



Office of Mayor Charlie Hales
City of Portland

REPORT TO COUNCIL

September 18, 2013

To: City Council

From: Mayor Charlie Hales

Subject: Accept the 2013 Illegal Gun Ordinance Oversight Committee Annual Report

On December 1, 2010, The Portland City Council passed ordinance number 184274¹, ordering Council to add new and amend existing City Code provisions to address illegal gun use and violent gang activity in the City (Ordinance; amend Code Sections 14A.80.010 and 14A.60.010; add Code Sections 14A.60.050, 14A.60.060 and add Chapter 14A.90). Ordinance 184274 states, in part:

“NOW, THEREFORE, the Council directs:

f. A committee established by Council shall monitor the implementation and Enforcement of the new firearm use hotspots code for Council. The Committee will collect and analyze data to determine whether management of the hotspots

- 1.) Serves the safety needs of the community;
- 2.) Is fair and equitable;
- 3.) Has generated improper disparate treatment

The Committee will report to Council every six months.”

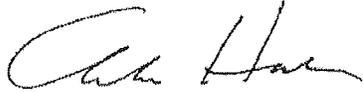
Pursuant to that resolution, the Illegal Gun Ordinance Oversight Committee is presenting a report to City Council on Wednesday, September 25th, 2013.

TO THE COUNCIL: The Office of the Mayor concurs with the recommendations of the Illegal Gun Ordinance Oversight Committee and

¹ See EXHIBIT A

RECOMMENDS: that the City Council accept the report

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charlie Hales". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Charlie" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Hales".

Charlie Hales
Mayor of Portland

City of Portland, Oregon

**Illegal Gun Ordinance
Oversight Committee**

Annual Report, 2013

Presented to City Council September 25, 2013

A committee established by the Portland City Council shall monitor the implementation and enforcement of the 2010 Portland City Ordinance enacting new City legislation concerning the illegal use of firearms. The Committee will collect and analyze data to determine whether implementation of the Ordinance:

- 1. Serves the safety needs of the community;*
- 2. Is fair and equitable;*
- 3. Has generated improper disparate treatment*

Illegal Gun Ordinance Oversight Committee Members

- **Mike Verbout (Chair)**, Portland Public Schools Principal (Retired)
- **Dave Smith**, East Portland Police Bureau East Precinct Involved Citizens (EPIC)
- **Susanna Pai**
- **Juan Muros**, Resident Services Coordinator at Hacienda
- **Rosanne Lee**, Portland Office of Neighborhood Crime Prevention (Retired)

Committee Staff and Advisory Members

- **Chad Stover**, Policy Adviser at Office of the Mayor
- **Sergeant Cathe Kent**, Portland Police Bureau Gun Task Force
- **Lieutenant Art Nakamura**, Portland Police Bureau's Gang Enforcement Team and Gun Task Force
- **Eric Zimmerman**, Deputy District Attorney

Background

The illegal use of firearms is a long-standing community problem in the United States and in Portland. Every year, more than 30,000 people in the United States are killed by guns, and over 66,000 are injured by gunfire.² In 2012, there were 12 homicides and 36 suicides involving guns, and in 2013 (through 07/31) there were 3 homicides and 19 suicides involving guns in Portland.

Firearms in Portland:

- Firearms are used in approximately 40 percent of the homicides in Portland.
- Close to half of the firearms used in unintentional (“accidental”) shootings of children were acquired by children from their parents, who left the firearms loaded and unsecured in a place accessible to children.
- The African-American community has seen the greatest toll on its youth as a result of illegal gun use. Young African American males are killed by guns at a much higher rate than any other segment of the U.S. population, according to the Violence Policy Center’s 2007 report, *Black Homicide Victimization in the United States*.
- Stolen guns represent a major risk to the community at large because they have, by definition, entered criminal hands. Ensuring law enforcement’s early awareness of every lost or stolen gun will enhance law enforcement’s ability to recover those guns and reduce gun violence.

To combat gun violence and gun deaths in Portland, Mayor Sam Adams pursued local policies and enforcement that limit the ability for individuals to use guns criminally. On December 1, 2010, Portland City Council passed an ordinance enacting three new gun-control laws and five changes to city code aimed at curbing gun-violence, particularly among juveniles. The laws hold adults responsible if their guns get into children’s hands, penalize gun owners who do not report the theft or loss of a firearm, and designate illegal firearm use hotspot zones that allow the city to exclude criminals from them.

Implementation, Stage One:

Upon adaptation of this ordinance, City Council established the Illegal Gun Ordinance Oversight Committee (Committee) to track the implementation and enforcement of the changes to city code and the enforcement of new firearms violations. The Committee’s role is to provide oversight on the five pieces of the Illegal Gun Ordinance. This oversight includes determining whether available data supports the continued designation of Illegal Firearm Use Hotspots, assessing the use and need for this ordinance, and making certain that there is no disparity of treatment as a result of this ordinance.

Specifically, City Council asked the Committee to “collect and analyze data to determine whether implementation of the ordinance

² According to the Center for Disease Control’s Website

- 1.) Serves the safety needs of the community;
- 2.) Is fair and equitable;
- 3.) Has generated improper disparate treatment”

In addition to ensuring that implementation of the ordinance achieves the goals of the City Council without discriminatory practices, the Committee can also make recommendations to change the policies they see fit.

Committee Reports:

The first of these reports was accepted by City Council on August 10, 2011. Since that time, the Committee has tracked and analyzed the Stage One Implementation of the new legislation through the Portland Police Bureau and partnership with the District Attorney's and Mayor's Offices.

Stage One of the implementation has provided an opportunity for the Police Bureau to work with its own employees and public agency partners to determine the integration of new policy into an existing system of public safety. Implementation of these new laws is continually finessed based on the experience of the officers and agency partners enforcing the ordinance as well as recommendations from the Committee during this stage.

Report

The Committee examined implementation of four of the five portions of the Illegal Gun Use Ordinance:

I. Illegal Firearm Use Hotspots	Page 8
II. Endangering a Child by Allowing Access to a Firearm	Page 14
III. Failure to Report Theft or Loss of a Firearm	Page 15
IV. Possession of a Loaded Firearm in a Public Place	Page 17

For this report, the Committee did not examine the implementation of the amended Curfew section of City Code. However, the Committee plans to review information on the implementation of a more restrictive curfew as it becomes available.

The majority of this report is devoted to the analysis of the Illegal Firearm Use Hotspots. Supportive statistical information can be found in the exhibits to this report as well as the graphs and figures cited throughout the body of this report.

I. Illegal Firearm Use Hotspots:

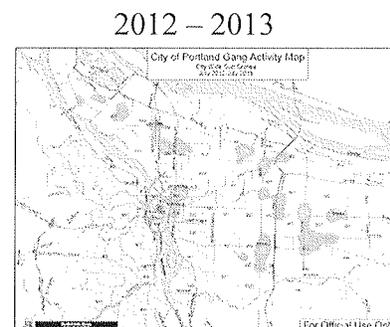
Three original Illegal Firearm Use Hotspots (Hotspots)³ were designated as such in 2010 based on the historic rates of gun crimes within those boundaries. This included crimes that can be specifically attributed to the illegal use of firearms, including aggravated assaults and attempted murders with a firearm and shots fired calls as well as anecdotal evidence from Portland Police sworn personnel, street-level gang outreach workers, staff in the District Attorney's office, and crime prevention specialists.

For this report, the Committee examined the same inputs of information for the same Hotspots as the 2012 Report to determine whether the designation of these Hotspots continued to be warranted in 2013. To compare appropriate information, the Committee looked at the concentration of gun crimes in these areas from 2012, and matched that data with the same area up through July 31st, 2013.

Based on this data and updated anecdotal evidence, the Committee made the following findings about each of the current Hotspots:

A. Current Hotspots

1. Downtown: Committee voted (unanimous) to maintain the designation
 - Gun crimes increased by 1% since 2012 (mostly happening between the hours of 11:00 PM and 4:00 AM around bars)
 - Anecdotally, Police have found more guns on female suspects and more guns in cars in this area over the past two years.
 - PPB is working with bar owners and security staff throughout the summer to ensure continued safety.
 - The nature of this location as a place for congregation and entertainment, coupled with the continuation of crime, lead the Committee to determine that people who commit gun crimes should continue to be excluded from this Hotspot.

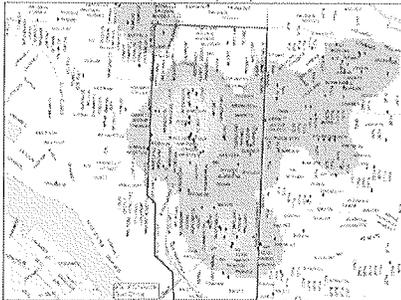


2. I-5 Corridor: Committee voted (unanimous) to maintain the designation

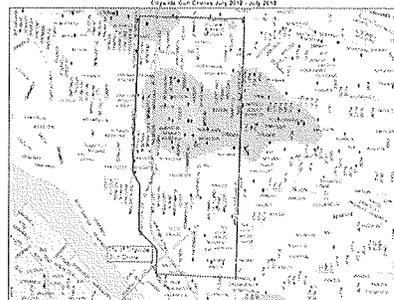
³ See EXHIBIT B

- Gun crimes decreased by 2% since 2012, but data shows that problems are still centralized over the Albina/Killingsworth area.
- Gang Enforcement Team (GET) and crime prevention anecdotal evidence have demonstrated that there are many gun shots fired at residences in this area.

2011 – 2012



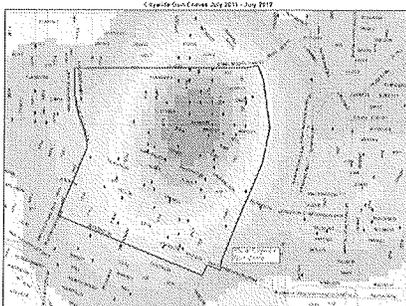
2012 – 2013



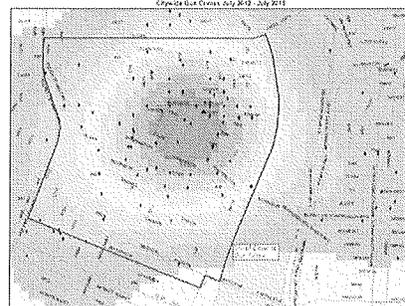
3. 160th and Stark: Committee voted (unanimous) to maintain the designation

- While percentages are low for this Hotspot, this is a geographically smaller area, so the concentration is high.
- Gang outreach receives a high number of calls to this area. Anecdotal evidence suggests gun and gang violence within this Hotspot.
- Self-initiated activity by Police in this area is higher than other parts of town.

2011 – 2012



2012 – 2013



Committee Recommendations:

- 1.) The Committee recommends an extension of the boundary to 181st, which crosses the Portland/Gresham boundary. Evidence suggests that there is a high frequency of gun activity along the MAX line that runs there, also allowing for the transportation of guns. The Committee further suggests that the Portland City Council work in partnership with the City of Gresham in this area.

- 2.) Focus should be placed on specific hotspots within the larger designated I-5 Corridor Hotspot due to its large size (targeted missions).⁴
- 3.) It's recommended that the I-5 Corridor Hotspot boundary be extended to include NE 33rd Avenue, but maintain the current north and south boundaries to include Woodlawn Park and NE 15th and Killingsworth.

B. Hotspot Exclusion Implementation

Illegal Firearm Use Hotspots are a preventative tool. Our community has many tools to deal with gun crimes and the prevalence of unwanted and stolen firearms, including many traditional enforcement tools that the Police Bureau utilizes on a daily basis. The intention of Hotspots is to allow for Police to help prevent gun crimes by separating criminals with access to guns from intended targets and traditionally at-risk locations.

To analyze how these Hotspots impact our community, the Committee reviewed data, anecdotal evidence, and considered the context of the current stage of implementation of this tool. Specifically, the Committee collected and analyzed data from the Police Bureau and the District Attorney's office to determine whether management of the hotspots: 1.) serves the safety needs of the community; 2.) is fair and equitable; and 3.) has generated improper disparate treatment.

This data includes the following:

- Race of persons charged in cases involving Aggravated Assault or Attempted Murder with a gun; Race of persons victimized in cases involving Aggravated Assault or Attempted Murder with a gun (both totals and by Hotspot)⁵
- Demographics of people who receive Illegal Firearm Use Hotspot Exclusions upon conviction of a gun crime; demographics for individuals listed on the City's gang-designation list⁶

The Committee struggled with wading through a plethora of information to determine what is most useful in assessing the service of this tool and whether it is being implemented fairly and equitably. The Committee recognizes the impact of gun violence in our city and across the country. When assessing the disparate treatment in the implementation of public safety policies, the Committee also recognizes how public policy impacts diverse communities in our country differently.

⁴ The recently established NE Portland Neighborhood Violence Prevention Committee is working to establish project-specific violence prevention efforts within the boundaries of this Hotspot. The Committee has been and will continue to work with the neighborhood committee to propose areas that should be prioritized.

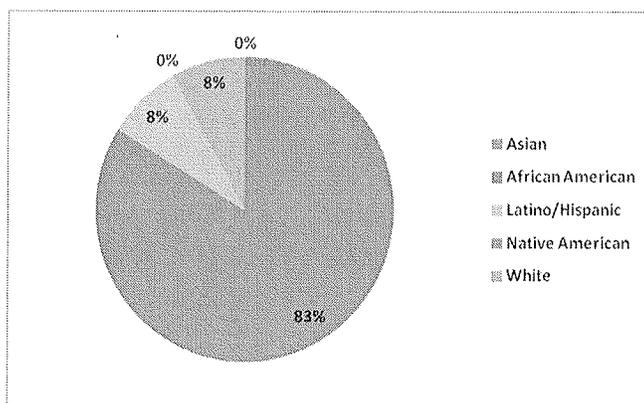
⁵ See EXHIBIT C

⁶ See EXHIBIT D

First and foremost, it is important to consider that gun violence disproportionately impacts African Americans in our community and nation-wide. The Committee views Hotspot exclusions as having the potential of preventing violence in our African-American community.

However, Hotspot exclusions apply to offenders who have committed any gun crime in Portland, which is a diverse population. The potential for disparate treatment in the implementation of these Hotspots lies with an individual determining whether or not to issue an exclusion while the suspect is in custody. The process for issuing an exclusion begins with the responding officer who fills out an exclusion form when detaining an individual suspected of and arrested for a gun crime, which becomes effective upon conviction. Demographics for individuals who have exclusions in effect or pending are detailed in the charts below:

Exclusion List



Judging solely from the above graph, even when compared with high representation of African Americans as offenders of gun crimes in our community, the Committee would conclude that African Americans are being disparately impacted by the issuances of Hotspot exclusions.

However, the Committee examined a greater context to determine disproportionality. To further assess the context for analysis of disparate treatment, the Committee reviewed specifically and in more depth the following information:

- Demographics of offenders and victims involved in gun crimes
- Demographics of criminals requiring the attention of the Gang Violence Response Team
- The status of the implementation of this Ordinance within the Portland Police Bureau
- Portland Police Bureau Gang designation policy and procedure⁷

⁷ See EXHIBIT E

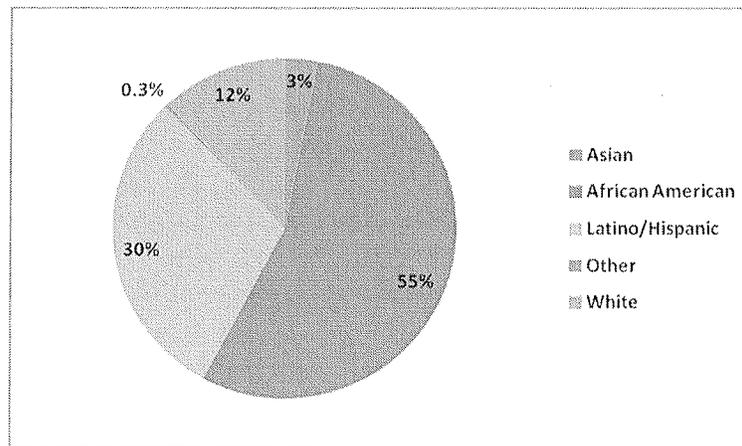
- Anecdotal evidence from Portland Police Bureau employees, Crime Prevention Specialists, Street Level Gang Outreach Workers, and District Attorney' Office

Through 7/31 of 2013, 36 exclusions have been issued. During the first stage of the implementation, the only division of the Police Bureau that enforced and issued exclusions was the Gang Enforcement Team, which worked specifically to curb gang violence through targeted enforcement. But now that enforcement is implemented bureau-wide, we can expect there to be improved rates of enforcement.

Therefore, the Committee realized that demographics of the city's population as a whole may be less relevant to compare to the exclusions issued than the population demographics of violent gangs in Portland. Portland, like many other cities, is afflicted by violence related to a diverse set of gangs; including black-style gangs, Latino gangs, white supremacist gangs, and Asian gangs. To effectively prevent, intervene, and suppress gang violence, the Police Bureau has a formal process to designate an individual as a member of affiliate of a gang. Portland Police Bureau Policy 640.05 is the Gang designation policy, which outlines the steps leading up to the designation and the process for appealing designation or removing yourself from the designation list.

The breakout of designated gang members by race is found in the chart below:

Portland Gang Designation Demographics as of 7/31/2013



Together, African American and Latino/Hispanic gangs make up 85% (up 4% since last year) of the gang-designated individuals in our community.⁸

In addition to the demographic breakdown of gang-designated individuals in our community, the Committee also reviewed anecdotal evidence from the Police Bureau and

⁸ This Committee understands that there has been significant public process on the gang-designation policy. While we accept that there may be community concern with that process which could warrant further review by our community partners and public agencies, it is not this Committee's role to perform that analysis or make any related recommendations.

street-level gang outreach workers about the nature of violent acts related to specific gang sets in our city. In Portland, Latino gangs predominantly use knives, white gangs predominantly use baseball bats and fists, and black-style gangs predominantly use firearms. While violence is not tolerable in any form, the 2010 Ordinance is legislation that specifically targets gun violence, and therefore, will have a stronger impact on the violent activities of black-style gangs.

In summary, the Committee reflected upon the following information:

- The limited amount of exclusions issued and in effect (36 as of 07/31/2013)
- The PPB division issuing exclusions (GET)
- The population that GET works with (the only statistical representation is the gang-designation list, which shows 55% African American)
- The offenders and victims in gun crimes in Portland (in 2013, 29% and 25% respectively were African American)
- The nature of black-style gangs compared with other gangs in Portland (that they use firearms as weapons to a greater degree than other gangs)

Committee Assessment:

Based on the information, the Committee has concluded that there are not signs of disparate treatment evident in the current implementation of Hotspot exclusions. As mentioned above, Hotspot exclusions serve the safety needs of our city by providing a gun violence prevention tool for our Police.

Continued Implementation Analysis

To date, there has been one violation of the exclusion. The Committee was not able to determine the cause of this, but the Committee does expect both the violations of exclusions and demographics of excluded individuals to change in the future. Furthermore exclusions will now be issued and enforced by officers outside of the Gang Enforcement Team (As of July 1st, 2013). Therefore, the Committee has the expectation that Hotspot exclusion demographics will more closely match gun crime demographics in our city.

For our future concerns about disproportionality in delivering exclusions, the Committee worked closely with Gun Task Force Sergeant Cathe Kent and Deputy District Attorney Eric Zimmerman to explore the option of a **Gun and Gang Conviction Package**. Through DDA Zimmerman, the Committee learned that there are court probation packages issued to individuals convicted of crimes associated with prostitution or drugs. These packages provide our public safety system with consistent implementation of conditions of probation relevant to the crimes of conviction.

Committee Recommendations:

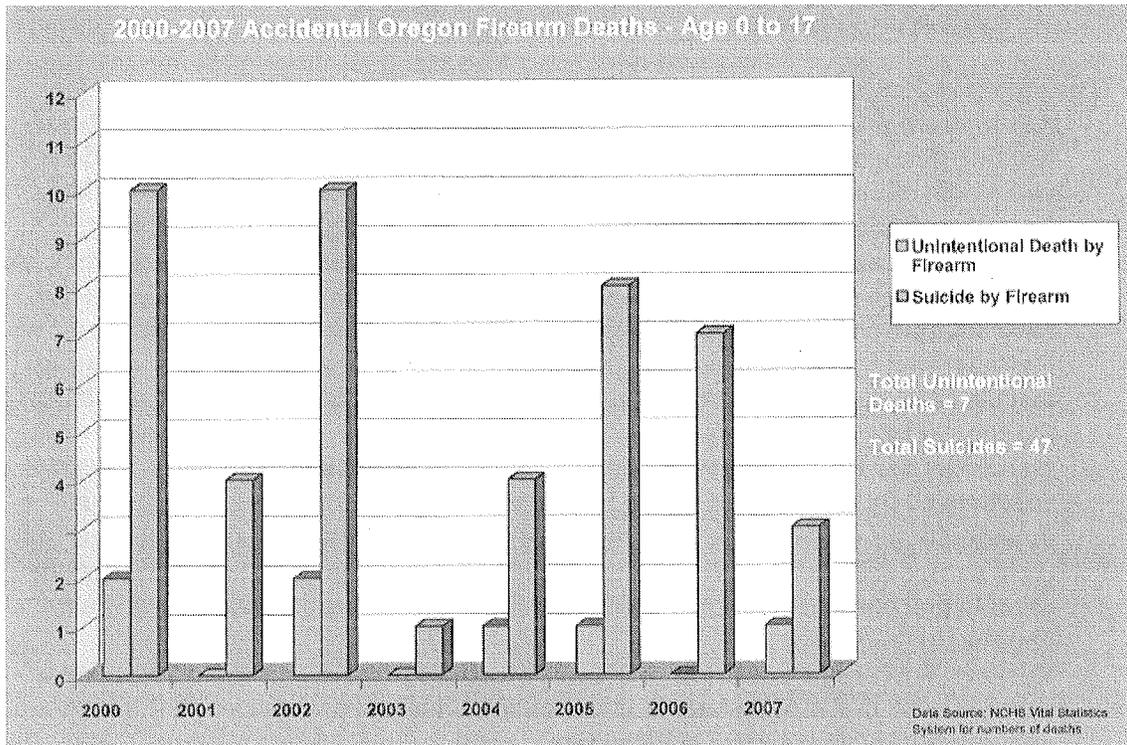
- 1.) The Committee will work with the District Attorney’s Office to implement a new **Gang and Gun Conviction Package** with Hotspot exclusions as part of the conditions of probation.

It is clear from the Committee’s analysis that the population that GET works with is a significantly more racially diverse population than our city as a whole. While the Committee lauds the efforts of the Police Bureau to work toward a bureau that reflects the diversity within our community, the Committee feels very strongly that the Police Bureau should also work to ensure that divisions within the Police Bureau that specifically work with racially diverse communities should have higher diversity targets than the bureau as a whole.

- 2.) The Portland Police Bureau should ensure a gender and racially diverse Gang Enforcement Team. If possible, greater effort should be made to ensure that divisions within the Police Bureau that specifically work with racially or gender diverse communities should have higher diversity targets than the bureau as a whole.

II. Endangering a Child by Allowing Access to a Firearm:

This legislation was enacted to prevent and hold adults accountable for accidental shootings of youth, including suicides. National and local statistics about the tragic consequences of gun negligence continue to validate the need for this legislation in Portland’s City Code.



This portion of the Ordinance holds adults accountable for the actions of juveniles within their care related to firearms. It is extremely difficult for Portland Police to identify adults responsible when juveniles are willingly seeking out or using firearms. In most cases that involve juveniles in possession of a firearm, the weapon does not belong to the juvenile's parent. Based on anecdotal evidence from the Police Bureau and street-level gang outreach, establishing reckless intent by a parent in this case is difficult:

- Parents or responsible adults claim that they never knew their child had a gun
- Youth charged with gun crimes do not tell officers where they acquired the gun
- Even if a juvenile claimed he or she acquired the gun from a specific adult, it is difficult to prove without the admission of the adult in question

Committee Assessment:

Therefore, as previously stated, the importance of this legislation is to target accidental shootings and negligent gun storage. The Committee concludes that this portion of the Ordinance acts as a deterrent for accidental gun injuries and deaths and supports its continued implementation.

III. Failure to Report Theft or Loss of a Firearm:

Firearm registration laws vary from state to state across the country. Under Oregon law, when purchasing a gun from a dealer or at a gun show, dealers must do each of the following: 1.) See identification; 2.) Obtain a fingerprint; and 3.) Do a criminal Background check. This information is only recorded for the first purchase of a firearm from a registered gun dealer. There is no waiting period to buy a gun in Oregon, no limit to the number of guns you can buy or own, and there is no registration. Once a firearm is privately owned, background checks are optional. Additionally, Oregon does not have Straw Purchase Laws, which prohibit a person from buying a gun for a felon. To address the problems associated with not being able to track guns in our community when they are stolen or lost and used in crimes, Portland City Council passed the Failure to Report Theft or Loss of a Firearm portion of the Illegal Gun Ordinance.

If a firearm gets into the wrong hands either through loss or theft, Oregon has no expectation for tracking that firearm through its continued existence. It is important for law enforcement to be able to identify this history of a gun once it is recovered from a criminal so that, 1.) The firearm can be returned to its rightful owner; and 2.) PPB personnel can examine trends associated with firearms in our community.

The Failure to Report Theft or Loss of a Firearm portion of this Ordinance requires that a gun owner report to the Police Bureau when he has lost a firearm or has been the victim of a theft. In the report, the owner is required to supply the serial number of each stolen or lost firearm. There are fines associated with the failure to report a loss or theft as well as the failure to report the serial numbers. City Council passed this legislation with the

expectation that gun owners should track the serial numbers of their firearms. To date, this legislation has yielded the following results:

- In 2012, 360 stolen firearms were reported, of which 176 serial numbers were provided.
- In 2013 (through July) 154 stolen firearms were reported, of which 70 serial numbers were provided

The Committee agrees with the intention of this legislation, and emphasizes that an improved method for tracking guns would be beneficial. However, public education regarding this new requirement and the associated fines could be improved as well.

The Committee is aware of the release of information about this legislation to the public following the adoption of this ordinance in late 2010. However, the message about this specific requirement and the associated fines may have been lost in the broader message about new gun crime legislation in the city. Without a more thorough education campaign, Portlanders may feel that they have not been made fully aware of the consequences of not recording the serial numbers for their firearms.

A more comprehensive campaign would serve us all well. An effective education campaign would have some or all of the following elements:

- Public Service Announcements
- Announcements through neighborhood association meetings and Office of Neighborhood Involvement networks
- Create a flyer for distribution – electronic and hard copies
- Send out along with water bills
- Distribute at shooting ranges, gun clubs, trade shows
- Flyers in stores that sell guns (make sure that Portland store managers know that the ordinance exists)
- Educate insurance companies
- National night out, schools, libraries

Committee Recommendations:

1.) For the successful implementation of the Failure to Report Theft or Loss of a Firearm portion of this ordinance, citizens must know about the fines associated with the requirement within the legislation and associated penalties for violating this new City Code. City Council should, therefore, engage in a more comprehensive education campaign regarding the new requirements and fines associated with failing to adhere to City Code section 14A.60.050.

In discussing this issue, the Committee assessed the root problem at hand in order to assess other potential solutions. What our community really needs is a way to track guns back to their owners so that our public safety system can prosecute the people who burglarized community members even if the suspect is not caught for that specific burglary. The Committee explored the option of a voluntary registration for gun owners.

While it is illegal in Oregon to force registration of firearm ownership, Portland City Council could provide a voluntary registry to community members who want to track serial numbers and other information about their firearms. The Committee will also continue to explore potential changes to state laws that prohibit a mandatory registration on every sale of a gun.

2.) The City of Portland should explore a voluntary registration for gun owners. Additionally, Portland Police Officers have an opportunity to support the success of this legislation to a greater degree by investigating the origins of guns used in crimes that they respond to.

3.) Through bureau-wide implementation, PPB officers must be trained to always ask suspects involved in a gun crime about the gun in question.

IV. Possession of a Loaded Firearm in a Public Place:

The Police Bureau reports that the implementation of this additional charge in City Code is most helpful when police cannot establish other charges for an individual based on the evidence at hand but suspect him of greater crimes. The misdemeanor charge helps to build up a criminal history, demonstrating a person's course of conduct. This misdemeanor charge has also been used as leverage to ensure a plea deal on more serious charges, including felonies.

Ultimately, multiple misdemeanor convictions can demonstrate a pattern of criminal behavior that supports convictions of more serious crimes when committed.

Committee Assessment

Based on this anecdotal evidence, the Committee assessed that this portion of the ordinance appears to be working as intended and helps to ensure that those intent on committing gun crimes are effectively criminalized for their behavior.

Additional Recommendations:

1.) The Gun Task Force and Gang Enforcement Team in the Portland Police Bureau are the divisions within the bureau that arguably have the highest impact on the most serious violent crime in our community. Much violent crime in Portland stems from gang-related shootings and stabbings, and the GTF and GET respond to those crimes specifically with partnered prevention, collaborative intervention, and targeted enforcement. The success of the Illegal Gun Ordinance as well as the City's efforts to make our city safer for all relies on the work of these divisions and their partners. City Council should commit to continued funding for the Portland Police Bureau's Gang Enforcement Team and Gun Task Force to ensure continued or improved implementation of this ordinance.

Conclusion:

The Illegal Gun Ordinance Oversight Committee strongly recommends that the City of Portland and Portland Police Bureau continue to work toward the fair and equitable implementation and enforcement of the City of Portland 2010 Illegal Gun Ordinance, and will report back to City Council in 2014.

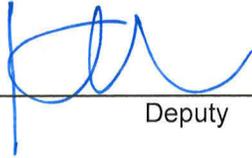
EXHIBITS:

- A. Ordinance 184274
- B. Color coded map of designated Hotspots
- C. Statistics pertaining to race of persons charged in cases involving Aggravated Assault or Attempted Murder with a gun; Race of persons victimized in cases involving Aggravated Assault or Attempted Murder with a gun
- D. Demographics if exclusion list; demographics of gang types

Agenda No.
REPORT NO.

Title

Accept Report from Illegal Gun Ordinance Oversight Committee (Report)

<p style="text-align: center;">INTRODUCED BY Commissioner/Auditor: Mayor Charlie Hales</p>	<p>CLERK USE: DATE FILED <u>SEP 20 2013</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">COMMISSIONER APPROVAL</p>	<p>LaVonne Griffin-Valade Auditor of the City of Portland</p>  <p>By: _____ Deputy</p> <p>ACTION TAKEN: SEP 25 2013 ACCEPTED</p>
<p>Mayor—Finance and Administration - Hales <i>OKS</i></p>	
<p>Position 1/Utilities - Fritz</p>	
<p>Position 2/Works - Fish</p>	
<p>Position 3/Affairs - Saltzman</p>	
<p>Position 4/Safety - Novick</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">BUREAU APPROVAL</p>	
<p>Bureau: Office of the Mayor Bureau Head: Charlie Hales</p>	
<p>Prepared by: Chad E. Stover Date Prepared: 09/19/2013</p>	
<p>Financial Impact & Public Involvement Statement</p> <p>Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amends Budget <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Portland Policy Document If "Yes" requires City Policy paragraph stated in document. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Council Meeting Date 9/25/2013</p> <p>City Attorney Approval:</p>	

AGENDA

TIME CERTAIN
Start time: 9:30 AM *30 Min.*

Total amount of time needed: ~~1 hour~~
(for presentation, testimony and discussion)

CONSENT

REGULAR
Total amount of time needed: _____
(for presentation, testimony and discussion)

FOUR-FIFTHS AGENDA	COMMISSIONERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS:	
	YEAS	NAYS
1. Fritz	✓	
2. Fish	✓	
3. Saltzman	✓	
4. Novick	✓	
Hales	✓	