



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON

**OFFICIAL
 MINUTES**

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS **6TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2016** AT 9:30 A.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Hales, Presiding; Commissioners Fish, Fritz, Novick and Saltzman, 5.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Linly Rees, Senior Deputy City Attorney; and Jason King and Mike Cohen, Sergeants at Arms.

Motion to elect Commissioner Fish as President of the Council: Moved by Fritz and seconded by Novick. (Y-5)

On a Y-4 (Saltzman absent) roll call, the Consent Agenda was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS		Disposition:
1	Request of Craig Rogers to address Council regarding To Big To Fail (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
2	Request of Crystal Elinski to address Council regarding police misconduct (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
3	Request of Ken Thrasher to address Council regarding College Possible (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
4	Request of David Kif Davis to address Council regarding homeless sweep/homeless state of emergency (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
5	Request of Irene LeBeau to address Council regarding humane solutions to being houseless (Communication)	PLACED ON FILE
TIMES CERTAIN		

January 6, 2016

6	TIME CERTAIN: 9:45 AM – Recognize the important role of text messaging in providing excellent and inclusive 9-1-1 service and support the Bureau of Emergency Communications’ efforts to work with the State of Oregon to implement Text to 9-1-1 in Portland Multnomah County (Resolution introduced by Commissioner Novick) 30 minutes requested (Y-5)	37178
7	TIME CERTAIN: 10:15 AM – City Club of Portland Street Funding presentation (Presentation introduced by Commissioner Novick) 30 minutes requested	PLACED ON FILE
8	TIME CERTAIN: 10:45 AM – Recognize City employees for their tireless efforts in responding to significant, record-breaking rain and flooding during the week of December 6, 2015 (Resolution introduced by Commissioner Novick) 15 minutes requested (Y-5)	37179
9	CONSENT AGENDA – NO DISCUSSION Reappoint Joe Schneider and appoint Mitch Powell and Michael Harrison to the Development Review Advisory Committee for 3-year terms and reassign members Rob Humphrey and Dana Krawczuk to new membership categories (Report introduced by Mayor Hales and Commissioner Saltzman) (Y-4; Saltzman absent)	CONFIRMED
10	Appoint Matthew Roman to the Historic Landmarks Commission for a term to expire January 5, 2020 and reassign Carin Carlson to the Architect membership category (Report introduced by Mayor Hales and Commissioner Saltzman) (Y-4; Saltzman absent)	CONFIRMED
	Mayor Charlie Hales Bureau of Planning & Sustainability	
11	Authorize a grant agreement with Friends of Zenger Farm to support their Nutrition Education and Food Access Project in the amount of \$30,000 (Ordinance)	PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 9:30 AM
12	Update 2035 Comprehensive Plan Community Involvement Program and amend bylaws to simplify membership and processes of the Community Involvement Committee (Second Reading Agenda 1342; amend Ordinance No. 184047) (Y-4; Saltzman absent)	187535
City Budget Office		

January 6, 2016

13	Adopt the Budget Calendar for FY 2016-17 (Resolution) (Y-4; Saltzman absent)	37177
Office of Management and Finance		
*14	Amend contract with Portland Habilitation Center, Inc. to increase contract amount by \$49,811 to provide custodial services (Ordinance; amend Contract No. 31000239) (Y-4; Saltzman absent)	187536
15	Issue a revocable permit allowing Wimactel, Inc. to install, maintain and operate public telephones on City streets for a period of five years (Second Reading Agenda 1346) (Y-4; Saltzman absent)	187537
Commissioner Dan Saltzman Position No. 3 Portland Fire & Rescue		
16	Authorize Intergovernmental Agreement with Multnomah County Sheriff's Office for fireboat refueling (Ordinance)	PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 9:30 AM
Portland Housing Bureau		
17	Accept an interest in title to a parcel of land inadvertently omitted from the original conveyance of the Headwaters Apartments to the City of Portland (Ordinance)	PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 9:30 AM
Commissioner Steve Novick Position No. 4 Bureau of Transportation		
18	Authorize an Intergovernmental Agreement with Oregon Department of Transportation for construction of the I-5 SB: Broadway-Weidler Exit Ramp project for an estimated \$166,803 (Ordinance)	PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 9:30 AM
REGULAR AGENDA Mayor Charlie Hales Bureau of Police		
19	Authorize an Intergovernmental Agreement with law enforcement agencies for the use of the Police Bureau Training Complex (Ordinance)	PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 9:30 AM

January 6, 2016

<p style="text-align: center;">Commissioner Nick Fish Position No. 2 Bureau of Environmental Services</p> <p>20 Authorize a contract with the lowest responsive bidder for the construction of the Far North Nicolai Sewer Rehabilitation Project No. E08401 for \$4,090,000 (Ordinance) 10 minutes requested</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Commissioner Steve Novick Position No. 4 Bureau of Transportation</p> <p>21 Grant revocable permit to Track Town Events LLC for street and lane closures needed for activities related to the 2016 World Indoor Track and Field Championships and USA Indoor Track and Field Championships (Ordinance) 12 minutes requested</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PASSED TO SECOND READING JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 9:30 AM</p>
<p>22 Authorize the Bureau of Transportation to acquire certain permanent and temporary rights necessary for construction of the NE Glisan St and NE 90th Ave Bridge Replacement project, through the exercise of the City's Eminent Domain Authority (Second Reading Agenda 1353) (Y-5)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">187538</p>

At 11:55 a.m., Council recessed.

January 6, 2016
A RECESSED MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND,
OREGON WAS HELD THIS 6TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2016 AT 2:00 P.M.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Hales, Presiding; Commissioners Fish, Fritz,
Novick and Saltzman, 5.

Commissioner Saltzman arrived at 2:04 p.m.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Karla Moore-Love, Clerk of the Council; Heidi
Brown, Deputy City Attorney; and John Paolazzi, Sergeant at Arms.

	Disposition:
<p>23 TIME CERTAIN: 2:00 PM – Direct the City of Portland to implement the Charles Jordan Standard, also known as the Rooney Rule, when making direct appointments (Resolution introduced by Mayor Hales) 1.5 hours requested for items 23 and 24</p> <p>a. Motion to accept Fritz amendment #1 to modify language in the Now Therefore paragraph “...to interview any <u>the highest</u> qualified minority candidates, and any <u>the highest</u> qualified candidates who identify as a person with a disability, with the number of qualified candidates chosen at the discretion of the Commissioner in Charge”: Moved by Fritz and seconded by Fish.</p> <p>b. Motion to accept Fritz amendment #2 for the Now Therefore paragraph to add “highest qualified women candidates”: Moved by Fritz and seconded by Fish.</p> <p>c. Motion to accept Fritz amendment #3 to add “Be It Further Resolved that Commissioners will report on the process chosen for Bureau Director selection, including the number of minorities, women, and people with disabilities interviewed, concurrently with the Direct Appointment Report for direct hires within bureaus and Council offices”: Moved by Fritz and seconded by Fish.</p> <p>d. Motion to accept Fritz amendment #4 to add “Be It Further Resolved that the Bureau of Human Resources shall investigate hiring a company with expertise in recruiting minorities, women, and people with disabilities to assist in recruitment and hiring of Bureau Directors and upper management positions listed as open recruitments.: Moved by Fritz and seconded by Fish.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Continued next page</i></p>	

January 6, 2016

Votes:

- 1. Motion to Refer to the Charles Jordan Rule (CJR) as the Charles Jordan Standard (CJS):** Moved by Hales and seconded by Saltzman. (Y-5)
- 2. Motion to accept Fritz amendment #1 (a. above):** (Y-5)
- 3. Motion to accept Fritz amendment #2 (b. above):** (Y-5)
- 4. Accept Fritz amendment #3 (c. above):** (Y-5)
- 5. Accept Fritz amendment #4 (d. above):** (Y-5)
- 6. Motion to designate the Resolution as binding city policy:**
Moved by Fritz and seconded by Fish. (Y-5)

(Y-5)

37180
AS AMENDED

- 24** Direct Council offices and City Bureaus to submit Direct Appointment Reports on a semi-annual basis (Resolution introduced by Mayor Hales)
- Motion to include "sexual orientation, or gender identity" to sub 4. of Resolved paragraph:** Moved by Fish and seconded by Saltzman. (Y-5)
(Y-5)

37181
AS AMENDED

At 3:26 p.m. the meeting recessed.

January 7, 2016

A RECESSED MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON WAS HELD THIS 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2016 AT 2:00 PM.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Hales, Presiding; Commissioners Fish, Fritz, Novick and Saltzman, 5.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Susan Parsons, Acting Clerk of the Council and Toni Anderson, assisting; Denis Vannier, Deputy City Attorney and Mike Cohen, Sergeant at Arms.

<u>THURSDAY, 2:00 PM, JANUARY 7, 2016</u>		
THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Hales, Presiding; Commissioners Fish, Fritz, Novick and Saltzman, 5.		
S-25	TIME CERTAIN: 2:00 PM – Accept the City of Portland 2016 Federal Legislative Agenda (Report introduced by Mayor Hales) 1 hour requested for items 25 and 26 Motion to accept substitute report: Moved by Hales and seconded by Fritz. (Y-5) Motion to add support for Employee Non-Discrimination Act: Moved by Fish and seconded by Fritz. (Y-5) (Y-5)	SUBSTITUTE ACCEPTED AS AMENDED
S-26	Accept the City of Portland 2016 State Legislative Agenda (Report introduced by Mayor Hales) Motion to accept substitute report: Moved by Hales and seconded by Fritz. (Y-5) Motion to strike last sentence under “Lifting the Preemption on Inclusionary Housing” regarding workforce housing: Moved by Fish and seconded by Fritz. (Y-5) (Y-5)	SUBSTITUTE ACCEPTED AS AMENDED

At 2:33 p.m., Council recessed.

January 7, 2016
A RECESSED MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND,
OREGON WAS HELD THIS 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2016 AT 6:00 PM.

LOCATION: Self Enhancement Inc., 3920 N Kerby Ave.

THOSE PRESENT WERE: Mayor Hales, Presiding; Commissioners Fish, Fritz,
Novick and Saltzman, 5.

Commissioner Saltzman arrived at 6:15 p.m.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE: Susan Parsons, Acting Clerk of the Council and
Toni Anderson, assisting; Kathryn Beaumont, Chief Deputy City Attorney;
Jason King and Mike Cohen, Sergeants at Arms.

		Disposition:
27	TIME CERTAIN: 6:00 PM – Adopt new and amended supporting documents for an update of Portland’s Comprehensive Plan; accept report of the Citizen Involvement Committee (Previous Agenda 1295; Ordinance introduced by Mayor Hales) 10 minutes requested	CONTINUED TO JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 4:00 PM TIME CERTAIN
28	TIME CERTAIN: 6:10 PM – Adopt a new Comprehensive Plan for the City of Portland, Oregon (Previous Agenda 1296; Ordinance introduced by Mayor Hales) 3 hours requested	CONTINUED TO JANUARY 13, 2016 AT 4:00 PM TIME CERTAIN

At 9:05 p.m., Council adjourned.

MARY HULL CABALLERO
Auditor of the City of Portland



By Karla Moore-Love
Clerk of the Council

and *Susan Parsons*

Susan Parsons
Acting Clerk of the Council

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

January 6, 2016
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.

JANUARY 6, 2016 9:30 AM

Hales: Welcome to the January 6 meeting of the Portland city council, please calm the roll.

Fritz: Here. **Fish:** Here. **Saltzman:** Here. **Novick:** Here. **Hales:** Here.

Hales: Good morning, happy New Year. Our first order of business before we begin the council calendar is to elect a new council president because we do that every six months. I believe a motion to elect commissioner Fish to that role is in order.

Fritz: So moved.

Hales: Is there a second?

Saltzman: Second.

Hales: Any discussion? Roll call, please.

Fritz: Very sad to be giving up the enormous power of being president of the council. Aye.

Fish: I am humbled by this vote of confidence. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye.

Novick: Commissioner, serve well, I am sure that you will, aye.

Hales: Aye. Thank you.

Hales: Congratulations commissioner Fish, and we'll move onto the calendar, welcome to those who are here to speak, it looks like we don't have a large audience today so we should not have trouble accommodating people who wish to speak, if you are here to testify on a council item, please sign up or let the clerk know when we get to that item if you are interested in speaking on it, and we typically allow three minutes for people to speak, and there should not be any difficulty accommodating that today. We exercise the courtesies of good discourse in this room, so if you agree with someone who wants to -- sorry, if you agree with someone speaking, indicate that, feel free to give them a thumbs up or a wave of the hand, and if you disagree, you are welcome to give them a thumb's down or some other polite gesture. We ask we not make vocal demonstrations or applause in favor or against our fellow citizens' points of view, so everyone can be heard. We make exceptions for students, and visitors when they are here, but in general, we try to let everyone have their say in a quiet and orderly way in this room. We appreciate your help with that. We have some council communications where citizens have signed up for time to speak on topics of their choosing. We'll take that first, and we have the rest of the council business in front of us. We have a consent calendar, and I don't believe I have had any requests to move things off of the consent and to regular calendar, right? None? Ok. Let's move ahead please with communications items, no. 1. Good morning and welcome.

Item 1.

Craig Rogers: Good morning, council.

Hales: Good to be number one this year. That's a high privilege.

January 6, 2016

Rogers: Really? First one. A real tossed salad here. Good morning, council, I am Craig Rogers. Commissioner Steve Novick, you always make me happy when I drive down the road. Recently I was in east Portland on Halsey. There is one that I had not seen, the winky blinky crosswalk that catches people's attention, and again, here in the business of saving lives, and I would like to thank you and your p-bot team. So, too big to fail, where does that come from? From the original street fee. As I say, no vote, no recite, no sunset, the cornerstone is styrofoam. It could be arranged at any time, spin on anything and go on forever. Ok. And it was important for me to see that stop. It was in a hurry. It's like you see people do shell games, and they move those walnuts around fast and can't keep track. Everybody has their gift, perhaps maybe semantics with words or something, and we need to slow things down, pay attention to detail on just what those words are that are contained within these important things that happen down here. And I am looking at the city club here, and they say for Portlanders, Portland has tried and failed. Well frankly, it's my understanding that the money was always there, but it went to shiny things, as outlined here in this Oregonian article the politics pothole. So, I think that we need to pay attention to where the money goes when the money is already there, and referring to being fiscally responsible, which fiscally year responsible, spending it on shiny things other than the maintenance? So, I think we really need to slow things down. Again, this report, it's about hurry, hurry, hurry, and I agree. We do need it now. It's kind of like when somebody said, when should you have planted a tree, and somebody says 20 years ago. So we need this, but it needs to be done properly. It needs to be done -- it takes two wings to fly. Down here, it's like been flying on one wing. We need the other wing, fiscal responsibility, if you are flying on one wing, you go in circles and you crash. I don't see the fiscal responsibility. When I communicate to people, I say, we stock the shelves and give away the store, and they are like the ducks with the glass of water in front, they are going down like that. Everybody agrees. We stock the shelves, and you give away the store. So, here we have council seeing confidence, details not important. They are important. The devil is in the details that if you want to do something evil, you put it in something boring. So, I think that we need to pay attention to what's going on here. Things hinge on one word, the reason why that Paris agreement is so weak is because of one word, and it was the United States that went in there to weaken that thing with one word where should implies maybe, shall is legal. Well, shall was dropped because other countries that couldn't afford it or whatever wanted the weaker one, and it was the United States that discovered that. Thank you for your time. I still got 22 minutes?

Hales: No, actually, you are over, Craig. Thank you.

Rogers: Ok.

Hales: Thank you.

Rogers: That's it. We'll see what happens here.

Hales: Good to hear from you. Thank you. Ok, item number two.

Item 2.

Hales: Good morning.

Crystal Elinski: Good morning. Dan Saltzman, Charlie Hales, Amanda Fritz, and Steve Novick, I am Crystal Elinski, and Craig, that was well said. Last time, I meant to speak here was about a very similar topic, and so even though police Multnomah County is related, I will refer to that a bit. Essentially, so today, I am Crystal Elinski, representing myself, and looking at the dismal circumstances that we find ourselves in. The Bureau of Transportation is especially on its feet, parks. We need to send our representatives thousands of miles away with fossil fuels to go and learn how to be like a white man or a --

January 6, 2016

get a lecture from the pope on what we can do for a global warming. And I did -- I did notice that about the Paris climate talks, especially the fact that isis came up often, and everyone thought it would, but when we are having a global war, that's the worst thing that we can do to planet earth, [inaudible]. It's such a waste for us to be sending our representatives and our people over thousands of miles to have a conference you know, something that they could have in a conference call when nothing gets done here at home. As I try to get here, with the circumstances that we live under, the vast majority of people in this city are living in horrible conditions, horrible, to even get down here to city hall, is a feat in and of itself. Not just because of snowpocalypse or the sinkhole that closes off our street, and the older people and the people that are disabled that move there because they are right next to a bus, it's like six months they are going to be without it, and as you go down along these bus lines and tracks and you see people who just don't care anymore, throwing their Starbucks coffee cups and cigarette butts into the max train tracks, and the signs on the max are just crumbling away. It just looks like some sort of -- just our city, just looks really -- I don't know what kind of a bubble that you five live in, but when I come here, I hear, let's thank ourselves for being a great, green city, and we're going downhill fast. We could have foreseen this influx. We could have foreseen problems with isis. I was sitting on the bus with a 14-year-old a while back, and when you look out, coming along the no. 16, we look out at the train tracks, and he said, this says why I want to leave this country. It was going on for a few miles of war machines being sent to Syria, the day I got dragged out of city hall and tortured underneath the federal building across the street, I was going to talk about Syria. Why are we involved with Syria? Why are we sending our war machines and allowing fossil fuels to go through the city? I congratulate you for standing up on that, but I want to see some results. I want to stop the warplanes flying over us all the time. It's -- it's disgusting. It cost \$1,000 a minute. There's my week's wages.

Hales: Thanks, you take care.

Elinski: And don't get me started.

Hales: Thank you. Item no. 3.

Item 3.

Hales: Come on up. Good morning, just pull that back down there.

Ken Thrasher: Thank you very much. Good morning, mayor and commissioners. I am ken thrasher. Chair of the board of college possible, and today with me is page hill to personalize what we do as one of the great team members. Happy new year, and I want to thank you by -- for all the investments you made in key quality education initiatives that you are putting about a half a million dollars in those key initiatives, annually. I think that this year is a great opportunity to invest in college possible. There is a number of reasons why -- we think about the city of opportunity, and some of your key strategies. We serve 400 low income first generation people, 75% diverse. 400 kids in college, 103 are on the first graduating class, and we serve about 1,000, ninth and tenth graders, with college awareness courses. When you look at the work that we are doing in getting the kids to go to college and graduate from four-year colleges, our report card is exceptional. We had a 25% increase in act scores last year. Of the students that graduated, 95% were accepted at a college and 90% of those accepted immediately to college and were working on the rest to get there. We're going to measure these kids for up to six years while they are in college, and they will graduate from college at a 10-1 ratio versus their peers that don't go through college possible. So we are really making a difference, and I think as you look at the opportunity for the city, and the five key priorities, opportunity, using AmeriCorps, we

January 6, 2016

set high expectations for our students, not low expectations, and Equity, we're serving primarily the kids that you want to have served, from diverse populations and low income families, and geography, we're serving the most difficult areas of the cities, in the six high schools and five school districts we serve today. And immigrants, we're serving and a half immigrants in second language learners and families and helping them get into this community. And leverage. We're leveraging your investment in a number of ways, in a public and private partnership, you about also, allowing us to address issues like housing and homelessness, with kids that may end up in that place if we don't break the cycle of poverty. We know that for every kid that we can keep out of poverty or, over five generations, 200 of their descendants will also be affected. So the leverage we're creating is tremendous. I want to give you a brief feeling about what it's like to be a student and what we do for them. So, I will yield my remaining seconds to her.

Hales: Thank you.

Paige: I am Paige, I have been with college possible for four years, and in that time, I've been really lucky to be part of hundreds of what we call ripples, which is when we work with one student, we make -- we set forth a ripple of hope that impacts a lot of other people, besides just that student. And one of my favorite ripples is my student, Quentin, I worked with him two years ago, and he rolled into session a bit late because he was at wrestling practice, and I was working with another student, so I gave him something to do while I caught up with another student, and I gave him a list of scholarships for high school juniors, and I said pick three you wanted to apply for, and I will talk with you in a second. So he got to work, and he was quiet for a bit, and then he piped up, and I wrote it down, and what he said two years ago, and he said, when I have kids I am going to make them do this, I will find scholarships for kindergarteners and just do that for every year that they are in school. Quentin is now a college freshmen, and we're still in touch, and I know that he's going to invite me to his graduation in a few years. But I am more excited to go to his kids' college graduation when they become graduates just like their dad. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you both very much. Good to hear from you, and appreciate it. Ok. Let's take item 4, please.

Item 4.

Hales: Good morning.

David Kif Davis: So, I am here representing Multnomah county cop watch and also the sweeps. I see a lot of these sweeps still going on, and I think a lot of it is because of you still have city contracts with the clean and safe and pacific patrol and all these other different groups like positive action cleaning and all of this other stuff. And I think that that's conflicting with the homeless state of emergency, so I don't know how you guys are going to handle this, but you need to, you know, cancel your contracts or alter them, and so, homeless people are not getting swept through these old, existing contracts. Also, you know, everyone is all patting you on the back for letting one more city sanctioned homeless camp stay, hazelnut grove, which is only -- has a capacity of 40 people. That's hardly worth a big amount of praise if that's all you have done in the last, you know, years of your office when you have, basically, overpriced the city for a lot of people, and so, it's hardly making a dent, and I hope that you will start opening at least five or ten more city sanctioned homeless camps and, actually, really make a dent, instead of a minor league dent, and the hazelnut grove situation, that's all it expands city land, and you get odot land, and then it expands your police powers to evict the homeless campers that are not on the hazelnut grove turf, and basically, the hazelnut grove camp is on city land, so I kind

January 6, 2016

of see it as an illegal odot land grasp to expand police powers. There is a lot of things you could do to change this situation with homelessness. There is a thing called hot teams, and other cities, where they send out homeless outreach teams with agencies when they go out with the police, and have contact with homeless people, and they offer them services and other stuff. By people being swept around it, makes it hard for service agencies to go and provide services to the homeless people when they cannot find the people that they are trying to service. There is another thing, also, you know, if you are going to have the police do a lot of outreach and contact with homeless people all the time, you might want to train them, too, and, actually, knowing how to navigate the social services of our city because they give out these little green pamphlets that have nine addresses on it, and that's about all that they do, and, you know --

Hales: A good suggestion.

Davis: If you get some people to train them, you know, so that they, actually, know the various services and how -- because, you know, Cascadia is good for mental health. Join is good for people that have jobs, clean and safe is as good for -- central city concern, they are good for people that have drug addictions that are willing to jump through the hoops, and the police don't really know much of that stuff.

Hales: Good suggestion. You need to close now.

Davis: They need to know details so they can be --

Hales: Good, thank you very much. Item number five.

Item 5.

Hales: Is LeBeau here? Give her another opportunity. Let's move on then to item number six. I'm sorry, consent calendar. Did it again. We have got to make the mistakes once a year, at least. If I keep it to once a year, that would be great. Roll call on the consent calendar, please.

Novick: Aye. **Fritz:** Aye. **Fish:** Aye.

Hales: Aye. Now we'll move to the time certain, item 6.

Item 6.

Hales: Commissioner novick.

Novick: I am pleased to bring you today a resolution stating council support, the bureau of communications efforts to implement text to 9-1-1 here in Portland and throughout the region. Text and 9-1-1 is just what it sounds like, it allows people to text 9-1-1 during an emergency and receive police medical or fire help. Texting 9-1-1 is incredibly important for people in certain situations. The most obvious is people who are hearing impaired, but it's also important for people who are in a situation where if somebody heard them speaking and asking for help, it increased the danger to them. And this could include people facing the domestic violence, or people who simply think that there is a burglar in their house, and don't want the burglar to hear them calling 9-1-1. Any of us could find ourselves in a situation where making a voice call to 9-1-1 could put us in greater danger. Text to 9-1-1 makes it easy to access help, but it is not possible to call. The federal government signed off on allowing public safety access points in the u.s. To Move forward with text to 9-1-1 a couple of years ago, and jurisdictions were moving forward with different speeds with this initiative. Here in Portland, the city and the rest of the region are leading our state in implementing the innovative technology. I am pleased the leadership recognized the opportunity to move forward with implementation, and even when the state of Oregon, which has been looking at this issue, has decided they need more time to do something statewide. I wanted to bring this resolution to council today to call attention to this important initiative, and both within the city government and in the

January 6, 2016

public. With that, I will turn it over to Lisa Turley and Laura Wolf, the bureau of communications for staff presentation.

Lisa Turley, Director, Bureau of emergency communications: Good morning. I am Lisa Turley, the director of the bureau of emergency communications. As commissioner Novick stated, we are here today to introduce you to our text to 9-1-1 project. The goal is to give you information about how and why [inaudible] became engaged in this project. Ten years ago, the 9-1-1 industry began talking seriously about this thing called nex-gen 9-1-1. Basically, this describes a total shift of 9-1-1 service from analog to digital. Equipment, network, devices. Allowing text, video, and sensory feeds to access 9-1-1 Centers. This is a process very similar to the television digital switch mandated by the FCC in 2009. The state of Oregon 9-1-1 office is the lead agency in providing 9-1-1 services to our citizens, and was in charge of making this project happen. After several starts by the state about how they would approach this project, and it is a huge project, with different RFP drafts and is approached over the years, in December of 2014, at a statewide 9-1-1 manager's meeting, our community was advised that the state was regrouping and turning the project over to the department of administrative services to manage. The final anticipated completion date was moved from the original 2016 estimate to something closer to 2020, or further out. At that point, I realize that BOEC, the city of Portland, and Multnomah County could not wait that long to ensure that all of the members of our community were able to access our services. Additional urgency was added when the state of Washington announced that they would roll out support for texts to 9-1-1 statewide, during 2015 and 2016. Having jurisdictions right across the river, and especially with our fluid border, it became apparent that we needed to take action pretty quickly. I knew that we could not provide the infrastructure to support all of the functionality of nex-gen, the option to text for 9-1-1 was there and quite doable and affordable. We began reaching out to our Partners and the Portland Dispatch Center Consortium, to see which other 9-1-1 centers were interested in moving forward with us, and fortunately, everyone in our group, plus other centers, committed to our project. Laura Wolf, BOEC's external liaison is here to give you more about that work effort.

Laura Wolf, Bureau of Emergency Communications: Good morning, Mayor Haes, commissioners. I am Laura Wolf with the city of Portland 9-1-1 center. First of all, I would like to acknowledge Leslie Taylor, who was not able to be with us, the director of Lake Oswego 9-1-1 and taken the project lead on this. Along with BOEC, the PDCC, the Dispatch Consortium is comprised of representatives from the 9-1-1 centers in Columbia County, Clark County, and Clackamas County, and Lake Oswego, and Washington County. In addition to the PDCC partners, Astoria 9-1-1, and Woodburn 9-1-1 are joining us in this effort. The PDCC determined as a group the need to be on the same system, one which will allow us to seamlessly transit center call data from one center to another. This is especially critical when the caller is moving from one jurisdiction to another. After reviewing different vendor production, we selected a company, which will allow us to do that. Acting on behalf of the PDCC, Washington County 9-1-1 anticipate purchasing and legal counsel, they are coordinating the procurement process with the Vendor. Once that has been completed, the state of Oregon 9-1-1 program will reimburse us for that, but it will be through the PDCC. The system is web-based, which requires very little technical work to install, however, we want to ensure that we are prepared both internally and externally with staff training, policies and procedures, and public education. We anticipate that the text to 9-1-1 will be operational within the next six months. However, we will do a soft launch first, to iron out anything before we publicize the availability to the public. We

January 6, 2016

have a subcommittee working together to put a public education campaign together, and our primary message will be call when you can, text when you can't. I will be happy to answer any questions, and thank you for your support.

Hales: Thank you. Questions.

Fritz: What is the vendor for the product?

Wolf: Commissioner Fritz, that's pcf. We looked at several of them. There are not very many in the business that do this type of off the shelf, but we went through a lot of processes.

Fritz: How does it interact with our --

Wolf: It will be fine. We make sure that it will interact with every system, and barrett can take the call data.

Fritz: And how much is it going to cost?

Wolf: For the city of Portland, for a year, it's \$15,000 or less. It's not very much.

Fritz: And that's getting reimbursed by the state?

Wolf: And there will be no outlay from the city of Portland, so it's been an insignificant cost on what it can do for the community.

Fritz: Thank you for your work.

Hales: So the call, the text call comes in and goes into the queue along with the voice calls?

Wolf: Correct.

Hales: The computer system will put that in with all the other calls that are coming in?

Wolf: Correct, it will present itself in a different, in a different web browser but be there on a call taker screen which they log in, and will log into that system.

Hales: So the call taker has to be watching two streams of incoming calls? As opposed to one?

Turley: The 9-1-1 phone call drops into their ear, so that is a, an auditory queue, where this will be a visual queue, but they will be accessing two feeds.

Hales: Not like they only have one screen in front of them? They have about ten. Ok. They are pretty good at multi-tasking.

Turley: Right.

Turley: It will be is a small window on one of those screens that they already have.

Hales: Ok.

Fritz: Is there capacity in the system for the texting back to be done by dictation rather than typing it in?

Turley: I don't know the answer.

Hales: Not yet, maybe?

Wolf: I think not yet. I don't know that answer, but I think that the intent is to be able to type back. We have, for the hearing impaired, and deaf, we have a tty that comes up, so it's the same principle as being able to type back and forth.

Fritz: Might this increase the opportunity for employment with people with hearing disabilities as it starts to catch on and people start using text rather than voice? Would it might be possible to employ more people to manage that system?

Turley: Depending on the number of calls we receive, we might be able to have one position designated to do just the texting application.

Fritz: Thank you.

Fish: I have a follow-up question. With the texting capacity, will people be able to, if they want, attach is a photograph to the text and send that in?

January 6, 2016

Turley: That is not yet. That is part of the nex-gen package. This is merely text, but they do involve, where somebody could be photographing, photographing or videotaping something, and then it gets sent to the 9-1-1 --

Fish: I don't know what percentage of your calls come in are people that want to put you on notice of something. I just saw someone, and where a text and a photograph might be all that the person needs to do, and doesn't need a return.

Turley: We look forward to nex-gen 9-1-1, and we're very Disappointed that it is not coming to fruition at this point because there is all kinds of -- clothing can have sensors to it, so your clothes would be able to notify the center that you are having a heart attack. There is that kind of functionality but we have to wait for the infrastructure.

Fritz: This is just for 9-1-1 or the non-emergency number, as well?

Turley: Just for 9-1-1.

Hales: Other questions? Thank you both very much. You have some panelists that you want to call, commissioner.

Novick: We have two panels, I would like to ask lavaun heaster and terry blosser from the department of disability to come up and testify.

Lavaun Heaster: Two people with visual limitations trying to navigate.

Hales: Good morning.

Lavaun Heaster: Good morning. I am just going to go ahead and start us off. My name is lavaun heaster. I am the chair of the Portland commissioner on disability. I know you all know that, but they may not. I would like to bring you greetings from the commission. We feel very passionately about this. We think it will have an impact on our community, but it also has a broader impact, and terry will talk more about that. We were so excited that we have someone, from our commission, who will be providing testimony during the public testimony, so thank you, sue. For us, there is an importance of people with disabilities are often times left out or things are taken up when it can be a big win, and everyone can feel sorry for, and like they have done something great for those poor people, those poor victims. And one of the one of the things that happened here is that with the commission on disability, and with the work that we are doing with you, city council, over the years, we have been really changing to having great temperature of -- with dignity of people with disabilities, so coming in, asking our opinion about this -- asking us to voice what's important here, is very important because we will be impacted. Our community will be impacted. I remember going to Mexico a couple of years ago with a friend. She wandered off because this is what she does. But I remember being freaked out because the only Spanish I know is from the childhood and it's the command. [inaudible], things like that from my mother so how do I contact the police if I don't find her in a couple of hours? This is what people often times live with every day when someone has may be cerebral palsy so they speak in a way that's not clear. When someone is deaf, and things like that, and so what you are doing by being a city that listens, and really, what Lisa was saying about, we couldn't wait. This is important. This is what the city of Portland is great at and what I'm so proud to be on the commission on disability, but also, just to be a citizen of the city, is because you are listening, and you are saying, we can't wait. We can't continue to do things the way that they have been done just because they are being done now that way, but we have to move forward. We have to bring access into the forefront and do it, whether it's easy or not, and obviously, it hasn't been easy for the state. It's not going to be easy here, but you are saying ok, let's, let's pare it down a bit and take the first step because we cannot wait, and I want to thank you very much for that, and say how important it is for us on the commission that you continue

January 6, 2016

to make those movements and say, we can't wait. You are important. Your access to basic services means something to us.

Hales: Good morning.

Terry Blosser: Good morning. How are you?

Hales: Good. Good to have you here this morning.

Terry Blosser: Good, thank you. And this is Bryson. I just thought I would introduce Bryson to you guys. He had an opportunity at one point to visit the u.s. Senate chamber, and he laid down at senator Harry Reid's desk and made a nice mess there, had his hair all over the place. Anyhow, so I just --

Hales: He's a democrat then.

Blosser: Actually, it was interesting because we went there, as part of a, an experience when I was 22, he mastered the public administration program of the School of Government. So we went there, and met Mike Kennedy, who is Senator Hatfield's chief of staff, so it was interesting. Is a real good experience for all of us, including Bryson. Anyhow, good morning, city commissioners, and Mayor Hales, and my name is Terry Blosser. I represent the Portland Commission on Disability on this matter. Being that I am legally blind and legally deaf, I identify as deaf-blind. Through a lived experience, I am testifying on the text to 9-1-1 legislation. Who would benefit from such a service and what we have already heard before is that the deaf, the hard of hearing, those with speech impediments, and interesting as you heard before, and even hearing people, who are required, who are in a situation where it requires complete silence, and they are unable to voice their concerns. Situations like domestic violence cases or somebody else mentioned a break-in, things like that. As it stands right now, the current 9-1-1 system has barriers, which affects people who are deaf or hard of hearing or have a speech impediment. An emergency situation, they are required to have tools immediately available to them to communicate, such as a TTY, which some of you may be aware, it looks like a computer, keyboard, and you put your phone on it to communicate in an emergency situation. It's not always going to be available to an individual to be able to communicate. Unless we know that this situation is not always doable or workable. Having to text 9-1-1 implemented, will remediate this barrier, and more importantly, it will provide what we call universal access to all people. Other cities also have implemented such a program, such as Austin Texas, they plan to have theirs operational by June of this year. San Antonio, Dallas, Arlington, Texas, Houston, they all have it, implemented, and Border County in Colorado, posted an informational video about their 9-1-1 text to 9-1-1 systems. Some of the success stories regarding the text to 9-1-1, in Los Angeles, there was a story recorded on December of last year about a deaf lady who was experiencing symptoms of a stroke. She was able to text the 9-1-1, and an ambulance was there within minutes, and she got to the hospital, and they were able to take care of her. And she was quoted in the news article as saying, she said, if you don't have anyone to call for you, and you don't have a cell phone, this will, actually, save your life. In closing, providing universal access to all, has its benefits, and as you heard, it is not only to provide a way for people with disabilities who are deaf, hard of hearing, or with speech impediments but also helps another segment of our society, people who are hearing and people who are victims of domestic violence and individuals who are unable to communicate by a phone. We all took a hit from universal access [inaudible] and get it implemented as soon as we can. Thank you very kindly.

Hales: Thank you both. Any questions for our commission members? Thanks very much. We appreciate your involvement with this.

January 6, 2016

Blosser: Thank you very much.

Hales: Ok, I think you have another panel?

Novick: We have donna nicklin from the Oregon association of the deaf and mark with the cerebral palsy and deaf organization.

Hales: Ok.

Hales: Good morning.

Mark Hill: Good morning, commissioners and mayor hales. My name is mark hill. I am the president of the cerebral palsy and deaf organization, cpado. I am also a resident here in Portland, Oregon. That's better. Cpado fully supports the resolution on the implementation of the text to 9-1-1 system in the metro Portland area. Cpado is one of the members of the consumer group at the national level, such as the national association of the deaf, nad. The hearing loss association of america, hoaa. The telecommunications for the deaf and hard of hearing, incorporated, tdi. And many other national organizations of and for the deaf. We have been working with the federal communications commission, fcc, and the department of justice on the Implementation of text to 9-1-1 in the country. We acknowledge that the timing of the implementation to update the 9-1-1 system. I commend the Portland metropolitan 9-1-1 center to take action. Only a few who have texted 9-1-1 systems in America, before the full actions. Sharing a discussion at the consumer group that we had with the city commission, I don't recall if this was a true story. But, I can tell you a story that may impact our lives. It was about a break-in incident at a home. A woman heard someone breaking in and ran to a closet. She couldn't speak because she had to be quiet, and fortunately, she had a smart-phone. She couldn't call via voice in fear the thief heard her voice. She texted to a 9-1-1 center through sms, and stayed calm until police arrived. It shows how useful. I want to add something. So, the text to 9-1-1 -- sorry, one second for the interpreter. Oh, the use of ttys have been radically reduced. Go ahead. Ok. I was trying to say that the use of ttys have been really reduced because more and more people are now using smart phones, and they also use videophones, also, video relay. That's called drs. Which means that I call someone using my video phone, and that dispatches to a sign language interpreter. And the interpreter speaks for me while I am signing. So in the future, we'll be changing over to rvt. Real-time text, or rtt. So that's what we are going to be doing in the future. I don't know if that's going to have access for everyone, but anyway. Anyway. The text to 9-1-1 is a great tool, in any type of disaster where no phone is available for the deaf people to call. Your honor, the cerebral palsy and deaf organization encourages the 9-1-1 center to take time to work with people with disabilities who may type the message slowly. Once again, cpado supports the resolution. Please vote in favor of the resolution for the sake of our citizens' safety. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you very much. All right. Good morning.

Donna Nicklin: Good morning, commissioners and mayor. My name is Donna nicklin. I am also here as a board of director with Oregon association of the deaf, oad. I live in Salem, Oregon, and I want to share my testimony on oad and also on the support of text to 9-1-1 per the emergency services. Oad expresses the full support of text to 9-1-1 for the emergency services. We understand that the support includes -- or we support what you are doing with this, and for the resolution of the issues at stake. I wanted to share with you all my personal experience with 9-1-1. I had a bad situation happen several years ago. I needed to call 9-1-1, and I was not able to because I couldn't do it at the time using video relay. That's where I see the interpreter on the screen. So, that's how I call 9-1-1, but I wasn't able to, and I wish that I had had a text to 9-1-1 at the time because I was

January 6, 2016

not able to reach my video phone. So unfortunately, for me -- so fortunately, for me, I was ok and escaped from the situation. But, I just know that there is other people out there experiencing this kind of thing. It's a terrible situation where you are not able to call so some deaf people can text and some can't. It kind of depends on what their situation is. But, beneficial for all community members, hearing and deaf. You never know what's going to happen. You don't know what's going on in their lives, personally. For example, we feel the text to 9-1-1 services will provide a quick response, direct access with direct communication back and forth instead of going through an interpreter on the video phone, which takes time to dispatch the call. Every second counts in that situation to save a life. What mark said about most of us using the phone, a lot more now, than ttys, well, we're trying to remove the barriers to communication and provide more access. We want to see that improve in The future. That's our goal. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you very much. Thanks. Thank you all. Great testimony. Thank you all. Ok. And you have no other panels to call? We should see if there is public testimony, correct? Thanks very much, and we'll see -- Karla, you have sign-up sheet or anyone would like to speak on this?

Moore-Love: I have three people signed up.

Hales: Good morning.

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

Charles Johnson: Good morning commissioners. I am Charles Johnson, for the record, and I wanted to remind -- I think that this is a very auspicious way. This is the best city council meeting in a long time. And I hope that for the rest of the year, we will continue to, all of us, citizens and commissioners, work hard to have this level of inclusion and even greater diversity here. It's great to see lavaun heaster, and others from the Portland disability commission. I am going to presume that there is a meeting this afternoon on the fifth floor of the commonwealth building, and although I usually go there for the human rights' commission, I think that I will make it a goal to better engage with other segments of the community, and realize we're talking about really different abilities in making sure that everyone is treated fairly, that we have a System that is ideal as we have seen for people with cerebral palsy, the gentleman who testified mentioned that sometimes they may text more slowly, and I hope that the people, part of their protocol, is that when they get this information, that they will dispatch personnel, I am partial to the fire department over the police department, but any personnel as soon as they give that identifying information, so that help can be in route as the information comes in. But primarily, I want to just congratulate you for picking up the ball that the state government has dropped, and putting us in a race with the state of Washington to see if we can have a full and better text to 9-1-1 service before they have it across the river. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you. Good morning, Suzanne. How are you?

Suzanne Stahl: Good morning. I am Suzanne Stahl, the co-chair of the -- vice chair, sorry, of the Portland commission on disability, and today, I would like to read a testimony from a friend of mine, Steven brown, who is the chair of the legislation committee for the Oregon association of the deaf. And this left was not only signed by him, but signed by chad Ludwig, the oad president. **Steven Brown:** Hello, I am steven m. Brown, I am here as chair of legislation committee for the Oregon association of the deaf, as well as a Portland resident, to share my testimony and to support the text to 9-1-1 emergency messaging initiative. The oad trusts that the city council understands the importance of this initiative to removing barriers for participation for Portlanders with disabilities. In its furtherance, we enrich the office of, excuse me, the office of equity and human rights'

January 6, 2016

commission to promote equity for all Portlanders to enjoy and participate in public facilities, programs, services, or activities. We look forward to continuing to work with the council and others as this initiative moves forward. At the Portland commission on disability meeting, in November of 2015, the commissioners heard from the bureau of emergency management representative concerning a limited equal access to call 9-1-1 in the event of an emergency. The bureau wants to see a new Portland city ordinance that requires text to 9-1-1, emergency messaging, be directly accessible and provide equal access. The oad feels that the initiative, not only is not only an accommodation issue, which makes it paramount under title 2 of the aea, but is also a safety, a public safety issue. In addition to the benefits, this will provide to the deaf, deaf-blind, deaf-[inaudible] and hard of hearing, this proposed ordinance will benefit our community by addressing directly equal access issues such as public safety issues due to the limit of direct equal access on the online phone system, conveyance of important information and easier and quick method of texting. Texting can be useful in emergency events where immediate help is needed, and increased usage of smart phones in recent years over the actual uses of land line phone, and the number of text telephone usage is declining due to emerging communication technology. Deaf-blind, hard of hearing, and speech disabled individuals are following those trends. Title ada, title 2 includes a provision, which I quote. Where a public entity communicates by telephone with applicants and beneficiaries, text telephones or equal communication systems, shall be used to communicate with individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing or has speech impairments. All the aforementioned situations would be avoidable if texting it available any time or anywhere. This proposed ordinance requiring text to 9-1-1 emergency messaging will be in compliance with ada, title 2 best practices. Thank you.

Hales: Thanks very much. Thank you both. Any others here to speak?

Moore-Love: We are going to clarify some information for us.

Hales: Please come on up.

Heaster: I just wanted to let you know that Mr. Johnson just said Wednesday, today is our meeting. It, actually, has -- that was the executive committee meeting, which has moved on Thursday, tomorrow, but more importantly, our full commission meeting will be on Friday morning at 11:00 to 1:00, so if you would like to Come and join us, you can still go to the human rights' commission meeting.

Hales: Thank you very much.

Hales: Anyone else that would like to speak on this? Take a vote on the resolution.

Fritz: For the four years that I had the pleasure of being the commissioner in charge of the 9-1-1 bureau, the bureau of emergency communications, one of the first things I learned from the director was kind of obvious, but when you think about it, people call 9-1-1 on the worst day of their lives, and there are many situations where people may need to get in touch with emergency providers, where they can't or don't want to call. I am grateful to Lisa Turley, Laura wolf, the city of lake Oswego and our other community partners, it's great you've been able to pull together a consortium, not only at Multnomah county. I very much appreciate that. We have had some success with the text lines for life, where for several years now, teenagers and others have been able to text in suicidal situations and other incidents where some people feel more comfortable with texting rather than others, so this is another example of the great work of the commission on disability as well as boec and it's wonderful employees, of recognizing that providing accommodation is more inclusive for everybody, and has multiple benefits for everybody. I am happy to hear that it can be plugged into our computer dispatch system installed and working well. And I am

January 6, 2016

pleased that we are able to do what we are doing, doing what we can before we can get all the bells and whistles that certainly the basic texting, which my 85-year-old mother is extremely good at, is there is something that, within a lot of people's capabilities, and I appreciate the work, and commissioner novick, thank you for getting this done, aye.

Fish: Director Lisa Turley, and commissioner novick, congratulations. This is a wonderful way to start the New Year. An advance in technology, cost effective, I look forward to the next evolution where a picture, a photograph can be included, and I will just add that having spent my holiday in Europe visiting my family, one of the barriers I encountered was the absence of Wi-Fi. Without Wi-Fi, a lot of people can't send or receive data. So, I became a -- I became pretty good at identifying where all the Starbucks were because they had free Wi-Fi. New York City, just this week, began to roll out a system where they are going to put 16,000 kiosks to provide free access to Wi-Fi. Which I think is something the city will have to consider to boost people's access to the system, but this is a really smart, sensible step forward, and congratulations to everyone who made this day possible. Aye.

Saltzman: Well, I know for years, we -- I remember having conversations with Lisa about why we cannot do this, and there was -- the state of Iowa, or a Community in Iowa was, you know, light years ahead of everybody else, and they set up texting capabilities, so I really appreciate the work around here this represents, working around a plotting state, and it's really a great example of technological innovation. It's an outstanding example of the benefits of technology, and in this case, for the disabled community, in particular. It's a remarkable achievement, and I appreciate the leadership in getting this done sooner rather than later. Thank you. Aye.

Novick: It is a great honor to serve as the commissioner for the bureau of emergency communications, and to work with our first, first responders. Who work tirelessly every day to serve the city of Portland in the greatest need, and today also worked tirelessly to improve that service in any way possible. I really appreciate the support of the work of Lavaun and Donna and mark and their work underscoring the importance of this move. I am extremely proud of boac leadership and our partners for joining us in this effort. This is going to be a wonderful improvement in service to a large number of people. I look forward to implementing it. Thank you so, so much. Aye.

Hales: What an excellent piece of work and an excellent hearing, so thank you, commissioner novick, and Lisa and your team. This is really a move that everyone will benefit from, and the hearings made that clear. We carry these -- one version or another of these devices around in our pockets, and they allow us to communicate in a variety of ways, as long as the others in the communications are set up to do so. We can take video and get language translation on these things, so we are carrying a powerful computer in our pockets or our purses. And yet, we have not caught up in a lot of what government does, so this is an important move and also really profound how clear this is to all of us, how this will connect all of our citizens to city services much better than in the past, so it's a great piece of work. I think that it's important to note in passing, I spent some time on twitter, occasionally, talking to our citizens, and once we make this change, you will be able to text to 9-1-1, but you still can't request the emergency services by tweets, so please, call or text, but don't try to get the police bureau or fire bureau to respond by tweeting. So, with that caveat, job well done. Great move. Aye. [gavel pounded]

Hales: Thank you. Ok, let's move from this work to item 7.

Item 7.

January 6, 2016

Novick: Colleagues, for nearly 30 years, the city of Portland has known that we are under-investing in our transportation infrastructure, and the streets have been gradually crumbling, and every year that we delay the problem gets worse because with the longer it takes, you wait to fix a street, the more expensive it is to fix it. Streets are kinds. Like teeth. If you don't do regular brushing and flossing and cleaning, you get into root canals and extractions. Now, we are poised finally to take action. Three weeks from now I will bring to council a proposal to send the voters a temporary, ten cent per gallon gas tax to fund street repairs and traffic safety because another issue that we have in the city is there is too many places in the city where it is not safe for children to walk or bike to school or for seniors to walk to the bus stops because of dangerous intersections, or missing pieces of sidewalk. The city club of Portland has done a great deal to reenergize the discussion about transportation funding and set the stage for successful efforts with their research report and recommendations. I am delighted the city club and the chair of the street funding committee and [inaudible], I am glad that they are here to present their reports and discuss their research and their findings and their recommendations.

Hales: Touch. Jennifer and Kristin, come on up, please. Good morning, welcome.

Jennifer Rollins: Good morning, Mayor Hales and commissioners, I am Jennifer Rollins, and as Commissioner Novick mentioned I was a chair of the city club of Portland's research committee that looked at the issue of funding for Portland streets. And we're grateful that you are willing to listen to us and consider our ideas, and I am going to turn over the substantive portion to you, Kristin, who is the chief writer and knows the most about it.

Hales: Kristin?

Kristin Eberhard: Thank you. For nearly 30 years Portland has tried and failed to find the funds it needs to keep roads in good repair, Portland is the vanguard of becoming a multi-modal community. We have to find the funds to fund streets. There is no silver bullet here, funds from current and future budget surpluses can help the city gas tax. Will cover the routine maintenance, but those are not enough. The city has to implement additional fees, preferably as closely related to street use as possible to ensure Portland streets serve residents and businesses for decades to come. So, our report has more details but we have four recommendations for you today. So first we urge you to place a local gas tax on the May ballot. The city of Portland, or the city club of Portland is encouraged that you have taken this initial step to place the tax on the ballot. We have a gas tax strikes the best balance of efficiency, fairness and equity of all the options available. The gas tax's method for funding streets, 20 other cities have implemented one and the Oregon constitution requires all the money from the gas tax has to be dedicated to roads so the funds are protected. A city gas tax would have a low administrative cost and high compliance rates because we could do what other cities do and have the Oregon department of transportation collect the gas tax through the existing mechanism and give it back to us. A gas tax has a strong nexus with street use, for most the amount they pay is related to the amount they drive. This creates an incentive for a lot of people to get around Portland by walking, biking and transit. And ride sharing instead of, in a vehicle by themselves, which leads to less congestion and less pollution, and better health, and fewer injuries from crashes. Additionally, any new revenue mechanism we think needs to consider the impact it will have on those in Portland who are least able to pay, so two advocacy organizations, we met with, Opal and Oregon Walks, told us low income people in Portland are more dependent on walking, biking, and buses, compared to higher income people who are more car dependent. Nation-wide, households with the highest

January 6, 2016

amount of income spend four times as much as lower income households on gas, and meaning that higher income households would pay more for a gas tax than lower income ones. They would pay less as a Percentage of their income, so a gas tax is not progressive but less regressive than a flat household fee. We asked the city to place a ten cent local gas tax on the May ballot. The second recommendation is to look for additional local revenue streams, and we have a few we would like you to look at. So, implementing the gas tax is part of the solution. Our report concludes the city can't address street maintenance backlog or implement the important vision zero safety improvements that it needs without new revenue sources. So, when we were looking at the other options, we asked ourselves two questions. First does it capture the most revenue from those who drive the most? And second, does the funding place an ethical or inequitable burden on Portland people least able to pay? So based on these considerations, we have three recommendations. First, a value and weight-based registration fee. The fee captures a basic relationship between the vehicle use and road use in paying, but the current flat fee that we have is regressive because low income households pay the same amount as high income households and heavy trucks are exempted. So we would recommend a more equitable arrangement where you index the registration fee to the weight and value of the vehicle. So, more expensive vehicle owners who have proved their ability to pay would pay more than low income. Second, we recommend a commuter payroll tax, something that commissioner novick mentioned to us during our research. It would be is a \$2 a month payroll tax on non-Portland residents who work in Portland. It has a couple of benefits. First 2 is low, compared to total payrolls, and second, it would capture money from non-Portland residents who wouldn't be paying other taxes, and finally, because it would be assessed on non-Portland residents, its success at the ballot would be likely. Our final recommendation is parking permits and fees. So right now, the city subsidizes the private car ownership by allowing private vehicles to park for free on a public asset. You recently had a report from a stakeholder advisory committee about parking registration fees, that told you that you could do it on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis, so that it would be based on the local ability to pay, and it would let neighborhoods choose the street and safety improvements that are most important to their neighborhoods. Parking registration permits are a relatively fair means of raising revenue because only owners of vehicles would be charged. So, our recommendation is to commit to spending 50% of future budget surpluses on maintaining infrastructure. The council committed 50% of last year's surplus, and we urge you to do the same for future Years. We realize the city has other priorities like the housing crisis. We think that committing 50% of surpluses to maintenance is important for a couple of reasons. First, it's fiscally prudent. Deserving the maintenance doesn't just put those costs off to a different, future year but increases the cost that you are going to have to pay. So, spending money on infrastructure maintenance now rather than later saves money for other priorities like housing, parks, and police. Second, it builds trust, so during the research, we heard from witnesses that voters don't trust the city is, actually, prioritizing streets. Now, there is always going to be people who criticize, but the criticism on this are more widespread. People think streets are a core function so they expect the city is spending money on those. When they learned the city has been putting it off for decades, they were shocked, and felt like the city was shirking its duties. And second, when people heard about this last year, they expected to see a change in city priorities before the city asked them to reach into their pockets for new fees or taxes, so the feeling seemed to be if the city is not digging deep,

January 6, 2016

why should we have to dig. So, by dedicating 50% of the budget, the city council sent the message that the city really is taking this seriously and you are changing your priorities and putting your mouth, your money where the mouth is. Making a commitment to do the same for future years would strengthen that and build voter's trust that they can vote for a gas tax in May.

Fritz: The resolution was for four years, so we're going to continue doing that for at least this year and the next two.

Eberhard: Great.

Fish: It's limited to one-time money, not ongoing, so 50% of the one-time money for maintenance but not just transportation maintenance, all maintenance, as you know.

Eberhard: Infrastructure maintenance, we think is important.

Fritz: Transportation, parks, and emergency management.

Eberhard: The time recommendation is Portland needs to engage in Salem. So, Salem holds the keys to several funding sources that we have identified, but in 2015, legislators from the Portland area didn't take the leadership role in promoting the city's needs in the statewide transportation package. So, this year we would urge Portland leaders to talk with your colleagues in the legislature to make sure that in 2017 when the package is back on the table, Portland representatives play a key role. The league of Portland cities could be an ally, the league lobbied for many of the things that Portland needs, including a gas tax that's indexed to inflation, so it doesn't keep losing value until the next legislative battle to raise taxes. And local authority to raise local funds. The recommendation of a value in the vehicle registration fee right now is preempted by state law so you need the legislature to give you the authority to do that. The league did not argue for reallocations of highway funds but that could be a goal for Portland to get next year, cities own 25% of the roads in Oregon, and cities culminate the vast majority of the people in Oregon, yet cities get less than 20% of the highway fund, so asking for 25% could be appropriate. In conclusion, all Portland residents and businesses depend on safe and well maintained city streets, to keep those streets maintained we urge you to vote unanimously to place a gas tax on the ballot, and to identify additional revenue streams and commit to dedicating 50% of the budget surpluses, and to engage in Salem to get the authority you need for a vehicle registration fee.

Hales: Thank you. Questions.

Fritz: What led you to believe that the city of Portland didn't engage and our legislators didn't engage at the legislature last year on the transportation funding issue?

Eberhard: That was something we heard from witnesses that there could have been a bigger voice in that transportation discussion.

Fritz: I personally was down there nine times advocating for a transportation funding, so --

Hales: We were allowed.

Fritz: Yes. [inaudible] was a leader and several of the legislators were, so from our perspective, it does not seem like it was for lack of trying, and it seemed to be high on the agenda.

Hales: And actually, it's always important to remember the history, and of course, the report, you did is a good job in your report of that, but we were requested by the governor and the speaker of the house to take no further action on a local transportation measure during the 2015 session, so they could act on a funding measure, and we agreed to that and continued to ask for passage of the state transportation bill. That didn't happen. Apparently, based on what I have heard so far from legislative leaders, they are not planning on it happening this year, either. So that's disappointing, almost as disappointing

January 6, 2016

as congress, which is not, has not done anything on this subject for decades, so, you know, we will continue to advocate. Your instruction is heard and accepted. We will continue to advocate that the legislature and the federal government do their part, as well. Obviously having the city club weigh in is an important civic statement from the community that needs to happen. We appreciate you raising that.

Eberhard: And thank you for your efforts. I'm sorry that I didn't know how loud you were being, but part of what we would ask you to do is not just ask them to do their part but to free you up.

Hales: Yes.

Fritz: You mentioned about moving away from the flat registration fee, that's county, right? Who has the authority to change that?

Eberhard: Right now the county does, our recommendation is to ask the legislature to let the city have authority.

Hales: Thank you very much. The preemptions are a big problem in a number of areas, so appreciate you raising that point.

Fish: A couple of questions, I appreciate the city club coming in, presenting after they have issued a report. This is the third or fourth time that this happened. Once upon a time the city used to issue reports but they did not come to council so I think this is essential, and thank you for your time. And your diligence. I have the abbreviated version of your report, so I don't have the list of witnesses. How many people participated and testified in support of this report?

Rollins: It will take me a second but I have got it here.

Fish: I want to offer an observation about the word, trust. And I appreciate that you had a -- made an observation about people, don't necessarily -- some of the people you heard from don't trust we will spend the mope -- money wisely. In seven years in this job I learned that people couch a policy disagreement in terms of the trust. Once upon a time people, adults would come and say I disagree with you. Now they say, I don't trust you. And we hear it most loudly just to give you feedback, about investing in bicycles, light rail, streetcar, and that's where we're often told we don't trust your spending priority, so I want to caution about reading into the trust piece more globally because what we increasingly find is a legitimate, good faith policy disagreement couched as a trust issue. And increasingly, and I think it's toxic to government, that every time you have one, you couch it as a trust issue because what you are doing is, you know, getting into a personal kind of dispute rather than simply saying, I have a disagreement about where you are going to invest your money. The most vocal segment of opposition that we hear in transportation funding in my experience around bikes and alternatives, is couch is a trust issue, so I think that we have to weigh that. I am not saying we don't deserve to get dinged for how we spent money in the past but I caution reading too much into the trust argument because it has become a catch-all for a disagreement. To the extent you made some thoughtful recommendations here about alternative funding sources, how important was it in your consideration to balance the administrative overhead of, actually, collecting the funds as part of your recommendation. We learned there is some options on the table where the cost of collecting and the compliance issues really outweigh the benefit. How important was that as a screen for your evaluation of the several options you have come forward?

Rollins: To answer the first easy question, we had 21 witnesses.

Fish: So that's not an insignificant number, in the city but in a city of 600,000, I don't know whether it's representative of the city. But at least 21 people were motivated to testify.

January 6, 2016

Rollins: And we took administrative costs into consideration. We had in our long 90-page report a decision matrix, and one of the factors was administrative costs, and there were lots of great suggestions that we rejected because we thought compliance would be low or the cost to administer a new program already in place would eat up any, you know, any new funding, so there were plenty of ideas that we rejected out-of-pocket based on that.

Fish: With respect to the gas tax, I remember a couple of years ago, when we were having this debate, there was some ideas the community pitched to us about how to make it less regressive. How you might provide subsidies and administer them through cards or through a credit card type of system or a debit card system. Did you consider those in your review of how to limit, or how to mitigate the inequities of a gas tax by subsidizing directly or indirectly lower income customers?

Rollins: I don't recall any discussions about subsidizing lower income people with respect to the gas tax. We looked at a lot of ways that we could subsidize the flat fee. But, I don't think that we talked to any witnesses, and we talked a lot about a card program or the programs you are mentioning.

Eberhard: The low income representatives that we talked to didn't bring up that but they did emphasize that it would be important that money collected through the gas tax be spent in ways that also benefit people who are not car dependent so the impact on them was beneficial but they did not talk about a direct way of subsidizing them.

Novick: Commissioner, one issue with the gas tax is under the state constitution, it's dedicated to roadwork, so we couldn't physically take the money and send it as rebates to lower income people. We'll be proposing to spend a good amount of the non-paving money in our proposal in areas which are deficient in infrastructure, like sidewalks and safe intersections and those are in the lower income areas of the city.

Fish: How you use the money has an effect.

Fish: Last question, it's about vehicle registration fees. In 2004, when I, once upon a time was a candidate for unsuccessfully, for this job, I talked about raising vehicle registration fees. My opponent put it in the voter pamphlet because it pulled off the charts as a negative. My opponent became a distinguished transportation commissioner in charge. But, at the time, the polling indicated that if you tagged me with it, it was not well received east of 82nd street. Fast forward, we cobbled together a package to fund the Sellwood bridge, which would have required Clackamas County to do a modest increase in the vehicle registration fee, and I believe that that was overturned by referendum. Do we have any sense, empirical evidence that the public is more willing to consider a vehicle registration fee increase for this purpose?

Hales: For the gas tax?

Fish: The vehicle registration fee.

Hales: Oh, I see.

Hales: As the next item?

Fish: Other creative options. Do we have any information that the public is more receptive than they might have been in the past to raising the vehicle registration fee to cover these costs?

Rollins: We did not have the ability to engage any sort of polling, and we did talk to the folks that did the polling for the city, and other public interests, about public polling groups, and we did not have any specific data like that. What does poll well in this area is the tax that someone else pays, of course. And then my sense was, I overall, the ideas that

January 6, 2016

would -- were progressive, so our hope was that a more progressive form of a registration fee --

Fish: Based on a value of a car.

Rollins: To buy an expensive car or based on use, so someone with a heavy vehicle is putting more wear and tear on the streets, so we are helpful and perhaps, that is reflective of naivety on my Part, but that it would tie into the sense of being fair and progressive and appeal to Portland.

Fish: We have a progressive scale and then a super charge for anyone driving a hummer. In my neighborhood, hummers take up two lanes, so I think we need a super, duper charge for that.

Rollins: And maybe you could drum up support in your neighborhood for that. It might poll well.

Fish: Thank you for your presentation.

Hales: Other questions? We appreciate this tradition, as commissioner Fish said, of having the city club reports presented here, communicated to us but also to the larger community. The city club does that well, itself, and opb helps. It's great that we have this tradition, and we are glad you are willing to have this dialogue in public with us and with the community.

Rollins: Thank you for having us today.

Hales: Other questions?

Novick: I really appreciate the work you put into this, when you released the report it gave a shot in the arm to efforts to revisit the issue of finding funding for transportation. Thank you for pointing out that the state currently prohibits us from having any vehicle registration fee, that's on the agenda, and did want to note that last year, or in this budget year, the city is committing more general fund transportation, than at any time since 1985. I think that we have gone this investment since we did have some money available. And finally just one thing to add, one more item to your list of possible ways to raise revenue is steady tires impose an ordinate wear and tear on the roads. I've talked with the chairs of each of the county's in the tri county area and the possibility of having a sales tax on studded tires which you would have to have in all three county's otherwise people just run across the border to buy them. And all the expressed interest in them. So that's something I think we could pursue with them as well and I'd appreciate your support with that. Thank you so much.

Fritz: one further clarifying question cause I'm not sure what you wrote in the report recommendations number eleven. Portland should not saddle all tax payers with a bill for capital projects that primarily or exclusively benefit a few people and businesses. Bridges primarily benefitting the people driving across the bridge and street car project primarily benefit the businesses near the line. If the people and businesses are not willing to pay for the benefits that they received, the city should forgo the project rather than siphon money away from things that benefit Portlanders more broadly, such as street maintenance and safety. I don't understand how that comport in areas where neighborhoods and the businesses can't pay. Huge infrastructure maintenance on Powell, 122nd, some of the places where there just isn't the capacity of the local folks to pay even if the rest of us don't necessarily drive the streets very much.

Eberhard: We are not talking about infrastructure maintenance. We are talking about capital projects. We specifically think that that money should be going to infrastructure maintenance, and in areas around the city but not to new projects.

January 6, 2016

Fritz: East Portland, and southwest Portland don't have the infrastructure, so they don't get maintenance. They need the capital projects in order to be able to have the city standard streets. So, I just -- did you -- did you look at that issue as part of your discussions? I understand the points about the streetcar and indeed the streetcar, businesses along the streetcar and properties were assessed additionally for those services. What about the equity of providing services, infrastructure in places that don't have them and can't afford to pay for them?

Eberhard: I guess we're drawing a distinction between infrastructures like paving streets or creating sidewalks that creates safety and new infrastructure projects that only benefit a very specific group of people like the streetcar.

Fritz: Thank you.

Hales: That's an issue, city club is going to continue working on transportation issues, which I bet you will, I would hope that you will help us think about as well, which is if, as he says, he will do, commissioner brings a proposal to this council to send a gas tax to the voters, we will have a hearing on that and take action on it. That will fund additional work in maintenance and in safety. However, we still have a giant unfunded liability in transportation, and if the city annexed large areas in the '80s and '90s, where the county had permitted homes to be built on cesspools with dirt streets out in front of them. We installed sewers at great expense, those residents and everyone else to put sewers into the largest unsewered area in the United States. We used to call it mid-Multnomah county and now we call it east Portland, and we still have only built a few of the 55 miles of unbuilt streets that we were gifted with when those areas were required to be annexes to the city of Portland. We still have this big problem, community problem of unbuilt streets. It happens that in many parts of that unbuilt network, the residents who live on those streets are well below the average of household income. A few places where there are wealthy people living on bad streets. Mostly the other way around. People with little means to form a local improvement district and pay \$20 to \$30,000 a year, for their share building a street there never was. Huge problem for Portland. We put money in the general fund towards that goal and asked the transportation bureau to start to develop a program to systematically -- the bureau does a great job of working with property owners to form local improvement districts, but at the rate of progress that way, I think it is going to take about 300 years to build out that network. So --

Rollins: I think Commissioner Fritz's point is well taken. I don't think the intent of the report was to put neighborhoods in a position of being neglected because they're low-income neighborhoods. The thrust of that argument was to say that you should take care of existing problems before taking money to build new projects that might only benefit a small area of the city. And I think that was partly to address the idea that greater and greater portions of pbot's budget is going to debt service for very specific projects and really wanted to preserve as much money as possible to benefit the most people as possible, not to segregate a neighborhood.

Hales: Good point. Other questions, comments, or requests of the city. We are being awfully demanding of you since you are a volunteer. City club plays such an important role. This dialogue that we have here when you present reports, I think, is really helpful to us and to the community in airing these issues. We hope that you are always willing to do this. Thank you.

Rollins: Thank you.

Hales: Thanks very much. So, this is not an action item. We don't have to take a vote on it and we won't be taking testimony today --

January 6, 2016

****: Why not?

****: That's not what we were told. We waited two hours to testify.

Hales: Hang on. Hang on. Hang on. Let me explain this. Communications item. We have someone communicating to the council just like we do at the beginning of each council meeting. It wasn't my intention to take testimony today. There is no action before the city council today on the subject. It is going to be on the 28th, is that right?

Novick: 27th.

Hales: 27th. We will take commissioner novick's proposal --

****: If you have a Report, you need to have the opposition say something --

Hales: If you want to take up an argument with the city club --

****: Here we go, the dictator.

Hales: Excuse me, if you want to have a debate with the city club. Debate the city club, it is their report.

****: We should have a right to say something --

Hales: And you will. You will have a right to come speak on action when it is before the council. You will have a right to come speak on the council's action when the council is taking action. We are moving on to the next item folks. Sorry, we're moving on. We're going to move on. So, we're going to move on to the next item. Item number 8. Item number 8.

Item 8.

Hales: Commissioner Novick

Novick: Colleague, city recently faced with a spectacular rainfall that contributed to the wettest December on record, 3.32 inches of rain fell at the airport in the 24 hours ending at 2:00 p.m. December 7th. That broke a previous record for 24 hours for December set in 1977. December 7th was the third wettest day in Portland's history. 2.85 inches at the Portland airport. December became the all-time wettest month ever recorded in Portland with 15.24 inches of rainfall. And we set a December record for 25 consecutive days of measurable rainfall. City employees worked around the clock to keep the streets clear, water supply safe, river clean and parks and communities safe. Our employees do excellent work every day, but during times of disaster like the ones we experienced recently their work becomes even more important. Today we take a minute to pause and thank all of our city employees for the work they do to keep city services functioning. This resolution is particularly timely, earlier this week city employees again worked long hours to keep the city of Portland and citizens safe and informed. Proud of the work that our employees do every day. Of course, I'm particularly proud of my bureaus, all of whom were involved. Pbot maintenance crews worked tirelessly. Pbot maintenance folks here today. Stand up and be recognized.

Hales: Let's suspend the rules and thank our crews. [applause]

Hales: Good work. Hear, hear.

Novick: The Portland bureau of emergency coordinated, Lisa and Laura left, sorry they left, because the call takers and dispatchers at boec worked harder than usual. They get lots of calls. By the way, I heard frequently about how well coordinated all of our efforts were throughout the bureaus. And I would like to take a second now to ask my fellow commissioners to talk about their bureaus and their work.

Fish: Steve, first, thanks for bringing this forward. Thanks to our dedicated public employees who provide great services 24/7, particularly during storms and times of stress. We got some -- I want to thank you, commissioner novick, and Leah treat and pbot for the leadership role you played during the winter storms. I just want to take a moment to put it

January 6, 2016

in context. We have been getting emails and inquiries from people asking what was the volume, what was the magnitude and how did the system work. And Steve Barrons is here and gave me a quick update and primer. Here is the context. In the fall, we -- we have normal flows through our system of both storm water and sewerage between 50 and 75 million gallons a day. And the system was designed to manage that to take it off of the street and take it, you know, out of homes and businesses, get it to the wastewater facility and hopefully prevent it from going in the river. On Halloween, we set a record this year, city of Portland set a record with in excess of a peak flow of over 300 million gallons. When you think about that, that's roughly six times what the normal flow is. Has to be accommodated through the big pipe and then through the waste water facility and then most important we had to keep the bad stuff out of the river to be in compliance with our permits. And I think that the best team thought that was pretty remarkable, the peak that we hit on Halloween in this 100-year storm event. But it was subsequently exceeded by 50%. So, we hit at the highest, we hit a nine times above normal flow, and the peak flow within the past month hit 450 million gallons. And that is just unprecedented. I mean, that's why they call it a 100-year storm. There is no precedent for it. Here is just an observation that I think we can all be proud of. Going back 20 something years, Dan, how long have we been working on the big pipe? Back to Earl Blumenauer days, Dan Saltzman had a big hand in it, the big pipe, was designed to prevent what was a routine occurrence of 50, 60 times a year of raw sewage going into our rivers. The big pipe worked. Combination of green infrastructure which is all of the work that Mother Nature did and we saw those bio swells throughout the city overflowing, combined with the big pipe, combined with other steps that we have taken, managed a record flow. And there were a couple of instances where there were limited discharges into the river which were consistent with our permit. Then it begs the other question that people have had, which is why didn't you build a system to anticipate a 100-year storm and a flow of 450 million gallons? And the answer to that is that if we had presented that 20 years ago to the public, I think they would have rejected that recommendation because it would have resulted in the big pipe being at least three times more expensive. Big pipe covers about 95% of what we could anticipate at any given time would be the needs of our system. Big pipe was not designed to cover the 100-year storm. So, and a 100-year storm event, there is going to occasionally be some discharges. I want to echo what Steve said, putting that context on it, point out what a remarkable event we have just gone through, unprecedented and the system worked both the infrastructure part of the system, which was the pipes and bio swells and the wastewater facility, but that system doesn't work without the human infrastructure, without the talented people at Pbot, BES, maintenance, everyone else, parks, during this unusual event. So, I want to add my thanks to all of the hard-working people that worked overtime to manage a 100-year event. We may not see it again in our lifetime, but the system worked and the folks responsible for managing the system stepped up and Steve, thank you, again, for your leadership.

Saltzman: I would certainly like to thank the members of Portland fire and rescue for the outstanding that they do. They're always ready all of the time. They're always busy. And also the Portland housing bureau, which for the first time opened severe winter shelters under a really a non-winter scenario that really wasn't that cold. There wasn't snow and ice on the ground. But, yet, water was everywhere. So, we -- we realized that we have to adopt a new criteria that respond to inundation of storms like that and as it affects the opening of the severe winter shelters. We adapted and we will adapt in the future. Thank you to both of those bureaus.

January 6, 2016

Fritz: Thank you to the office of neighborhood involvement and Portland parks and recreation. Particularly Nicole and the disability program at the office of neighborhood involvement, partnered with local agencies to make sure the needs with people with disabilities for shelter and safety were addressed. Portland park staff responded to 59 tree emergencies. Opened Mount Scott community center as a temporary shelter. Parks maintenance workers did wonderful work. Rangers were out in all weather. Our community centers provided safe, dry places for people to exercise, have fun, and get together when we were all feeling a bit drenched. Thank you very much to all of my staff.

Hales: When I try to describe city government to people that maybe aren't completely familiar with it, sometimes I use shorthand and I say we are a big, blue collar service organization with a thin layer of administration and policy on top and that would include us in terms of that thin layer. And I mean that as a description but also as a compliment, because that's what we do. We go do real things like patrol the streets and take care of medical and fire emergencies and pave streets and fix pipes. So, we are, regardless of the actual color of the collar, though firefighters wear blue collars, police officers wear blue collars, bureau of maintenance folks more inclined towards orange so people can see them and not run into them with their cars. Point remains that we are out there doing real work that keeps the infrastructure of the city functioning under all conditions. And it needs to be noticed and appreciated and that's why this resolution today is a good idea. So, I'm glad that some of those workers are here. I'm glad that commissioner Novick that you put this together as a way to recognize and say thanks.

Fish: Mayor, if I could, I neglected to include a shout out to water bureau team. They did partner with PBOT to deal with some of the landslides and logistical issues. We have had some water main breaks with the cold weather in the last couple of weeks but nothing unusual. Many thanks to the team at the water bureau.

Fritz: Bureau of development services was very helpful in some parks landslides structural issues, thank you for that.

Novick: I would now like to ask everybody who played a role in responding to the recent storm to stand while I read the resolution. Whereas city employees exemplified extraordinary public service, and whereas, the extent of the damage of flood required the governor to declare a state of emergency, city employees worked long hours under arduous conditions to keep the residents of Portland safe, moving, and informed, bureau of emergency communications answered over 3,000 calls a day, almost 1,000 more calls per day than in previous years. Whereas, the bureau of emergency management quickly set up unified command to coordinate a response from a number of agencies in the region, whereas the bureau of transportation worked exhaustively to respond to 20 landslides, move 80 dump trucks of debris, emergency response routes clear and respond to twice the typical number of calls. Whereas two water bureau crews assisted PBOT with closing streets impacted by landslides and flooding that could have impacted the water system and whereas the bureau of emergency services engineers, watershed managers and operators managed the city -- sorry, environmental services managed the storm water system to meet the unprecedented -- of the 100-year storm. Whereas Portland fire and rescue responded to 109 calls relating to the severe weather, approximately 15% increase from previous years. Calls included power lines down, structure fires, flooded buildings, landslides, rollover accidents -- whereas the disability program partnered with local agencies to coordinate services for people with disabilities and whereas Portland parks and recreation staff, 59 tree emergencies, assistance to homeowners in need, and worked to address landslides and other hazards -- and whereas, Portland parks and recreation

January 6, 2016

staff worked with the red cross to open mount Scott community center. Now, therefore, be it resolved that the city council declares the city of Portland employees to be the best city employees in the world.

Hales: Hear, hear. Thank you very much.

Novick: May we suspend the rules?

Hales: We may. Thank you all for your work. [applause]

Novick: We would like to have everyone up for pictures.

Hales: Anyone want to speak on this item? Roll call, please.

Fritz: Thank you, commissioner, and thank you to all of our city employees. I think everybody pulled together extraordinarily well and -- we know how well we react both in good times and in normal times and in bad times. I want to also thank staff at the information referral center, the number who had a hugely increase number of calls and as usual directed them all to the right places. Aye.

Fish: Thanks to all of our city employees for this, making this proud day possible. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye. **Novick:** Aye.

Hales: Great work and let's hope for a nice mild remainder of the winter so that you don't have to work quite those many hours under quite those same conditions again this year. Thank you very much. Aye. [gavel pounded]

Hales: Okay. Let's do take that picture.

Novick: Come on up.

Hales: Okay. Let's move on, please, to item number 19.

Item 19.

Hales: Captain is here to talk about this implementation of the -- one of the very ideas behind **Bryan Parman, Portland Police Bureau:** Yes, sir, Mr. Mayor, commissioners, I'm currently the captain of the training division of the Portland police bureau. We're here to present an ordinance. The facility opened in September of 2014, and so we spent a little over a year using the facility, working the bugs out as far as how we safely move people around the building, and during the entire time we have been open, in fact, even prior to opening, we have had many, many requests from other agencies. They want to come and use the facility to train their members as well. We have had some limited usage by other city bureaus and by other outside agencies during the last year, but we really wanted to formalize our process and we worked with the city attorney's office to develop an intergovernmental agreement that would allow us to make our facility available for use when the police bureau is not using it to train and we have developed a fee structure that will aid in cost recovery that will help to offset the operating costs for the facility.

Hales: So, those fees, captain, are designed to fully recover our incremental additional costs, right? We're spreading the cost of the facility over more users.

Parman: Right. And in developing the fee structure, you know, we worked with other comparable facilities here in the region. For example, we are not the only indoor range in the region. The rates we charge for our range are comparable to other facilities. And we're trying to balance, you know, full cost recovery against what other agencies can pay, you know. We know firsthand having spent decades renting facilities for our members what a burden it can be. Trying to balance access to a state of the art training facility against the - - that costs us to keep the lights on.

Fritz: That's a very noble willingness to share with our jurisdictions, however, the taxpayers of Portland spent \$18 million to buy this facility. Just getting cost recovery for keeping the lights on for outside agencies doesn't seem to me to be the right policy in terms of fees, particularly because this iga, intergovernmental agreement sets the

January 6, 2016

standard for all of the other ones and you will be authorized to implement them without council's approval of the others. I'm concerned about only getting cost recovery rather than getting back some of the investment that Portland taxpayers have made in this facility.

Parman: And I can appreciate that point. As I said, we're simply trying to balance what we think other agencies will pay, you know, if our rate is substantially higher than another indoor range, then we won't see usage and those dollars will go to other jurisdictions for their facilities and not ours.

Fritz: Have you looked at what facilities that we have that nobody else has? Because it is a really state of the art facility.

Parman: Oh, absolutely. The area that we offer that other facilities don't is the indoor scenario village, an area to do scenario-based training. We set a rate for that. I will point out that the rate structure is an appendix to the agreement and it can be modified. It gives us the ability to alter the fee structure based on usage or based on how the market changes as the facility and the market continue to evolve.

Hales: So, some of these, in looking at the fee schedule, some of the fees are basically these other agencies use our facility, you know, for example, the driving course. It's there. That \$60 an hour doesn't include instructors or staff. That's just to use that part of the facility, right? That's a use fee.

Parman: Correct. Just to make the facility available when we have to staff the training, there is at the very bottom, we have after-hours supervision. If people train outside of the normal business hours, we are recouping the personnel cost associated with being there to provide access.

Hales: Okay. Some of this involves a small amount of wear and tear and amortization of whether it is a -- it is a mock weapon or a piece of asphalt.

Parman: Yes, exactly.

Fritz: This scenario village is less expensive to rent than just a simple large classroom.

Parman: Yeah, that is correct.

Fritz: Is that something that is special to us that it is not like we're competing to anybody else? I would like you to go back, and as you said the commissioner in charge can adjust the fee schedule or as it comes back in the budget. I would just like that to be a consideration.

Hales: You have raised good points. My suggestion would be we approve this, give the captain the green light to get going with this and see how we're doing. Like any business, if you will, we will see how our demand is, and your point about more fully recovering the investment that our citizens have already made is a very reasonable position for us to take, not just operating staff but amortization of an investment that we made. Point taken. I think none of us is interested in particularly subsidizing other agencies in using this facility. We want to make it available and want to charge what the market will bear but also a reasonable return. Fair point, commissioner. Thank you.

Fish: I have a follow-up question on that. Captain, how do you define the benefit to us as a city and a force of having sister agencies do some training in our facility? Because I'm guessing there is something in it for us as well beyond just cost recovery.

Parman: Well, I think there is. Largest benefit that we see, it will only -- outside usage will only improve the communication that we have with these agencies. Several of these agencies exist within the boundaries of the city, agencies that we would partner with to respond to large-scale events in their small areas of jurisdiction within our city or even on our borders. Say like an active shooter in Clackamas County, so to the extent we have

January 6, 2016

had more time to interact with their staff and we can all be operating off of the same sheet of music if you will only improve the metro area response to emergencies.

Fish: We directly or indirectly benefit from that. A little bit of an argument made, turn some of the concerns upside down and said by having our officers working with the fbi, we will have our eyes and ears in there and potentially raise the level of awareness around the issues we care about by participating. You know, reasonable people can agree or disagree with that argument. But it does seem to me that uniform training and communication with our regional partners has a benefit to us if they're doing it at our facility.

Parman: I would agree.

Fish: One thing to consider.

Hales: Other questions? Thank you very much.

Parman: Thank you.

Hales: Anyone want to speak on this item? If not, it is going to pass to second reading next week. [gavel pounded]. Thank you.

Hales: Okay. Item 20.

Item 20.

Hales: Commissioner Fish.

Fish: I will be brief in my comments. Over one third of Portland's 2,500 miles of sewer pipes are more than 80 years old. This ordinance would authorize a contract for one of the many upcoming projects to replace or repair aging sewer infrastructure. This continuing program protects water quality, public health and the environment. Far north Nicolai sewer rehabilitation project would replace about 6,000 feet of sewer pipe that are either failing or are too small. And I will turn it over to Scott. Welcome.

Scott Gibson, Bureau of Environmental Services: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Good morning. My name is Scott Gibson, principle engineer with the bureau of environmental services, and with me our project manager for this project. We're here requesting authorization for a construction contract and I will have Brandon Wilson tell you a -- give you a short presentation about the project. It is a very challenging project and we're here to answer any questions.

Brandon Wilson, Bureau of Environmental Services: Good morning.

Hales: Good morning.

Wilson: A little background about the project. Originally predesigned through the northwest neighborhood combined sewer relief program. And later updated in the systems plan from 2012, and as Scott mentioned, the project, sewer back-ups and rehabilitate century-old pipe. The slide now shows a basic project location. It is down by 23rd avenue to the east, 31st avenue to the west. North is -- and it goes all of the way down to upsure. Project goals and objectives, as you can see, it has been recommended already, increasing capacity, also mentioned we have 6,000 feed of upsize, open cut pipe work, and about 2,000 linear feet of main line cured in place trenchless rehabilitation along Vaughn. Public involvement for this project has been pretty extensive. There has been several mailings sent out through the project design life. And to the surrounding community, including businesses, industrial, commercial, residences, hotels, odot also involved with the proximity to the i-405 on ramp and off ramp and there is also an extensive noise review board process for the night work that we're proposing. And there is continued ongoing closed coordination with residents concerning the specific conditions and concerns. Just thought I would mention one aspect of the design. Through that process of public involvement, we -- and the feedback that we received, we were able to

January 6, 2016

redesign the project instead of predesign showing open cut work, which would be night work and disruptive on Vaughn, we were able to have this flow transfer alternative, essentially transferring the bulk of the work north one block to Wilson, which is a less busy street. Mostly industrial neighborhood. And it should have a lot less impact on the public. As I mentioned here, greatly reduce project night work, traffic disruptions, related noise. Pipes on Vaughn will be rehabilitated with a trenchless -- as I mentioned before, some night work at the intersection but will be considerably less impact we anticipate. Next steps we plan to advertise this project early 2016, possibly January or February. Confidence level is high for the estimate. And purchasing agent to report back to council with lowest responsible bid. We anticipate notice to proceed in early in the summer and construction duration is 15 months. And that concludes the presentation and we would like to entertain any questions that you might have.

Fish: Mayor and colleagues, let me just emphasize. In some ways this is, you know, just about the worst possible location to do a major sewer project. It's -- from time to time, I take that route to get over to Thurman to have breakfast. It is already close to being a failed intersection. Tremendous pressure when you get to 23rd. And we're talking about a major project going up Vaughn. So, I -- number one, I want to acknowledge that the location creates significant challenges. What I think is noteworthy about the approach proposed by bes is that they would do bulk of the work at night and they have figured out a way to go over one street and do some of the work there. There is no sugar coating the fact that there is businesses, residences, hotels and other things and a major intersection there. Unfortunately also happens to be a sewer line. We are caught between a rock and hard place. But we invite any suggestions or concerns that you might have.

Hales: That's a good solution for just those reasons. Other questions or concerns for the team? Thank you both very much.

Wilson: Thank you.

Hales: Anyone want to speak on this item? If not, then it will come back on second reading next week. Thank you. [gavel pounded]

Hales: Okay, item 21.

Item 21.

Hales: Commissioner novick.

Novick: Colleagues, we have this big fat event coming up which will require street and lane closures, fortunately we have Greg Jones dropping in from his semiretirement to tell us all about it.

Hales: The man we won't let go of.

Greg Jones, Portland Bureau of Transportation: Good morning. I will try to keep this brief. You have had a long morning. With me today marlo, the transportation manager with track town, Doug Oblatz, our project manager, Elizabeth, and mark Haines our traffic engineer if you have any questions. What this ordinance does is two things. It approves a series of lane and street closures and parking removal in the downtown area and the convention center area during the event period. Normally this would be done administratively by pbot, but given the profile of the event, we wanted the most transparency around it. We are bringing it to council to do this as an ordinance. The grant is a revocable permit for specific street and lane closures in the downtown area, Morrison from fourth to Broadway. Southwest 6th from Taylor to Morrison. The auto lane only that's on the mall. And southwest Broadway, east lane from alder to Yamhill. These are all, as you might guess, right around Pioneer Square, which will be the hub of the event for downtown Portland center of the athletic village area. We recognize these are significant

January 6, 2016

closures. But we also have two other closures over on the convention center area. So, west side of the convention center, southwest first, and Oregon, which leads underneath i-5 to southwest first and that will be the staging area for emergency vehicles. We have been working with track town for nine months now to develop a transportation plan for the event, including shuttle buses, car pool systems, routes back and forth between downtown and the convention center area, and these closures are necessary in order to provide for quick movement from the hotels for the athletes to the shuttle buses, and the carpools for the dignitaries to get them to and from the convention center during this event. These events are timed events. It's essential that the competitors are there at the right time and they don't miss their preliminaries and final heats. We have done extensive outreach over the last two months for the adjacent property owners and businesses. We have sent flyers out and I can hand those out to you. We have connected with all of the adjacent property owners and businesses. We have met with the Portland business alliance. We have talked with odot, with Multnomah county, with the Portland police bureau who we have worked carefully with, and generally we have a -- we have a plan here that I think will work. We are going to continue to work to try to mitigate to the degree possible the closures and impacts. But this is -- this is sort of the base for the permit right now.

Saltzman: I have some questions. We all got a copy of the letter Portland business alliance sent to Leah treat which asked that -- raises concerns about impacts on businesses due to these closures, but I guess one of the -- and also some other salient points, restrooms. What are we doing in terms of providing additional restrooms for everyone that will be there?

Jones: Restrooms are a little out of my area of responsibility in transportation, but track town has agreed to work with the square management agency to determine what is the best way to accommodate restrooms in that area for the spectators as well as the participants. So, they will be having restrooms in the vip areas for the teams and for the dignitaries. We need to continue to work with the square management in terms of what additional facilities may be needed.

Saltzman: Another point they raise is using professional flaggers versus volunteers.

Jones: Right.

Saltzman: I think that is a huge issue. You are going to have angry motorists and you don't want to have volunteers dealing with angry motorists in that part of downtown.

Jones: I think that was a misunderstanding with the business alliance. We will require our standard requirements for street and lane closures which require a professional traffic management companies and professional flaggers at the major intersections. Track town will supplement that with volunteers to aid pedestrians and other people that are trying to get to the square, or get to the hotels.

Saltzman: Finally, how many parking spaces in our smart park garages are we going to be giving up --

Jones: About 40 spaces for the week in the Morrison garage, which has the capacity right now. They're all running close to their, about 80 to 85% capacity. But in working with the smart park managers, they feel that there is going to be adequate room.

Fish: I know we sometimes have large-scale events at pioneer courthouse square and the police create a buffer like the Christmas tree lighting event. Sometimes because of the number of people there, we temporarily close parts of Broadway or for safety reasons. Obviously for -- on weekends for sporting events, like we had that event on Broadway that was --

January 6, 2016

Jones: The festival of last summer.

Fish: That was on a weekend. I mean, we have occasionally parades and things. What is the -- when have we done something of this magnitude that falls on work days?

Jones: This is probably the largest event downtown where we have had a closure of this magnitude. But we have had -- we have had similar types of closures, major league soccer event a couple of years ago. The dew festival. We have had runs and other activities that generally are on weekends though.

Fish: MIs event, which I'm intimately familiar with, we did close an east/west street to get people from the director park to the stadium. But it was narrowly framed and it was -- a lot of work went into picking that route. It was not a prominent route like Broadway. We are talking about on multiple days where there is rush hour and commuting. So, have other alternatives been explored that are short of closing Broadway and northbound traffic for such a --

Jones: So, clarification first. The closure on Broadway is only the east lane. It is not the entire street.

Fish: Right.

Jones: And that is primarily for loading and unloading activities at the square. Buses and trucks will be cueing up as they approach the square to load and unload. We are going to continue to look at possibly being able to mitigate that, and potentially look at -- during rush hour, but we still need to do a little more work on that.

Fish: What's the arrangement under our policy for any of the forgone revenue for parking revenue either on street or elsewhere?

Jones: So, this is fully cost recoverable back to the bureau. And it will come out of the general fund grant that was given to track town this fall, and those costs that the bureau incurs will come back to the bureau out of that general fund allocation.

Fish: So, it's part of the one point something million we allocated?

Jones: Yes, that's right.

Fish: And, I mean, the city is, in my judgment, this nary of requests that track town has made that -- sometimes I think it falls under the heading of no good deed goes unpunished. On this, have we considered alternatives so that we wouldn't have to do as much disruption in this area?

Jones: We have extensively modeled and looked at ways to move the athletes and the dignitaries from this area.

Fish: Keep the dignitaries out of it. I'm less concerned about quote, unquote dignitaries. Athletes getting to start times and things. We're an informal city. We don't normally move mountains for the dignitaries. We let people rough it a little bit. If there is a compelling need to get athletes to a place safely, have we considered alternatives?

Jones: Yes, we have. We went through a long series of exercises to try to find out what the best routing would be and what the minimal disruption would be.

Fish: And this is your best recommendation.

Jones: This is our best recommendation.

Fritz: Does it take into account maybe taking the athletes stuff in the cars and having them use the light rail system which to me is the most reliable and --

Jones: Yes, we have had long discussions with, and each athlete will be given a transit pass as a part of their accreditation. They will be able to use the light rail system to move back and forth. We need to recognize that many of the athletes are coming from overseas and many are non-English speaking athletes, and at these type of events, they're accustomed to having a shuttle bus pick them up at the hotel and take them to the events.

January 6, 2016

We're hoping that they will take advantage of the transit pass and will learn how to use the system and that may reduce the amount of closure and restrictions that we need to apply. We can't guarantee that at this point. We need to certify to the international body that we provided the contractual -- we met the contractual requirement for the transportation system.

Hales: A lot of them come from countries with better transit systems than ours. Probably quite used to riding transits.

Fritz: We have over 80 mutual assistance associations in the Portland areas that may be asked to be ambassadors and help in their native language. That is a great way to get from a to b.

Jones: Absolutely. We are going to do extensive outreach to the entire athlete team community to encourage them to use the transit system and we have been working with trimet. They have been a part of our committee for the last nine months.

Hales: Some of your -- the stopping points here for you and for track town, I assume, is that the iaaf has certain expectations that go with a venue regardless of the presence --

Fritz: Regardless of the fact that that is not the best way to get from a to b.

Jones: We have to meet those contractual obligations with the hope that the athletes will choose to use the transit --

Fish: By the way, if we have a disagreement at of governing body we --

Jones: You may have to talk to the French financial police as well.

Fish: Since you're recommending this as the least intrusive alternative, the essential bus service, essential max service, and any accessible service that we run downtown so that people can get around, none of those will be impacted by this proposal?

Jones: That's right. All of the normal transit services will be available and we will provide vehicle passes for the federal courthouse so that the judges and their staff can get too the pioneer square courthouse without any disruption at all. Track town is also working about the nines hotel to provide continued valet service at the front.

Fish: Mayor, this is going to create enormous havoc downtown since we're talking about lots of people, lots of competing uses, lots of public safety issues. You know, we have a proud tradition in the city of not having police officers or other sworn personnel do traffic management for some reason, but most other cities you go to where there is significant public safety issues, there is someone in uniform. And I hope on this one that we can make sure that we have the right people in those choke points handling public safety, because there is going to be significant conflict.

Fritz: Can I draw your attention business alliance letter. Going to be an extremely vibrant event in which a lot of people are going to want to be downtown and we want to make sure everybody is safe.

Hales: Diane and Doug is here, all of the bureaus involved. Today we're talking about street closure. Police bureau and any other bureau with any skin in the game is involved. Point taken about trying to make sure that it works.

Saltzman: I guess I would like to -- as Greg says this is beyond your expertise. I want someone from track town --

Fritz: My understanding is that the pioneer courthouse does not allow additional porta potties for events there. Where we have porta-potties available at other places than pioneer courthouse square.

Saltzman: I just want to hear that it is being thought about beyond vips and dignitaries.

Jones: Doug is here.

Hales: Doug -- about this and other issues.

January 6, 2016

Doug Oblatz: Good morning. Doug with track town. Nice to see you again, mayor. It's been a while.

Hales: We were checking out the new track last night. It is amazing.

Oblatz: The events at pioneer square is being carefully constructed with the experienced staff at pioneer square. Jen and her staff. And we're going to continue to work on the restroom plan, but we already have access to what I have been told is the busiest restroom in the city of Portland, the one inside the square. Typically for pioneer square events that is the main source. We are supplementing, as Greg mentioned, with additional porta-potties on the activation area itself and we're happy to work with pioneer square and parks and other agencies if we want to put porta-potties elsewhere in the vicinity.

Saltzman: I would say put porta-potties elsewhere in the vicinity.

Hales: Other questions. I have -- someone provided me a hand annotated version of the Portland business alliance letter in which it sounds like a lot of these requests that they have made are being agreed to or at least in part so there is continuing dialogue about their concerns here with you and the others involved.

Oblatz: That's correct.

Hales: At the bureau and elsewhere.

Jones: I spoke with the business alliance this morning, and I committed to getting them a response back next week before the final vote on this item.

Hales: Okay, good. Good. It might be helpful if you can share that with the council in some format, maybe a little more formal than that. Other questions for Greg or Doug? Thank you both very much.

Jones: Thank you.

Hales: Anyone want to speak on this item? Anyone else want to speak on this item? Come on up. Hello again.

Charles Johnson: Good morning. Charles Johnson, for the record. And I just wanted to primarily congratulate commissioner Saltzman on his enthusiasm for the issue of safe, clean, sanitary places for people of Portland to perform their bodily functions. It's actually not just an issue during track town time. It is something that we need to be mindful of all of the time as we deal with the houseless situation and the many people that sleep along 5th and 6th avenue. That's right, the streets that we're closing are people's home, people sleep on 5th avenue here just like they do in New York City. I know that we have a shelter coming, but back to this issue of track -- the athletic event. There is really -- I thought I have seen fenced in, paid to get to porta-potties in pioneer square. I am sure in that vicinity -- if we're closing a lane of traffic that seems like a beautiful place to put public services is in a public street closed to the public. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you. Any other questions about this? Then this is a nonemergency ordinance that passes to second reading and Greg will get the responses back to the council. [gavel pounded].

Hales: Thank you. Item 22.

Item 22.

Hales: Second reading, roll call.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Novick:** Aye. **Hales:** Aye. [gavel pounded]

Hales: And we are recessed until 2:00 p.m.

At 11:55 a.m. council recessed.

January 6, 2016
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.

JANUARY 6, 2016 2:00 PM

Hales: Would you please call the roll. [roll call taken]

Hales: Welcome, everyone. We have two items on the agenda this afternoon. Why don't you read both and we'll take them in turn.

Item 23.

Item 24.

Moore-Love: Item 23, direct the city of Portland to implement the Charles Jordan rule, also known as the Rooney rule when making direct appointments. And 24, direct council offices and city bureaus to submit direct appointment reports on a semiannual basis.

Hales: I want to bring up some of our leadership from the city namely Anna Kanwit and Dante James and perhaps others as well, soon after them to talk us through these two proposals. I want to thank Sam Sachs in particular who's here as well, because you're the guy that called this to our attention and called us to hold our own values up and follow them. Thank you, Sam, that's why we're here today and we appreciate you. With that, let's turn it over to Anna and Dante to walk us through these resolutions. I know we have some proposed amendments, at least one of them and we'll take those up, as well.

Anna Kanwit, Director, Bureau of Human Resources: Thank you, Mayor, Commissioners, Anna Kanwit, Director of the Office of Human Resources. It's interesting today seems to be the day for equity initiatives by the city of Portland. Earlier this morning I participated as member of a panel providing information on workforce equity on behalf of our government director for the racial equity that we are a member of, the government alliance. So the genesis of the city's Charles Jordan rule stem from the national football league's Rooney rule which in essence has required each team with a coach or generally manager opening to enter at least one qualified minority candidate. Oregon has a similar statute on its books. The Charles Jordan rule family has graciously allowed the story use his name, reflects his longstanding commitment to diversity and equity as well as the city's tin wants of that commitment. If adopted this provides another tool for the city to use to increase its diversity of our workforce, and most particularly at the highest levels of the workforce, the category of bureau directors. It is not as I have stated before our only tool and shouldn't be viewed as that. But we are hopeful that adoption of this will help in our efforts to diversify the city at our highest levels. One thing I wanted to point out, that Charles Jordan rule before you does go a step further from the Rooney rule as it includes not only minority candidates but also those identified as a person with a disability. This is also in keeping with city council's past resolution that the city become a model employer of persons with a disability. So we believe that was an important addition to the rule. Charles Jordan rule provides that whenever the commissioner in charge decides to utilize a formal recruitment process, they must interview any qualified minority candidates and any qualified candidates to identify as a person with a disability. The resolution does acknowledge and retain the commissioner in charge's discretion to directly appoint a bureau director and does not require the interview process when the commissioner

January 6, 2016

charged has already identified an ideal candidate. As I earlier stated I think the passage provides yet another tool in our basket as we make every effort to increase diversity at every level of our workforce. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you. Dante.

Dante James, Director, Office of equity and Human rights: Director of the office of equity and human rights, good afternoon, council. I'm pleased to bring this resolution in conjunction with the Charles Jordan rule. It is essentially a direct appointment reporting protocol. There's been discussion about the process for use of human resources, regular process for hiring. There is an ability for managers, supervisors, directors and commissioners to go outside of that particular process and directly appoint someone to a position. So in looking at that process, direct appointments can be used to increase diversity, they could be used in a way that ignores diversity. This is a way to gather exactly how it's being used in the estimate so in discussions with h.r. And Anna and others there was an opportunity to talk about a process that would require a waiver, first before a direct appointment could be done. That was part of the conversation, but also in hearing more that before we even went there, we needed to know how in fact it was being used before we placed a particular restriction on its use. This protocol would require one, all bureau directors to sign off on any and all direct appointments in their bureau. It would require them reporting by commissioners as well as bureau directors on a semiannual basis for the demographics of those appointments, the positions that they were appointed to, whether the position is management, supervisory, et cetera, whether or not the ethnicity, gender and status as a veteran or person with a disability for any direct appointment. And then whether that position is going to be then advertised within the next 12 months. What we often see is for temporary appointments that person is then just slid into a full-time position, permanent position, which then doesn't allow for community members to participate in the process. So that's essentially what this is, a reporting protocol so we can then determine at the end of a one-year period and two reporting periods what it looks like. And then my office will be able to come back with recommendations based on the data derived from the reporting.

Kanwit: Mayor, commissioners, I wanted to comment on this, as well.

Hales: Please, go ahead.

Kanwit: I think this is a really important first step. One of the things that office of equity and human rights has been stating and again in a seminar with the panel today, we need to be metrics driven in order to determine whether we really are meeting our goals around equity and diversity. And in this case we simply don't have the data to tell us what temporary appointments -- the impact of temporary appointments on our workforce. As Dante noted when you come into the city as a temporary, if you're already in that job generally you have an advantage. You know the job and people know you. That can work in both ways. People have brought in persons of color, women as temporary employees and have moved to permanent jobs. But we also know that, you know, white males have been brought in as temporaries, as well. Other than our data around our focused outreach program we have not tracked temporary appointments in this manner, nor have we looked at what the next step is due to the temporary employees becoming permanent employees. Is that a pipeline that's being used? I think before we get to the waiver issue that Dante brought up, it's really important to have this data as well so we actually know the impact of this practice.

Hales: Great. Questions?

January 6, 2016

Saltzman: So I guess when i've gone through a bureau director recruitment process, i've never known the race of the applicants. How that is going change under this rule?

Kanwit: It really would only change in terms of in the interview process it can be known that a person, that their race will be identified to you, either sometimes people raise it, sometimes it is observable, similarly with a person with a disability, most people self-disclose. It generally is going to be observable.

Saltzman: All of this to major sure minorities --

Kanwit: Yes.

Saltzman: And people with disabilities and women --

Kanwit: Yes.

Saltzman: -- make it to the interview round.

Kanwit: But we provide.

Saltzman: I've looked -- does bhr collect racial information?

Kanwit: We collect that information and we would be providing that to the commissioner in charge. We collect that now, so --

Saltzman: You do. Okay.

Hales: Routinely -- communicate that then?

Kanwit: No, we do not routinely communicate that. In this case in terms of the implementation I think a best practice would be to ask permission from the candidate to provide that information. We obtain it in confidence.

Fish: Anna, I want to turn to the second resolution about compiling the data. Do we have any current sense of what percentage of counsel hires are either direct appointments or competitive hires?

Kanwit: In terms of bureau directors or just generally?

Fish: Council offices. This appears to cover council offices and city bureaus.

Kanwit: Yes. I don't know. My sense is that they are more direct appointments than recruitments, in part given the nature of the work, in terms of policy advisors. I know often looking at recent graduates from places like Portland state who have degrees in urban policy development, those kinds of things, often it is by word of mouth of a candidate that we're aware of, that like for our focused outreach program we have offered candidates. I know commissioner Saltzman hired one of those in his office.

Fish: The people we hire serve at will?

Kanwit: Yes.

Fish: They don't have civil service protection or contract protection. We've seen them hired as different from bureau employees, correct?

Kanwit: Yes.

Fish: The purpose of the resolution at this stage is to make sure we collect good data at the bureau level and the council office, but it doesn't presuppose we will treat them the same down the road when we look at the data?

Kanwit: No, it doesn't change their status at all. It specifically excludes seasonal and casual, those we do by direct appointment. That would not be included in the reporting. The reporting part does not change the employee's status from at-will to regular.

Fish: Dante, given that the council office employees are at-will and political offices, people that are hired are campaign managers or people that have preexisting relationships, and they come and go, just I think for the record it would be important for you to explain why you think district council offices should be treated the same as city bureaus, where employees have a plethora of protections?

January 6, 2016

James: Well, in the same way I have no protection at this point. I had a contract and it's gone. The short answer is that I am asking council to be under the same reporting requirements as all of the bureaus with the expectation that council do what it says it wants to do, which is be conscious of the diversity in the city.

Hales: So you might walk us through that. Council staff, bureau directors, commissioner appointees in each case and they are all at-will.

Kanwit: That's correct. He and there are a few other classifications by ordinance since the charter was reformed that we by ordinance to council have designated at-will also, due to policy level duties in those positions. Primarily bureau directors and council offices.

Hales: Deputy directors --

Kanwit: They would fall into the second category because of the policy making responsibilities of those positions. They are at-will. My labor relations manager is also in that category because of the policy type decisions he makes.

Hales: Those are at-will appointees that can be direct appointed by bureau directors?

Kanwit: Yes.

Hales: Or they can go through a competitive process.

Kanwit: Yes.

Hales: So they have the same discretion for those hires that we have, and -- but both hiring entities, whether one of us or one of you as bureau directors will have this reporting requirement.

Kanwit: Yes.

Fritz: What percentage of our applicants currently disclose their demographic information?

Kanwit: I don't know that, commissioner Fritz. I'd have to get back to you on that. I know we have a higher percentage in terms of gender and ethnicity than we do for persons with disability, although that of course is based somewhat on just anecdotal information because it is difficult to know what you don't know. But that is my understanding from discussions that we have had. And then veteran status of course because of the preference associated with it are much more likely to self-identify.

Fritz: Are we allowed to put on our hiring applications that we have this Charles Jordan standard, and that people with disabilities and minorities have a likely chance of getting interviewed?

Kanwit: I would not recommend putting that on the job announcements. We do have our general statement in terms of, you know, qualified persons of color, et cetera, being encouraged to apply for the city's positions. I think that's probably the language we still want to keep on our announcements.

Fritz: I'm a little concerned if we don't know, we can't -- for veteran's preference people have to state that they are requesting veteran's preference and we have to introduce veterans that are minimally qualified. Are we potentially going get into difficulties by having this policy that then somebody says, well, I wasn't interviewed?

Kanwit: That's a very good question, commissioner. There is always a possibility of course. I think in this case we hope it would be relatively minimal, particularly the way the resolution is worded, where we're talking about qualifications retaining some discretion over the number of people who might be interviewed and also, you know, looking at a voluntary disclosure. I think there's always a possibility, unfortunately.

Fritz: That's a good tea for my proposed amendment, a slightly revised version with language suggested by Ms. Kanwit. The first one is to change any qualified minority candidate to any -- the highest qualified minority candidate. It seems to imply there might

January 6, 2016

only be one minority candidate, seems to be setting the bar a little low. We should say we're going to interview the highest qualified minority candidate he and the highest candidate identified as with a disability. The discretion is retained to identity of number of candidates who will be interviewed. That's my first notion. [talking at once]

Hales: I've a basically housekeeping amendment, as well. Go ahead.

Fritz: The second builds on first one and addresses the issue of qualified women candidates. Our city demographic point shows that 65% of all managers and supervisors are male compared with 35% female and that overall city employees are 58% male, 42% female. For bureau directors 17% are male and only 30% are female. Given this pattern is so clear I would like to add the highest qualified women candidates as a category that commissioners should be considering when deciding who to interview. That's my second amendment.

Fish: I'm going second it for purpose was discussion.

Fritz: Thank you, commissioner.

Fritz: Then adding an additional -- this is all additional -- be it further resolved that commissioners will report including the number of minorities, women and people with disabilities interviewed concurrently with a report for direct hires within bureaus and council offices. The second resolution doesn't require any reporting from commissioners about their bureau director selections and doesn't require any reporting on the success of the first ordinance. I think we need to have some data to find out what's happening, and a transparent process, doing it concurrently with the direct appointment report seems to make sense.

Fish: Seconded for discussion.

Fritz: And a final amendment, be it resolved that bureau of human resources should investigate hiring or contracting with a company to assist in the review of hiring bureau directors and upper management positions. If we're really going to get serious and make this Charles Jordan standard something that will actually produce results we need to put or money where our mouths are and hire headhunters or whatever the polite term is to help get the word out that we've got a high-level position or a high-level position is available and we welcome people of all kinds to come and apply it for.

Fish: May I speak to that?

Hales: Go ahead, please.

Fish: I had a similar amount. Commissioner Fritz has captured the spirit of my concern. The lesson that i've learned as a result of supervising a lot of searches for bureau directors and high level positions is that perhaps the single most important thing that we do during the process is go upstream and recruit. If what we do is put an ad in the scanner and send out an email and use a couple of list-serves, we're not -- we're not honoring the process in terms of affirmatively seeking and recruiting the most qualified people. And the most qualified people for some of these high-level positions that we're looking for are also being recruited by other public and private institutions. At the very elite level there's heavy competition. We have talked about this, Anna, that it is essential that we go upstream and we -- we take affirmative steps to identify talent and recruit talent. Now, in supporting that this is not intended directly or indirectly to be a criticism of the current h.r. Team but it's a recognition that in a highly competitive national environment, having a third party consultant to help us could be the extra advantage we need to make sure we secure the most talented people. That's the spirit in which I support that. I have a potential amendment, mayor, and a question.

January 6, 2016

Fish: Back to you, Dante. One thing that struck me about the resolution is this is the year in which we have made some significant breakthroughs in another area of discrimination, which is the historic discrimination against people based on sexual orientation and we still have a lot of work to do. We can't get federal protections passed, for example. Why limit to raise to the status of veteran a person with disability? Why isn't the city of Portland including sexual orientations?

James: There was no specific reason not to include it. I'm happy to --

Fritz: We don't ask people that on the application.

James: Where are you going to get the information I guess is my question.

Fish: Most of the people, most of the people from the LGBT community that I've hired, given the times we live in, are very explicit about their sexuality. I think it is vitally important the city reflect the diversity of our community, including the LGBT community.

Fritz: We already have a city code, policy that applies nondiscrimination.

Fish: We have for every other category, we've left out sexual minorities. We have race, ethnicity, status as a veteran, we have at least left out one category, someone who identified as a member of the LGBTQ community. We have very specific policies about we can go and not discriminating against people in that community.

Kanwit: Commissioner, I think it would be something I need to check on. It isn't something we ask know in our application process. But I don't for sure know why we don't ask it. We tend to stay with sort of the federal categories in terms of the category of information that we're asking. I need to do a little more research. It doesn't necessarily affect the amendment, I'm not sure we have that data.

Fish: I think we should look at state law more than federal law since federal law is lacking.

Kanwit: Yes.

James: I guess my only comment would be that the other identities that are being identified are in fact very visible, whereas sexual orientation may not be or is not in the same way. You're reporting on what you know. How am I trying to say this? The expectation is that you would do better outreach based on a lack in these other categories, whereas you may not in fact know but have a staff full of people who identify as gay or LGBTQ. There's no way to identify that.

Fish: That opens the door to a contentious conversation about status. I'm going back to the old fashioned view, you have a protected status or you don't. In this state you do. If we are saying that we are going to try to hire a workforce that is reflective of the community at large, and we have specific language about nondiscrimination against LGBTQ and they are protected status under state law we should not exclude them.

Fritz: Do we have any evidence that our city of Portland employees department of reflect the diversity of sexual orientation.

Fish: The purpose of this resolution is to capture data so we can make judgments about our hiring policy generally. We wouldn't do this exercise if we had good data.

Hales: I'm pondering your point, Mr. Fish, and obviously Anna and Dante are, as well. We might want to give Sam Sachs an opportunity to come up in a minute as well as members of the Jordan family, as well. Adopting a Portland version of the Rooney rule, and then starting to collect this data, we have career and convincing evidence of underrepresentation among people of color and people of disability in our ranks. I'm not sure that we have that kind of reputation in our LGBTQ community. It doesn't mean your point is not valid, it's a different door than this idea was wrought to us through.

Fish: The Rooney rule, I'm talking about collecting data, which I did not understand as initially part of the Rooney rule. If we're collecting data for purposes of making judgments,

January 6, 2016

are there disparities? Seems to me we as to cast the net broader to collect this data. I'm not suggesting that we compel people to disclose their status. Most people of proud and open and out about their status. I think in this day and age it's less of a concern.

Hales: I hear you. If we can, let's take up that topic. Doesn't sound like you're quite yet ready to oppose an amendment, which is just a housekeeping one, it's recovered to hear in discussion. We should refer to this as the Charles Jordan standard rather than the Charles Jordan rule in the text of the resolution. I would move that amendment.

James: There is a comment on amendment no. 3? Just for my understanding, it's a request that there's a reporting on the process that was used after a hiring has been done, is that correct?

Fritz: For bureau directors. There's no requirement for that under the Charles Jordan standard, it's not covered by current language in the direct appointment --

James: I guess I would suggest that it is, if commissioners have required on a semiannual basis to report on the number of positions they have hired in the recruitment process. I think in fact it is covered unless i'm missing something. The process is not, the individuals hired are.

Fritz: Right. But there's nothing that says if you went through the h.r. Process, how many people did you interview who are people of color, people with disabilities and hopefully people who are women. You mean to say you did a direct process. If you have a direct appointment, is our process working, at least get more people interviewed.

Fish: Is the way your third amendment -- is it your intent that, that be aggregate data?

Fritz: Yes. All though I doubt either of us have more than one direct appointment every six months.

Fish: We get into some candidates fall short who are -- the reservation about having their names --

Fritz: Oh, no. I wasn't expressing that we put---

Fish: When I say aggregate --

Fritz: Just the number of minority, women and people with disabilities. It doesn't say who were they.

Hales: I'm going to discuss these a bit more. I'm suggesting we might want to have Sam and again any members of the Jordan family who want to speak about this, and have a couple comments on them. Ponder commissioner Fish's point a little more and we'll take that up if you'd like. Sam, please, come on up. Anyone else from the Jordan family, if you'd like to come on up. Mesh you again bringing this good thing forward to us. Thank you.

Sam Sachs: Thank you. Mayor, members of the council, my name is Sam sachs. It's very exciting to be here. As you know I came in front of this body almost a year ago and to make a suggestion that city council do a better job of identifying people of color when seeking out directors and interviewing at least one qualified minority candidate. This comes from the Rooney rule, just a brief history. In 2002 or 3 I believe, the nfl created the Rooney rule because they saw disparate, overwhelming disparity of the lack of coaches in the nfl. The majority of players are black or minority, and I think maybe one of the two were black minority coaches. Out of the 132 ncaa division 1 programs, there were six minority coaches and 59% of the players were minorities. So the Rooney rule requires each team to really do engagement. There's outreach and engagement. Outreach is what I think we were talking about when you send an email to a list service. Engagement is going out into the community and. And say we want to interview you. Once the Rooney rule was wanted minority went up hiring 23%. Its fluxuated since then and in

January 6, 2016

2009 the state in Oregon passed law which covers all state funded schools. The House of Representatives, it was just for football, head coaching, to coaches. The housing education committee decided to include all coaches. So now, if a job opening comes through we have to -- so I decided to bring that idea here. I think it works when you -- you don't have to, my understanding is you don't have to have a process or interview or open it up to people but you can. That's why I brought this to you. If the city of Portland is serious in diversity and equity, and does want to advance that goal or that message, then I think that's the way to do that. You're going to see members of our own staff. They are going to feel like they can rise to the top here throughout the country. When I comes to Portland, whenever a head coaching job comes open I hear a lot of coaches from across the country call me and say, hey, can you put my name in. So I strongly encourage you to pass the Charles Jordan standard, and I really appreciate the conversation. I know that it's not perfect and by that I mean there are so many other things that can be added to it to make it even better to include, you know, people with disabilities is included. Just doing a really much better job of including.

Fish: And congratulations for your advocacy on this and thank you for your passion around this issue.

Fish: We have a bunch of amendments we're looking at. I want to start with commissioner Fritz has proposed in her first amendment narrowing the category to the highest qualified rather than any qualified. You in your prepared remarks talked about a qualified. Do you have a strong view about this? We're balancing a number of things going through my own experience highest qualified to me means a person is a real contender by virtue of the screening process and the ratings that come out of it. I set up a independent panel of insiders and outsiders to screen that window competitive process any is a larger pool and it may include people that are not likely to be -- do you have a view of that?

Sachs: Commissioner, mayor, members of council, I was going to try not to talk about the Pittsburgh Steelers today.

Fritz: Why not, they are in the playoffs:

Sachs: It's going to be impossible now mike tomlin, when the Pittsburgh Steelers hired a new coach, they have hired a minority candidate. They interviewed a coordinator, a position coach. Mike tomlin was a position coach with the Tampa bay buccaneers, I believe a defensive back coach. He may not have been the most highly qualified of minorities selected over two other coaches everyone believed would get the job. When you say highest qualified, there may be somebody even who works in the city that maybe they are not the highest qualified individual but they have a chance. They get into an interview and they blow you away and you decide to choose them. I don't know if I would say highest qualified. I think to keep it simple.

Fish: a or any?

Sachs: A qualified candidate.

Fish: That's important. I think that's what hurt the intent of her amendment month get away from tokenism.

Sachs: I don't think the tokenism, I hear that a lot in the process through this journey. People would say that mike tomlin's interview was tokenism because he wasn't the highest qualified. He's been to two super bowls and has won one. You don't really know who you're going hire. You really don't know if they are the most qualified or if they are going to perform the best until you interview that individual. Tokenism isn't a word that I really get into much in this discussion, along with reverse racism. I don't think there is

January 6, 2016

tokenism. To me, it's when you say we're interviewing a qualified minority candidate and you interview somebody who's black that works in state parks that is qualified because they work for the city but they are not qualified ton 9 prior director for water. That would be tokenism, just picking somebody to fill the interview.

Fritz: In football there's a known quantity of people who have been coordinators, various coaching positions in elite teams. Some are Football College. 600,000 in the city of Portland, millions in the country of the United States. When we hired for the office of equity and human rights, i'm guessing at least 50 of those were people of color. The wording is a resolution right now that we would have to interview any qualified candidate, would have meant doing 50 interviews. That was why I was going to the highest equaled of the minorities candidate. Obviously you can't tell getting into a situation. We are required to interview every minimally qualified veteran.

Fish: I have a sense maybe we're getting hung up on language. Can I call upon the Harvard law graduate on the council and put to it Steve? Steve, Sam said we should interview a qualified minority candidates. That should be the standard. That current resolution say any, and Commissioner Fritz has, to clarify that the highest qualified candidate will be interviewed. They can all be reconciled if the idea is to have at least one.

Novick: One thing I learned at Harvard law school was defer to people who are qualified on the issues. Seriously, I think Commissioner Fritz makes the most sense. I think if we say any makes the most sense, if we say any we could be -- wind up being required to interview 50 people. I think the highest qualified candidates is a little vague. They have fixed it deliberately so you interview two or 6 or whatever, although I would take candidates to mean that you should probably interview more than one if they available. So that seems as good as we're going to get.

Hales: I thought you were going to have to translate that into baseball in order to respond.

Sachs: You have to interview at least one qualified minority candidate. So you know, maybe I wasn't clear, it did say a. I think the goal is to interview at least one qualified minority candidate. I'm not going to get caught up on the highest. One qualified minority candidate is interviewed for the position, if you want to interview more.

Fish: That qualifies it for me, the goal should be at least one but not preclude more. My understanding of the modifier highest is simply to clarify that we're talking about the people who are highly qualified contenders for the job and not just everybody who put their name in. And you've made it very clear that there has to be at least one from that pool. And I think Commissioner Fritz's amendment is consistent with what you as the sponsor would like to see.

Hales: It's good that we're having this discussion. Because the folks that attempted to draft these resolutions were trying to do some careful balancing here these are resolutions, not ordinances. We're not recreating civil service procedures for hiring bureau directors. You did the right thing Commissioner Saltzman, when you led that reform. I'm a believer in the commission form of government and the prerogatives of each commissioner under the chart to hire and fire bureau directors under that reform. We're trying to balance the full exercise of that authorities for commissioners in charge and bureau directors, but also to state our shared goals in a resolution in a way that you can see how we're doing and the community can see how we're doing. And where we're measuring in the case of the direct hire reporting effort, let's see how we're doing. The

January 6, 2016

words matter but the shared understanding of our intentions that's what we're trying to capture with this resolution.

Fish: I think we have to be absolutely crystal clear in what we're doing. Because with thing like veterans preference and other finish line considerations we have to go through it is a heavily proscribed process. Once you've got your group of people in the room helping you screen the finalists, and h.r. Comes and starts to lay out the ground rules, it's heavily proscribed process. And if it's not proscribed f we don't play it by the book anyone who doesn't get the job has a potential claim.

Hales: Fair enough.

Fish: I want to be crystal clear so we don't get sideways. With the veterans preference, it ads points to someone's candidacy.

Sachs: Can the service --

Hales: Can add points.

Fish: Legally does add points. That's why we have someone on the chart averaging out the scores, adding the points up. Because it's so heavily proceed prescribed I want to make sure about clear about the language.

Hales: It sounds to me like we've reaches what amendment one works and accomplishes what you hoped to accomplish with this. Other questions for Sam?

Sachs: Did I want to say before I step away that I want to thank Dante, the director of the office of equity and human rights. And thank Anna kanwit, commissioner Fish, commissioner hales. This process has been I think exciting for me to be here and to watch this process and discussion. But I think the thing that has been really a joy is to see the work that's happened together between the office of human resources, office of equity and the commissioners. From the start there was never a sense of this will never work. Anna kanwit with it was determines not to do something just that we want we're going to do. She wanted to ensure it has the results and impact that we're hoping for. That we have more directors of color, persons with disability and someday more council members of color and perhaps a mayor of color. It's been a joy for me to be a part of the process and work together to see that collaboration. Historically when this rule has been passed to college it's called the Eddie Robinson rule after the coach from Grambling. There was only one person to name this resolution after and that was only one person, Charles Jordan. I wanted to thank their family and their influence. The main thing for them is that it be called the standard. They don't want you to be required to do the right thing or be held to a rule but more they want you to set a standard. And do the right thing because it's your choice and you know it's the right thing. And so hopefully going forward it'll be referred to as the Charles Jordan standard. Thank you so much.

Hales: Thank you very much. Who else would like to speak? Please, come on up. Second time today, if you'd like to speak as well from our disability commission. Come on up.

Trish Jordan Anderson: I am Trish Jordan Anderson, Charles Jordan's eldest daughter. First as the Jordan family we'd like to extend our extreme gratitude to Sam for all the work that he's done, to the council for considering this. I was going address the standard part but he could not have set it better at all. That's exactly what my dad would have said. But in the beginning of this I asked Sam, you know, what about gay people and lesbian people? There is no doubt in my mind, in our minds that, my father would want them to be included. We're talking about people that have been discriminated against because of who they were born to. You have to include this group. My dad would have included this group. I'd really like you to include this group, too.

January 6, 2016

Hales: Good point, thank you.

Fish: First of all, thank you for the family for being here. It was a proud day when we named a community center after your dad. And this is now a proud day taking the next step. Just to be clear, I'd be satisfied with just expanding the categories we collect data on in the resolution. I think we have some very clear data about disparities with African-Americans in city employment and leadership. And I would be -- I mean, there's an amendment on the table to expand to women. But I think the first resolution was really a test case. We're trying to see whether through this mechanism we can bolster participation in leadership. I'm more comfortable narrowing it in the first resolution as long as in the second resolution we're compiling data whether there's other actions we can take.

Anderson: I'm thinking if we are going to make sure this group of people is protected, you can't exclude we're talking about way people were born and how people treat them because of who they were born to be. I am the black sheep of the family, I have a part in this.

Hales: Thank you for being here.

Lavaun Heaster: For those who don't know me, I'm the chair of the Portland commission on disability. I'm happy to be back to talk about this. When Dante first came to the Portland commission on disability and mentioned that when this -- what they had been talking actually I think Judith told me when they were talking about this Dante had said, we want to include people with disabilities. I was like, thank you. Because our group is often a group that is left out. And this is -- when you look at the employment numbers, people are comfortable that people with disabilities have an unemployment rate of 85%. You know, when you really put it in front of them people will probably go, oh, that's not good and everything. Not only do we have an unemployment rate that is 85%, but we have people who are horribly underemployed. And so I want to thank Dante for bringing us into this, but I also want to express a little bit of concern. And this is just from my own personal experience. A quick story of I was a medical social worker. I was making almost \$30 an hour and then I lost my job. It was disability related. And I went out and started looking for employment. And the vocational rehab -- rehabilitation system I was working with started offering me a job looking at jobs that were about \$10 an hour. And really, they had people who had completed high school and had no college doing those same jobs. So I have concerns about finding enough highly qualified people with disabilities, when it comes to these appointments. I think that one thing that Anna Kanwit said that was really important to me is this is one of the tools. I think it's really important we're included but I also think it's really important that we look at other tools. Because when you have a group that is really struggling to get their needs met, and to be brought up to the level, you know, beyond janitorial, beyond landscaping and beyond information and referral, which is what I was referred to doing, having a master's degree, having worked and having some very specialized skills. So I would like to just encourage to you think about how can you use this as one of the tools but also bolster it.

Hales: Welcome, good afternoon.

Sophia: Good afternoon, I am a member of the office of equity and human rights. And I am here today as a community member and as woman of color to urge you to support the resolution. I really appreciate the city council recommending the report of equity by adopting a citywide racial equity last year. And as stated in the direct appointment protocol, one of the strategies -- one of the strategies associated with achieving this goal is to be data driven. And the data collected as result of these direct appointments protocol

January 6, 2016

would serve as another way for underrepresented communities to hold the city of the Portland responsible for equity in hiring practices. Currently there is no diversity and equity accountability for bureau directors who hire through the appointment process. And this is not okay. This is actually really is concerning. This resolution will really, really help the city to gather the demographic data for the hiring. As a member of the office of equity and human rights, committee, he and again as a woman of color, it is my hope that you vote to uphold the resolution.

Hales: Thank you, thank you both very much. Anyone else who would like to speak on these resolutions? Let's bring Dante and Anna back up and we can talk more about amendments and anything else that's come up.

Fish: Mayor, we've agreed we're going change it to the Rooney standard.

Hales: That amendment is on the table along with the others. So back to the question of sexual orientation. Some more thoughts?

Kanwit: No. [laughter]

Hales: It's okay to admit that, yes.

Kanwit: No more thoughts. Again, I still have to look in terms of the actual reporting piece. What I did have a thought about, though, was the question that was asked I think by commissioner Saltzman and commissioner Fish in terms of how we obtain the data when we're talking about Jordan standard. I do want to be very clear, we will develop the language that we will use for candidates but we need to be clear that it's a voluntary self-disclosure. We will explain what the Jordan standard is but it will be important that it is voluntary for people to disclose the status, whatever statuses you all decide to include in the standard. So that's one point. And that would be covered -- obviously not part of the resolution but it would be part of the implementation of the resolution. The second comment I had, and I'm not quite sure where the discussion is on this in terms of highest qualified, I know that Sam Sachs addressed this to -- I think it can be problematic to determine highest qualified before doing an interview. I think there is some language for example, clearly qualified as opposed to highest. I know there is an interest in avoiding as I think Sam also alluded to this, interviewing a necessarily candidate that may barely meet minimum qualifications --

Fish: There's another way to solve that, because Sam has made it very clear that the standard is at least one so. We could just say to interview at least one qualified minority candidate.

Kanwit: Yes, and assuming from that you would be -- because we have other categories, so a qualified candidate from each of the categories. So I think that works, it's obviously up to council. My initial concern when we were looking at one I wasn't sure if the message was watering down the Jordan standard. But do I understand the obvious concern is if there are -- which would be I suppose an enviable position to be in, if we had 50 qualified candidates that met the standard. So I think if it makes it clear the requirement is not to interview all of the qualified candidates. I think it does address Commissioner Fritz's concerns. One more comment, and that is the amendment to hire a recruitment firm. I think that's great. And it is a tool I think could be very useful, particularly in the outreach efforts since my staff is limited. I've taken cuts over several budget years. But I just want to you consider when we do that, where the money comes from in order to hire that firm. That would be my only comment there.

Hales: The amendment if it's passed we'll direct you to investigate hiring the company. You don't directly proceed to hire without authorization.

Fish: It comes from the sponsor's bureau it comes from parks bureau. [laughter]

January 6, 2016

Kanwit: All of them.

Fritz: What is your budget to doing the recruitment, advertising in various places that usually comes out of bureau's budget?

Fish: When you hire a third-party firm to help in the recruitment with the intent of connecting beyond the usual suspects of organizations and networks and develop a list of qualified people that you then recruit: Do we have some experience working with those firms? Do we know what the cost might be?

Kanwit: We don't. We have typically not done that. We have used our in-house resources, first Joe wall who came to us when he was a recruit for McDonald's corporation and did the high level executive type recruitments. And then Lynda Lewis the current manager had much of that experience in the private sector, as well. I don't know what the cost would be. I think that would obviously be part of the investigation and also focusing on what a firm would have to offer in terms of outreach. Because that's the part that we're really interested in. If a firm is simply going linkedin we can do that, and we do that. But that's not sufficient in terms of the kind of outreach we're talking about.

Fish: Are there firms who can come in and give us in essence an audit so we have the tools that we need. In some instance we do it in-house and in other instance we go outside. This is a very -- this is a growth area and you need to be sophisticated in how you identify recruiters and go after qualified candidates, particularly if you're doing a national. Usually that's beyond the capacity of an in-house operation.

Kanwit: I think that would be one of the things to explore, I agree.

Hales: Further comments, suggestions?

James: Couple. Back to no. 3. I don't disagree with it. I guess my question/bold comment would be that -- or maybe it'll take care of itself in a year after we've come back with recommendations based on the reporting. I would assert that if there's going to be a conversation about hiring bureau directors, that it would be most beneficial if that consideration happened prior to the hiring process at council -- if there's a commissioner who decides to go outside of the h.r. Process and do a direct appointment, transparency in that process before it happens would be motion beneficial to community. Just my comment that reporting after the fact will be good at some point down the road. But having the conversation before it ever happens would in fact be the most beneficial approach.

Fish: Dante, you're being very diplomatic. Doesn't that beg the question of whether -- aren't you raising the more fundamental question about whether commissioners have -- should have the authority to do direct appointments?

James: Yes

Fish: Transparency to what end? To have people in the community be critical of that approach or whatever. Aren't you really suggesting to us that we revisit whether we should have that concession? That's a policy question.

James: Yes. It's not a question of whether you can have a discretion, it's how you use it. Is it being used in a way that broadly gets to the result which you say you want, which is diversity in the city across bureaus and within your offices I would imagine. So the answer to your question is yes and no. I'm not trying to take away your ability to do direct appointments. I'm suggesting if you're going to do it you should have that conversation before you use it with your colleagues and with the community who hears and see what is you're going to do.

Hales: Again, let me be open about this. I'm aware of invading too much the prerogatives of the commissioners in charge of their bureaus in this or any other collective act of the

January 6, 2016

council other than by charter amendment. I'm likely to be appointing a lot of additional bureau directors myself. Others here might have the opportunity to appoint more and I don't want to proscribe their ability to make the decision they see fit. So I don't want to go too far in this resolution. Even in this best of causes in change the charter and how it works for members of this council.

Fritz: I think we start with getting the data and that would lead to --

James: Back to the conversation.

Hales: Yeah, yeah. Okay.

Fish: Couple points?

Hales: Other points you want to make, Dante?

James: I'm assuming the highest qualified would mean no. 2, the difference women, as well?

Hales: I'm not sure where we've left that. I want to return to the language there. Whatever we do ought to be parallel on 1 and 2.

Fritz: Could we get a thumbs-up or thumbs down on that from the Jordan family?

Anderson: Yes. Yes.

Fritz: The reason it's necessary is because several other categories of minorities, women are actually a majority in the city of Portland so we don't get covered by the minority even though we are obviously the minority on the council and the minority in the bureau directors.

Hales: What is your thinking at this point, Commissioner Fritz, on the wording of what 1 and 2 should say?

Fritz: As in 2 since it seems that we're moving towards adopting 1, I didn't underline it in no. 2, so we would just be adopting no. 2. As the final whereas it be resolved. So we would be interviewing the highest qualified minority candidates, highest qualified women candidates and the highest qualified candidates who identify as a person with a disability. If there is more than one qualified candidate in any of those categories then the commissioner in charge or designee retains the discretion to determine the number of qualified candidates to be interviewed.

Fish: Maybe it's just because of the way my brain works it would be easier for me to take it in order.

Hales: We will.

Fish: I could live with the highest qualified language. I'm kind of persuade based on the discussion that at least one qualified minority candidate is both the spirit and the letter of what's been suggested. It doesn't bind us to just the highest qualified. The commissioner has the right to see something in the makeup and background of someone who is not highest. By saying at least one, we're not required to interview every candidate.

Fritz: I thought you were going to take the Harvard lawyer's word for it that I was right.

Fish: I saw what he did. If we take each one, let's do that.

Hales: Let me take them slightly out of order because I think there is no argument to change the Charles Jordan rule to Charles Jordan standard. Let take a role call on that.

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

Novick: I think it's very important because long time nba fans who moved to Portland would hear a Jordan rule and think it was a defensive strategy employed against Michael Jordan. We're trying to promote the vision of Charles Jordan. This is not cosmetic, it's very important. Aye.

Hales: Aye. Let's move to number one of Commissioner Fritz's amendments. Further discussion?

January 6, 2016

Fish: As it is currently printed your preference is we keep it to interview highest qualified minority candidate. That is ambiguous as to number but clear that it is people who have risen to the top of the pool.

Fritz: of their demographic of the pool.

Hales: Further discussion? Roll call please on that.

Fritz: Thank you for the robust discussion, thank you very much to everybody for participating in this. I would recommend keeping this language. I think the at least one implies that there may not be an abundance of qualified candidates in each of these categories where in fact we know there often are. I like setting the standard that we expecting highly qualified candidate to apply. Aye.

Fish: It's six of one, half dozen of the other. But I think this is this is clear enough that I can support it. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye. **Novick:** Aye. **Hales:** Aye.

Hales: No. 2, the highest qualified women candidates. Roll call.

Fritz: Again, or demographics are 65% of all managers, 68%. All bureau directors are male aye.

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

Hales: I had great fun teasing that not only we had a woman fire director, the numbers are what they are and we're not there yet. Aye no. 3. Further discussion of that? Roll call.

Fritz: I am very toward go much further as soon as there are two others toward go much further. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye. **Novick:** Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Hales:** Aye.

Hales: And no. 4

Fish: I have a question on 4. This says shall investigate hiring a company. That's not especially directive. We're saying that h.r., go do an assessment of whether there are companies and under what circumstances we'd use one and come back and report to us?

Hales: That's my understanding of it.

Fritz: Yes, since I devised this before the start of the hearing, I didn't want to go too far in this. I have heard affirmation from our h.r. Director that she will look into this and get back to us on the costs.

Fish: I wanted to make sure it's clear to h.r. What their charge is and to come back to us with some options.

Kanwit: I do understand that, commissioner, thank you.

Fritz: I feel some responsibility to repair the damage that the hiring away of joe wall. He was likely responsible for finding that and getting -- [inaudible]

Hales: Roll call, please.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Novick:** Aye. **Hales:** Aye.

Fritz: One further amendment I'd like to entertain. Would the council be willing to make this binding city policy?

Hales: What's the different in a resolution if we call it binding city policy?

Fritz: Because it's a city policy document.

Hales: Then let's get our city attorney to opine.

James: Goals were made regarding city policy, a clear statement.

Tracy Reeve, City Attorney's Office: Since 2001 the city started the practice of binding city policy. In 2004 things that were no longer -- that had not been adopted as binding city policy were said to be no longer effective. If we want this to be something that is binding on bureau directors citywide, and rather than just aspirational or rather than a statement of

January 6, 2016

a standard under the current code, it needs to be binding city policy and go into the Portland policy documents.

Fish: We can do that through the resolution?

Reeve: Yes, resolutions and ordinances can be binding city policy. Unless it says that, the auditor doesn't put it in the document repository. If it's not binding city policy then it's not considered to be binding city policy.

Fish: I second the amendment.

Fritz: The amendment is be it further resolved the standard is binding city policy.

Saltzman: Can you provide me that code section in writing, please?

Reeve: Yes, I can.

Saltzman: I find it perplexing. I thought everything we did up here is effectively binding city policy. I want to know more about this. I seem to be getting a little carried away, I've thought for 18 years if the council passes s by golly, its binding city policy. You don't have to answer that.

Reeve: Right. That is what the current code language is. There are currently discussions on updating that code and I think that's going to be a policy call for all of you, how you want that to be going forward. Right now that is what the code says.

Hales: I'd like to hear more about that, too. For now this makes sense. Any further discussion? Roll call on that additional amendment, please.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Novick:** Aye. **Hales:** Aye. Okay.

Fish: Let me restate the final amendment which is my amendment to the second resolution, no. 24 --

Hales: Right now we're acting on the first resolution, right?

Fish: I thought we did them all.

Hales: All these that we have just adopted are in the first resolution. Let's act on that and then come back to that. Roll call, first resolution as amended.

Fritz: This shows what good-hearted people with the same values and principles when working together can do to a really splendid standard that's come forward with community support, bureau support he and the lead of our great human resources officers and thanks to the commission on disability for your support, too, and thank you commissioners and mayor for entertaining and adopting my amendments. Aye.

Fish: Thank you, sam sachs for being the champion for this good idea. Thank you to the Jordan family for once again allowing us to honor the great life and legacy of Charles Jordan. It's a point of great pride for all of us to once again recall his service and to capture the spirit of that service in something that future generations will look back on. The goal here is to cast the broadest possible net and to get the most qualified people from all walks of life, and to give people a fair chance to compete for leadership positions in our city. Anything within the law that we do that gives us a better chance of hiring qualified individuals who historically have been shut out from these kind of jobs we should embrace. Thank you for the good discussion. Thank you to my colleagues. I'm pleased for vote aye.

Saltzman: Thank you sam sachs for being such a staunch advocate, and thank you for the Jordan family to lending your name to this important rule -- standard, excuse me, important standard. I appreciate all the work that Anna and Dante have done and appreciate the mayor on bringing this forward. It's very important. Aye.

Novick: I'll be repetitive: Thanks to the Jordan family, thanks to Sam, thanks to Dante, thanks to Anna, thanks to lavaun for the second time today. And I should say thanks to

January 6, 2016

our sole remaining reporter for being with us. Brad would like to get through this quickly because he has to write an editorially and get the crossword puzzle out.

Hales: I want to thank everyone and those in my office who worked on this, as well. This is an excellent discussion. I had a chance to explain what we were doing here this afternoon to Brad. This is a way to capture a shared intention by the council and put it down in writing and see how we're doing over time and measure our progress. The fact that we did this good work to make it even clearer and better and stronger I think affirms that's why this will make a difference. Because we do share these values and goals and we're putting it down on paper, we're expecting our bureau directors and ourselves to do our best in following this standard. So that's something I think we can all count on seeing results from. And yeah, it is wonderful to do this in Charles' name. I remember Charles in lots of different settings. Whether it was standing on the crumbling edge of Mt. Scott community center saying we should fix up these park to, watching him surrounded by a bunch of young kids with some young golfer named Tiger Woods who was 16 when he visited Portland for a clinic. Or when he spent a lot of time in this room -- granted it was a little different then but he spent a lot of time in this room trying to bend public policy in an arc towards justice. I'm proud to vote aye. Now let's turn to the second resolution, Commissioner Fish, and see what you want to do with that.

Fish: So the resolution we just adopted we focused on three protected categories, race, gender and disability. The next resolution is intended to in part collect data that would allow us in the future to make additional -- take additional actions to expand opportunity at the city. Under the be it further resolved sub 4, race, ethnicity, gender, status as a veteran, person with a disability, I would amend that to include sexual orientation.

Hales: I'm looking at the whereas up above -- so we've certainly done it there in no. 4 if we adopt that amendment. I think that's probably sufficient for the purpose of collecting data. Do you think so?

Fish: Yes, I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Someone was just whispering in my ear. Mayor, just to have the language consistent with our code my amendment is sexual orientation or gender identity.

Saltzman: Second.

Hales: Roll call on adopting that amendment, please.

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

Novick: Thank you, Commissioner Fish. Aye.

Hales: Aye. [gavel pounded] first discussion of the resolution as amended? Any other further guidance from our two leaders here? Then let's take a roll call vote, please.

Fritz: I came to Portland in 1986. I met former commissioner Charles Jordan twice towards the end of his life. One time in city council chambers although it was actually when we were in the Portland building because we were still doing renovations here. And Commissioner Fish had led the charge to change the name of the community center to the Charles Jordan community center. We went through the hearing and had various comments and we lined up and I had the good luck to be standing right next to Commissioner Jordan. His mind was a little forgetful at that time. He leaned down and said, did I work with you? Unfortunately not. He said I would have liked to. That was evidence of the kind of person he remained to the very end of his life that he was always kind and gracious and always looking out for people who perhaps had had a hard time getting to where they were he and wanted to be continuing to be supportive. Thank you so much for your part in this. Thank you Sam Sachs for your part, and thank you especially to Dante James office of equity he and human rights for your continuing

January 6, 2016

attention to data and making sure the city revises its processes to get things done so the outcomes are better when. We have the data we will know whether the outcomes are better. Thank you very much Anna Kanwit for your ongoing commitment to this work. Aye.

Fish: I guess none of us can resist a Charles Jordan story. Very briefly, when I was the park commissioner I consider it one of the great honors of my life to preside over the renaming of the community center in honor of Charles Jordan. It was such an important day that Nike actually made a special shoe in his honor. It was a human crowd and he and the family there were and there were beautiful speeches. It was just something profound I think to all of us that at the new Columbia, the most diverse census tract in the state of Oregon, we were naming a community center in honor of someone who through his service did more to build bridges of understanding than any of us have known. That was a high point. The second story I'll share briefly, when I first thought about running for public office I did with everyone who had half a brain, I asked to meet with Charles Jordan and get his advice. He was very generous with his time and very liberal with his advice. And subsequently there was a forum he moderated at the african-american alliance. I came early to watch the mayor's race. He was very tough with the then-candidate in 2004 running for mayor. One was francesconi, the other was tom potter. He had a very rich voice, very authoritative, taking people to task and not allowing them to just make rhetorical statements. I was becoming more and more nervous as I watched this unfold because I was next in line to have to go through this. Fortunately, for whatever reason, the mayor's debate was so hot it took all the heat out of room. The debate that followed was a lot more gentle. But he was and is a great man in our city's history. And all I can say is as a relatively new person in Portland it was an honor for me to get to know him. I think we still feel the loss. Again, Sam, thank you for your persistence in bringing this concept to council and working with us to get it right. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye. **Novick:** Aye.

Hales: Without objection I'm going to suspend the rules for a moment and ask Lew Frederick to come up and give a little bit of a benediction for this afternoon's good work before I vote.

Lew Frederick: Thank you, mayor Hales. Members of the city council, I really appreciate you letting me do this. Everyone has a favorite Charles Jordan story. I have told this one a custom times because it really, for me, gives me a sense of the man. For five years I had adults come over and talk to fifth graders in my living room. The ceilings were, he had to duck to get into the door. There were 10 and 11-year-olds signature in my living room that would inhale popcorn and eat fruits and things like that. Charles Jordan came to speak to them. He walked in and all the eyes went up to see who is this guy? A couple of the little boys looked over and said, do you play basketball? He said yes, I played basketball. Did you get in the nba? He said well, I actually turned them down twice. They looked at him with this -- you what? How could you even -- you're supposed to place, how could you do that? He said I thought there was something better for me to do. We were lucky enough in this city to have him do that here so I am very pleased to support this. Charles Jordan -- I wish I could say he was a great friend of mine and I got a chance to see him a lot, but whenever I did I was pleased to be in his presence. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you very much. I'm very pleased to vote aye on this good piece of work. Thank you very much, we're recessed until tomorrow afternoon.

January 6, 2016

At 3:26 Council recessed.

January 7, 2016

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.

JANUARY 7, 2016 **2:00 PM**

[roll call taken]

Hales: so we have a package of items this afternoon, why don't you read both 25 and 26 and we'll deal with them in turn.

Item 25.

Item 26.

Hales: Want to call up Martha Pellegrino and her team in relevant order to go through these. I have a substitute. It's for both, right?

Martha Pellegrino: That's correct, mayor.

Hales: I want to move the -- I hope everyone has the substitute. The substitute for the federal legislative agenda if I can have a second for that we'll have the substitute language in front of us. Any objections to that? We should take a vote to accept the substitute then have the hearing.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Novick:** Aye.

Hales: Aye. Now we're in order.

Martha Pellegrino: Thank you, mayor, and commissioners, for the record Martha Pellegrino I'm director of government relations. My team and I are very pleased to be here today to present the 2016 beginning with the federal legislative agenda for your consideration and acceptance. I'll begin with just brief remarks about the process used to develop both agendas and walk through some of the changes since council met in work session December 1. With me to help answer questions at the end is our federal relations manager. The process for building these agendas began in august and september when we solicited potential legislative concepts from the bureaus and offices and we then worked closely with legislative liaisons from each bureau to help with the concept draft agendas including outreach to federal and state legislative delegations, business groups and other local governments to find potential areas of alignment. During that time the state legislature met for two days in September and November. These meetings gave us a sense of what the universe of bills and concepts would look like. Given the limited time constraints and bill constraints of a short 35-day legislative session it helped narrow the universe of what would be possible in the 2016 session. We'll be back in Salem before the January legislative days and there are already hearings scheduled on several city priorities. We'll have about two weeks before the official kickoff the session on February 1 to really dig through some of these pieces of legislation and what their impacts would be on the city. Turning first to the federal agenda, the report before you is substantially similar to what was considered at the work session. It includes that feedback that you provided at the work session and subsequent to the session. So the draft has also been available on our website for public review. There are eight top priorities leading with housing and homelessness. Two new priorities were added at your request including gun violence prevention and federal protected sick time. Going through the change memo

January 7, 2016

before you, on page 1 of the agenda the affordable housing section was amended to include a request of the administration so local governments and we could have more flexibility about how we administer federal housing programs. The climate change section was updated to include action from the 21st conference of parties in Paris including support for a federal carbon tax. The gun violence prevention priority includes support for federal actions to close loopholes in background checks including support for the president's executive order announced earlier this week. The item also includes action to prevent those on federal no fly lists or terror watch lists from obtaining firearms as well as improvements to mental health services, protections for victims of domestic violence and research to track and report gun violence. Turning to page 2, this priority includes the new federal sick time item and this closely mirrors an issue that was in the city's 2015 federal agenda. On page 3 the federal brownfields tax incentive was moved up to the investing and infrastructure section. Also on page 3 the Columbia item was added, again an issue on past agendas but the work is ongoing with the army corps of engineers. Turning to page 4, the Columbia River treaty was added to the water parks and environment section, also an issue that has been ongoing. Page five a new issue on sanctuary cities, flagged during the work session. Also on page 5, the pre-disaster mitigation grant program was updated to highlight seismic and other natural hazard mitigation projects. On page 7, the domestic violence prevention item was updated to include a piece on preventing homelessness among victims of domestic violence. A new item urges senate ratification of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. So that's just a quick overview of the changes since the work session and at this point we would be happy to answer any questions on the federal agenda.

Hales: I understand what it means at a visceral level but tell us what it means for us to support the president's executive order on gun violence. How might that be made real?

Pellegrino: So one of the things we have found and thinking about the administration's clean power plant is a good example, where the administration is doing things by executive order that we are very important to us locally. That is trying to move things forward even when congress is maybe not the best body to deliberate on these issues right now. One of the ways that it could be helpful is to have a number of cities in support of the executive order if there were legal action against the president. We have -- there's been a number of times when Portland has signed on to amicus briefs to support the president's legacy. That's an example of the way Portland could come forward. Portland could go on record in support of the president.

Hales: Are there any implementing actions we should think about here?

Pellegrino: I think that will -- we'll be able to tell that soon. The announcement just came out this week. It's something we'll be tracking very closely. I assume we'll be hearing more in a couple of weeks.

Hales: You and I should maybe circle back to council on that, something we should actually do in addition to being ready to defend the president's ability to issue an executive order within the scope of his ability we may want to do things locally that support that in terms of what happens at the local level. Obviously, our ability to deal with guns is heavily prescribed by state law but we ought to be an active partner if we have an opportunity to be.

Fish: I have a question. It seems to me that wherever possible it's a good idea for us to be supportive of major initiatives of members of our federal delegation. Senator merkley has been a champion of Enda. It's not on our -- I don't see it on the list. Thank you. I

January 7, 2016

know it's something that we support in other ways. I'm mindful of your admonition that we should not turn this into a Christmas tree of ornaments, but what's your view of adding Enda or what is its status if we don't?

Fritz: What is Enda, please?

Fish: Employer nondiscrimination act that senator Merkley took over from Senator Kennedy seeking to provide nondiscrimination at the federal level for the lgbtq community. Something senator merkley has been a real leader in Washington on and obviously something we care about.

Pellegrino: I'm actually glad you raised that. These an example of where the city of Portland took action before either the state government and of course federal government hasn't but the state government adopted their bill in 2007. At that time senator merkley was speaker of the house so he took that policy to Washington d.c. That particular piece of legislation this council has encouraged the senator on and has sent letters thanking him for his work on it. I think the reason it's on the agenda is nobody submitted it this year. It would be an easy add. I'm sorry, no one submitted it for inclusion this year. It would be a fairly easy addition to include because it's been something that's been a part of council's past agendas.

Fish: Also because it's a priority for one of our senators we don't have to -- we can just align knowing -- unlikely to pass in this senate, but mayor, I would at some point urge that we include support for Enda in our package.

Hales: Okay. This would be a good point. Why don't we add that?

Fish: I would move -- this would be towards the end. This would be --

Hales: Commissioner Fish moves addition of support for Enda.

Fritz: Second. [speaking simultaneously]

Fish: Martha, this would not be on our priority list because you have urged us to be very focused but it's with our values and we want to support our senator.

Hales: It would be back in the policy positions section under healthy and equitable communities I assume.

Pellegrino: I suggest we just add it under the convention -- against item. Add that to that. What we can do is would you like to develop language now or what's your preference?

Hales: I think we can count on you to develop language.

Pellegrino: Okay.

Hales: Further discussion about that amendment? Roll call to accept that amendment, please.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Novick:** Aye. **Hales:** Aye.

Fish: I had just a question if I could. We have as two of our legislative priorities involve areas where we're concerned that something bad might happen. So we're playing defense, not offense, if you will. One of them has to do with municipal bonds. Senator Wyden has been exploring alternatives to the current situation including potentially a cap on the deductible interest, which would quite dramatically change the market for municipal bonds and have an impact on interest rates. Then any changes to It2 that would impact the waiver the only city in the country that has a waiver from the treatment option. I know these are prudent to have in there as sort of -- you know, shields. Is there anything that in this year's -- in which you're hearing in Washington about this year, the upcoming session that gives us additional concern that there could be progress on changing the ground rules on municipal finance generally and It2 regulatory?

January 7, 2016

Pellegrino: There has been some discussion of whether tax reform would come up this year. If it comes up in congress I expect municipal bonds will be part of that discussion. I think it's important for this council to signal to our delegation please don't tie our hands on how we fund infrastructure. It's the tool used to build schools and any other type of public building. So having said that, it being a presidential year, congress won't be meeting as often as they normally do and the ability to do big things is very difficult to do in a presidential election year. My level of concern is not extraordinarily high although in addition to one of the members of our delegation it was something the administration had signaled it wanted to do early in their term. When you had the democratic administration and democratic members of our delegation trying to roll back financing options that's why it's important for the city to be regular rouse in its opposition to making changes to that. On the It2 issue, it involves in doing periodic review of the It2 rule is something that we are monitoring and the water bureau is closely monitoring. If there are changes or new rule language that's something we would obviously quickly bring to city council. It's something we're monitoring but we're not expecting major changes in the coming year.

Fish: We might just be the only city in America that's impacted by a more stringent rule. We already do robust testing to be in compliance with our waiver. Good. Those are -- those are regular features of our agenda. We're trying to make sure that a bad thing doesn't happen.

Pellegrino: Right.

Fish: Thank you.

Hales: Other questions? Comments? Additions? Anything else you want to add?

Pellegrino: No.

Hales: Thank you very much. Is there anyone that wants to testify on this? I guess there is someone who wants to testify, so we'll give him the opportunity then take up the action on this and the state program next. Good afternoon, lightning.

Lightning: Good afternoon. My name is lightning. I represent lightning watchdog pdx. Just a couple of concerns I have on this is that one of the issues that I have on the climate change is obvious that we want to divest in fossil fuel extraction companies, but I want to have a clear understanding that I want to start thinking more on where are we going to invest that money. What I want to have an understanding is that I want to see divestment in fossil fuel extraction companies and investment in the affordable housing and homelessness companies. I want to get thing on that too start thinking on that to see what will enable us to do that in the future. When I say that I want a smooth transitioning from fossil fuel industry but I also want to create jobs, create housing and also decrease homelessness. I want a little bit more thought put into that if I could possibly have that. Now, issue number two would be on the levy-ready Columbia. We keep saying we're going to try to recertify that. I think we're past that point at this time when that was originally built was protect farmland and farms. We need to start more calculations on the overall value of the airport, existing businesses around the airport, and obviously the population base of the people. I'm looking at more of a build new levy in phase 1 to protect the airport. I want to have more studies again conducted on what the cost will be to build a new levy. I think now is the time to look at that. Now is the time to have discussions on the funding possibilities. And I would like those discussions to take place. I think that will be one of the largest projects that we'll see in the Portland area. I think we need to start looking at some serious numbers and the possibilities to build new and understand that now is the time to do that based upon the valuation of the Portland airport, surrounding businesses and current population base we have. Thank you.

January 7, 2016

Hales: Thank you. Anyone else? All right, so motion is in order to adopt --

Fish: So moved.

Saltzman: Second.

Hales: Discussion? Roll call, please.

Fritz: Aye.

Fish: Thank you for your great work in helping assemble this document as always. Aye.

Saltzman: Aye.

Novick: Thanks so much to the team. Aye.

Hales: Good work. Lightning, on that point I think the analysis that's under way now will help us determine whether we have to do improvements or replacements of those levies. I hope it's only improvements because replacements might be more expensive but your point is sound. We're getting that engineering work done now. We're going to need federal support to make it happen. Thank you all very much. Aye. Let's move on to the state legislative agenda, item 26. Let's hear your report, Martha, team.

Pellegrino: So hello again. With me is Elizabeth Edwards our state government relations manager and Andy Smith our senior associate. Turning to the state legislative agenda the draft is similar to what was brought to you at the December 1 work session. Again, the top priority is housing and homelessness. The four items in this priority beginning with lifting the preemption on inclusionary zoning requests that the state give Portland more authority to address needs locally, and that they not further intrude on local decision making. The new item added to this list of housing priority is opposing extension of -- any extension of the preemption on local construction excise taxes. That is set to sunset in 2018. Turning to page 3, the climate change priority was amended to include more types of carbon reduction legislation. You may have read that there was a deal struck between the environmental community and the utilities to drastically increase the amount of power generated by renewable resources by 2050 and phase out the use of coal power. We're expecting a bill to come forward during the 2016 session that memorializes this agreement. On page 4 transportation and funding safety item this was updated to explicitly call out support for city vehicle registration fees. On page 5 worker protections was added to list of examples of preemptions the city would vigorously oppose. That's a quick run-through of the changes on the state agenda and all three of us are available for questions.

Hales: Particularly given the discussion yesterday and the need to not be held back from adopting local solutions that's very helpful.

Fish: I have a question on page 1 under affordable housing and homelessness. Under the lifting the preemption on inclusionary zoning, my sense is that we need to give you as broad a charge as possible since there's a lot of moving pieces here. There's even some talk if this thing gets bogged down of doing a Portland only solution. In light of that, in light of the complexity of this issue, why is there the qualification at the ends of this paragraph about wanting to address work force housing since ultimately how we structure a program locally once the preemption is lifted is a matter of the council and the community to shape, and it could be some combination of extremely low-income housing, work force housing, any number of things. Why are we circumscribing and prejudging what it might look like by referring to work force housing when the council has yet to take up how we would even structure this once the preemption is lifted?

Pellegrino: Thank you, commissioner Fish. There have been a number of runs at this piece of legislation over a number of years, none of which has been successful. This year the bill is being taken up in the senate by Senator Michael Dembrow, who chairs the

January 7, 2016

senate work force committee and there's an interest in crafting state legislation to help tie in with a work force priority. I don't think that that would necessarily restrict what council would choose to do with that. The reason it's framed that way is to really give a different message. The message really being that we want people to be able to live in the cities in which they work. Really trying to simplify what the message has been on inclusionary housing over some number of years and getting a number of labor unions involved and really expanding the tent. I don't know believe there's any intent to restrict how it would be implemented but really it's a way to approach the issue that's a bit novel than in prior sessions.

Fish: We could be talking about deeply subsidized units. We could be talking about focusing on low income adults, very poor families. We could be talking about working families. We could be going up to 100% mfi. My preference, I hope council's preference, is that we have as clean a process in the legislature as possible with as few side boards as possible where there's a lifting of preemptions so we can legislate. I'm afraid that if we start putting too many side boards on it gets hijacked by whatever the flavor du jour of the legislature is and that means we're limited in how we can use this tool. I think this council has been pretty consistent like most recent discussion about the housing investment fund, putting as few side boards and strings on the money that we use so council can decide how to allocate it within the framework of the city-councilman home forward plan.

Hales: I didn't regard this language as a side board. To me it was just explanatory. That this is why we want to do this. Exactly how we do it I hope will be our prerogative once they do lift the preemption. I think tactically the only side board that I would be interested or willing to entertain would be if it's multi-family only as opposed to multi-family and single family. That's what we need. We don't particularly need inclusionary zoning on single family development in Portland because it's not going to do us much good. Inclusionary zoning on multi-family dwellings will do us a lot of good. The legislature got all tangled up in that issue last time deliberately or accidentally. We don't want them to get tangled up. We want them to set us free but if they only have to partially set us free at least set us free with regard to apartments.

Fish: I agree. You have fewer forces allied against us. Homebuilders, for example, have a different view of this on rental than they do homeownership. What I'm? Triggering off of is that we have qualified the need around work force housing. Work force housing is an area of need, but it's not exclusively our area of need and ultimately the council can decide in crafting and inclusionary housing policy what kind of housing we want to incentivize.

Hales: I don't see anything wrong with striking that last sentence from the description. It's just descriptive. To me it doesn't improve the clarity of our action.

Fish: You could come back and said realities of Salem are this is the only way it's going to pass if it's tailored a certain way and we can adjust our strategy. I don't think it's appropriate for us to prejudge. Last time they got hung up on side boards and inside the Salem beltway politics about defining what a win looks like even though it had virtually no currency locally. My view is the cleanest preemption is what we should be doing and I would move to strike the last sentence.

Hales: Do you have any concern about that?

Pellegrino: I think its fine. What I will say is that the prospect of doing a clean lift that includes both apartments and condos and single family it would be very difficult. I don't think you're going to get a clean -- there will need to be some degree of side boards in order to get to that particularly rentals or apartments. So the starting point of the bill as

January 7, 2016

drafted is very similar what the speaker endorsed last session but makes very clear it applies to regardless of if it's single family home or condo or apartment it applies, which gives this council the maximum amount of authority to develop inclusionary housing policy that fits for Portland.

Hales: But even without the last sentence --

Pellegrino: That's fine.

Hales: I don't see anything wrong with removing that.

Pellegrino: Sure.

Hales: You're right, it's not going to be -- we're not going to get a universal lift -- I would be surprised if we got a universal lifting of the preemption. One lifting that we want clean is multi-family development in all its forms which includes condos and apartments, so forth. Is there a second for commissioner Fish's motion?

Saltzman: Second.

Hales: Further discussion about removing the last sentence? Roll call on that, please.

Fritz: Aye. **Fish:** Aye. **Saltzman:** Aye. **Novick:** Aye.

Hales: Aye. Any other suggestions for amendments to this document? Anything else from you and your team?

Pellegrino: I adopt think so. I would like to flag on January 28 we have a legislative breakfast set up with the council and the legislative delegation. It was extremely successful last year. That would be an opportunity to present your legislative priorities to the delegation. I would like to thank my team for the very long hours spent developing the agendas and liaisons. Both of the bureaus and your offices who worked tirelessly with us to not only develop priorities but implement them once session starts. I want to end with a big thank you.

Hales: On Saturday afternoon at 3:00 the Portland legislative delegation is having a community forum on housing affordability. We'll have a chance to make sure they know this is important to us then. Thank you very much. Anyone want to speak on this item? Come on up, lightning.

Lightning: Yes, my name is lightning. I represent lightning watchdog pdx. My main concern is on the transportation funding on the gas tax. I reviewed the city club report. I felt it was not complete. I have questions on the \$205 million per year they are saying will be needed for the next decade. I want a tremendous amount more data to substantiate that statement. One of the issues I have also is that when we get to so many different things placed out to take a look at on the transportation needs, I think a lot of people are going to start to push back aggressively on this. I think we need to have an understanding that due to the fact of the amount of deferred maintenance, tremendous amount over many, many years that we're at this point, we have to also have the private sector come in and begin to fund this. What I mean by that is that I really think an opportunity within the city limits to maybe have Uber step in and get exclusive rights to driverless vehicles throughout the city and pay that over the years at a certain payment for that right, I think that it's needed at this time and apply all that money again toward maintenance of the streets and have an understanding with them that we are in need of a tremendous amount of money and i'm hoping the gas tax will pass at 10 cents. Again, I wanted a little bit more debate on where that 10 cents was set, why it was set at 10 cents. I myself would have possibly been a little more aggressive on that and went up to like 15 cents, then tried to bring in some private sector money to step up and understand that we definitely need assistance on maintaining these streets due to neglect of many years in the past to get to this point. So again, my decision is we need more data from the city club to substantiate

January 7, 2016

this \$200 million a year and we need more assistance from the private sector and i'm hoping google and Uber will step up and provide that additional assistance. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you. Anyone else? Then a motion, please, --

Fish: So moved.

Saltzman: Second.

Hales: Roll call.

Fritz: Thank you to our whole team as usual you do a spectacular job from start to finish. I appreciate how hard you've worked. I think the taxpayers of Portland and the citizens need to know that in our case lobbyists is a really great thing and you do a fantastic job both at the state level and in Washington d.c. So thank you for all of the work that you do on behalf of our citizens because we have been very successful because you have been very successful. Thank you, aye.

Fish: I'm very proud of this agenda and look forward to being invited to join you in Washington d.c. To lobby on behalf of it. Aye.

Saltzman: Thank you for your hard work. I look forward to being invited to Salem: [laughter] can't wait. Aye.

Novick: I do look forward to going to Salem to see the beltway. Thank you very much. Aye.

Hales: If Salem needs a beltway there has been a lot of growth in Oregon. Aye. Thank you. We're recessed until tonight at 6:00 p.m.

At 2:33 p.m. Council recessed.

January 7, 2016
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.

JANUARY 7, 2016 6:00 PM

Hales: good evening, everyone. Welcome to this special meeting of the Portland city council. We're going to get started right away because we've got a lot of people here so welcome to a special meeting of the Portland city council. It is January 7th, 2016, would you please call the roll? [roll call] see if she can get her microphone to work. You have to push the button. [roll call]

Hales: Welcome, everybody. So we're going to be fairly brisk in our opening comments because we know a lot of you are signed up to speak. Thanks everyone for coming and giving your input tonight. This is the fourth of our hearings on the comprehensive plan. I'll talk a little bit about the process, and then set the stage for your testimony tonight. First, some thank yous. I want to thank my colleagues for being at the previous hearings. I actually had to miss a couple of them because of being out of town and I have special thanks for my staff and the bureau of planning and sustainability staff for painstakingly taking notes and going over those with me from all the testimony that was delivered at those hearings. I want to lay out some logistics here for tonight. There are two related items on the comprehensive plan that are before us. We are in a continued public hearing that actually started at the previous hearings, the first of those items adopts our new and amended supporting documents which include a report from the community involvement committee, a revised economic opportunities analysis, growth scenarios report and the citywide systems plan. In other words, the undergirding documents are item 27. Item 28 is the comprehensive plan itself which includes goals and policies, land use map changes, and a list of significant projects. We will hear testimony tonight first on item 27, the underlying documents and then proceed to item 28. I want to acknowledge the receipt of a recent bundle of testimony submitted. Any additional electronic testimony that we receive by the end of tonight's hearing will also be added to the record. This is really important, it got louder so I can sound important. It's very important that you stick to our time limits, we're going to set time limits of two minutes apiece and even with those we're not going to be able to hear from everyone tonight because of the number of people signed up. So your testimony is most effective if you are to the point and you have no need to repeat someone else's previous testimony. You don't have to do that. You can certainly write to us or e-mail us or let us know how you feel about the issues in front of us but please try to avoid being repetitive so we get all the issues in front of the city council. It's very helpful that you do be specific. If you're talking about a specific policy in the comp plan, talking about a specific site, give us the address. If you're talking about a specific project, again give us as much specificity as you can. In a moment we'll talk about Spanish interpretation. Lastly, I want to go over some next steps in the process. The council has three scheduled work sessions at which we are going to digest and discuss the testimony that we've heard and also council members will be proposing amendments based on what we've heard from the community. So we will be proposing amendments to the plan. Those sessions will be on January 26th, February 2nd, and February 23rd.

January 7, 2016

These are public meetings but they're work sessions. We're not going to be taking testimony. We're going to be deliberating and debating and voting on amendments. So people can obviously attend those meetings or watch via the web broadcast and I'm asking my colleagues and myself, of course, to bring forth and identify the amendments that they would like to be considered in that first work session. So tonight is the last of the initial hearings. We'll schedule a hearing in April on the proposed plan as amended by the council's proposals. The record will be open and we'll take a final vote by the end of April. I think we have an announcement about Spanish language interpretation so please come forward and do that for us.

*****: The head sets are available at the reception desk. [speaking spanish]

Hales: Thank you very much. So with that I'm going to open it up for my council colleagues to make any opening comments they have. We again very much appreciate your attendance tonight. This is one of the most important things that we do as a community, the fact that you're here illustrates that so thank you for attending, and I think commissioner Novick you had some comments?

Novick: I wanted to briefly talk about one thing, which is that we in Portland love our neighborhoods and we've had a lot of testimony to the effect of I like my neighborhood just the way it is, can you make sure it doesn't change? And people are particularly upset over new apartment buildings springing up in their neighborhoods and that's understandable, if you love your neighborhood, you don't want it to change. We also in Portland care deeply about the environment, 88% of Portlanders believe that we're going to need to change our lifestyles to address climate disruption and unfortunately to some extent the desire to avoid change in our neighborhoods, and the desire to reduce carbon emissions are kind of at odds because one of the things that we can do to reduce carbon emissions is to live closer together. If 7,000 people live within walking distance of each other, a grocery store will spring up to serve them. If there's a lot of people in one place, it makes transit more viable. The reason New York City's subway system is viable is that there's a lot of people per stop. So I just wanted to flag that conflict and point out that to some extent, we as a country might be asking our citizens, including us, to sacrifice in the fight against climate disruption the same way people were asked to sacrifice in world war II with rationing and sending people off to war and to some extent the lifestyle change that some of us might have to make in order to do our part against climate disruption is simply tolerating the apartment building down the street. So I wanted to get that off my chest. Thank you.

Fish: I'll dispense with my opening statement. I did want to on behalf of the council thank self-enhancement, inc. for hosting us and this I think is the largest turnout we've had. So we're delighted everyone took time to come out and share their views with us tonight.

Fritz: Good evening. Good evening everybody, I'm Amanda Fritz, happy New Year, I'm currently in charge of Portland parks and recreation and the office of neighborhood involvement. The entire council works together on the comprehensive plan and indeed the comprehensive plan as proposed has a lot of policies about a lot of different aspects of city government and our whole city so you're welcome to comment on specific map changes or specific policy changes that you're recommending and thank you very much for being here.

Hales: So I want to get started first by asking our host, Tony, to come up and welcome us to your facility and all the good work you do here. So come on up, Tony. I know you wanted to make some remarks, and then we have a panel from the community that's going to kick off the testimony.

Hales: Welcome. Welcome to your house.

January 7, 2016

****: Thank you. [applause]

Tony Hobson: Didn't know I was going on so early but appreciate it. Are we good? So, first of all, just I want to say welcome, welcome to our council members and welcome to all of the folks behind me from the public here to self-enhancement, inc. It's nice that we have this opportunity to share with you. We're glad that you've given us this opportunity to have a hearing here in this specific community. We sit here in self-enhancement unthank park and that's key in the fact that the park was named after one of the first african-american doctors in this city, in this state. The park was named after him because in this particular community, when the name was chosen, this was one of the most highly populated african-american areas in this entire state. So the fact that the park was named after him had a lot to do with that particular piece. When many of you drove in, you probably saw a lot of new construction. That new construction by some of our estimates has pushed out close to 20,000 folks out of this community into other communities. And the question is do we care? I know there's a lot of people behind me in this audience that have a lot of things that they want to share with you all tonight. This particular meeting was put in this community because there's some very serious concerns about some of the gentrification and the development that has happened in this community and some of the issues that we are now looking at in the comp plan that can help speak to that. I run this agency, sei. I question now given our services and the fact that we spent \$10 million to build this building whether or not what we went in business to do, serve poor children and children of color, will we even be able to serve them in this facility 10 years from now? A lot of money that's been spent, a lot of infrastructure that's been put together. I also think about Portland public schools and all the money that they put into trying to figure out ways that they could better educate children of color and low-income children and the fact that many of those individuals aren't here. A school like Jefferson high school that used to be close to 80% african-american is now down to 59%. A lot of changes, healthcare, you've got legacy down the street, you've got Kaiser, these individuals that have put stuff into their resources to help support folks of color and poor folks, and now, all of those folks are leaving, going somewhere else. So a lot of resources that have been spent, all we want to do is to be able to say to you that in this comp plan there are some policies that we think can help that situation. We can't go all the way back, we can't change but we can do some things that can help. So in terms of the policies, there are a few that I think I would like to at least bring your attention to. 2c, use community benefits agreement as an antidisplacement tool. That would help engage the community early to create developer agreements that benefit community members. 3c, create permanently affordable housing in market rate developments. Alberta, Mississippi, Williams, Vancouver, man every day we look at these high rises go up. Is it possible that we can say that maybe 20 or 30% of those developments could be affordable housing to give some of our people that have been pushed out opportunity to either come back and other folks the opportunity to stay? 2b, require mitigation for displacement. Past policy decisions continue to drive black displacement. Yes, mitigate, anticipated displacement but first, mitigate active displacement. All of these things you have in front of you. There's many others that I think we need to look at. At the end of the day, we just want to make sure that our folks that have been pushed out have the opportunity to potentially come back. And those that are still here that we could put some support and services around them having an opportunity to stay. But the third piece is to also provide jobs, employment and wealth creation so that folks of color can afford to perhaps buy into some of these high rises that are being built. This should not only be about low-income and affordable. It should be

January 7, 2016

about across the board. And that only happens if we're talking about some jobs and some wealth creation. I would want to say this as we look at all of the push to the east. If you look at the last data that I looked at, Portland public schools still has more african-american children than all five school districts in the east combined. So as we continue to push resources that direction, you need not forget that there is still a large number of poor folks who still live over here that need those services and we have built a tremendous infrastructure to get that done and now, you're asking us to build a whole new infrastructure to go out there. Both of these things need to happen. I will stop there and I have some friends with me. We're glad that you are in our community and we're glad that you're giving this community an opportunity to share with you some of the things that they have experienced over the past several years in hopes that as you make your decisions on that comp plan you'll remember some of these words.

Rachel Hall: Hi, thank you for the opportunity. My name is Rachel hall. And I wanted to share my story really fast. I grew up in northeast Portland all of my life. My family. And when it came time for me to move out of my parents' home, the only place that I could find was out in East County. The disappointing factor about that is there wasn't at the time that we moved out there, there wasn't enough people out there that looked like me and there was no services to service us out there. So I kept my roots here in north-northeast community because I didn't want to disrupt my children's schooling and the things that they are used to and the people that they're used to seeing that look like them. So I did this traveling back and forth for 13 years, still working in this area but living out there, literally only just laying our heads down. We would get home at 10:30 at night because after the school activities and everything like that. And I just now moved back into the community and my fear is that i'm not going to be able to afford to continue to stay in the community because there's more like opportunities, home ownership and things of that nature out in like Parkrose area, things like this. That's concerning to me because again, this is where my roots are. This is where i've always lived and I don't want to have to be uprooted again because I can't afford to stay in my own community. And that's concerning to me because having to uproot so much is not a good thing. I want to be able to be stable, I want to be able to count on those things and I would like to see in the plans coming forth more business opportunities for african-american and minorities. Housing is a very good piece, too, but when you're talking about people that are economically disadvantaged, there's many facets to that. And I would like to see more opportunities for business, small business growth. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you.

Carolyn Smith: Hi, my name is Carolyn smith and I want to talk about how you push people out in the southeast side where they need to be over here on this side because it's a long ways for those to come over here on this side to the doctor, they have their doctors, medical care over here on this side and they don't have it on the southeast side and they have no jobs out there for them or no housing where they could live comfortable out there at all. And they need also to be together because their schools are so far away and like she was saying earlier that they get home late at night and they have these activities here and they have jobs and they get home late and everybody be tired and restless and don't want to get up because it's so far away out and it's a long ways for the kids to get up and they be getting up early and these activities they have -- we have to be over here on this side, come all the way out here and they have their games and practices and all of that and then don't nobody don't want to help and give those kids a chance and opportunities

January 7, 2016

to be over here because they want to push them out here to this school when they need to be over here at this school where they was with their friends and family over here.

Hales: Thank you. Thank you very much. Good evening.

Nkenge Harmon-Johnson: Good evening. I am Nkenge harmon Johnson the president and ceo of the urban league of Portland. The urban league has served this community for 70 years. Our job at the league is to take the experiences we see and hear every day in the african-american community through our direct services in organizing programs and translate those into policy that is vetted, facilitates systemic change and creates better outcomes for all Oregonians. That's why I and my staff and members of the urban league are here tonight. I will relate my comments to chapters 2 and 3. In the urban league's resource document the state of black Oregon of which you have heard me and my staff speak about on different occasions our research is clear: Housing instability affects a child's education. It increases transportation costs as you would imagine from our two previous speakers, it heightens stress levels of a community too, including that of pregnant moms which affects her health and the health of her unborn child which ultimately affects the long-term health of the african-american community in Portland. As we embrace what equity means, the policies we discuss tonight from the comp plan can serve as a tool for getting all of us to the outcomes we want to see: Stable communities, development without displacement, improved education outcomes and ultimately, a healthier Portland, the kind of place I would like to call home again. Many folks in this room will know that right now, I call Salem home. I grew up in Salem and Portland so it's not so strange to me but when making the choice to come back to Oregon a few years ago, I looked around this community, the place that I grew up and said you know what? This doesn't feel like home to me. I might as well be down in Salem. For folks in Portland who think that Salem is some far, far off land so strange, think about what that means. That someone like me who went to school at Tubman and fabion and Vernon in this town who works at the urban league blocks from here chooses to live in Salem rather than in Portland because community is closer to me there than it is here. That's the way this town has changed in the past 20 years. If we're to forge a progressive path worthy of our national reputation, then city leaders need to learn from community members and partners in direct service that know the most effective solutions are multifaceted. We need to think comprehensively and across policy areas. I will relate my comments to chapters 2 and 3 of the comp plan. First picture this. Imagine that we're on a sinking ship somewhere off the coast. We need a map, we need a way to mend our boat and we need a compass. Without all three things, we're not going to find our way home and we're lost. So the solutions that we need aren't any one thing but a multitude. And I want to be clear about something, as well. This is not about a moral imperative. This is not something that we come before you today to ask that you do for black folks. We ask that you do this for Portland because this is the community that belongs to us all and the kind of place that we say we want to live requires that we do certain things to reach our goals together. To do so all of these policies or tools must be supported and in place. This means allowing funding streams to tie affordable housing to job training and placement through community benefit agreements, cbas. The comp plan's third chapter recommendations c. And e. Call for this. Community benefit agreements are economic development tools that have been used for years and provide real results for communities. We need to move faster to make cbas standard in Portland development work. I want to direct us to chapter 2 of the comp plan for a moment. It offers critical solutions on how to achieve development without displacement. Policies that include community development of the

January 7, 2016

people and not just of the land. This means strengthening housing stability and choice through policies. It also means wealth creation and neighborhood retail stability, the kinds of services that folks want to see in their neighborhoods to make it feel like home so they don't have to travel so far to have their needs met. All this must be done with a racial justice filter and prioritization. Density, apartment buildings without required parking and skinny houses by themselves don't solve affordable housing needs. Just ask my staff who work blocks from here but live in the numbers. Chapter 3 of the comp plan calls for coordinated housing, economic development and public facility plans and investments to create an integrated community development approach, to restore communities impacted by past decisions. In the past, city leaders made choices that led to changes in this community where wealth was transferred from african-americans to others in Portland. You should not hesitate to overcorrect, to make amendments for those past decisions. This isn't about spreading things fairly over all of us in Portland. Because that's not what we did 20 years ago so what's going to get us to where we want to go may involve some over correction, leaning one way more than another and you should not be afraid to do so because leadership is what is called for. We need urban renewal policies that secure black businesses in inner north and northeast Portland through development and incentives. Other partners tonight may speak more about that. As you consider investments and supports for these policies I want to challenge you to commit to a stable housing agenda that seeks to track and improve multiple outcomes. Income, affordability of rent or mortgage, utilities, property taxes, the ability to afford to maintain the condition of one's home, access to healthcare as well as a feeling of safety, access to parks and green space, satisfaction with children's education, and connection with neighbors. All of those things that make a community feel like home. Those are all core components of both keeping people healthy and in their homes as well as development without displacement. In order for us to focus and meet current demand and to prepare for the explosive growth, Portland's policies and investments must be comprehensive. What you hear tonight is our opportunity to invest in that process for all of us. Not to merely continue to transfer wealth from african-americans to others. Thank you for joining us this evening in our community and I want to thank the president of sei for hosting us here tonight. [applause]

Hales: So that was fine but folks from now on let's not applaud because our council rule is actually that we want everybody to speak and I think everybody agreed with her, which is good but somebody will probably say something that we disagree with tonight so we ask that we not make demonstrations in terms of applause. We'll make an exception because she's wonderful. Thank you. Thumbs up, waves of the hand are all fine. Please go ahead.

Simon Williams: My name is Simon Williams, 43-year-old single father of three sons, i've been a member of this community since 1980. For some people in this community, my grandmother, sherry Hendricks, was a member of this community since 1945 and was a part of vanport until it flooded in 1948, therefore influxed into the northeast Portland area. And around 1955, she witnessed something, she was a living legend. She worked in the shipyards and then realized that she left the south because she didn't want to work in the field so she didn't want to do rivets and went to school and be a teacher and she was in the school district for 53 years at chief joseph and even after she retired all the way into her 90s was a teacher aide at Woodlawn elementary school. What she did tell me growing up here when I got here from Brooklyn, New York, which is very similar to Portland, that something happened when the flood happened and all the african-

January 7, 2016

americans came out and white people were displaced because of that in the northeast area. She said that they want their neighborhood back. And she believed that, you know, due to the disparities of ghettoization which usually happens when industries fail and white flight takes place and they leave african-americans in a concentrated community with no jobs and no resources and inadequate healthcare, inadequate education and housing, they begin to create what you call a ghetto. And that's where the suburbs were created and so forth and so on but the valuable homes, the valuable lands and the valuable properties here in this area here, you're not going to find a house like you see across the street in Hillsboro. It doesn't that way. So my grandmother told me they want their neighborhood back and, of course, northeast Portland had a very bad rap for a lot of years until -- Fred Meyer's used to be on martin Luther king and killings worth and until it turned into a police department, that's when my grandmother said it's begun. This neighborhood was policed and it was policed to a point where it took 25 years but it's finally cleaned up. And with the cleanup comes redevelopment and every knows gentrification is the redevelopment of an urban environment with middle class aspirations which often displace poor people and often people of color. And so that does not negate the 60 or 70 years of history that not all black people were drug addicts, drug dealers and a lot of our grandparents were home-owners. And the interesting thing is when those grandparents began to die off and these children tried to take over their homes, they can't afford them because the property taxes go up or basically the attitudes of those who are gentrifying began to look at us like visitors. I'll be quite honest I walk down Mississippi oftentimes and people look at me like a visitor and i've been here for a lot longer, you know. And so I don't know you know, what the policies are, the comprehensive plan, I just know the experience of being here. I went back to Brooklyn in September and realized that that's been gentrified, too. Bed sty, it's like everyone moved to New Rochelle. Everyone moves to Gresham. In the '80s, Gresham was the nice neighborhood. Now, Gresham is just a place you don't want to be. There's been a shift here and yet with that displacement, there are still histories, there are still services and there are still anchors that are still in this neighborhood that don't service those people out in the eastern counties, particularly like Mr. Hobson said there's a lot of african-american kids in school here in the north-northeast area but the representation of those who teach them being of color and like aren't there. So I think there needs to be policies about people being able to live closer to where they work, to be able to have teachers that don't have to travel all the way across town to teach in a school that they really don't want to be in, i'll be honest with you. I think there's a lot of schoolteachers who teach in predominantly schools of color where kids are primarily of colors and they don't want to be there and it's not because they're malicious or harmful, it's just there's a cultural -- there's just a cultural dynamic. So I really didn't know what I was going to speak on other than just telling a little bit of story about my grandmother being here. She passed away at 101 two years ago. She had a centennial acknowledgment from the president of the United States. She's highly revered by Portland public schools. And I just think that there's a lot of community members in this community here who still exist that aren't being afforded or acknowledged for that legacy. Rose city -- the new rose city cab company, which is one of the few only black companies still that exist between 15th and 16th and Alberta, I don't know how much longer they're going to last because our city allowed uber to come in. Even though there's three other cab companies that are much larger, this being a sole proprietor african-american cab company that has 19 cabs, how are they expected to survive when the city allows uber to come in? So how long are they going to last? I mean, luckily they have enough property to

January 7, 2016

open up food carts but it's still people look at them as like they're visitors. And so I don't necessarily know what else to say other than be conscientious that there was a community that existed here before the community that exists here now came.

Hales: Thank you very much. Good evening.

Tanisha Manning-Grandville: Hi. I grew up here, as well. Born and raised. Excuse me my heart is beating very loudly, very fast. I didn't know I was going to speak either but i'm hoping that you will hear my heart. I grew up on these streets behind me before this building was even here, played in this grass, walked down the streets, ate from the alleys over here, ate in the summertime when the kids were playing. We would eat the berries so we didn't have to go in and the grapes that used to be in the alleyway. Went to Humboldt school. Went to Beaumont school and chose to go to Jefferson high school. A few generations before me, grew up and went to Jeff and that was one of my goals. Graduated from Jefferson high school, very proud of that, school of champions, school of pride. I am a product of my grandparents who migrated here in the great migration. And they spent a lot of time in this neighborhood, this is the neighborhood, this is all I have known, our roots were here. Everyone that i've known, their roots were here. I'm going to tell you a little story that I experienced not too long ago. I was really perplexed as I would go into places where I know that many of the people behind here spend their money. I went one time down into Powell's bookstore, I've been all over to Barnes and nobles, Starbucks, and one day I happened to go into whole foods, which is right on 15th. We grew up off 15th and 16th and Fremont. Went into whole foods and I just decided to stop one day and I stood there and I looked around and I realized oh, my god this store, i've been in this store but not this store, it was the store three stores before this. It was before this store. And I looked around and this you know what? This is weird. There is nobody in here that looks like me helping. And there's nobody. So I decided to take a leap of faith, I went and asked for the manager, manager wasn't in. They get me to the lead person and she said may I help you? I said I come in this store often on my lunch breaks because I work for sei, and I just happened to realize, you know, I was really bothered, there's nobody in here that looks like me. And i'm wondering why? This agency has a couple hundred people, very mixed, they also visit whole foods and we spend our money there and she was like oh, well, you know you're going to have to talk to the manager about that, i'm the low person on the totem pole, but what I can tell you is we hire people who are qualified. And I looked at her and I said let me get this straight. Let me repeat back to you what you just said. You hire people who are qualified? She said yes, she didn't mean any harm, very sweet, sweetheart and I said so how qualified do you need to be to put some food on the shelf and money in the till? And she said I get your point. She said but i'm not the person you need to talk to. And I said okay well, i'll come back. So I came back a few months later because I told her I was really bothered by that and I happened to ask for the manager again and again, the manager wasn't in so they gave me to another lead and that person said oh, yes, I was here when you asked that question, that she said and, you know, i'm the low person on the totem pole, you're going to have to talk to the manager about that. When does the manager work, you know? So she said but what I can tell you, it was her elevator speech too, we hire people who are qualified. And again, I asked her the same question well how qualified do you have to be to work here? And she said that's a very good point. And I wish I could answer that question but I can't. I went to Powell's bookstore and I asked the same question and kind of got the same speech. I went to Barnes and nobles at the Lloyd center. When I graduated from Jefferson high school, I was happily crowned the rose festival princess

January 7, 2016

that year. I only say that because my grandfather who I mentioned earlier with such great pride had pride when they used to hang our pictures up over the bridge at Lloyd center, my grandfather said I worked on that bridge and never did I know that my granddaughter, her face would be on that bridge. Today, we are dealing with this feeling of not being qualified in our own neighborhood. I know many of you have worked in your jobs for a long time but I know how you would feel if someone came to you eventually one day and said you know what? For no good reason at all, you're just no longer qualified. I work with families here, i'm a parent coordinator. I have families who cannot live in the community that they know. They go to agencies which are now saying that they can't live in this community because oh, yeah, your voucher doesn't have the right zip code. What? When did the right zip code? Well, we figured if they can't afford to live in this community, then they need to live in the zip code that they can afford to live in. Something is wrong with that. And someone said it's not about justice but there is for me this is about justice. It's about just us and it's about justice and justice parceled out is no justice at all. Just because we have places to live does not mean that's where we want to live. We want a community by choice. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you very much. Good evening.

Michael Tate: Good evening. I serve as the ceo at the community cycling center. Benson high school, class of 2000. As many of you know, we launched our bike share bikes today at the mlk Nike factory store. Bicycles were orange just like Benson high school colors, got to like that. And I remarked there and I will remark here, finally, we have bikes that we can all share. Bikes that we can deploy anywhere in a platform that can create accessibility for residents facing barriers to bicycle access. We believe that everyone deserves the right to experience the joy, freedom and health benefits that bicycle access provides and there's nothing like the proliferation of bicycle access to get more people on bikes. But bicycles are not enough to save us. We need city council to vote yes for the anti-displacement policies that are already in the comprehensive plan. I'll point you to section 2c and 3c. I want to urge council to vote to prevent the displacement of people of color and low-income residents. I want you to vote to restore communities harmed by gentrification and displacement, to expand access to affordable housing city wide. I want you to vote to make Portland great and want you to vote to ensure that all of the beauty that exists in this fair city of ours, this example for the rest of the country is able to be in the best possible condition for absolutely every single one of its residents. We've got 68,500 kids in Portland public schools right now. What will they say about what we have done or what we have failed to do at this time? Simple question to and I know a difficult challenge to solve but I have the confidence to know that you all can exercise the leadership to get it done. So I want to thank Mr. Hobson for hosting us this evening and thank you all for your time and attention this evening.

Hales: Thank you very much. We appreciate the panel very much. Wonderful grounding for our deliberations tonight. So thank you. Thanks, tony. All right. Sue shall we turn to the sign-up sheet, please?

Parsons: Let us read the title real quick. We're on item 27 correct?

Hales: Folks we're going to take these two in turn so if you're here to testify on one of them, please wait for that one if it's the second.

Item 27.

Toni Anderson, Clerk: Item 27, adopt new and amended supporting documents for an update of Portland's comprehensive plan, accept report of the citizen involvement committee.

January 7, 2016

Hales: Do we have people that are here to testify on the supporting documents. Okay.

Anderson: [testifiers called to come up]

Fritz: The clock will be running. You can see it to your left. And when the yellow light comes on that means you have 30 seconds left and when the red light comes on that means please stop and bear in mind the longer you go on after the red light goes on, it means that somebody else is probably not going to be able to testify at the end so if you can abide by it, it's really helpful. Thank you.

Hales: Please proceed. [inaudible]

*****: We can't hear you. Turn it on.

Mary Ann Schwab: It was already red. Okay. My name is Mary Ann Schwab, I live in the Sunnyside neighborhood, a park deficient neighborhood and I have been tracking the comp plan now since its inception with the Portland plan and now, the comp plan and i'm here today to support the eoa proposals that we clean up the brownfields but I want to take it one step farther. Any time you bring in a new company or a new industry, have them set up an escrow so that if the factory blows up, they're going to take care of the insurance liability for any injury to their employees and if there's something wrong with the land they are going to take and put that greenfield that they moved in, keep it green. We have far too many brownfield, it's very expensive and we as property owners have to take care of that so I think an escrow and hold them accountable is what we need to look at. Also with the policy and investments, that is key. We need to get someone that really, really cares about our environment here in the city. Particularly our rivers, the brownfields do float down into the water. We need to protect our wildlife and our iconic salmon, our Fishing. And pay attention to our treaty of 1855. We need to do everything we can to keep that in the forefront. Thank you.

Hales: Welcome.

Bob Sallinger: Good evening. Im Bob Sallinger I'm the conservation director for the Audubon Society I want to respond to the things we've heard from industry. We've heard that there's a need for container terminals. A lot of people focused their concerns on that. It's really important to note the eoa doesn't affect the container terminal. It's failing for a variety of reasons, it's important. Number two, we've heard a lot of testimony about what message does the eoa send? What does it send to industry? And I think it sends a number of messages, and I think they're the right messages. It sends a message that we're going to focus on cleaning up our brownfield, clean up the messes we've made and put them into perspective use for our community, environment. Take care of what you have, use it well, get the maximum out of it, it sends a message that we don't have the infrastructure to develop places like Hayden Island. We need to protect our environment as well and this eoa gets the balance right and finally, it says we take our community processes seriously. I am sad that i'm back here testifying in front of you again on this issue and i'm sure you are, as well. I have been testifying in front of you since 1989, long before many of you were on this council. And the reason i'm back here again is because you ask the community to revisit it over and over and over again and the community says no, we don't want it and when the port had an opportunity to say to do it, they said we don't have the money to take care of the community or take care of the environment and mitigate for the impacts they had and they walked away from the table. Please adopt the eoa.

Tim Helzer: In the last month's hearing in Parkrose, the working water coalition said to you that there was no data on which the industrial land inventory was based that was provided by city staff. The planning and sustainability commission received several

January 7, 2016

reports from Tom Armstrong from 14-15 on this subject, extensively documenting staff recommendations for far less inventory than previously lobbied for by the port, working waterfront coalition, Portland business alliance, Columbia corridor association and others. Bottom line, none of West Hayden Island is needed as industrial land to support the city's economic development for at least the next 20 years. Point two, in the 30 months combined study by the PSC of West Hayden Island as an industrial park and as a contributor to development in the comprehensive plan, they attached many basic but vital mitigations for any development on West Hayden Island to be included in this plan. As both an unfeasible and unsustainable development site and as a high-value regional urban natural wildlife habitat, now is the time for the comprehensive plan to a., permanently exclude West Hayden Island from the industrial lands inventory and b. Memorialize the very sound research the PSC has done in recommending essential mitigation be required for any future development on West Hayden Island. Third, from that combined study by PSC, it is now abundantly clear that a., any industrial development of the proposed 300 acres will affect all 837 acres. B., that the Multnomah County health studies confirm serious negative impacts will occur on human health on the entire Hayden Island community and some of North Portland and c., for these and many other reasons we residents, we business owners and we recreationists do not want any development on that site.

Barbara Quinn: Good evening, Barbara Quinn from St. John's, St. John's activist. I'm here just to reiterate both the testimonies that were just given. They made both the points I was going to make. The brownfields could be used more efficiently. We would like to see West Hayden Island used as a natural area rather than developed commercially as industrial land. Thank you very much.

Denise Weller: I'm from the Lent neighborhood, on the board of the Northwest Toxics Community Coalition for EPA Region 10 and I support the findings of EOA to clean up brownfields, make better use of industrial lands and not develop West Hayden Island. The communities have weighed in many times. We want contaminated sites cleaned up, we want promotion of clean, green industries and to not destroy sensitive areas.

Hales: Thank you.

Alastair Roxbungh: Hi, a Hayden Island resident. I come to speak about industrial development. This has been revisited many times over the past 20 years. Each time, the port of Portland and many of Portland's major business interests have failed to bring forward a viable proposal for this site. Indeed in January, 2014, the port of Portland famously walked away from four years of West Hayden Island development planning which included very reasonable mitigation requirements from the city. The port of Portland said it was too expensive. Since then the port also found Terminal Six to be too expensive to continue an operation that you know, the sky did not fall. Let's take a quick look at some of the attributes of the 825 acres. It provides a vital wetland area for the Columbia River. That's the most important one. The port has taught us it's too expensive to develop. It's in the highest seismic liquefaction area for the region. There's a lot of other points. Yet the port refuses to clean up useful and already available and well-connected brownfields that it holds currently for future industrial development. Their preferred plan is still to pave over West Hayden Island and turn it into something as mundane and useless as a new car parking lot. Portland cannot allow West Hayden Island its last major untouched urban natural wildlife habitat and wetlands area to be forever destroyed. It's already working hard for our city to help protect the health of our river environment. We should not deter it from that mission by further interference and

January 7, 2016

disruption of its present state. Therefore, we ask that the city's comprehensive plan permanently omit west Hayden island from the industrial lands industry. It is not needed to achieve Portland's economic development goals over the next 30 years. Please adopt the eoa.

Hales: Thank you very much. Thank you. Anyone else on item 27?

Anderson: [reading names]

Hales: Okay come on up.

******:** Is this on?

Hales: Now, it is.

Robert Bernstein: Okay. Good. I would like to second what tony said. For 30 odd years I worked with kids in the Roosevelt cluster as a mentor to families and kids in Hammond juvenile court diversion and i've seen what happens with displacement and school changes and how hard that is for at risk kids. Presently i'm here to talk about west Hayden Island which has to do with displacement of animals. West Hayden Island is unique. It's the last of the best, basically that's unprotected in Portland. There's no way to mitigate it. Mitigation is like Charlie hales, I tell you i'm going to take your house away, let's say its eight rooms. Well, i'm going to start work on one room over here and maybe that work will start in about a year and maybe it will be completed and when that gets completed i'll start on the next room over here maybe in five years. Your family would thrive under that? Wildlife would thrive under that sort of recipe for mitigation? It's something that people come up with to make themselves feel better. In terms of the port of Portland, why didn't the port of Portland take a cautionary tale from pge's attempt? Pge tried to develop west Hayden island. I've been part of this process, you know, the public process quote, I would like to see my time-honored. I would like to see the time of all the good people who testified about this honored. Otherwise don't bother having public processes. I'll stay home and play banjo or something and i'll consider government a joke. Then there's the issue of here we are in sei which deals with young people, we teach people to clean up their messes before they do anything else right well, the port of Portland needs to learn to clean up their messes and start transferring the costs for mitigation and the costs for their messes to the public. Put their own freakin' skin in the game. Lastly, there's the air pollution of the north Portland schools, which is really high and the port of Portland's response to that was well this other place is worse.

Hales: Thank you very much. Good evening.

Christine Fountain: Good evening. My name is Chris fountain and I live on west marine drive. My home, my floating home looks out over the undeveloped part of Hayden Island. I've been a tax-paying resident of Portland for over 10 years and one of the reasons I love living in Portland is places like my home exist in the city. I live just minutes from the city center and yet my neighborhood remains a refuge for Fish, birds, plants and mammals and last but not least me. Yes, my neighbors and I are financially invested in seeing this land removed from the city's industrial lands inventory. Our property values would take a beating if this land were to be developed but we are also heavily invested in the preservation of this critical natural area. As has been clearly presented by city planners, the comp plan provides for an amount of developable acreage above and beyond the demand that is forecast for the next 25 years while also accommodating tens of thousands of jobs. A portion of this inventory will come from the accelerated cleanup and redevelopment of polluted industrial brownfields. This underutilized contaminated land needs to be re-purposed now. Reclamation of this land will not get any less expensive with time. The economic, environmental and social benefits to be derived from brownfield

January 7, 2016

redevelopment compare favorably with less expensive Greenfield development. Benefits include significant job creation, tax revenue potential, greenhouse gas emission reduction and savings in public infrastructure investment. Perhaps brownfield reclamation doesn't pencil out to industry's financial satisfaction but for the sake of future generations, we are morally obligated to care for and protect our land and our natural resources. Please remove west Hayden island from the city's industrial lands inventory permanently.

Hales: Thank you. Thank you very much. Any time. I'll try to do a better job next time. Anyone else that's signed up on number 27? Okay. So we'll move on to item 28.

Item 28.

Anderson: Item 28, adopt a new comprehensive plan for the city of Portland, Oregon.

Hales: So these are obviously -- this is the broader document so we have people signed up to testify on a variety of topics. Let's start with the first four, please.

Anderson: The first four. [reading names] they will be followed by [reading names]

Hales: Okay good evening. Go ahead. There you go.

Rick Johnson: Hello, my name is Rick Johnson and I live at 14th and oak and I'm here to testify about 1403 southeast Stark Street. This is a non-uniform conforming R1 property and proposed a change to CN1. The garage which was deemed an addition to the original building was left as R1. This change was agreed to after much back and forth with neighbors and Buckman Community Association members. Neighbors were concerned that the building would be leveled and replaced with high-density apartments with no commercial use. When the property was sold earlier this year, neighbors were elated to find out that wouldn't new owner was going to restore it. I support this endeavor and believe he is a developer with high standards. The problem arises with the request to change the garage. He is reasonable in his request that allows him to use the space as commercial and not have to jump through hurdles. The surrounding neighborhood is reasonable in the request that the addition of another lot of CN1 increases the risk of the whole block becoming CN1 and being replaced with studio apartments. My concern is not the building as it is restored but rather the future building that would replace it and a catastrophic loss. The neighborhood has lost a large amount of R1 when Washington High School was turned into a music venue. Ultimately what happens is zone creep with the residential neighbors becoming overwhelmed by commercial and apartments.

Families move out because who wants to live in a neighborhood where you have to park blocks away. Buckman School is only two blocks away and if this building were torn down, it would be nice to have R1 type buildings in the neighborhood to encourage families to live there. The solution is straightforward and Portland being the city that works should embrace it. Allow his property to be zoned CN1 with a covenant that stipulates the building is removed, the property under question will revert back to R1. Both sides win. Thank you.

Eileen Wallace: Thank you, I appreciate the opportunity to be in front of you today. I am providing testimony regarding a four plex I purchased in 2004 and previously resided at for several years after graduating from college. It's located in southwest Portland at 4001 through 4007 southwest Collins Street. It is directly across from the Barber Boulevard transit center near the city of Portland water maintenance facility. I am requesting that city council redesignate by fourplex from its current designation of R1, multi dwelling, to mixed use urban center. It is contiguous to other properties with this mixed use urban center or similar designation and within the boundary lines of the west Portland town center project. As a young adult, single mom of an active 3-year-old, and native Oregonian, born and raised in southwest Portland, I am invested in the future of this area. I hopefully will be around to be an active participant in changes related to and the implementation of

January 7, 2016

Portland's comprehensive plan for years to come. My proposed request also supports any future changes related to the west Portland town center project and the southwest corridor high-speed transit plan as well as development that will be needed to stormwater systems, parking, sidewalks, etc. That would accompany such projects. These projects may be years out but I would like the opportunity to redesignate now to have the flexibility to be more in line to provide a mix of residential and commercial space where residents can live work and play. My current tenants all use bike or bus as their primary means of transportation to get to their jobs and/or to nearby colleges. And this is due to the convenient location of my fourplex. However, improvements need to be done in the area, lack of sidewalks, unimproved roads, high traffic and limited street lighting do not always make this convenient, safe or possible. I would like to be a part of that change. I appreciate your consideration of my proposal as a property owner for 12 years. I am going to be invested in the future and would like to have my designation changed to the mixed use urban center. Thank you for your time.

Hales: Thank you.

Laurie Kovack: Hi, I live in southeast Portland in the area between Belmont and Stark and 26th and 30th. This area is proposed for a zoning change from single family r5 and r2.25 to multi-family r1 and r2. I am opposed to this change. I do not think it is fair to change the zoning of a single family property to allow 45-foot tall buildings to be built next door. Our neighborhood has more density than most with a pleasant mix of housing types. Many are historic buildings built before 1930 and used as single family homes, duplexes and triplexes. We also have a handful of apartments built in the '70s and '80s and a few older apartment and condo buildings. The primary thing that makes this mix of housing types work is the fact that the vast majority of the buildings are two stories. On the July 2004 proposed comprehensive map plan designations most of the single family zoning in our neighborhood was left in place. The areas proposed for changes were capped at r2. No r1 zoning changes allowing 45-foot tall buildings were proposed. Most of the neighborhood members I talked with were okay with these changes on the 2014 map and did not feel the need to testify. The zoning change to r1 came after the community meetings with the July 2004 map proposals. The primary advocates for the up zoning in the current plan are apartment owners and investors who do not live in the area. There are no vacant lots being considered for the proposed up zoning which leads to the conclusion that the investors are looking to demolish the existing buildings and construct as big a building as possible in their place. Under the proposed r1 zoning, that would be 45 feet. I asked the city council to leave our zoning in place with no changes. If you decide not to do that, I would like you and the planning department to create a compromise that does not include any r1 zoning. This could be accomplished by stepping back to the zoning changes proposed on the comprehensive map proposal published in July, 2014. I also ask you to delay any final decisions implementing zoning changes for our neighborhood until the planning department's current single family residential infill project and companion multi dwelling zone projects are complete. This would allow our neighborhood to be evaluated with the information developed under those two studies considering appropriate density, light, height, privacy and parking standards before deciding on any zoning changes for our neighborhood.

Hales: Thank you. Good evening.

Travis Henry: Good evening commissioners, thank you for being here this evening. My name is Travis Henry and I'm with Care Pacific LLC, a commercial development firm in Portland. The exhibit I provided with my testimony letter shows a piece of property that

January 7, 2016

we currently have under contract over by Montgomery Park. It's an interesting area between northwest 30th and 29th, and it's also bounded on the north by Nicolai. It's right on the south of the sanctuary and interestingly to the south you have a very established residential neighborhood, Willamette heights. And this evening, I'll be brief, I would like you guys to consider not only the property that we have under contract but this whole little squished area there which currently is underutilized. What we're seeing is an opportunity to come and in clean up and provide consistent zoning on both sides of the street. The property is currently zoned eg1 and with the comp plan update, it looks like residential, which is currently a conditional use, is going to be slated to be taken out and we've talked with the neighborhood and immediate neighbors and there's an interest in keeping residential, preserving a little bit of residential in this area and we're proposing that we would like to work with staff and if you guys are interested to continue the dialogue to figure out a way that we can incorporate and preserve a little bit of residential in this area to create and continue to have a buffer between the lake heavy industrial use and this nice residential area and from our perspective it's just an area that's been overlooked and hasn't gotten a lot of attention. So we would appreciate it if it's something you guys can support that we could continue the conversation later. So thank you very much for your work this evening.

Hales: I'll go back and remind myself what's the existing structure on the site now?

Henry: Currently, it's Royal Oak metal craft and that's 2135 northwest 29th. It would be wonderful if that could be an area that you guys could look at.

Hales: Thank you very much.

Henry: Thank you, this evening.

Hales: Okay let's take the next group, please. [reading names]

Anderson: To be followed by... [reading names]

Hales: I think some of them have already testified. Jim please go ahead.

Jim Lanbenthal: Can you hear me? I'm a member of riverside golf and country club and we've submitted a letter with an attached small report that creates a little bit of a different narrative than has been produced in the city's review of the strength of the inner city golf market. And basically the city's review was that it was -- and they've targeted us for going out of business within 20 years. That report has some interesting information in it. One of them is a chart that shows our membership has obviously dropped when we had the economic recession but has rebounded to within 3% to where we were before the recession. The golf industry has been reduced to 15 or 16% but it has stabilized pretty consistently at 25 million members around the country. There's mention of golf course closures in the city document. The golf course industry was vastly overbuilt through 2005. The number of courses increased by 40%. Since 2005, there's been a reduction of 4%. So there's really kind of a wringing out of some of this excess capacity and we'll continue to see some of that. 90% of those have been public use courses versus member courses. Millennials, there's a lot of talk about that and some of the information in the research shows that millennials have a lower participation rate than they did in the past but into their 30s and get more established, that participation rate starts going back up to where it was before. And that's the strongest growth segment in our current membership, new members. Lastly, we're suggesting that as we look at maybe other alternatives than designated riverside for industrial, for instance, broadmore is embracing the concept. There's other land besides the 15 acres that's been designated that is actually level. There might be some trade-offs there.

Hales: Thank you very much. Good evening.

January 7, 2016

Lucas Miller: Good evening. I'm Lucas Miller, the general manager at Riverside Golf and Country Club. Here's for our efforts in the redesignation at this point but I wanted to let you know that we represent the entire membership, interestingly enough we haven't had one member who's in favor of the new designation. I've been at the organization for 60 days but, you know, been very impressed with the membership as a whole and the management of the facility. I was excited to join the management team because of everything the club represents, it's a family-oriented recreational open space intended to benefit the family and environment. I hope it's doing that from your perspective. I would like to provide some internal insight into the workings of the operation just too hopefully, you know, increase your perception that the place is going to be there for a long time. The club's operated by member committees. The members are very well educated, they're very involved. They're mostly business professionals and they basically help direct the management team and the management team and staff are very skilled and professional from what I've seen and obviously, I'm there to help them so hopefully, I'm professional as well but we won't go into that. I believe the club is positioned well economically, financially and geographically. In conclusion I don't see any reason why the property should be considered for any other use. And to help the club and the community, I just ask that you don't designate it industrial sanctuary.

Hales: Thank you very much.

Pat Sutton: Good evening. I'm also here representing Riverside. My name is Pat Sutton, I've been a golf professional at Riverside for 32 years. I worked there for 42 years. So I'm kind of the history guy and a little bit more passionate. But I started there in '73 so I've been through a lot of changes in the golf industry and it is not in decline. It was at one time, 2007 and 2008 but it has rebounded greatly. This year in 2016, celebrates our 90th year of being there and we expect to be there another 90 years. I've been working there almost half of its existence. It's Northeast Portland's most affordable and family oriented club. It's steeped in a lot of history and tradition which I've been involved in. We've hosted many golf tournaments over the years. Also, the USGA, also had the IGP came and we hosted that five years. It's a very vibrant club right now. It's got close to a full membership. We have 410 members. Over 100 kids in my junior program. We've had over 100 kids for the last 10 years. It shows the turnover in membership as far as the kids are growing up there. Our biggest group is the intermediate membership, the age of 22 to 40. Another great positive thing about Riverside is our relationship with the Portland community. We host approximately 10 to 12 corporate tournaments each year and some of those are Janice Youth, POIC, City of Hope, and OHSU Doernbecher. We hold all those tournaments and that provides over the years hundreds of thousands of dollars that go back into the community for our charities. Another thing that we do for the community is we are the home course that we give away to colleges, Portland State, University of Portland, Concordia Lutheran and we give the golf course away to high schools. St. Mary's, Central Catholic and Lincoln. The golf industry has suffered but, like I said, it's rebounded strongly. I've seen golf go from an affluent niche sport in the 1970s to a truly global sport where people of all races and economic situations can play and enjoy the support. Riverside is in a strong position financially and membership. It's been a strong presence in the Portland area like I said for the last 90 years and members are looking forward to enjoying their golf course for another 90 years, although I hope to be retired by then. Thank you very much for letting us speak.

Hales: Thank you, good evening.

January 7, 2016

Michael DeMarco: I'm Michael DeMarco, the director of the 42nd avenue neighborhood prosperity initiative. We have appreciated your support of our economic development work and i'm here to support the zone changes on northeast 42nd avenue which we have worked very hard with bps on through the last several years. Simultaneously, though, i'm here to sort of flag a concern. As many folks have said here we want to support economic stability and mobility, inclusively and equitably in this city. We also need to be thinking about economic diversity in our neighborhood districts. Our district has traditionally been 50% production in maintenance and while we need more retail and restaurant, those businesses are the ones that are feeling the squeeze. Those businesses provide good wage jobs, they job at the retail spaces and the restaurants in our district. And they are part of the fabric of our community. We are afraid of sort of a monoculture of our neighborhood commercial districts so i'm asking for your help and your continued support to look for solutions that have us in Portland with neighborhood commercial districts that are interconnected with the regional economy, that have fingers into the Columbia corridor, into downtown, and really provide the diversity of opportunity that our community needs to gain that stability and economic mobility.

Hales: Thank you, thanks very much. Okay. Thank you all. Next group, please.

Anderson: Number nine, david stone. [reading names]

Hales: Good evening.

David Stone: Good evening, mayor and commissioners. First of all, I wanted to say thank you for taking the time and I voted for all of you so I feel pretty good. This is my lucky night. My name is David stone and I'm representing the property that I own at 506 northeast Thompson. This is actually an updated testimony. My wife was here on the 19th of November. She was number three. We came across new information we wanted to add, i'll make it as brief as possible. Essentially we've lived there for 16 years, one of our daughters was born in the house. We had a home birth. They go to school at Irvington and grant. We oppose the lot being zoned from r2 to r2.5. This will prevent us from building a duplex, which is our current r2 zoning. It allows now. The only reason we haven't done that is we have not chosen to sell it to a developer and we just have not been able to finance the construction yet. We feel it will devalue our property, our block currently consists of a combination of duplexes, triplexes and apartments, single family homes which fit nicely together. And also we feel it's an inequitable because several properties in the area have been excluded. They've asked for that. And particularly the addresses of 623 northeast Thompson, 633 Thompson, 545 and 605. All the addresses are between mlk and seventh off of Thompson. Nine out of the 19 residential locations already either have triplexes, duplexes or multiple homes. Some of them are actually over r2.5 but they've been grandfathered to keep their zoning. We're asking for the opportunity to build a duplex. If it goes to r.2, we'll only be able to build an adu. We feel we won't be able to get as much financial gain out of the property that we own. That's all we're asking for. I listed online all the properties that were included in Elliot. We're asking to not be rezoned or to be excluded. That's called pocket zoning, which is not allowed so really i'm asking for the entire block from northeast mlk to northeast seventh to be excluded from the r2.5 zoning.

Hales: Okay thank you very much.

Stone: One last thing. One goal listed is to rectify nonconforming density. Keeping the zoning on our block would be more in line with that goal. [reading]

Hales: Thank you. Thanks very much. Good evening.

January 7, 2016

Jamaal Green: I'm Jamaal green, representing the emerging leader's board of the Oregon environmental council. The city of Portland purports itself to be a global leader and this comprehensive plan is one shining example of the city's commitment to preserving and protecting our environment. In order to meet this promise I believe that all Portlanders must be willing to change and truly live the values we claim are central to our identity as Portlanders and Oregonians. The risks of climate change require a bold policy and planning responsiveness which this comp plan is a strong first step. We must increase density within the inner areas of the city of Portland but also look to increasing density throughout the rest of the city as a whole moving into our larger single family areas through allowing new uses, such as accessory dwelling units, row houses and four plexes. Such new uses can still respect existing neighborhood character while also helping to increase density and housing affordability throughout the city as a whole. I know that many people oppose such changes seeing only the inconveniences of congestion and discomfort of living among strangers. I would counter that by warning us about the risks of climate change but greater density can support the kinds of amenities and services that we all hold dear. The ability to walk to your neighborhood grocery store, to have access to better transit services, to more efficiently move us about the city and shops and restaurants that offer a plethora of spaces where we can socialize and organize together as one city. Finally, we have dedicated ourselves to the pursuit of social equity and environmental justice. In this spirit, we must remind the city that increasing density without also preventing displacement and better supporting tenants in the city would reproduce the injustices of the past. As such, we continue to support policies that incentivize the construction of affordable housing units and much stronger renter protections as a whole, a city that depends on growing through displacing working persons of colors and families and its most vulnerable residents cannot in any sense of the word call itself sustainable. It's time to recognize the fact that in order for Portland to be a sustainable city, it must first be a just one.

Darrina Mohammed: I am a community member and i'm also an employee of urban league of Portland. I'm a 37-year-old native northeast Portland resident who lived the first 21 years of my life in stable secure homes. I'm a single mother, single african-american mother of one child and graduate of Concordia university school of social work. My experience also includes assisting homeless families with obtaining and maintaining housing. I have worked the front lines holding several positions, serving the homeless population, at risk youth, those with addictions, along with the mentally and physically disabled for the past 13 years. I have worked in social services for years and gentrification, a.k.a. Reurbannization, has been a serious concern of mine, I completed a study on gentrification and the impact of displacement on native northeast Portland residents as a college senior thesis, spring of 2006. In my experience growing up as a native northeast Portland resident, I can recall having great neighbors and streets to play in as a child prior to the major boom of trendy bars, boutiques, restaurants and other businesses that cater to the middle class hipster and the cultural needs of those other than the people of color. I can recall changes to the now entitled Alberta arts district beginning as far back as 1997, the year I completed high school. Just as I challenged congressman earl Blumenauer during a discussion on the bike initiative, I still have the same questions that need fair and just solutions. I continue to see the same problem in the work that I have done and continue to do. My personal experiences and the experiences of my family. It has always been my dream to raise my child within the same neighborhood that I was raised in, due to work contracts ending and other changes, I was

January 7, 2016

forced to move from northeast Portland over and over. Two years of raising my son in a house in the quote/unquote Alberta arts district. All of this after relocating to a rough, undeveloped crime-ridden and apartment-infested neighborhood of east Portland. The move back to the inner northeast Portland was supposed to be an effort to provide quality living and education to my child. After vacating my home experience, I was unable to find available affordable housing within inner northeast Portland after finding work again. I had no choice but to move back to the same year within east Multnomah County that I ran so quickly from. The loss of our pcri home was due to underemployment and unavailable affordable housing within inner northeast Portland. The displacement cost -- it contributed to the disruption of my child's stability and education. It has significantly -- i'm stumbling because i'm passionate about this. In many years of living in Portland, my mother was forced to sell her five plus bedroom home which was built in the early 19th century.

Hales: Thank you, thank you very much. We need to stop you there. We appreciate you very much. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you. Go ahead.

Mary Kyle McCurdy: Good evening mayor hales. I'm the policy director at 1,000 friends of Portland. Anti-displacement pdx has brought to the city a package of measures to mitigate and prevent additional displacement and address existing displacement. The planning and sustainability commission has translated these into 13 new comprehensive plan policies and 15 other revised plan policies. We greatly appreciate the time that the planning and stability commission has taken and the planning bureau staff has focused on a resulting package of strong equitable and encompassing set of proposals. You have heard and you'll hear more about the specifics of these policies from anti-displacement pdx speakers in our testimony but my role is to set a framework for them which is to ensure that all Portlanders benefit from the public investments and policy decisions that result in increasing the value of particular areas and neighborhoods.

In other words, everyone should benefit from these giving's. For example, when the city invested in light rail or walking or bicycling amenities or areas along corridors, those same measures also increase land values. Enhance the ability to enhance the price and purchase homes and retail space. Therefore we ask that the city adopt actions including what Anti-displacement pdx has proposed to ensure that all Portlanders benefit from these public investments and actions. For example, the city is proposing to use a creative zoning tool up designation to indicate which areas will be allowed to up zone over time as markets respond. That up designation will increase the future value of that land. Therefore it's important to ensure that while zoning is reflective of current market conditions, that all Portlanders will benefit by requiring a benefit to an up zoning designation, and what you've heard about today, such as community benefit agreements how long thank you, thank you all.

Anderson: Number 11, jacqueline hodge, 14, anita yapp. [names being read] how long, good evening, welcome.

Jacqueline Hodge: Good evening. My name is Jacqueline Hodge and I currently work for the urban league rosewood initiative for seniors. I am here to talk about my experiences recently. I am the second oldest daughter of retired senator Margaret carter. I grew up in Portland. I had my six children in Portland. I went to Lincoln high school and Oregon state university. I left Portland, I lived here and worked in the community as an advocate. Years ago. I returned recently only to my dismay to find -- to find out how Portland has changed in such a hard way for me. I grew up as an advocate. I grew up working in this community of I grew up as an entertainer here, lived here, worked with the

January 7, 2016

people in north-northeast community. I worked in Las Vegas as a real estate agent and an entertainer. I learned about red-lining and steering there firsthand. I come back to Portland several months ago trying to start over in Portland thinking this was still my home, only to find displacement and disparate. I saw firsthand when I applied for a place to stay, i've applied for 30 places in Portland. Most of the barriers are some of the same barriers other african-americans are running into trying to find affordable housing. I ran into the barrier where most of the people were asking for three times the income just to qualify for a \$900 apartment. There are job issues I had to deal with, where I have to work two jobs just to be able to afford one place in north-northeast Portland, this is a travesty within itself. Part of the things that I have noticed here in Portland is that there is no place for us in our community. When I say us, african-americans within our own community. We have been part of this gentrification act living here, and we have no -- no outlet, nowhere to go. When I tried to live out in the numbers I was met with disqualifications out there. What I am here to ask for is that you please do not edit the anti-displacement plan. Please keep that in place for people who are in my situation where we are almost 60 years old and trying to find just a place to stay within what was once our own neighborhood how long thank you. Thank you very much. Good evening.

Anita Yap: My name is Anita yap, I live in southeast Portland. Mayor Hales, members of the city commission, I'd like to thank our hosts, it's a wonderful place to be. I'm a board member of apano, also a member of the executive committee of the jade international steering committee. I'm here today just to talk for myself. I have a long history in east Portland. My father was a teacher at Portland community college in southeast along 82nd avenue. He actually worked with your mother, small world. My mother also was a nurse at the Keiser clinic there. We've seen a lot of displacement in this year. It's a big loss losing a medical clinic and another gathering place for the Asian pacific folks in the area. Already we're seeing some pretty big ones. Metro has purchased a furniture store and we're likely to see that redevelopment, as well. This is one of the most diverse areas in all of Oregon and it's not the new Chinatown. We have a range of Asian, pacific islanders, african-americans, Russian-speaking, as well. I urge you to look at this area in a special way. Portland does not have a good history of doing development among communities of color and this one in particular is nothing like we've ever seen before. I have three points to raise. First is to thank the city of Portland staff, the planning bureau. We have been tracking this for the last four years at least so this is a big step to get here. The first issue mentioned today was the community benefits agreements. As we know a lot of the zoning and comp plan designations you're giving are definitely a windfall. This is a public benefit these property owners are getting, especially an up zone. There is some equity and what that means to the rest of the community. This is our public dollars going to their benefit. Examples of that are wide and well-known. San Francisco public utilities has one where they do it with their contracting. It captures transportation investments that don't necessarily trigger a land use decision but there are also community benefits on property value increase based on land designation increase, as well. Metro also looked at that last time they did their urban growth background expansion. The other specific one, Portland nursery has just asked to do a pretty radical up zone in residential zoning. We only found out bit, the property owner didn't talk to us, we don't expect them to but we have reached out to them in our meeting. We really think there should be -- I urge you not to approve that, as well. The last one is the Powell division urban renewal area the mayor mentioned yesterday or earlier in the newspaper. Again, this is a surprise to us. We hadn't heard about this before. Urban renewal has not had a good history especially for communities

January 7, 2016

of color. We have a lot of grave concerns and we don't want to see this really rammed through at the last minute. This is our public money and we want to major sure it's thoughtfully done. We have a history of not doing things well, especially pdc, i'd like to urge the city commission to really take that to heart. Thank you.

Hales: Good evening.

Jessica Engelman: My name is Jessica Engelman and I'm representing the Hopsford Abernathy neighborhood association to talk about the tsp. Please refer to the emails sent earlier today for full comments including appendices. We would like to commend the valleys goals outlined on the tsp. Specifically we want to exstole the plan's emphasis on safety, livability and protections for vulnerable users rather than speed and throw-point. We do have concerns about the tsp. It seems the word green has overtaken tsp jargon. The word greenway alone has to three separate meanings. We are concerned that this dilutes the name for neighborhood greenway. We are also concerned that the on-the-ground factors are not being taken into consideration when determining what properties are within a quarter mile of max stations. This affects density and parking requirements. The diagram's bps has shown us thus far areas designated as the crow flies. In reality an incomplete street grid creates significant detours for any human walking rather than flying to the max station. As with the comprehensive plan public outreach process, we have found outreach to be a bit confusing. It's been difficult to follow how the tsp reacts for example to the 2030 bike plan. Not all projects are listed on the tsp leaving us to wonder if these missing projects were omitted because their presence is on other city planning list, if they were deemed outside the budget or simply being overlooked. Therefore we have submitted to you a list of crucial transportation projects in hand, most for the benefit of vulnerable road users. We hope they don't fall between the cracks again, please refer to the email's earlier today for that list. Thank you very much.

Hales: Thank you. Good evening.

Linda Nettekoven: Good evening, my name is Linda Nettekoven, I'm speaking on behalf of the neighborhood association this evening. My small piece is to urge you to adopt and implement a comp plan that can serve as a pathway rather than a weapon in the hands of opposing faxes -- factions as we go forward. We are hoping you can use the Wisdom of Solomon to address critical concerns such as climate change, displacement and housing affordability, we must overlook over important qualities. Our neighborhood association has long worked on advocacy regarding climate change, housing affordability and displacement and we will continue to do that. We're also fighting for a better design. To do this we have our first response to work -- support the work of the vision design initiative and included their top ten policy recommendations for your consideration. I'd like to elaborate on a couple of those points. First just the encouragement and support of good design. You've got good policies in the plan. We don't see design as a frill. Obviously it creates beauty when done well. But thoughtful design also recognizes and creates opportunities for greater sustainability, better functionality he and the best use of limited resources. Whether it be for tiny houses, temporary shelter for our houseless neighbors, seamless compatible infill in our residential neighborhoods or adaptive reuse along our corridors, design makes the difference in all those places. Another important part of the neighborhood fabric is -- are the cultural historic and visual resources. We haven't updated or inventories for a long time. We have one site east of southeast 12th that's designated as a view shed. We have one properties of southeast 82nd that's designated as historic. This becomes an equity issue when so large a portion of our city has no option for protection of these critical resources how long thank you, thank you all.

January 7, 2016

Anderson: No. 17, diana richardson. 18, terry parker. 19, james hevor. 20, steve dodd erin rieman. They will be followed by 21 edward jones, 22 terry's weller, 23 jim harries, and 24 kathy burch.

Hales: Good evening. You're on.

Diana Richardson: Okay. Thank you. My name is Diana Richardson and I own properties at 6th and Tacoma, so that's the bridgehead of the Sellwood Bridge on the east end. I -- my business name is d.j. Richardson properties, lp. And I am requesting that two -- the two full blocks north and south of south Tacoma street, and located between 6th avenue and grand avenue, as well as a half block located down the street at 7th and tenino extending to 7th and Umatilla be changed to mixed use civic corridor designation. Additionally, I am requesting that this half block be changed to commercial mixed use 3 zone. Lastly, I am requesting that the d overlay be applied to the three locations. I'm a third-generation property owner, and my daughters live in the area. And so they will follow -- they will follow in my footsteps. I've been in communication with the sellwood Westmoreland business association, and with smile. And i'm aware of the affordable housing issues, commercial space issues, common area plaza, and curve curb appeal and parking. I would like to thank the bureau personnel for their work in the community outreach, and input to date. Thank you, I appreciate your efforts. How long, thank you, thank you very much. Good evening.

Terry Parker: Good evening. Terry parker, fourth generation Portlander. I am here this evening for the purpose of supporting the official rose city park neighborhood association testimony. Also supported by cnn and presented at the December 10th, 2015, hearing. To make room for cars in the sandy boulevard corridor by providing adequate off street parking with new development and oppose the addition of bike lanes on sandy boulevard itself. It would either require the removal the on street parking that will hurt small business or the removal of one or more travel lanes which would add more congestion to an already congested street. Alternative bike routes need to be a concept plan for bike lanes on sandy. New development creating public uproars, new housing without parking. 4.2 And 4.33 specifically address the off-site impacts of additional residential areas. 3.45 through 3.47 address the growth and accommodating multimodal uses and balancing modes of transportation. This design development and urban foreign policy must supersede the fantasy world mindset parking management policy 9.54 through 9.57 that seek to encourage lower car ownership and limit adequate parking for car storage in new multiunit residential development and supersede the discriminatory strategy for policy 9.6. You were elected to represent all of the people of Portland. 80% of the trips in Portland are paid by car. Trips are expected to in fact by 49% regardless of how much mass transit service is adding. The people who drive currently are the primary financial stakeholders for all tsp projects. You need to start representing these core taxpayers and reject the anticar, car-hater transportation policies in chapter 9.

Hales: Thanks. Good evening.

Jim Hoyer: My name is Jim Hoyer and I speak as chair for the Portland coalition of resources. We have several folks who will be speaking today on specific issues but my job is to look at the bigger picture. Portland is actually an old estimate we like to think of ourselves as a hip and happening place but much of our appeal to tourists and new arrivals is our historic built environment. The numbers tell the tale. Excluding the areas next to Portland in the 1990s the portion of our housing stock over 75 years old is comparable not to los Angeles and Houston but Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore. To protect our heritage of historic homes and buildings the city of Portland as signed a

January 7, 2016

certified local government agreement with the state of Oregon which obligates land use regulations that protect or historic building during key planning processes. Alas, documents provide very little indication of this. Indeed, the planned refusal to align zoning designations covering thousands of contributing properties, about 7,000 actually, in our historic districts is an affront to that legal commitment, every bit as binding on the city of Portland as the requirement to create the comprehensive plan in the first place. This lack of attention to these issues is not due to the failure of our communities to speak up. Citizens have repeatedly raised issues and provided requests related to the subject. We are asking the council to take our concerns seriously and act accordingly. Mandating, undertake a detailed review of our historic district zoning, there are 21 historic districts involved, as well as recognizing some national register eligible areas like buckman for more sensitive treatment.

Steve Dodderer: Good evening. I'm Steve dodderer, I'm here representing the architectural center. AHC will be speaking to a number of points and I'm focusing on two of them that are -- we're requesting comp plan designation amendments. The first is that the plan currently includes an up zoning from R5 to R2.5 in the part of buckman around 18th and Washington. And we oppose that change. It's an area that currently has a mix of uses and we recognize the current R5 zoning results in a number of nonconforming uses. A number of previous speakers have spoken to these issues where there's a multiple range of densities within a current block, the result of early zoning in Portland in the 1920s. We requested the council include a refinement work plan in the implementation phase that looks at these areas. We believe that there's got to be a solution that is legally defensible that will reflect the variety of the densities and still preserve more of the historic houses in the neighborhoods. We would ask that you include that refinement plan. Second thing is we support the request of the east Moreland neighborhood for R7 zoning. It reflects the current lot pattern and the development that occurred in the 20s and 30s and reflects the kind of public infrastructure, public street structure and parks that are there. It would be a good idea, we believe, to maintain that. We also understand the neighborhood is interested in creating a historic district and we support that effort.

Fritz: Where was the R-7 zoning?

Dodderer: It's in the core of the eastmoreland neighborhood.

Hales: Thank you all.

Anderson: Number 21, Edward Jones. Two, Darice Weller, 23 Jim Harries, 24 Kathy Burch to be followed by 25 Amy Brewer, 26 Jeff Cole, 27 Carol McCarthy, and 28 Roger Jones. How long we'll give the judge the first word instead of the last word.

Edward Jones: I'm Edward Jones, I'm the land use chair and the vice-chair of the Linton neighborhood association. I have five quick things to say, about 20 seconds apiece. I have a document I'll provide all of you and I've also emailed it in. Number one, the prime industrial overlay, we support the notion of an industrial sanctuary but the overlay is kind of like a land use death star. It's not going to work. As it turns out it's just going to be the most recent of a long line of futile efforts to defeat the objective forces of history. The city needs a plan to migrate industry out of the places which are frankly of greater value to the community now. The idea that we can freeze all this industrial zoning, it hasn't worked in the past, it never worked mostly because the council repeated it in various individual decisions. That isn't going to change in the future that needs to be rethought. I will say in three specific properties in Linton after discussions with the bureau there have been lifted from the overlay. There's the map, I've provided a copy of it which sets out those specifically. But I think the current plan reflects those new exemptions. Okay. So that's

January 7, 2016

number one. No. 2 is the safety issue, the energy policy in the plan talks about reliable equitable, efficient and affordable energy. It doesn't talk about safe energy. And this is a big issue in Linton because we sit on a fractured earthquake zone with pipelines and tank farms and all of that. Safety ought to be in the plan. It would be nice. Hillside density, we're actually feeling pretty good about the density situation although Linton's future is problematic. We have a lot of buildable lots and no infrastructure to support the housing that in theory could be built on those lots. And since they are all view lots we expect new pressure and new problems around the density issues of Linton. The city's made some efforts but they are insufficient so far.

Hales: Give yours last two in rap pid order.

Jones: Okay. Neighborhood associations, participation in the comprehensive plan, we sport document that was presented with the comments on community engagement. The plan simply does not allow the neighborhood associations to participate in the process. It's unredeemable the way it is. The planning process has to incorporate the neighborhood associations in a meaningful way. We meet every two months, you don't get a 10-day hey, you've got 10 takes days to comment, that doesn't work. Finally, there's the health overlay zone idea. That was proposed by some of the north Portland people. We're strongly in favor of that. We think a health zone overlay would move us in the right direction. And I think i've touched all five.

Hales: Thank you very much, thank you. Good evening.

Denise Weller: Hi, thank you for listening to me a second time. My first one was positive in support and this one i'm afraid is not. The 1973 goal 7 of Oregon land use law requires printing the siting of hazardous facilities and identified hazard zones where risk to the public safety cannot be mitigated. In 2005 Portland city council nixed our neighborhood plan saying that 400 foot buffers that we had propose from the tank farms were still not -- were far too dangerous proximity to the tanks even though code only required 150-foot buffer areas. In 2006, two of the largest tanks were built in Linton less than 400 feet from 45 condo units, maybe as close as 150 feet. The tank farms are located on liquefiable soils. Not only is the impending subduction zone quake overdue, there is a fault line running under those tanks. State law -- state land use law requires cities to implement in their planning safety for neighborhoods that butt up against industry should be a part of this plan. At our last night's neighborhood association meeting the head of the Portland bureau of emergency management said she would like to find the money to move all of us in Linton. Our reply? We were there first.

Hales: Thank you very much. Good evening.

James Harries: My name is James harries, I live at 10500 southwest 25th. I think have you some maps there.

Hales: Okay.

Harries: Far southwest and this property was laid out when Portland was a small city down by the river. And later the city came in and changed our zoning from the rural r20 to an r10 overlay. I went with that zoning and got approval to subdivide way back in 1992. But I didn't at that time. And then 14 years later in 2006 my neighbors decided they wanted to subdivide, I help them lay it out. I'm a planner by profession serves happy to do that. When we got to the city they said we took away your overlay and you're now r-20 and you can't divide. I submit this is an error they said we have increased our density and you went the other way. R-10 that's not a problem or an issue and the city approved it once. There's no geological features or rare or unusual plants to keep them from doing

January 7, 2016

this. I just think it's an oversight and we request the city consider it and make it back to r-10 how long thank you very much. Thank you.

Hales: Good evening.

Kathy Birch: My name's Kathy Birch so I've never done this before, I may be a little rough. I have lived in a Richard neighborhood for 30 years. My kids went to Cleveland high school. Our neighborhood has changed a lot, there aren't needles on the progress anymore. I accept that it's changing but I have a problem with some of the current development goals based solely on number of units to be crammed in and are not consistent with other city stated goals that have to do with moderating the effects of climate change. If density is at the expense of greenery we're not going to meet the goal of a larger urban tree canopy. In the past year at Clinton and 27th several sycamores with a diameter of at least a foot were cut down. Not only was the occupied monkey tree cut down but also two evergreens on the same property at the perimeter of the property were sacrificed. Three enormous 50-year-old Pacific cedars at approximately Hawthorne and 45th were first trimmed into 50-foot tall middle fingers that addressed the neighborhood and then they were felled several days later. A quote from Street Roots said it's not acceptable to trash everything within the urban growth boundary. I think that buildings can be designed to include our existing mature trees. These trees clean the air, soak up the water that our pavement cannot, cool our walkways and homes, visually bless our lives, give us a sense of privacy and support the climate adaptations and resilience set as a goal in comp plan 7.4a. I would like to request quickly that it's added into the policy language that in section 7.11 to prevent removal of trees greater than six inches in diameter.

Hales: Thank you very much.

Fritz: You did a really good job for your first time of testifying. I wouldn't have known if you hadn't said so. We have a tree code we started implementing this year. We will have a report in February and start to implement some changes of things we've discovered.

Birch: People have got their other kind of saws out.

Fritz: I know.

Birch: In a hurry.

Birch: I know, waiting for you to decide.

Hales: Okay, thank you. Next four, please.

Anderson: No. 25 Amy Brewer, 26 Jeff Cole, 27, Carol. [inaudible] 28 Roger Jones. To be followed by 29 Michael Mitchoff, 30 Susan Lindsey.

Hales: Okay, go ahead.

Amy Brewer: My name is Amy Brewer and I.

Anderson: 32, Bill Henry and another Susan Lindsey.

Hales: I think we have one Susan Lindsey, I saw her here.

Brewer: My name is Amy Brewer and I live in the Sunnyside neighborhood and I'm here to talk about policy 4.29 having to do with light. First of all, Mr. Novick I want to address your beginning remarks. I believe that we do have to have density but I don't believe we have to have it in a way that harms the existing neighborhoods. There are many shades of design from not neighborhood beneficial to wonderful masterpieces that will be neighborhood treasures. I think we need to recognize that when we talk about density. It's not an either/or, there are many shades of it. I'm going to talk about a development to go in at Belmont Street that's supposed to be done by green light development. And Mark. [inaudible] is not in communication with the neighbors right now although we have requested it. I have a blog online, very easy to find if you just google. Green light

January 7, 2016

development is planning on building to maximum code density. There will be 65 apartments and five of us neighbors are going to lose all of our daylight access, south facing daylight access because of a 45-foot apartment wall that is going to go 10 feet away from our property line. Mr. [inaudible] was showing no consideration for neighbors and no chance of changing that at this point although it has not been permitted yet. He and the truth of the matter is I have talked to planning services and other agencies trying to find a remedy for us neighbors that there is nothing for us. Right now developers' only motive is property he and their only regulation is profit. When they extract our equity by darkening and devaluing our property, and then flip that big development to foreign investors, I want to know who in Portland wins. I think it's very important that you very much consider the division, design initiative. Because that initiative will take care of these problems and protect people like me. I have a blog, I am the finder of the Sunnyside clear light neighborhood coalition and I will document this project from start to finish. I will be showing what it looks like when development like this is allowed to happen in a neighborhood how long thank you. Thank you very much. Good evening.

Jeff Cole: My name is Jeff Cole and I live in Sunnyside. Portland's planning efforts both and parade of homeruns. We have a sea of downtown progress, old rail houses and yards into magical blocks. The gleaming towers come with new riverside access. A stunning Tillicum bridge but lately our city planning is starting to strike out. Big box apartments in century-old neighborhoods are tearing our city's fabric apart. This need not be. The growth scenarios report informs us comp plan 35 has an excess zone capacity of 144,000 household units or 300,000 people within the border of the city of Portland. Yet comp plan 35 proposes to inject over 77% of new development into already complete 20-minute districts. That's nearly 100,000 units of big box apartments in neighborhoods like Sunnyside, Richmond, Woodstock, Multnomah village and so on. Yet untouched sits gateway, already an urban renewal area, transit rich, three lines and direct access to two freeways. Gateway alone has a zone capacity of 33,000 household units, over 75,000 people. An expanded gate way could house many more. We could fundamental growth to where it does more good than harm. Let's put gateway on deck he and the team behind gateway. Yesterday the pearl was railroad tracks. Tomorrow let's make gateway the civic and urban center for underserved east Portland. Let's build housing options serving a wide range of incomes and totally meet or targets. Gateway can be our next homerun combined with future growth along the interstate corridor, downtown, the pearl, Broadway, acreage, we can house our future citizens while protecting our already complete century-old neighborhoods. Thank you very much.

Hales: Good evening.

Carol McCarthy: I live at 4311 southwest freeman street in Portland. I'm testifying here today as a member of the Multnomah neighborhood association. I'm following up on my previous testimony regarding the importance of neighborhood associations in Portland. I am urging you to add a new chapter to the comp plan called neighborhood associations that acknowledges the critical role that participatory democracy played in good governance in Portland. The opportunity for democracy is what neighborhood associations provide. Ours is a geographically based system that provides a voice to everyone living in Portland as well as to people who own property and businesses here. We follow the state's public meetings law. We have bylaws, our officers are elected and can be impeached. We do not charge dues and our officer's take an oath that they are free of conflicts of interest. The city of Portland established a city code and supports it financially and organizationally. It is a masterpiece maintained through hard work

January 7, 2016

including extensive volunteer work. What we have in Portland is nationally recognized as one of the premiere neighborhoods in the u.s. We should enshrine it in the comp plan. The selected Portland system was selected from one of the 900 as a mold to bring government closer to people. It is a fascinating read. Whenever the city of Portland does any planning it is participatory planning. The neighborhood associations are always involved and neighborhood level zoning decisions are dominant. All development proposals are made within a set of constraints established by plans in which neighborhood associations have participated. Neighborhood associations are difficult to establish but Portland has done it. They are also difficult to maintain. But they are worth it. They promote public involvement and inspire confidence in the political process. The goals for the new chapter would reflect these aspirations and the city's commitment to promoting each more meaningful participation through the neighborhood associations. The new policies would address the neighborhood association's rules and plan and land use issues, public safety, parks, schools, budget advisory committees. These are activities that the neighborhood associations are actively working on. Portland has benefited from decades of involvement from its neighborhood associations. Please acknowledge their importance and promote them through the next 20 years by including a chapter about their goals and policies in the 2035 comp plan. Thank you

Hales: thank you. Good evening.

Roger Jones: Good evening, thank you, good words, everybody. Roger Jones, 2936 southeast Taylor inner southeast Portland. I've been there for decades. And many decades before that having the first mixed use property my dad bought back in the 1970s. I'm here to talk about the thing that's the core of my existence, which is those corridors on Hawthorne, on Belmont, division, the inner city corridors that are 100 years, 120 years old. Their fabric has been disregarded in recent elements that have gone on. We've all seen it, there are too many examples of it. But I have a request that somebody take some leadership at this point. I don't know how to do it but I think it's the right thing to do, and that to call for a moratorium on big box -- big box apartments. A moratorium for 24 months would give us time to do the work that we're trying to do tonight, the comprehensive plan work that's going to make a comprehensive plan available 24 months from now. And I know you can't just indiscriminately make a decision that you're going to cause a moratorium like that. You have to have a plan. The plan is the 2035 comprehensive plan. I ask for leadership. I'll be contacting you and others about this, specifically about our sustainable communities and inner southeast Portland. We need to have some breathing room, it's serious. Please help me.

Hales: Thank you. Thanks very much.

Hales: Thank you all. Okay? Next.

Anderson: No. 29, Michael Mitchoft. No. 31, Susan Lindsey. No. 32 Bill Henry. And no. 33, Mike Dubinsky, to be followed by 34, Ron Eversol. 36 Nanny Luna-Jimenez. 37, Antonio Lara.

Michael Mitchoft: Good evening, Mr. Mayor, thank you, Commissioner's thank you very much for your time. My name is Mike Mitchoft. Along with my brother I am a lifetime resident of Westmoreland, east more land-sellwood area. I am part of four generations of my family have lived on the land we live on now as well as in the houses that we live in. I'm here basically in support of proposed change 1071, it's the southern end of Westmoreland parking's a proposed change basically at the -- oh, yeah, I provided a handout here, too. Yeah, that one. It's basically Tacoma street max station. I am in support of the change 1071, gc to mu neighborhood. It definitely is the right thing to do

January 7, 2016

there. While we're on that topic, considering the infrastructure in that area, I would request that you guys consider a change in the shaded area there from an r5 zone to an r-2. A changed r-2 is appropriate for this area. The area is can you remember adjacent to r-2 zones on three sides. One of the lots that totally isn't r-2 is an existing r-2 use. The existing infrastructure can definitely support r-2's higher density as it is right now. The r-2 designation takes advantage of proximity to the Tacoma street max station, the Springwater corridor, the Spokane street bikeway and major arterials within 500 to a thousand feet. I can't believe it wasn't included in some sort of up zone up until this point. It's a perfect area for it. The Westmoreland Park and the other amenities will definitely cater to and sustain higher density development. And much of this land is basically underutilized right now. There's not many houses on it. We're not going to have to tear down houses. The houses on it are very small and I propose to move them. Basically development of the r-2 standard would achieve many city housing goals. I think many of you have been to some of my pocket neighborhood developments recently on 77th and division or at least your staff has. It's been really well received. It's very small scale, it can be done. That is an r-2 zone. I think it makes sense, it's a really good way to do density. And my goal on that is home ownership, not necessarily building rentals. I want to build houses my children can afford to live in. I thank you for your time.

Hales: Thank you very much. Good evening.

*****: Councilmembers, thank you for the opportunity to speak this evening. I'm going keep my comments --

Hales: I'm sorry, I think she was next in line and she is ready to rumble.

Susan Lindsey: I'm Susan Lindsey, cochair of the buckman lindsey association. This area is in the heart of the remaining residential area in buckman and knits together our park with our elementary school. The existing zoning in place will reserve the housing, many of which is already multifamily, with options for future growth for families. There are plenty of other areas in huge areas in buck man already where many of these boxes can be build built. We're asking to have that amended on 15th and Morrison. This didn't have time to get through the bca, I ask you to amend and remove a targeted area that steve mentioned 17th-20th, stark to morrison. Despite already having rich density and a historic inventories has been designated 22.5. My concern is its going to end up looking like this. This is the before, this is the after of a really, really spectacular house. So I'd ask you to amend that. With all due respect to commissioner novick to, say those neighbors displacement the single mothers, families, children, loss of livability and the trees, I say this is far too simplistic and seems to now be the new argument being used to/10 those radio rightly know what's happening. What has happened is exactly the opposite, there are many ways to skin a cat regarding climate change. Many of us have been on the cutting edge of those areas for years. Alternative transportation, having roommates and the support of a large and important tree canopy. I have requested to help us continue to be an inclusive neighborhood where children and families continue to thrive.

Bill henry: My name is bill henry, i'm here to address 6134 northeast Davis, property my family has owned since 1993. In our written comments before you -- the other one -- we are requesting a change from the current r-5 designation to a higher density designation, because the property directly adjacent is an r-1 designation. We think the transition at that zone is too by-products. In the middle of the block between two and are blocks. As they are mid-block transitions we think they should be gradual as possible. We think it is possible for two reasons. Changing the zone or changing designation would first move it to be a adjacent to a corner lot next to us on the other side is a corner. Second that

January 7, 2016

corner lot is of how larger dimensions, a buffer zone between the two land use parties. We see the difference in compensations that we he see. That concludes my comments.

Hales: Thank you very much, very well put together, thank you.

Mike Dubinsky: Good evening, my name is mike Dubinsky, I live on northeast has is a low street in Portland. Has -- chapter 9 concerned me and i'm sure certain others in my neighborhood. Our home is close to Sandy Boulevard, a quarter expected to accommodate some additional residential and business buildout in the city. The language in the policy statements in the chapter gives me the perception that the city's expectation is that all new occupants of multiunit buildings would not own autos, and employees and patrons of businesses would not use autos to accommodate that. Everyone would walk, bike and use public transit. I believe that type of thinking is naive. They will in many cases still have a use a vehicle from time to time as I do. Absent some accommodation for parking they will utilize the close by neighborhoods as their parking lot. I have studied policies from the federal department of transportation and federal highway administration considering the pedestrian. Federal policy in no way suggests or recommends that community take a stand on -- I have learned that at least to a agree my concerns are shared a submission sent in november 17th, 2015. I have studied this submission of the rosewood city park association and I agree with it and wish the record to so reflect how long thank you, thank you very much, thank you all. Department of forget your board there. Thank you.

Anderson: No. 34 ron ebersol, no. 36 manny luna jimenez, 37, antonio lara. To be followed by 39 barbara quinn, no. 40 renfro diletoro, 41 joe leaversaht, and no. Fry constance beaumont how long good evening, go ahead.

Ron Ebersole: My name is Ron Ebersole im a board member of high noon. I'm here to talk to you about the other end the Hayden Island, the east end. About six years ago the Hayden island plan was approved. And that Hayden island plan was based around all the changes that were proposed for the crc so it was a significant increase in the infrastructure to support oh on Hayden Island. Complete redesign of local on and off ramps, a local bridge an extension of under the bridge. It essentially moves any replacement potentially about 15 to 20 years into the future given the timing that we saw from the previous crc. But the Hayden island plan is geared around that infrastructure. And so we'd like to do a few minor corrections to that. Hayden Island is the access to i-5 from the east end of Hayden island is tomahawk island drive. It's a single two-lane road and about five to six months of the year is significant -- a significant area of it is closed to almost one lane due to parking he and the use of the marinas and local restaurants and infrastructure. We recently have had yacht harbor apartments that added 373 units to that end of the island that. Goes through that narrowed down area. This is currently about 30% occupancy but it's -- the traffic increase is already significant. Hayden Island currently has about 2800 residents. Yacht harbor itself will add about 27 disperse more residents. There are two other parcels in that area are, i'm sorry, in addition.

Hales: We have the rest of your testimony.

Ebersole: Great.

Ebersole: The key thing that we're after is the -- there are two parcel on the east end of the island that have as a result of Hayden island plan were extended to 80 and 90-foot heights. [inaudible] how long -- no, we've got it.

Hales: Thank you so much. Good evening.

Nanci Jimenez: Can you hear me?

Hales: Yes.

January 7, 2016

Jimenez: Thank you for taking the time to hear our testimony. My name is nanci Jimenez and I'm also the founder and president of the Jimenez training and seminars, a social enterprise committed to social justice. I've owned it for 22 years and have licensed and registered my small business in the city of Portland and Multnomah County since I moved here in 1998. Eye bills is emerging from small business with the state of Oregon. I'm here tonight with my dear friend, colleague and clients to testify to removing restrictions on home and business options for adus. And permits for small businesses. The three of us will take our allotted two minutes to complete this testimony and submit it for the record. There is a separate written testimony to committee, as does the president of northwest health foundation who couldn't be with us this evening. For the first 20 years I ran my business out of one of the bedroom was my home with the valley of reducing the impact on the environment. I have always intended to keep my business in the home. I have had as many as two additional employees as well as a better than. In addition, to remote and my personal life. I purchased my north Stafford home. It's an infill home with the express purpose of having a designated business space away from my personal space. I wanted a bit more room to flexibly grow or shrink as a business. I was aware of selection payments.

*****: [in spanish]

Antonio Lara: When I tried to renew my apartment, I was told I couldn't. I was informed the code expressly prohibits any home-based business in an adu and therefore I had no recourse. End of story. When I explained that my next-door enable who had been exact - has the exact same floor plan as I do, has four people with two vehicles and rent out their adu for airbnb with at least two or people with at least one vehicle. A single woman couldn't have my business in my adu, two additional employees has left impact on my neighborhood, and parking in my neighborhood. I was told that's just the way it is. The person at bps said this code works for 90% of business, i'm sorry it doesn't work for you. I countered that this code has not been updated since 1991. The establishment of home-based business, especially by women and minorities as substantially increased, they are anticipating the need of -- not anticipating the need of small business owners like myself. I was council membered by more than one to not testify or bring attention to my situation but to continue to stay below the radar because I had been contacted by the city. And I wasn't being fined for being out of compliance. I have colleagues who have chosen this path and I understand how stressful and a drain on resources as a small business, this experience has been on me and my staff for the last two and a half years.

*****: Hi, there, i'm an employee of luna jimenez seminars. I'm testifying tonight so you can hear how these restrictions have placed on unnecessary, unfair and discriminatory burden on small business owners. Clearly these outdated code restrictions were meant to protect homeowners' property values. In terms of availability and affordability, it belies the city's decision to use it for airbnbs. It fails to address neither the housing struggle nor affordability for people who don't have the resources to buy homes. It doesn't take into account the number of adults nor vehicles a resident without a small business, it simply penalizes a small business. For those of us small business owners who build homes should make our home other than more property. In addition to supporting myself my small business supports my employees as well as providing a valuable service in the community. The same cannot be said for airbnb. Although this is time consuming and cumbersome on small business it is better than the current prohibitions. I think the city of Portland can do much better than the minimum. I recommend the city revise the code to support small businesses and even anticipate how home based small businesses. I also

January 7, 2016

propose a time b home recollection should be stranded. Thank you for listens and seriously considering the recommendations as you update the code to remove undue restrictions for home-based small businesses. [inaudible] [laughter]

Hales: We get it.

Fritz: And we'll look into it.

Hales: Thank you. [inaudible]

Hales: Okay, all right. Good evening.

Barbara Quinn: Good evening again. Barbara Quinn, St. John's resident. I ask that institutional zoning not be overlaid on the Willamette bluff. It's an 11-mile environmentally sensitive system traversing north Portland. It's one of the best historic remnant native oak and madrone woodland corridors we have left in the city. It'll soon be discovered by the users of the future Willamette greenway trail. I think every one of you has something to do with the bluff, the greenway, the trail or the river. If we think of that as one whole, this could be an outstanding amenity, especially if we have the development of higher density in the city. This could be a really wonderful place to get away from the urban environment. There are places on the greenway you can barely tell you're in a city. What I'm asking is that we -- I have some concerns that the university of Portland has already managed to downzone just by prevailing to the council to downzone an acre, actually two acres they planned to do large parking structures. That's concerning especially since the institutional zoning allows no greater expansion ability. What i'm asking is that the block are excluded from institutional overlay. And that the university try to use the existing infrastructure of the roads that are there rather than build a new and add to that. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you very much. Good evening.

Joe Leibezab: Good evening, mayor hales and council members, I'm the avian conservation program manager at the Audubon society of Portland. I will focus my testimony on the valley of green fluctuate and specifically Eco roof. First off we strongly support multiple policies in the draft which highlight the importance of integrating green infrastructure throughout the built landscape. As you all know Eco roof provides multiple benefits beyond those gained by limiting storm runoff. They filter air pollutants, absorb carbon monoxide. At Audubon we recently completed a three-year study to quantify by bird roosts. It supported higher bird use than by document ground level landscape sites. Unfortunately Portland is falling behind in its position as a leading city in green infrastructure. Unlike many North American cities that are aggressively promoting them. Portland is discontinuing an Eco roof incentive plan. In 2013 approximately 135,000 square feet of Eco roofs were constructed. In this past 2015 there's less than 30,000 square foot. This is particularly ironic since many Eco roof companies call Portland their home base but they are looking elsewhere to perform their services. It is going to be essential that the city follow through and convert verdicts on the page and on the ground instituting programs. Removing regulatory barriers to small items that may exist in the code. Thanks very much how long thank you, good evening.

Constance Beaumont: Good evening he and thanks this chance to testify. My name is Constance Beaumont, I'm a member of the cold coalition against resources. I applaud the city's efforts to reduce our common footprint. That said, I think the city should do much more to protect one of its greatest assets. Our historic and architecturally historic buildings and neighborhoods. I moved to Portland in part because of these neighbored. In recent years I've been dismayed to see more incompatible houses sprouting up so randomly. I recognized that higher density, it can be done well and done poorly. It's a

January 7, 2016

potentially important vehicle for reducing the current resistance to. Since the task force recommendations won't come out until later this year I'll hope that the still will establish a formal process for implementing them as soon as they are issued. Finally I think we should be planning a city that is not only functional and sustainable but one that is also beautiful, one that engenders civic pride. It does little good to create a place that is theoretically sustainable if it is not in fact sustained. If people don't care bit enough to invest in and maintain it over time. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you, thank you very much. Next group.

Anderson: No. 43, brandon spencer hartle, no. 44 ted buehler, 45 tracy prince, 46 roger leachman followed by 47, mark velke, 48 brent carpenter, 49 elaine freeze-strong. 50, allen delitori. Go ahead, brandon.

Brandon Spencer-Hartle: Mayor hales, commissioners, I'm here to talk about the historic cultural resources and policies within the comprehensive plan. I propose to you tonight to add an additional.

Hales: Put your name on the record, please.

Spencer-Hartle: I'm here representing restore Oregon. I'd like to you consider adding an additional policy in the historic and cultural resources section. It would support a Luba opinion. History resource risks being demolished for more lucrative items on that site. Provide options and incentives to allow for productive, reasonable and/or adaptive reuses of historic rights. Specific reference to economic liability is need to do set the frame work and maximizing the use of them into the future. It's been valuable in facilitating the reuse of complex resources.

Ted Buehler: Mayor and council thank you for coming to the Boise neighborhood tonight. My name is ted Buhler, I'm here representing the advocacy group bike loud pdx. We are speaking on behalf of your bicycling sympathy which I have knobs more to -- we stand behind your efforts to bring that number up to 45% in Portland. We think there's a very compelling economic and social justice and environmental learn to improve bicycle facilities in the short and long term. We have fans of the 2030. We sent you a letter. We have some concerns about the tsp and the comp plan. We think it's great you're moving forward with all these things but we notice 5 bikeways have been pushed out from where they were on the 2520. They were supposed to be done in the next 10 years according to the 2030 bank plan and they are being pushed out to 10 to 20iers. They are never going happen and we're not going to achieve our goals and open I have. There are things we think should be moved ep closer, we think they should be moved from 1 to 10 years right up front. We are also concerned we are big fans of the green loop. Thank you very much for all of your hard work and we will stand behind you guys trying to get them into the comp plan, get them on the ground so us and your other constituents can enjoy them.

Tracy Prince: Hi. I'm president of [inaudible] one of the densest neighborhoods in all of Oregon. I'm here tonight to comment on land use amendment no. 94 which goose hollow strenuously objects to. This will up zone a block of historic buildings in the historic king's hill district. This will absolutely incentivize the destruction of these historic buildings. Buildings the city has worked hard to defection for decade. All of many neighborhood association members that we have heard from object to this change. City map that was up zoned anyway. This has been a current pattern with staff and something that many neighborhoods are very upset about. If having the distillate means that you will not up zone the district. If you care about preserving historic districts in Portland please remove this from the center. It states the comprehensive plan will supersede all goals that are inconsistent with this plan. This would override the goose hollow northwest district and

January 7, 2016

other area plans that hierarchically are usually at the top of the review pyramid. This also contracts turned. Staff ensured neighborhoods that their local plans would not be invalidated. So I believe you will want to revisit how that came to be and how to correct that. I'm happy to help if you'd like.

Hales: Thank you very much. Good evening.

Roger Leachman: Hi, my name is Roger Leachman, I serve on the board of the Goose Hollow League although, speaking to myself as a citizen. Concerning the up zoning of the historic district, this is not rocket science, why would you do that? That's very sick. This was done after assurances were given to the neighborhoods. So that brings me to the last part of what I want to talk about, which is process. I can add very little to the points that have been made, well, eloquently and repeatedly by among others Robert McCullough of East Portland, what was described, what Portland process has become is what policy analysts know as an iron triangle. Interest groups, and bureaucracy, elected officials form the corners of a mutually supported 3-way plan -- which happens first. It prevents the general citizens from interfering with the desired outcome. It's what occurred during the West Quadrant process. As the single thing in the Northwest Examiner which I'm sure you read, has documented. And of course the ombudsman's report notes. Our neighborhood raised concern about the process and were pooh-poohed in this body. I'll just mention one: When trust in government erodes that trust is hard to restore. There has to be the inclination and the will to do so. And that has to be evidenced in behavior and outcomes.

Hales: Thank you, we had four more lined up and we'll take a process check here.

Anderson: 47, Mark Velky, 48 Brent Carpenter, 49, Elaine Freeze and Strahan how long good evening.

Mark Velky: Good evening, Mayor, Commissioners. My name is Mark Velky, I'm a member of the Goose Hollow Board. We represent about 6,500 people. The following is the official GHFL board position. I'll read that to you. The Goose Hollow Foothills League, a Portland neighborhood association that also represents the King's Hill National Historic District strenuously objects to Portland Comprehensive Plan Amendment No. 94, changing a residential designation in a residential area to mixed use dispersed commercial plan designation. This suggests an amendment, no. 94, designating one half block to contributing residential buildings reportedly used for commercial purposes as commercial properties putting them in a historic district at risk for redevelopment. The nonconforming use exists due to a 35-year-old disagreement between the neighborhood and owners that allowed an interim commercial use at a time when buildings could be better preserved by allowing that commercial use. Now in 2016 these forms are available as fine dwellings as they were for office uses. It's always been the intent that these homes would reverse to residential use. The bottom line, if it's not broken don't fix it. Also, we're opposed, meaning the GHFL, to a zone change in proposed amendment no. 1117 that changes the zone from general commercial to mixed use urban center. And that's basically kind of at the east end of the tunnel, the Max Tunnel going into the Zoo. It's just -- it doesn't make any sense at all. So anyway, thank you for your time and listening.

Hales: Thank you. Have you submitted that as well by email?

Velky: I can, sir, yes.

Hales: Please do. Go ahead, please.

Brent Carpenter: Mayor Hales, Commissioners, I'm testifying about our property at 1834 Southeast A Street. My wife and I have been residents of Southeast Portland for the last 18 years and have owned this property since 2007 when the proposed comprehensive plans were released earlier this year. We expected this property to be changed from R2.5

January 7, 2016

to multi-dwelling 1,000. Every other property on our side of the-a street is currently zoned office commercial or nonconforming r-1. Our understanding was that the proposed plan was to try to match what was already on the ground. And in this case our side of the block, the south side from 1822 to many through southeast ash would have reflected what already existed on the ground. There are three nonconforming r-1 multifamily apartments on both sides of our single-family home. We are the only single-family home on that l'd of the block. The best use for that property really is to be converted eventually to multifamily to fit that side of the street. The section from-a street, essentially it affects one property, ours. But it embodies the spirit of sensible I density. This is in an area of major corridor, southeast Burnside and a secondary corridor, southeast 20th with access to receive public. The current zoning for the south side of our block, and propose changing the designation to multi dwelling 1,000 to match what exists on the ground. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you.

Elaine Friesen Strang: Good evening, mayor hales and city commissioners. My name is elaine friesen-strang. My husband and I have lived in northeast folder for many year. Our kids went to the same public grade in high school that my husband did. It is our hope that we will be able to stay in our home and neighborhood as we get older. I'm here today as a leader for aarp. I thank you for the city's commitment to make the city a great place for people of all ages and abilities. Specifically with respect to transportation, we applaud your intent to design a system that accommodates the most vulnerable users. The fact that Oregon's residents age 65 years and old have a facility rate, that it's 3% for people aged 64 and younger indicates that we have some work to do. We thank you for putting walking as a top priority in policy 9.6. However, we ask that you move transit to the second place after walking in the transportation ranking. According to an interesting study, a man is likely to outlive his driving by eight years. A woman who is 70 will outlive her driving by 11 years. The study also found that 50% of people aged 50 and older say they could not continue to live in their current neighborhood if they could no longer drive. Having mobility options other than driving is critical to enable people to continue living in their own home and neighborhood. In moving transit in the priority ranking, you willing serving the greater good, older adults, families with children who can't afford a car. Portland needs to make transit a priority so that all its residents can meet their needs and have quality lives. Thank you.

Hales: Thank you. Good evening.

Alan Delatorre: Good evening mayor hales, city commissioners, i'm here representing the institute on aging at Portland state as well as the Portland commission on disabilities and the age friendly advisory councils for Portland and Multnomah county. I want to give one statistic rather than beating you over the head with many we have at the institution I work at. There will be a thousand knee feel by 2035 and of those 45% will include a home for somebody older than 65. We need to prepare for those individuals in a number of different ways. We are all temporarily able-bodied and the sooner we can prepare for communities the better it'll be. I'd like to applaud the bureau of sustainability and city council for working hard through the process to advance policies that address the needs of people of all ages and abilities. I'd like to say that well done but we have more room to go. We have implementation of policies that are really important moving forward. I'd like to say that of the policies that we've highlighted we've submitted those, both to the Portland commission on disabilities and the institute on aging for the record. I won't be able to cover them all today. I want to highlight a few really important in our efforts. Really important to design good compact urban centers. I'd like to highlight that quarter mile

January 7, 2016

radius is really important for older adults who are frail and people with disabilities. Just to move quickly through the policies, policy 5.15 is very important with residential area continuity and adaptability, multiple adus is something that intriguing and something we should think about moving forward. We highly support the aging in place policy that's been supported, the first time Portland has had an aging in place policy. I'd like to support what Elaine had said regarding the switching of the transportation hierarchy of moving transit of about cycling. As a cyclist that pains me to a certain extent but we know it's important for our communities. Your support has been incredibly important to this stage. Age friendly does not show anywhere within the current comprehensive plan so perhaps there's an opportunity to get that in there in some way. Remember, the devil is in the details and the work we're doing is one step in the whole journey we have to take together. With your continued support we look forward to working together toward making Portland an age friendly city good for all ages and abilities.

Hales: Thank you, thank you very much. We're about to wear out our welcome here at guests and we still have quite a few people that have signed up to testify. I want to hear suggestions for how we might proceed. I know we've still got maybe 50 people on the list. How many people still here are planning to testify? More than we accommodate this evening. Kathryn, your thoughts.

Kathryn Beaumont, Chief Deputy City Attorney: Let's he see. Is this on? No, red. Okay. It seems like there's sort of two primary possibilities. One would be to set yet a fifth hearing date and continue this hearing to a fifth hearing date within the next week, two weeks, whatever. Another option would be to set a time up to which you'll take testimony tonight, take as much testimony as you can and then perhaps hold the record open for whatever period of time you designate so that those people who weren't able to testify tonight have an opportunity to submit written testimony before you close the evidentiary record.

Hales: My preference, it would be great to squeeze it in tonight, but I don't think we're going to manage that. My preference would be to set another hearing but allow it specifically to take place for the people that have signed up and who have not yet had a chance to speak those that did that, you'll have to come to two hearings instead of one but you know you will get a chance to have your say. That would be my suggestion and that looks like it has some support in the room. Unless I hear an objection to that we'll go from -- we went from three to four and now we'll go from four to five but it's important. You've got a lot of points of view with us and this is the most important document all of us will ever get to work object. It's pretty important that we hear you. I don't know if you're in a position right now to suggest a date for that, a date and time and we'll figure out maybe place later or revert to city hall. One of the good things about tonight we were out in the community and we like doing that with hearings when we get the chance. We might see if sei will accommodate us a second time. Let's see if, first of all, our staff has a suggestion for a particular date.

Beaumont: Mayor hales, two thoughts: It would be really good to establish a date and time before you leave tonight so we can specifically continue it and not have to send out new mailed notice. Secondly, you could set up a hearing so that you take first anybody who signed up tonight and wasn't able to testify. I don't know that you could preclude anybody new who showed up and wanted to testify after that.

Hales: But we could have a hard stop at some point because we obviously can't continually have hearings. But we do want to accommodate -- a lot of people signed up and came tonight. So do you have some suggestions for us?

January 7, 2016

Hales: Is the Wednesday afternoon next week we don't have a council? I think you're right, Dan, I think that's right. I think that's right. Can some of you come during the day? Come some of you not come during the day? Okay. So what we might do is if we start it late enough we might be able to accommodate both of you. Wednesday? So if we went from 3:00 to 6:00 on Wednesday, Wednesday the 13th, we're talking about Wednesday of next week. That looks like we might be able to get almost everyone into that window. So going, going gone, does that work? So without objection I'm going to set -- go ahead.

Fish: Do we have a council Wednesday afternoon?

Hales: We don't have a council Wednesday afternoon. So we're going to start a little later.

Fish: Or earlier.

Hales: There are some people that I think would have difficulty getting here before 5:00; is that right? Yeah. So if we went from 3:00 to 6:00.

Fish: I was anticipating that the other people coming that weren't on the list and -- [inaudible]

Hales: We'll manage the hearing in a way that those who have signed up will be able to testify. And we'll take you in the order that you have signed up. If some of you cannot get there until after 5:00 p.m. Let the clerk know. 4:00 to 7:00.

Saltzman: The number of hands I saw raised.

Hales: Raise your hands again if you're planning to testify? There's about 40 or 50 people left. So that should be a two hour hearing. Do you want to start at 4:00? Okay. So let's start at 4:00 p.m. On Wednesday the 13th, location? City hall? Okay. We're going to revert to a building that we own that we know we can use and set that for city hall on Wednesday the 13th of January at 4:00 p.m. So thank you all for your patience for those of you who didn't get to speak and thank you all very much for the testimony that we received tonight. We will continue this hearing until January 13th at 4:00 p.m. And we are adjourned.

Fritz: If you're not able to come next week, you're welcome to send us e-mails and put in the subject line was not able to testify tonight or can't testify next week so that we are sure to read your e-mail over the hundreds of others that we get.

Beaumont: And I think its part and parcel of continuing the hearing, but the written record will stay open.

Hales: The written record is going to remain open.

Fritz: Send them to the council clerk and she will get them to us. Thank you very much, everybody.

At 9:05 pm Council adjourned.