counted up clients that had been in the program over the course of about three years, the middle of '08 to the middle of 2011. And we ran -- for 265 clients who had been in the program for two weeks or longer, the result of that was that overall the reduction in recidivism was 52%. For the graduates of the program, the reduction of recidivism was 91%. For overall, for nongraduates, people who had been in the program but didn't complete the program, their reduction was 43%. So really impressive statistics, I think, given the population we're working with.

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Brian Hubbard, Bureau of Police: I've been a police officer for 16 years. 15 of that have been in precinct and 90% of that has been working in street-level narcotics. I was the liaison officer in old town for a number of those years. I've seen the ebb and flow of the drug problem as it comes and goes over the years. But one thing remains consistent throughout that time. If we don't have a program or we don't put focused effort into it, the problem grows. I believe that effective community policing needs effective tools. I was a big skeptic about this program at its start, the service coordination team. I have to say that this program works. I've seen some people that were chronic repeat offenders that I thought they're lifers, and I thought for sure one of these days I'd find them dead. I've seen these people come out with a smile on their face with a new hope for life that I never thought possible. I shook their hands, looked them in the eye. It's very refreshing to see a tool that actually works. During the walking beat I've been a part of, both times this last year we've made well over 1000 contacts on a personal level. It's not in the car. We're out talking to these folks at all times of the day and night. I worked with detail a lot at night, 10:00 at night until maybe 4:00 in the morning with a lot of people out. During these contacts, we encourage these chronic users to seek treatment, and we're there as a mentor. Our presence also keeps the -- we call them predatory dealers in check, because that is exactly what they do. By having officers that are dedicated to this program, not taken away to go take a radio call, which is needed -- walking officers are not subject to radio calls, so we can take the time to be focused on these chronic offenders on a consistent basis weekly. Again, I'll reiterate that the service coordination team works, and we have to be consistent at keeping up the pressure. I believe, if this program goes away, not only will it be bad for the neighborhood. It will be bad for these people that are really struggling with addiction. And I would not like to see that happen.

Sandhu: Our office, we recognize that the solution wouldn't be exclusively a law enforcement solution, that we really needed the support of community members and businesses and other resources to combat this problem. So we've been working with residents, with business owners, with service providers, Multnomah county and trimet and the police bureau, to create a better downtown. We're avoiding concentrating homeless services into a single geographic area. We're creating a safe environment downtown by staying on top of changing circumstances and continuing investments. We have equipped business owners and community leaders with the information and tools they need to run well-managed operations and help ensure the public's safety. And we also participated in a city of Portland public budget survey for fiscal year 2011 through '12 by dhn research. That group conducted a telephone survey of Portland residents to assess their feelings about the community and the city's budget priorities with budget development. The outcome of that survey was that majorities supported the cameras in high-crime areas to discourage criminal activity. Top priorities for the police service were crime prevention, gang activity, and drug activity, and almost seven in 10, 69%, either strongly, 41% somewhat, and 26% supported the use of cameras as a way to discourage criminal activity and aid in identifying those involved in crime. 28% opposed. Chief reese is here, and he will be telling you more about that but, before he does, we have some community members here that were key in helping us think of a solution to this. Howard weiner, gary cobb, and jamie dunn.

Saltzman: Officer hubbard and mr. Prince, you started out by saying heroin, cocaine, and marijuana. It seems like every day you read about prescription drug abuse being the most prevalent type of abuse going on. I'm just wondering is that something you see also, prescription drugs, methadone or is it harder to make a case? Are you not seeing it?

Hubbard: I can speak on that. The prescription drug issue, there's a bit of a problem downtown. It's not as prevalent as heroin. It almost could be a boilerplate story when you talk to a heroin addict. Almost 100% of the time, it's someone that got an injury, got addicted to the painkillers, and looked for a cheaper alternative, which was heroin. Same thing with high school students. They use it recreationally and then end up hooked on heroin because it's cheaper.

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Adams: That's a very useful explanation. Thank you all very much. Before you step away, amreet, thank you for all your great work on this. I really appreciate it. The results are self evident. So thank you.

Sandhu: And thank you for yours.

Adams: Folks who would like to testify? We'll give everyone two minutes. If you can say it in something less, then you're citizen of the day.

Howard Weiner: My name's howard weiner, and I chair the public safety and liveability committee. I want to thank the council and particularly, sam, I want to thank you. We came forward as a community last january, february when conditions in old town, chinatown again rose above the norm, if you will, of drug dealing. We'd had stabbings. We'd had shootings. And it was just getting worse. You came forward with a number of recommendations when we met that created this ordinance that we have now. It significantly -- significantly -- reduced the drug dealing in old town, chinatown and particularly the violence that comes along with it. We still have issues that we see on a daily basis, but my concern I was the sustainability and how we can sustain this effort. I've been down in old town since 1984. I've seen things get better, things get worse. But how do we do it throughout your ad administration and the administrations that will follow? That's really all I need to say. You've got great folks on the ground doing this work, and I really appreciate the efforts for all of us in the community. One quick note on the cameras, which I didn't know anything about. I support having the cameras in old town, chinatown. We've had them. As I understand it, this is really a technicality, indemnifying the owners' buildings that, if a camera drops off a roof, they're not going to be sued, and I think it's one more tool that we can use.

Adams: That's the next thing on the calendar, indemnifying private owners. It's been reported that this is a police bureau initiative solely, and this is not solely a police bureau initiative. It comes out of this strategy. It doesn't mean the council won't consider it and make their choices. I am absolutely supportive of this effort. Where we are cameras, we solve crimes. Where we have cameras, we're more likely to solve crimes, I should say. Where we have cameras, we're more likely to prevent crime. However, cameras can be abused, so it's good to have this at city council for the public debate to make sure we're striking that balance. Sir.

Fish: One question for howard. We had a report a few months ago on the initial data on bud clark commons, the number of people that come through the day center, shelter, and the numbers in terms of day center were off the chart, thousands of people coming through.

Weiner: Yes.

Fish: Have you seen any change on the ground around your business as a result of having the day center operating down the street?

Weiner: Yes. Sisters of the road, before the bud clark center, was a haven. There were groups of maybe 175 folks. You don't see that today. If you talk to the folks at bud clark commons, a lot of the folks that were out on the streets are now in the bud clark commons and having the opportunity for services, and I thank you and really city council. It's just another tool ending homelessness, and they've done a great job. Thank you.

Jamie Dunn: My name is jamie dunn. I'm a board member with the pearl district business association, and I volunteer with the Portland development commission's urban renewal advisory committee for the river district. I can't really say anything different than anybody's already said here today, and I completely agree with howard. In the seven years that i've been in my location, i've seen the neighborhood essentially go through some changes outside of the issue of the drugs. When I originally opened in 2005, the sky was the limit, and development was abound, and everything just looked rosy. In 2007 when things slowed down a little bit, we just sort of hunkered down and waited. I'm reminded now of those days of in 2007 when it looked like the neighborhood had nowhere to go but up and was on that path and growing. That is because of the work that everybody's done and put in with the dia. Prior to that last year, the neighborhood looked like it

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was heading in the other direction, so I thank you for your efforts and everybody's efforts, because it really does feel again like we're back at a place where we can start to take back our neighborhood. And I think that, in the long-term, to really make changes in old town, chinatown and in that neighborhood, the police really are not very effective. They can only do so much. I think that the idea is that they need to be there in order for the residents and the businesses in order to care and grow the community. I think we're at a place right now particularly with the laws that are in place to do that and to really kind of take ownership and responsibility for our neighborhood. And that is the ultimate goal. I'm looking forward to seeing another year worth of this effort.

Adams: Thank you. Thanks to both of you for all your work on this. Someone else who has been a key partner, welcome back.

Gary Cobb: Thank you. Good morning, mayor Adams and council. My name is Gary Cobb. I'm the community outreach coordinator at Central City Concerns. I testified last year when we started, when we took testimony or the resolution was being presented. We supported it then, and we support it now. My office is right down at ground zero right there at Sixth and Everett. The past year, I'd have to say that some of the law enforcement activity, some of the business activity, everybody that spoke today, came together. It kind of brings back that whole community policing idea that has gotten away from us, and I think we're going back in that direction. It's really, really important that we keep on with this direction. I would like to say that there's some residents that brought this to our attention, and I think that petition that we introduced last year was given back to you. Mick Doplinger was the community leader who helped generate that, and I think he gets a lot of kudos for this and helping bring this to our attention at our agency. Sometimes it's easy, when you're in the mix, to kind of see just how bad it really can be with all the dealing going on. But like I said, the last year has been very -- there's been a lot of improvements. A couple folks who will be graduating from the service coordination team, Austin and other folks are doing wonderful work. They lived that life of some of the people down on the streets. A resolution would have to be created to get them to stop that activity. So they know exactly what is going on, and they do know they've been preyed upon, because they run into some of their old dealers. You can imagine how uncomfortable that must be. I would like to thank everybody on behalf of Central City Concern. I'd like to thank the city council, all the partners that testified today. We're in a position that wants to be of help in getting folks out of that life. I want to remind all of us that since the disease of addiction does not discriminate that it in height grabs, we cannot be discriminatory in our practices of helping folks get out of that lifestyle.

Fish: Can I just make one observation? We've been getting some calls from people about the Mark Hatfield building. They're the kind of calls we wish we got every day, and my colleagues no doubt have seen that at the corner of Broadway and Burnside the scaffolding has come down and the Mark Hatfield building where Central City Concern operates has been restored. It's a jewel of a building. It's a beautiful addition. My colleagues supported an investment of about \$900,000 of TIF into that project. It's been revealed as a beautiful building, so I just wanted to thank our friends at Central City Concern for all your great work.

Cobb: I'll pass that on. Thanks for the partnership.

Saltzman: I'd just like to thank Mr. Weiner for persevering as a long-time business owner in old town and Mr. Dunn. Congratulations on seven years. I think we all know how tough it is to survive in the restaurant business and especially in what may look like a good location on Broadway, but it's also a very tough location. Congratulations. Thanks for your involvement.

Adams: Let's go to the sign-up sheet.

Moore-Love: I had one sign-up sheet. Do you want to do the other ordinance?

Adams: Why don't we read the title. We'll have a presentation on the cameras and then go from there.

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Adams: Thank you for your hard work on a very long day yesterday. I was getting texts at 10:30 at night with updates and early, early in the morning, so make sure you pass along to the team thank you for their extra work.

Chief Michael Reese, Bureau of Police: I will. It was very challenging, and I believe our officers did an exceptional job in protecting people's rights but also protecting property and businesses and the rights of everybody in our community yesterday. It was a very difficult day in a number of ways, and we saw other cities in the northwest where it didn't turn out as well as it did here. I have to comment that this is an innovative approach, and it is one of the most unique programs in law enforcement that I've been involved in. It is a collaboration that doesn't often occur in law enforcement where you have our police officers working hand in hand with treatment providers at the volunteers of america. You've got central city concern that's providing houses. You've got probation, district attorneys, business owners, and drug users all coming together to really change the environment, and we're seeing some very, very positive results. Whether it's mental-health issues or addiction or homelessness, we can through unique collaborations and unique partnerships really change the environment that allows crime or disorder to occur. In regards to the cameras, I appreciate the opportunity to come before you. This is an issue that has come up recently in the public domain, and I think it's one that is valuable to have a conversation with council about. Cameras have been used by law enforcement and other government agencies for a long time. We've had camera use in old town in the past as part of our drug efforts to target these hotspots, and we realized that we were maybe leaving business owners hanging out a little bit with the liability issue, so that's why we came to council to address that concern that the city attorney had. In our community, we have cameras everywhere. I think sometimes we don't realize how much technology has progressed over the last couple decades, but I think we're all familiar with the images that are captured on trimet platforms and buses and max trains. We've seen the odot cameras that give us updates on traffic. But we also use those for law enforcement purposes as well as we may go to accident scenes or at times when we've seen odot cameras that are picking up crime on freeway systems or bridges. We have cameras outside city hall. They're here watching the sidewalks.

Leonard: There's one on the traffic lights right out here. Thank you. [laughter]

Reese: We'll talk about that another time.

Adams: We appreciate your contributions on a regular basis.

Leonard: You're welcome. [laughter]

Reese: So the cameras are not unique to our public domain, and I think it's a valuable conversation for us to have around public policy. This technology that we're using allows police officers to more effectively monitor hotspots. So certainly in old town, china town, there are corners that are known for drug dealing. That's the spot to hook up. And that controversies can use cameras to monitor that information. When there's a deal that goes down, they can then interdict that deal before we have a chance to make an effective arrest. It allows us to hold people accountable. When you take a camera to court to show a judge and jury what occurred, there's no dispute about it. I think it really shortens the time in trial, and it makes folks more accountable for their actions that are having a negative impact on our community liveability. A lot of homeowners have purchased technology that they can watch on their laptop. You can watch your home on a camera from work and see what's going on outside your home. It is a technology, an area that is booming in our community. The storage of data has been an issue. Certainly, with our camera systems, the data is constantly overwritten after a day or two so that we're not storing massive amounts of data. We only store when an investigator needs the information for a case. Then that data is pulled and stored according to our city policies and state law. This allows officers -- the gang problem I think is another area where we could be very effective in use of this technology. We have certain hotspots. Those hotspots have grown throughout our communities. We have a very lean police department,

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lean gang enforcement team responding to gang issues in the northeast and north. You could save a lot of time if you could have access to a trimet platform camera at 162nd and burnside. The officer wouldn't have to drive over northeast Portland out to 162nd to see if there was gang members hanging out there. They could pull up images on a camera and save time. Same thing with places like holladay park, an area where we've had significant issues over the past. We've done really good work there, but again it's another way for us to use technology to be more effective in with your response.

Fish: You and I spoke about an incident in delta park where somebody broke into a van and stole property of some college kids that were playing in a tournament and whether we should think about put something cameras there. You're right, cameras have become ubiquitous. Probably from the minute I leave this building to pick up my car, I could be photographed a dozen different times. Stop to get money at the atm across the street and on and on. But my question is do cameras act as a deterrent or are they a tool to help apprehend people engaging in unlawful conduct and where is the balance? So, for example, is it prudent to have signs that say "you're on camera" to enhance the deterrent side or does that not really influence behavior so it's more in terms of developing evidence to be used against people?

Reese: Again, it depends on the type of investigation that we're conducting. Sometimes we use a covert camera system to capture images possibly of a known drug location, for example. Other times, I think there's great benefit in having a system that people know they're on camera. Certainly on trimet's platforms you've seen that work. It has an impact on people's behavior when they know that there may be somebody monitoring it on their criminal behavior.

Fish: Just like when you're at someone's home and there's a sign saying "i have a system in my home," there are some instances where you'd want to have a sign announcing to people that they may be on camera in order to deter them?

Reese: Certainly a lot of businesses do that now, make a public announcement that there's a camera. Cameras are everywhere downtown.

Adams: If I could sort of summarize what you said with my words, which will probably make it less clear than more clear, but the best way for us to prevent the next crime or a key part of preventing the next crime in a particular category is solving the old crime.

Reese: Yes.

Adams: Whether it's the cameras moss recently, the pictures in a convenience store, that's an example of having pictures, being able to get out a description, and showing a picture of an individual who had a weapon pointed at the cashier, that has been helpful in getting the community to tell us if that individual lives in their neighborhood.

Reese: Absolutely.

Adams: Another example of how it works both ways is that one of those platform cameras got a police/citizen interaction, and that was used as part of the investigation in terms of discipline for the police officer.

Reese: Correct.

Adams: So it can go both ways when the view of the camera is capturing police and citizen interaction.

Reese: Yes.

Fritz: Do you have a written policy on things like how long you keep the tapes and where they can be used and what they can be used for?

Reese: The city attorney has a policy and, again, it depends on the type of investigation we're doing. I think dave would be the appropriate person to talk about the different policies around record retention. It depends on the type of case it is. The information that we're currently collecting is overwritten unless an investigator pulls that and keeps it on file for a criminal case.

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Fritz: But you had mentioned that it's just kept for a day or two before it's taped over. Is that written down in policy somewhere?

Reese: It depends on the system itself. If we're capturing informs about traffic stops, that policy will be different than the policy -- the record retention on that will be substantially longer than what we would propose in this simply because the technology is different, and we are storing that information longer. Not because we have to but because we want to. It's expensive. One of the main expenses in this type of technology is storing the data. Unless you're required to, you do want to constantly override it so it doesn't cost more money.

Fritz: So for this particular use of viewing the right-of-way, what's the policy?

Reese: It's, like, 24 hours. The systems are built to just record over after 24 hours.

Fritz: Thank you. So i'm used to the security cameras at ohsu in psychiatry where pretty much all of the areas have cameras for the safety of the patients, and I used to be part of being assigned to watch the cameras. Will somebody be assigned to watch the cameras in this program?

Reese: No officers. Our hope is that officers like brian hubbard would have on their mvcs or on their smart phone an i.p. Address that, when brian's out working that walking beat and he wants to see what's going on on a certain corner, he can pull it up on his chart nonor m v c and take a look. If he sees drug deals going down, then he could focus on that.

Fritz: There wouldn't be a bank of monitors at headquarters somebody could watch?

Reese: No.

Adams: One of the other issues in terms of signage is, in addition to whether or not signage is useful to the investigation requiring signage, sometimes it's absolutely what a particular business needs. That's why i'm not -- we're not proposing signage in every situation.

Reese: I think it should be specific to the type of investigation we're doing and the type of work we're trying to accomplish.

Fritz: These tapes could be used by the independent police review should there be a review about police behavior?

Reese: Absolutely.

Adams: Let's go to the sign-up sheet. So now we're taking comments on either of these two items.

Moore-Love: We have six people left now.

Dan Handelman: Although it's very unusual to have two items stuck together especially when you have a report that's as thick as --

Adams: It's really not unusual.

Handelman: I'd like to request two minutes on each item if that's all right.

Adams: Ok.

Handelman: My name is dan handelman. I'm with Portland cop watch. Related to the illegal drug-impact area report, I wanted to speak about the fact that the drug-free zones were mostly done away with because of our concern, the community's concerns and the campbell report's concerns that they were unfairly targeting african-americans. Of the 417 exclusions that were described before, 162 of the excluded people were african-american. That's 39% in a 6% black city and only 28% of the cases involved african-americans, meaning their exclusion rate is much higher. There's still no reporting on the enforcement of the zones, how many people get picked up for trespassing once they violate the exclusion, what kinds of people are getting trespassed. Despite race being one of the main reasons for dismantling the drug-free zones, there's no analysis of statistics in the report you're considering today. Is this an improvement? Under the drug-free zone program, at least 55% of the exclusions were african-americans, so the numbers are down. The police were giving exclusions with no judicial oversight, so that's better. But there's still a question of why the police might be targeting certain people for arrest in the first place. Many in the community think that is racial profiling. The new numbers also show what appears to be racial bias in the criminal justice system. Two people's names listed in the report as having been turned over to federal prosecutors

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for drug crimes, one is an african-american man, one is a latino man, and the d.a. Is bragging about the prosecution as proof that heroin and cocaine dealers are no longer in old town, but the people singled out are people of color. This affects the whole community, and I don't think there's been enough discussion even in this year since we had this introduced with the whole community about the effects. I'd like to see if there's a difference between plea bargains and actual convictions when these exclusions are issued. Now on to the cameras. What really needs to be addressed about the cameras is whether these cameras are in violation of ors 181.575, the statute we're concerned about that prohibits collection or maintenance of information about people's political, social or religious affiliations with no suspicion of criminal activity. Are they only going to be turned on when there's criminal activity present? Probably not. Are officers only going to check their phones when there's potential criminal activity? Probably not. I spoke with a deputy city attorney woboril last week, and he received the city already has cameras all over the place, which i'm surprised about. The statute is about law enforcement gathering this. We've heard about private businesses having cameras all over the place, but we're talking about giving them to law enforcement. That's where the danger is.

And mr. woboril shrugged at my concerns about this being on the consent agenda last week when I pulled it off, saying there is nothing sinister about it. We do need to have a discussion before this gets put through. The chief already described that they're planning to use this for gangs as well as for the drug-impact areas. We have had no discussion about a broader use of these cameras, and I don't remember this being brought up when IDAs were first put into place.

Fish: You said you believe there's a question under state law as to whether you can have a camera record what's going on on a street corner. Let's say that camera was being monitored by a police officer. What would be the difference between having a police officer stationed at that corner versus having an officer monitoring that camera?

Handelman: I was just going to address that. Mr. Woboril also asked that. Dan, do you think that officers who walk down the street with their hands over their eyes are collecting information through their eyes the whole time? It's more akin to an officer walking down the street and writing down everything he sees in the notebook and then having to cross out the parts that have nothing to do with criminal activity afterwards. Having the cameras is very different from a human being.

Fish: Just in fairness, on that theory, you would say that an officer that has photographic memory would be subject to a different standard than me who, within five minutes, has forgotten what i've observed. I can't imagine that the legal standard turns on that kind of subtlety.

Handelman: I'm talking about the actual recording of the information. Mr. Fish, i'm sorry. I'm not talking about the human being's mind and brain no matter how much they act like a character on tv that can, everything she sees. I'm talking about a physical recording of information onto a hard drive which is what these cameras are going to be doing, and i'm concerned about collecting and maintaining informs in violation, I believe, after state law.

Adams: Are you done?

Handelman: One more thing. I've often said about the u.s. Policy of endless war that george orwell meant 1984 as a warning and not a blueprint, and I would caution city council that this is another step toward big brother, and you should think about that, too, that it was a warning and not a blueprint.

Adams: Welcome.

Becky Strauss: Beck can you strauss with the aclu of Oregon. Happy to hear an orwell reference today. I'll start with the drug-impact areas and then move onto a couple comments about the surveillance cameras. The drug-impact areas, I think it would be helpful to have a significant amount of additional information in the report. I was pleased to see a little of that provided by the district attorney who testified but just had the report to go off of when I was preparing for today. I just think it's impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of the program without further context about what's going on. I have three things to pull out, the first related to judicial discretion and court

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oversight. The report mentions an improvement from the prior program of the drug-free zones, that being that judicial discretion over issuance of the exclusions is involved, and I do agree that that's an improvement, but i'm curious about how that's playing out in reality. It seems a little bit actually more concerning than less concerning from the d.a.'s comments today that none of the -- I don't remember how he phrased it exactly but none of the proposals by the d.a. for an exclusion to be issued have been denied by a judge. That makes me think that this is less about a judicial decision than about the d.a. Making the determinations, and i'm unclear what criteria is being used to determine who's getting an exclusion and who's not. So that's my first point. The second is related to after the exclusions are issued in terms of violations of those exclusion records and not seeing anything in the report about data talking about how many people violate the exclusions when someone's picked up in an exclusion zone, when they have an exclusion order what's the charge that they're picked up on? Is it just because they're there or is there an additional charge they're being picked up on? How long are they held? I would like to see some racial demographic information about those people being picked up on violations. And then the third thing that I wanted to pull out: There was some good discussion about the difference between the incident occurring inside or outside the exclusion zone, and I would also be interested and would love to have the report include some of this additional information about first of all what the criteria is of those people, looking at the numbers of the 810 convictions of crimes occurring outside the zones, 277 were issued exclusions. I'm wondering what criteria is used to figure out who gets an exclusion and who doesn't.

Adams: It's drug-related crimes.

Strauss: I understand that. But between the conviction to the exclusion is there more people being convicted of the crime than being issued an exclusion?

Adams: Oh. A lot of your comments, both of you, should be made to Multnomah county. I welcome your overall comments and i'll let you finish, but I encourage you to have the conversation with the courts and, in some cases, the d.a. Did you want to finish your testimony?

Strauss: Thank you. I would like to. And just the reason i'm presenting these here is it's before you for acceptance of the report.

Adams: I'm aware.

Strauss: I don't believe that the report provides enough context and we'd encourage you not to accept the report. I'll move on to the cameras. And you have my written testimony, so I won't take too much time and just will go ahead and summarize. I do want to frame this discussion and appreciate the fact that we are having the discussion. I think that, when we think about technology and the increased use of technology in law enforcement activities, it's really important that we closely examine to what extent the technology will effectively aid in public safety and then at what cost to our fundamental civil liberties. I don't believe the increased use of cameras by the police on private property strikes the right balance. I think that we forego a significant amount of privacy, privacy of the people of Portland and visitors to Portland are entitled to.

Fish: You raise some important legal issues. Are there cases that you are aware of in other jurisdictions in Oregon or elsewhere where aclu has been successful in advancing that argument and cameras are not being used in this manner? Have courts stepped in and said these cameras do infringe basic rights?

Strauss: I'm not aware of any cases particularly that the aclu is involved in. To my knowledge, not in Oregon.

Fish: I think in cities across the country, this is routine now, places like new york where every street corner there's a camera. I'm just curious if the courts had weighed in.

Strauss: I think the cities utilizing these the most are very different cities than Portland, certainly a much larger population scale, much larger police bureau. I think we should take that into the context when we make the comparisons with other cities.

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Adams: How do you respond to the public opinion survey that says the majority of Portlanders support this surveillance in high-crime areas?

Strauss: I don't think the public opinion -- I don't believe the public opinion changes the fact that there is a relinquishment.

Adams: You were just saying we're different than those cities and, before we asked you the question, you seemed to I know infer that Portlanders would not support this if they knew about it, and we actually asked Portlanders.

Strauss: I was referring actually to the population of the cities and their difference, just the different scale of policing. Just to raise a few other things, I mean, I think that there are significant risks as we begin to increase the use of technology particularly, here, surveillance cameras. I think there's a risk of invading one's freedom to be anonymous in a public place and one's behavior as they're walking and engaging in legal activities in public places. One possible consequence of that is a chilling and deterrence of freedom of speech, association and assembly in those public places. I also want to mention the risk of misuse. The chief has mentioned that these will be used on smart phones by officers primarily.

Adams: Now you really need to summarize.

Strauss: Well, you have the written testimony, so I won't go too far. The final thing I just wanted to mention is that we haven't seen that -- our position is that this is a waste of money and resources. We don't think that the trade-off actually increases public safety and have not seen any evidence that the use of cameras deters crime.

Adams: So if you go on the internet, you can see plenty of evidence. Just google it. So why do you make that statement? That last one, I would respectfully submit just make a simple internet search.

Strauss: Mayor Adams, I had be very interested to see what you're seeing as demonstrations and evidence of the effectiveness of surveillance cameras.

Adams: You said they don't work. You didn't say effectiveness. You said they don't work, don't prevent crime and don't solve crime, and we can tell you that's patently not accurate.

Strauss: I would be happy to forward on a couple studies that I have demonstrating that --

Adams: No, no, no. I'm talking about real life in the real city of Portland, and I am personally familiar. And things you care about like misconduct by police officers caught on tape that allowed us to sort of cut through the everybody says something different. So i'm sorry to put you on the spot, but that last statement was a bit of an overreach, because we do have cases where videotape solved something, helped us apprehend someone who is dangerous, and helped us catch misconduct that we otherwise probably would not have been able to pursue or succeed at. So I would just ask you to please just do a simple search, and there is evidence. You can argue whether or not it's worth the trade-off, but there is evidence -- compelling evidence -- that it does work. Thank you. Sir?

Joe Walsh: My name is joe walsh, and i'm representing the Oregon progressive party and individuals for justice. We are very much against the cameras. I'm here to speak to the cameras. We think it's a dumb idea. Mayor, you say that it helps in crime prevention. Let me present this. The people that you arrest, try, and convict using cameras are the dumb criminals. Anybody with a brain would know where the cameras are and would not hold out bags of cocaine so the camera can catch it. Here, camera. Catch me on camera. That's what you're saying works. I think these cameras will be used for what happened yesterday during the parades, during the protests. That's when you'll use them. Because to use them in the drug transactions, the people would turn their backs to the cameras. They would go to another place. They would go around the corner. They would go in an alley. They would go in your office, because there's no cameras there.

Adams: We all have cameras in our offices.

Walsh: I didn't know that. See?

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Adams: See what?

Walsh: What we're doing here is what London has done. There are cameras -- and you know this, Amanda. There are cameras every 10 feet in London. You cannot walk down the street and do anything without being on camera. And I think the ACLU and Dan's question is this. Who's going to control the film? We don't know that. You're saying -- when you were doing your questioning, you were saying, well, it's going to be redone every 24 hours so it's gone. We don't know that. The police officer is saying that what they're going to do. The problem with civil liberty people that worry about these things is we don't trust the police. We don't want a bunch of police cameras in Portland. That is what we're saying. We fear the police, and we have good reason to fear. And all the examples that you gave, I could give you examples of misbehaving of the police.

Adams: Caught on film.

Walsh: Caught on film.

Adams: Exactly.

Walsh: So is that the trade-off? If you want to know everything about me, put a camera in my living room. Why can't you do that?

Adams: That's a ridiculous comparison.

Walsh: No, it isn't.

Adams: It is to me.

Walsh: Putting a camera on private property is going to be used for other things, and it will almost never be used to convict somebody. You know it and I know it.

Adams: I don't agree with you.

Walsh: How are you going to do that?

Adams: I want to ask you a question, sir.

Walsh: You couldn't see a drug transaction if the camera was right over your head.

Adams: Sir, do you have cable TV?

Walsh: Yes.

Adams: Are you familiar with shows titled "America's Stupidest Criminals?"

Walsh: No.

Adams: Ok. There really are a lot of stupid criminals out there, and they get caught on tape, and there are entire shows devoted to them. I find compelling the discussion about protecting liberties and using modern tools to prevent and apprehend criminal behavior, so I think that's a great discussion. That's why this is part of the dia. Let me finish.

Walsh: There has been no discussion. This is the discussion.

Adams: I'm asking you to be quiet, because I listened to you. And that's why this is on the council. That's why we're having this discussion right now.

Walsh: Why did you put it on the emergency system? Why is it on an emergency system?

Adams: But to say it doesn't work again, when you make those kinds of arguments --

Walsh: It doesn't work what it's designed to work for, but it works for other things. It works really well for protests.

Adams: There has been plenty of videotape at protests that has resulted in --

Walsh: And you want more. You want more?

Adams: Sir, listen to me.

Walsh: I'm listening.

Adams: Then don't interrupt. There's been plenty of videotape at protest that has resulted in discipline for police, too.

Walsh: Really.

Adams: Yeah.

Walsh: Where?

Adams: We're happy --

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Walsh: You can't even fire a policeman who shot somebody in the back. You're telling me --

Adams: All right. We're done with you. I sought to engage you. You're now on to other topics. Thank you. Ma'am?

Suzanne Hayden: Good afternoon. Suzanne Hayden. I'm the executive director of the citizens crime commission, and I'm here today to speak to both items, 442 and 443 on the agenda. I'm here on behalf of the citizens crime commission, and we support the effort of the council and particularly the leadership that the mayor has shown on the illegal drug impact areas. About a year ago, we cohosted with the Portland business alliance and the clean and safe and the office of neighborhood involvement business summit, a safety summit. At that time, business owners and managers who were in attendance were extremely upset about what they were seeing outside their businesses with drug dealing, drug usage, and just criminal activity in old town, Chinatown, and downtown areas. So the creation of the illegal drug-impact areas has made a significant difference. We just hosted another safety summit in April, and the response from the attendees there was they had seen a dramatic reduction in the type of criminal activity that they had seen just nearly a year ago. I've been to multiple public forums where D.A. Prince presented information about the program and observed that there was great support in audiences that were extremely diverse audiences, not just business audiences but residents, members of social service agencies. So we're very supportive of this program. It's a great collaborative approach, and it's very responsive to citizens and to social service providers, business owners, and so we appreciate the efforts on our behalf for public safety. We also support the ability of the police chief to enter into access and indemnity agreements with private property owners who -- for placement of city-owned surveillance cameras on private property. We feel like this offers an opportunity for willing private property owners to engage with in partnership with the police to deter, interdict, and investigate criminal activity. The presence of cameras in our public spaces have become ubiquitous and provide a real potential for enhanced investigation and evidence collection in support of criminal prosecution. Most downtown buildings, if not all, have cameras that are present, and the problem comes with -- and they're accessible to police as well, but the problem comes with quickly accessing that information on a timely basis. I used to be a district attorney, and evidence in the form of visual imaging capturing a crime in progress really made a significant difference in my decision whether to prosecute and the strength of the case when it was prosecuted. In one case I particularly recall, I had a really vulnerable victim who had been assaulted, and the victim was unable to testify as a result of their mental impairments, but the assault was captured by a gas station video camera, and we were able to prosecute that case and protect that victim's rights. So criminal activity creates a significant barrier to vital business climate, and technology provides additional support to police in maintaining safety and increasing their effectiveness. We think it's a very nice private/public partnership, and thank you for your time.

Adams: We'll have the city district attorney and the chief of police coming back up after this speaker.

Devon Pack: First of all, I'd like to say that oppression can be like air pollution. My name is Devon Pack. I am here speaking just as a citizen, not in regards to any groups. I just wanted to say that. I just don't represent anything from Occupy or the Green Party or the Brady Campaign for that matter. First of all, I'd like to say that oppression can be like air pollution in the sense that it appears invisible until you look up and you notice how the skies have been darkened whether by smog or by the presence of surveillance cameras. We have extensive studies from the United Kingdom, which has instituted the most extensive and expensive surveillance camera project in the world's history, that have shown that there is no deterrent effect. Multiple reports by the British Home Office have shown that surveillance camera programs can be an expensive distraction from effective law enforcement strategies. Today we are hearing from two programs which are inverse programs in their effectiveness. One is effective because it promotes community policing and policemen

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walking the beat whereas a program of surveillance camera takes away from the physical interaction and the human intelligence which is the most effective factor in effective law enforcement. One figure that I saw shows that surveillance cameras -- now, this may be with private contractors -- cost an average of 4000 american dollars to install and then \$800 per camera to maintain. That is to say, going by those figures, 15 cameras could keep another police officer on the force. This year our public safety budget, we are facing a loss of 56 good police officers. And another problem with surveillance cameras is that they encourage a false security both in the citizens and a false security in the sense of the officers. I don't need to be on the beat. I don't need to know what's happening, because the camera is there to catch it. That's a false sense of security. It detracts from the policing work that needs to happen. Lastly, I would like to appeal that we do not just exist within a fourth amendment privacy but there's also the sense of a general ambient atmosphere of liberty that needs to be protected as well. The studies of britain show that there have been many abuses of the surveillance camera by people from world news and media establishment bribing police officers. Even though there's 24-hour surveillance --

Adams: Thank you for your testimony. Appreciate it. District attorney and chief of police?

Fish: Based on the discussion we've had with prior witnesses, I have four questions I just would like to put to you. The first is, according to the financial impact statement for item number 443, there is no cost to the city for entering into this indemnification agreement, but it strikes me that there is going to be a cost associated with this program. Do you have estimates of the cost of equipment and monitoring and whatever resources you're going to need to put into this?

Reese: It's cost neutral. We already have the equipment.

Fish: So there is no cost to the city both in terms of the indemnification and implementation of the program?

Reese: The cost would be the time that it would take to install a camera.

Adams: If I could just reinforce a point you made earlier, which is key right now, for some crime hotspots, we have to send an officer physically to that location to find out if there is anybody there. If a camera shows nobody is at a particular location, it sends the time of having the only option of sending an officer from northeast to east Portland.

Fish: Thank you. Second, we heard a discussion about whether ORS 181.575 applies. Frankly, I don't know whether it does or doesn't. I guess the question is what are your intentions in terms of the footage that is recorded? What will be the bureau's policy with respect to any tapes that are generated?

Reese: The system itself is just constantly overwritten, so it's like many businesses. The information is recorded over, so you're not saving it unless the investigator physically goes and pull as copy of the recording for criminal prosecution. And, again, we've asked the city attorney for guidance in this area, and he said there is no conflict with state law, and in fact the courts have had - - I heard your discussion with the aclu attorney. The courts have weighed in on this and have said that it is appropriate for law enforcement in public settings. There are no privacy rights according to city attorney that would be violated, and courts have weighed in on that issue. And the city attorney has advised us in our office and put it on the record that, unless there is any sort of reason otherwise, and your answer is sort of the technical in terms of the technology answer. But we can't keep anything longer than 60 days.

Fish: And I guess, too --

Adams: If there's no indication after crime having been suspected.

Fish: To the district attorney's office, is there any case law in particular that you would want to bring to our attention to guide our decision today.

Prince: Regarding the drug-impact area?

Fish: Well, actually surveillance cameras.

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Prince: Is it going to be helpful to a trier of fact in a case, absolutely. So I don't know of any case that would say, because it was obtained in any particular manner, as long as we knew what it was, that it wasn't an animation or something like that, then we would be able to use it.

Fish: When we take this to a vote, I'm going to propose a friendly amendment that either at six months or a year, whatever council thinks is appropriate, we get a report on how this program is working so that we can have a further discussion about some of the legal issues that have been raised by our critics.

Saltzman: One of the questions the ACLU raised in its written testimony, will the cameras have the ability to zoom and turn, and can those functions be engaged remotely? How close can they zoom? Through windows of private property -- private residential property?

Reese: Of course it would depend on where the camera was aimed whether or not it could observe something where there was a privacy interest. We would never be able to use that in a case. That would be a violation of the law. The courts have been very clear that you cannot, as a police officer, collect evidence inside a residence using technology. Certainly if we were to train a camera on a residence, we would collect evidence or collect information, but we would not be able to do that, and it would not be good policing to do that.

Saltzman: The cameras can turn?

Reese: Absolutely. The technology exists for cameras to zoom and tilt.

Saltzman: The concern I have is there's a little bit of voyeur in all of us. [laughter] the temptation -

Leonard: Hold on.

Saltzman: I'm serious. The temptation to be a voyeur exists in all of us, and the temptation, I'm concerned here, is too great for officers to stray from the streets into --

Reese: I can't imagine any of our officers wanting to do that and risk their career over.

Saltzman: Do you have an order or policy and procedure that would specifically prohibit that?

Reese: I'd be happy to put that into policy. I'm sure it's already covered under our conduct policies, but I'd be happy to put it into any policy.

Saltzman: The other question I have is -- mayor, with all due respect, I think I want to see that policy before I'm prepared to vote today on this. Secondly, these cameras will be operating wireless. They'll be downloading images to officers with smart phones. Are these signals going to be at all encrypted so nobody else can sort of hack into our system and take advantage of these cameras?

Reese: Again, if you had an IP address, you would be able to watch. Typically most camera systems that operate now are IP address-based so that you can dial in that address and pull it up on any laptop computer. So you'd have to have that particular password to get into that. Again, these cameras are not focused on anything except public right-of-ways. So public intersections, public sidewalks. If they were to tap into our camera system, they would simply be watching a drug deal in old town or an area where we --

Saltzman: This is getting beyond my level of understanding, but I'm constantly amazed at the ability of hackers to do things. Could they hack in and control the cameras, I guess, and then look in private residential property?

Reese: There's going to be a limit to how far they can pan. I'd have to get one of our techs here.

Saltzman: Those are the answers I need both on the policy and procedure about not looking at private residential property and the consequences thereof.

Adams: A lot of public cameras you can tilt pan on your own as a member of the public and zoom in, but you can't tilt them into private spaces, and there are thousands of these out there. So that's one thing. The second thing is, just as a police officer can without any probable cause or without a court order can't sit in front of a house and just wait staring into the windows and look for something bad to happen inside the house, the same rules of conduct apply. Just because it's a

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camera doesn't change the same rules of conduct that exist right now on the general orders and in local policy and state law and federal law. Those expectations don't change.

Saltzman: Again, I think the discussion is for the intent of criminal purposes. I am more concerned about misuse of these cameras for noncriminal purposes. So I guess I would like to see -- and I think you can do this by next week -- a general order that speaks to protection of privacy through the use of these cameras and their zooms, and I will like some more assurance from the bureau of technology services or your technology folks about how safe or unsafe these are from being hacked into, being taken over. If the answer is they're not safe, they're just like any other camera system that's capable of being hacked into, i'll accept that.

Adams: Again, I think that would be a good question for our technology folks. No system is going to be bulletproof. Any computer system we have has the capability of being hacked into. As good as our folks are at bts, certainly they'd tell you there's nothing to do to prevent every situation.

Saltzman: I do want to see a policy and the consequences for violating that policy.

Fritz: What are these cameras doing now?

Reese: We have cameras in some of our investigations where we're watching drug dealers or other people engaged in criminal activity.

Fritz: So we'd be reassigning them from where they're currently located to new places?

Reese: The investigations come and go, so investigations are resolved through an arrest, and we have a finite number of cameras, but we have enough that, if we were to place one in old town, chinatown focused on an intersection, that would stay there until maybe that intersection was no longer a hotspot.

Fritz: As far as the indemnification, we are assuming some risk if the cameras fall on somebody.

Reese: We would assume that anyway. This just protects the owner from also being sued as well.

Fritz: I see. I would also like to see the policy encapsulating what you've told us today in terms of the technology and procedures so that everybody is clear what the limitations are. I think that will be very helpful.

Adams: We'll do it. Commissioner Leonard, any thoughts?

Leonard: Do you want to take off the emergency clause or just move it forward to next week's calendar?

Adams: I'd just move it to next week's calendar with an emergency clause.

Leonard: Then it will take effect immediately assuming you want to do that.

Adams: Unless there's objections, this will be moved to next week. Which item number?

Leonard: 443.

Adams: We'll come back and post to our web answers to the questions. Thank you for that. No objection, so done. And then move acceptance of the idia report.

Fish: Seconded.

Adams: Please call the vote on the motion

Item 442 vote.

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

Leonard: Well, I think it's unfortunate, as it turns out -- I didn't anticipate this -- that these two items are wrapped together, 'cause they're two distinctly actually unrelated issues. It's unfortunate that a discussion on cameras has detracted from what I think is the stellar work done by you, chief reese, and your team going back to when you were commander of central precinct and authorized then officer jeff myers to initiate the service coordination team. You've just been a person that's embraced this approach which turns out to be a unique approach in the united states, so much that I remember a couple years back victoria, b.c., came down to ask about it and to shown how it works, and that specifically being that we consciously developed, for want after better word, a carrot and stick approach. That is understanding the nature of addictions and the tragedy that follows, that for

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some people you have to give them really little choice but to enter treatment. Therein lies the magic of this program is that you give people the opportunity to, while they're in jail, clear their mind enough to understand they need to do something about their addictions. When we get them into treatment, we find they drop off the radar in terms of committing crimes and other offenses in the community but for their addictions they wouldn't commit. And so the source of the problem literally goes away. I remember the first car I bought. I remember my first day of kindergarten. I remember my first day of high school. And I remember the first person I voted for for president. I mean, there are these firsts that come in your life that you just have this clarity of, and it was George McGovern, so I always felt a connection to George McGovern because he was the first person I voted for for president of the United States. I don't remember who else I voted for on that ballot, but I clearly remember George. Some years later, I think December, 1994, George McGovern's eldest daughter, Terri McGovern, was living in Madison, Wisconsin. Terri had battled drug addiction and alcoholism her whole adult life. She had been in a place to dry out. They let her out that afternoon. The staff was actually working on paperwork to convict her or commit her involuntarily to a treatment program when she went into a bar that night, that December night in '94, and drank so much she left and passed out in the snow and froze to death. That led to George McGovern writing a book in 1996 simply called "Terri." and when I read the review in the "Oregonian," along with the review was a scheduled appearance date by Senator McGovern up here at the church. I think it's Southwest 11th and Main. And he was appearing to talk about the book, so I made a point -- I bought the book, and I went. And I remember listening to him talk, and I just thought, I just don't know how he does this. And I had a chance afterward when he signed the book that tell him that I was struggling with some of those issues with my own daughter and that I did not know how he was able to stand and talk about what he talked about and write what he wrote, so powerful, and he said it was part of his way of healing. So I think the message there for those who are critics of the compulsory treatment -- pseudocompulsory treatment -- side of this is people are beyond just the immediate person, are drastically affected. Spouses sometimes, children oftentimes, parents, certainly always friends, are also involved. As horrible as some of these people behave and some of them appear, that is not the person that the loved ones know. I almost made it. So as I approach next Tuesday, the anniversary of my own daughter's death, this is a poignant reminder to me how important this program is, and I personally and familiar with many -- I apologize. Many stories. Nick and I talked the other day how, when Carol was at Nara in one of the programs she was at for six months, I would go every Sunday and spend the afternoon, and we'd play ping-pong. Cole fondly remembered that experience. And it's a program that I've met people like Mick and Gary, who was here earlier, people who were different people at one point in their lives. That and program, of anything I've ever done in public life, has had the most immediate and direct and dramatic impact on people's lives that I have witnessed as a firefighter or being a member of the council. Mick is an example of that. Gary is definitely an example of that. And I know Austin knows of many more. Again, my thanks to you, Chief Reese, because I've learned here, as anybody who's elected has learned, that we can come up with ideas. We can pass ordinances. But we can't create passion. And you've had a passion for this program before it was even a program, and you've grabbed it, put the right people in charge, and embraced it. You've done it for the right reasons. I and my family thank you, and the people that have been saved thank you. That's certainly the citizens who aren't victims of crimes as a result of people continuing to use and abuse drugs don't do once they are put into this program. They thank you as well. I'm really pleased to be able to sit here and vote yes.

Fritz: Thank you, Commissioner Leonard, for reminding us why what we do is important. I acknowledge your leadership on this program way back when. It's still evolving, and I appreciated the comment earlier that we need to look at people with mental health diagnoses and dual diagnoses in addition to people with drug and alcohol addiction to provide this kind of wrap-around service,

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because it's working. And indeed that's part of the approach with the drug-impact area is to coordinate between the county, the city, police, social services, and help people. I appreciated the comments about the woman who dared to testify because she knew it was going to help someone else who had been in her shoes. I'm very supportive of continuing the program. We're voting to accept the report and so I appreciate the comments from Copwatch and the ACLU about some of the numbers and I think the numbers from both inside and outside the drug impact area show that we still have some disparities of who is getting arrested, convicted, sent to prison and that as the mayor accurately noted is something we need to work on as a community. There's a lot of good will being done and I appreciate your investment in the reason we're doing this work as commissioner Leonard described. Aye.

Adams: On the issue of surveillance cameras, the discussion is important, and as always the city council improves on most days, most every day improves upon the work that comes before them, and I think the discussion will go back and improve upon this. Because I couldn't be here at the first time it was scheduled, we moved it to this date, and it does overshadow as commissioner Leonard talked about, the idia, but I think it's with that down side I think it's important that they sort of go together. Because teressa roford, whose loved one, andrew payton, was killed in one of our drug and violence hot spots when we raised this issue to the friday gang group, said I wish there would have been a camera there when my family member was shot. So I think the protection of civil liberties is very important. But I also don't want any of us, and I am not talking about my colleagues or city staff, but I also don't want to dismiss the idea that this can also prevent crimes and solve crimes. It does. And this isn't london as we've heard, this isn't new york or chicago, but I want it out there. On the adia, I want to underscore my thanks as a Portlander to commissioner Leonard and then commander reese and others for putting together the service coordination team. And then on top of that to bringing back the idia. It's -- and the partnership of the county, it's showing remarkable results. Absolutely remarkable results. And it's being looked to as a national best practice. And it should. So thank you for all your work. To the aclu, I think the questions that you raise are great. I think that your argument might be strengthened by noting the holistic approach we've taken here around the dia, and I would say that respectfully I would submit that to mr. Handleman as well. This is taking a people-based approach to solving a problem, not simply arresting them and getting them into the legal system. This city is investing in a holistic approach to trying to help people who sometimes can't help themselves and who are impacted deeply often by crime and by drugs or mental health issues. And so I encourage you to sort of wrestle with these issues like we do, together. And not just a slice. Because I really do want your insight. And if you just grapple with a slice, then your feedback to us frankly isn't as useful. And you've got great experience, great organizations behind you, and I really want you engaged in the full picture. So thank you. Aye. [gavel pounded] All right. That moves us on to -- is there anyone here to testify on items 469, 470, 471? There is no one here to testify, which can -- Karla, please read the titles and call the votes.

Item 469.

Fish: Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Leonard:** Aye. **Fritz:** Aye. **Adams:** Aye. [gavel pounded]

Item 470.

Fish: Aye.

Saltzman: Congratulations director merlo. Aye.

Leonard: Aye. **Fritz:** Aye. **Adams:** Aye. [gavel pounded]

Item 471.

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

Adams: Aye. [gavel pounded] before my council colleagues disappear I will not be in the 2:00 because I do need to finish up the mayor's proposed budget so I can begin to brief you all. So president Fish will conduct this afternoon's session.

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At 12:51 p.m. Council recessed.

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Closed Caption File of Portland City Council Meeting

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

Key: ***** means unidentified speaker.

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Item 472.

* * * [roll call]

Fish: A quorum is present. Please read the item before council.

Fish: Commissioner Saltzman.

Saltzman: Thank you, mr. President -- it is great to have our second report from the technology oversight committee. The toc, as it's become known. And I think it was with our first briefing we had, I think the council was very impressed with the -- not only the caliber of the appointees that each one of us made to the technology oversight committee, but also to their ability to really take the charge seriously of we need, in this form of government, where we can too often slip into an asylum mentality, we need outside eyes to hold all of us accountable, and to ask questions that sometimes we don't ask. We don't think of asking. So the technology oversight committee, as advisory to our chief technology officer and up to jack graham and ultimately to council, is something I think we can be proud about. So we're going to hear about their review of various i.t. Projects, and they're going to update us on their remarks or concerns, and mark, are you going to introduce the committee members? I'd like to -- and also I want to thank my original cosponsor On this, commissioner nick Fish on this resolution, and celia heron, for the great work they've been doing on staffing the technology oversight committee. And I hope i'm not leaving anybody else out. If I am, i'm sure mark will fill in that gap.

Mark Greinke, Chief Technology Officer: Thank you. Jack graham couldn't be here, but i'm going to cover his part. I'm mark, the chief technology officer, i'm joined by three citizen members of the technology oversight committee, ben berry, and ken neubauer, two other members couldn't be here, dave lister and Wilfred pifold, unfortunately they're unable to attend. Today we would like to submit the second quarterly report of the technology oversight committee for council to accept. This report covers committee and project activity through the period ending march 31 to remind you briefly, the established structure for the technology oversight committee includes five citizen member committee appointed by council, with staff support provided by the office of management and finance, and technical support provided by bts. The technology oversight committee prepares quarterly reports for your review. Today we present the second quarterly report which provides an update on the four technology projects the toc is currently overseeing. In my role as chief technology officer I work closely with the members of the toc, my own project staff and the project Staff and consultants of city bureaus. I want to give a high level of overview of the four projects the toc is overseeing. If you want to follow along, details are on page 3-6 of the report. First project being managed by the bureau of development service has been referred to as itap which stand for information technology automation project. This is a large and complex project that will transform the way bds and its customers do business by creating a paperless permitting system. Quality assurance vendor is on board and provided input into a development of an rfp, published in february and a review and evaluation is planned for may. Affordable housing project for the Portland housing bureau is a second project brought to the toc. This project involving the purchase and implementation of a system that creates a single data repository for the affordable housing programs. They have a quality assurance consultant on board and the project is progressing

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smoothly today. The first module has been implemented and staff are now preparing for the second module which is single family. The third project the toc is overseeing is a bts project need for data storage as the city continues to grow, they're addressing this through a storage area network that not only increases storage capacity, but increases flexibility for how data is stored and managed.

Quality assurance vendor is engaged in the project and the project team is completing the design for systems that will be located in the Portland building and communications center. Toc member ken neubauer is here, and has provided a significant amount of technical oversight as he's very familiar with the technology. Lastly, the most recent project to come to the toc is the water bureau's project to move from quarterly to monthly billing. The project time line has been recently revised and next milestone concludes securing a quality assurance vendor and upgrading the base software platform.

A number of bureau staff are here today if you have any questions about these projects, but first i'd like to introduce ben berry, one of our toc members, for his comments and open that up to our other

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Saltzman: We did have jack graham our chief administrative officer, did you want to say anything?

Jack Graham, Chief Administrative Officer: I think they're handling it very well.

Saltzman: We know you're busy.

Fish: Welcome.

Ben Berry: Thank you, commissioner and thank you for having us today. I have a few words on behalf of the technology oversight committee this afternoon. I'm ben berry. We believe we are playing a valuable service to the city. We are now practicing the oversight process as we created and reported on it the first quarterly report last time we were here. As we examine the projects discussed by the chief technology officer, we focus on the project's triple constraints. Those triple constraints are time, resources, and outputs. Questions we often ask in our meetings are, are we meeting or missing our plan versus actual schedule dates? Are we under or over budget? And how much output are we delivering given the budget spends as compared to the scheduled elapsed time? Essentially what's the project's business performance index? How much business value are we delivering? The toc shares another set of citizen eyes are helping the project succeed. In this sense we're the advocates for the citizens in this capacity, we also work to understand the question are we doing the right projects. The right projects can typically be determined by an early and robust feasibility study, including return on investments, roi, on the front end. To date we feel the oversight process has worked and we are honored to be a part of this review and oversight committee. Thank you.

Fish: Do the other commissioners wish to say something? Thank you both for joining us. Has anyone signed up to testify?

Moore: I left the sign-up sheet out there.

Fish: Before we get to that --

Saltzman: I would like somebody to highlight the committee's concern. I think mark you touched on some of them, but --

Fish: I wanted to figure out procedurally. We now have your report and your presentation. Let's go to council questions and concerns. Commissioner Saltzman.

Saltzman: Well, as I read your reviews of the itap project, the paperless permit system, you seem to be ok with all the steps that are taken, or are in the process of selecting a vendor. Affordable housing software seems to be in terms of concerns about budget and scope and time line, everything seems to be going well there. The bureau of technology services storage area network project, again, budget within budget, no change in scope, project is on schedule. And then there's the monthly billing statements of the water bureau and the revenue bureau, which you've raised significant concerns. And i'd like somebody to articulate those concerns.

Doretta Schrock: I'll be the person who gets in trouble here for speaking out of turn. Our understanding was --

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Fish: We just need your name for the record.

Schrock: Doretta shrock. The commissioner wanted to make comments about that stuff today before we said anything about it. There are apparently changes in the works.

Fish: So -- ok. I guess --

Schrock: We were expecting that.

Fish: Ok. So david or commissioner Leonard, do you wish to supplement the record we have before we start engaging in that questioning on that particular part of the report?

Leonard: Yes. In reading the report from these folks and in talking to david, david and I agreed made sense to try to do this year was to try a pilot program of sorts. That is, initiate a monthly billing system but on a voluntary basis, and then supplement it with incentives that we would create for people financial incentives to go to a monthly billing. We think that by implementing that along with simultaneously continuing what the plan to create a bill pay function, if you will, through one's financial institution, wherein you would as opposed to getting an email from the water bureau saying your bill is due, your bill would actually show up in your financial institution's bill pay section that a number of companies take advantage of. So we would do those two things at a small, really nominal cost, and then hopefully transition in the longer term to monthly billing after getting people to voluntarily sign up.

Fish: Commissioner Leonard -- .

David Shaff, Director, Water Bureau: One minor correction. That is, the incentives would be for all of our customers to sign up for e-bill or auto pay, as opposed to just those who really want the option to pay on a monthly basis. So two things. We will make the monthly billing an option for people that they Can voluntarily sign up to as opposed to what we were originally looking at, which is all of our customers would move to monthly billing. And we will also have incentives for people to sign up for e-billing as well as the auto pay system. So --

Fish: When you say incentives, are you talking about like when we get our property tax bill and if we pay them a certain way on an accelerated basis we get a discount?

Shaff: Not exactly. We're more along the lines of, I just got one from my bank that says if you sign up for this e-billing system, we'll put your name in the hat for an ipad. So we would buy let's say a dozen ipads and on a monthly basis have a drawing of those people that signed up for e-billing or auto pay. Or it could be a discount, like the clean river rewards, commissioner Saltzman, that you're familiar with, when you have a one-time discount on your sewer biennium, if you agree to disconnect your downspouts. That was a one-time incentive. So what we've committed to with the mayor is creating an incentive program and we're just now in the process of trying to figure out what that makes the most sense.

Fish: In light of the prior written recommendation we got from this group about the need for going to a monthly system and the cost of the transition, could you walk us through what the cost would be of what commissioner Leonard has just put out as a proposal as opposed to what was originally intended?

Shaff: It would wipe out almost all the 2% rate increase. What the mayor has suggested is .2 of a percent rate increase as opposed to a 2% rate increase would give us enough to do an outreach to our customers as well as to be able to fund whatever incentives were ultimately landed on. It would still be something you all would have to agree to, but it takes away most of those costs.

Fish: In addition to reducing the cost, does the phased approach that commissioner Leonard has identified, does that go back to the technology oversight committee to determine whether that has any unintended consequences? Does it raise any questions of concern to this group if we were to propose that?

Shaff: Well, I spoke at the toc yesterday, they were all -- my impression was they can say themselves, was they were pretty pleased with this revision of the direction we were going in, and I certainly have no problems in coming before the toc and saying, ok, now here's the actual plan.

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Fish: Can I make a suggestion? It's not obviously to create busy work, but since we have an official recommendation in writing with respect to the original proposal, could we get a supplemental recommendation from the toc before we have the rate hearing?

Saltzman: May 16th. Maybe you dock an online --

Berry: I think we can do that.

Fish: That way the record will be clear and we'll have a -- something in writing from you saying you agree with it or don't, or set forth whatever reservations you have.

Berry: We'll work with david to put that forth.

Fritz: I very much appreciate the letter on april 12th. The memo you sent was very helpful. Will this be presented to the utility review board as well?

Shaff: My plan was to send the email I sent to mayor Adams' staff yesterday to the purb, my budget advisory committee and the council as a whole saying, this is the direction that we're moving in now. So, yes, I plan on communicating that. I think they're going to be very happy with us because at least with the bac, the budget advisory committee, their primary issue was whether it was voluntary. They supported the idea, but they thought it should be voluntary. I'm not sure I can say that for the purb, but I think they will be pleased with the new direction.

Fritz: Could you also send to me details of what the .2% would be?

Shaff: We're still -- yes. I will. We're going to have to flesh that out, and obviously when we come to the council on may 16th with our rate hearing, we'll have to be able to tell you what that .2 of a percent would be for. Basically it's going to be for three things. One is, there will be some programming costs to the billing system, the vendor that we work with. So we haven't budgeted for this. We've been working on a different plan. The second one would be about reach to our customers to say, we have these options now, please take a look at them. And the third one would be the incentives. How much do we want to put out there as incentives. And our idea is that we want to make it something where we know the maximum. We know the outside costs.

Fritz: I will be particularly interested in the technology oversight committee, particularly on that first piece as to how it's done.

Fish: Would you also in your communication with us just let us know if you drop your proposed rate increase by 1.8%, which sounds like you're talking about, how does that impact the blended rate? I think sometimes we confuse the public when we talk about your rate and bes's rate, but --

Shaff: We can do that.

Fish: Just give us the revised blended rate, that would equal to.

Shaff: Sure. We know what the bes proposal is, so we can -- we would be able to say what the effect is, yes.

Saltzman: I appreciate this conversation and choreography. I guess i'd like to have the technology oversight committee state what they stated to us in their april 12th memo about their concerns on the monthly billing.

Berry: We can cover that collectively. There were three things of consideration. One was the -- if we had gone forward as the project was scheduled and planned, we believe we would have had a revenue deficit of about \$5 million in the short run. We also believe there had been costs related to stamp and mailing expenses at \$1.75 million. Those were two outstanding amounts of money we did not feel the city could incur, especially at this time in the budgetary cycle. And that was one thing we put forth in the letter. The other piece was the fact we felt the citizens did need the outreach discussion around the change that was coming. We can talk to people on the front end, or we can talk to people on the back end and it was our belief that kind of outreach should have been done, or should be done on the front end.

Saltzman: And there was some issue about the billing system being able to do this, right?

Berry: Yes.

Schrock: The original july 1st schedule we felt was unrealistic.

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Saltzman: July 1st of this year.

Schrock: Yes. That's been changed now, so -- .

Ken Neubauer: I think it was the cost, the very aggressive schedule that we didn't feel was achievable. The loss of revenue has been stated, and I think the 2% increase to all ratepayers seemed to be pretty steep for not everybody maybe wanting that feature.

Fish: And your letter is in the record.

Berry: Yes.

Fish: Other questions or comments from my colleagues? Karla, did anyone sign up?

Moore: No one else signed up.

Fish: Is there anyone in the room that wishes to be heard? We're adjourned. Thank you --

Saltzman: We need to accept the report. Move to accept the report.

Fritz: Second.

Fish: The report has been moved and seconded, Karla, please call the roll.

Saltzman: Well, I want to thank again the five members of the technology oversight committee for outstanding performance in your first two quarters of existence. And we look forward to you continuing to scrutinize all technology projects, all information technology projects going on -- projects going on anywhere in the city at any time. At any stage of conception to production. So keep it up, and we will continue to have these quarterly updates. Thank you all. Aye.

Leonard: Thank you. Aye.

Fritz: Thank you very much, including thank you for taking the time to come to city council on a wednesday afternoon. I appreciate especially you giving us the quarterly report, but the letter that came in on april 12th was an extremely helpful heads up for advice from the committee, so I encourage you to continue doing that when things come up in between the quarterly reports to give us your advice, because we are all in this together and we appreciate it. Aye.

Fish: Thank you for your time today and your service. Two points, when I got your letter outlining your concerns, it struck me that whether ultimately we agreed or disagreed with those concerns or the council acted or didn't, it vindicated this process. You are giving us your best judgment, and that began a conversation. So I really appreciate that. And I -- it's not -- we have not given you an easy task, and we appreciate the way you're approaching it. Second, speaking for tracy manning, director of the Portland housing bureau, I want to say that she and her senior team really appreciate the guidance we're getting and the implementation of the new system at the housing bureau. And your work is causing the anxiety level to come down quite a bit, and we appreciate the professional way in which you've engaged them in this enterprise. Aye. [gavel pounded] we're adjourned.

At 2:22 p.m. Council adjourned.