



Multnomah County Oregon

Board of Commissioners & Agenda

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Ted Wheeler, Chair

501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 600
Portland, Or 97214

Phone: (503) 988-3308 FAX (503) 988-3093

Email: mult.chair@co.multnomah.or.us

Maria Rojo de Steffey, Commission Dist. 1

501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 600
Portland, Or 97214

Phone: (503) 988-5220 FAX (503) 988-5440

Email: district1@co.multnomah.or.us

Jeff Cogen, Commission Dist. 2

501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 600
Portland, Or 97214

Phone: (503) 988-5219 FAX (503) 988-5440

Email: district2@co.multnomah.or.us

Lisa Naito, Commission Dist. 3

501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 600
Portland, Or 97214

Phone: (503) 988-5217 FAX (503) 988-5262

Email: district3@co.multnomah.or.us

Lonnie Roberts, Commission Dist. 4

501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 600
Portland, Or 97214

Phone: (503) 988-5213 FAX (503) 988-5262

Email: lonnie.j.roberts@co.multnomah.or.us

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OCTOBER 30, 2008

BOARD MEETING

FASTLOOK AGENDA ITEMS OF INTEREST

Pg 2	9:30 a.m. Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters
Pg 3	9:30 a.m. Appointment of Rachel Lent Cunningham to the PDC Urban Renewal Advisory Committee
Pg 3	9:35 a.m. Proclaiming County Support of and Partnership in the Census Complete Count Process for 2010
Pg 3	10:00 a.m. Briefing on the Columbia Gorge Future Forum
Pg 4	10:30 a.m. Transitioning from Jail to Community: Improving Reentry Outcomes in Multnomah County Briefing
The November 20 and 27, 2008 Board Meetings are Cancelled	

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Thursday, 9:30 AM, (LIVE) Channel 30

Saturday, 10:00 AM, Channel 29

Sunday, 11:00 AM, Channel 30

Tuesday, 8:15 PM, Channel 29

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Thursday, October 30, 2008 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT CALENDAR - 9:30 AM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE

- C-1 BUDGET MODIFICATION DCJ-09 Reclassifying a Corrections Technician to a Corrections Counselor in the Adult Services Division, as Determined by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources
- C-2 BUDGET MODIFICATION DCJ-10 Reclassifying a Juvenile Counselor to a Basic Skills Educator in the Juvenile Services Division, as Determined by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources
- C-3 BUDGET MODIFICATION DCJ-11 Reclassifying a Records Technician to a Corrections Technician in the Adult Services Division, as Determined by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES

- C-4 BUDGET MODIFICATION DCHS-15 Reclassifying One Office Assistant Senior Position to a Program Development Technician Position in the Community Services Division, as Determined by Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES

- C-5 BUDGET MODIFICATION LIB-05 Reclassifying One Vacant Position in Technical Services of the Support Services Division, as Determined by Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

REGULAR AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT - 9:30 AM

Opportunity for Public Comment on non-agenda matters. Testimony is limited to three minutes per person. Fill out a speaker form available in the Boardroom and turn it into the Board Clerk.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL - 9:30 AM

- R-1 Appointment of Rachel Lent Cunningham to the Portland Development Commission Urban Renewal Advisory Committee
- R-2 PROCLAMATION Proclaiming County Support of and Partnership in the Census Complete Count Process for 2010, in Multnomah County, Oregon. Presented by Gladys Romero, US Census Bureau and Deborah Kafoury, District 1 Commissioner-Elect.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES – 9:45 AM

- R-3 BUDGET MODIFICATION LIB-04 Appropriating \$926,272 of Revenue from The Library Foundation to the Library Fund for Program and Collection Enhancements

DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY MANAGEMENT – 9:50 AM

- R-4 RESOLUTION Authorizing Election to Receive National Forest Related Safety Net Payments for Federal Fiscal Year 2008
- R-5 RESOLUTION Authorizing Election to Receive O&C Land Related Safety Net Payments for Federal Fiscal Year 2008

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES – 10:00 AM

- R-6 Briefing on the Columbia Gorge Future Forum. Presented by Jill Arens, Gorge Commission Staff and Derrick Tokos, County Principal Planner. 15 MINUTES REQUESTED.
- R-7 RESOLUTION Authorizing the Extension of a Temporary Closure of SE Jenne Road, from SE Foster Road to SE 174th Avenue, from November 15, 2008 until December 19, 2008, to Enable the Construction of the Pleasant Valley Sewer Interceptor by the City of Gresham
- R-8 BUDGET MODIFICATION DCS-04 Requesting Survey Land Corners Fund Contingency Transfer for Vehicle Replacement

DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES – 10:25 AM

- R-9 BUDGET MODIFICATION DCHS-13 Increasing SUN Service System Federal/State Appropriation by \$42,591 in Oregon Department of Education 21st Century Schools One-time-only Grant Funding

**R-10 BUDGET MODIFICATION DCHS-14, Increasing the Rental Rehabilitation
Loan Funding by \$12,072 in DCHS Community Service**

BOARD COMMENT

Opportunity (as time allows) for Commissioners to provide informational comments to Board and public on non-agenda items of interest or to discuss legislative issues.

Thursday, October 30, 2008 - 10:30 AM
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100 .
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

BOARD BRIEFING

- B-1 Transitioning from Jail to Community: Improving Reentry Outcomes in Multnomah County, A Briefing. Presented by Commissioner Lisa Naito; Sheriff Bob Skipper; DCJ Director Scott Taylor; Christine Kirk, MCSO; Joyce Hall, MCSO; Truls Neal, DCJ; Carol Wessinger, Executive Director, LPSCC and Invited Others. ONE HOUR REQUESTED.**



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-1 DATE 10-30-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: C-1
Est. Start Time: 9:30 AM
Date Submitted: 10/16/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCJ- 09

BUDGET MODIFICATION DCJ-09 Reclassifying a Corrections Technician to a Corrections Counselor in the Adult Services Division, as Determined by the
Title: Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>N/A</u>
Department:	<u>Dept. of Community Justice</u>	Division:	<u>Adult Services Division</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Shaun Coldwell</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-3961</u>	Ext.	<u>83961</u>
		I/O Address:	<u>503 / 250</u>
Presenter(s):	<u>Consent Calendar</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The Department of Community Justice (DCJ) requests approval of a budget modification to reclassify a Corrections Technician position which has been reviewed by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

Reclassification of a vacant 1.00 FTE Corrections Technician (6266) position to a Corrections Counselor (6268) was approved for recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources on October 8, 2008, to be effective October 8, 2008.

This position, located in the Transition Services Unit (TSU) will be responsible for making independent home visits to some of the homes managed by Transition Services. Based on a court decision this function may not be performed by Corrections Technicians. This position will perform social casework and counseling services for adult parole/probation clients linking recently released

offenders to services including pre-release planning, case coordination, housing, transportation, and medical benefits assistance.

This position is located in FY 2009 program offer 50030 – Adult Transition & Re-entry Services.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

There is no fiscal impact for FY 2009 as the personnel costs for these two positions overlap. This position is expected to be ongoing.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

Local 88 represented employees have a contractual right to appeal and arbitrate the outcome of a reclassification request, which would include Board action to disapprove the request. It is the policy of Multnomah County to make all employment decisions without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, political affiliations, sexual orientation, or any other nonmerit factor.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a Budget Modification, please answer all of the following in detail:

- What revenue is being changed and why?

N/A

- What budgets are increased/decreased?

N/A

- What do the changes accomplish?

Approval of a reclassification decision from the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources.

- Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.

Yes, since this position reclass is due to reorganization a limited recruitment process must be conducted. The current incumbent must go through the application process in order to be considered for this position.

- How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?

N/A

- Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?

N/A

- If a grant, what period does the grant cover?

N/A

- If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?

N/A

<p><i>NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCJ - 09

Required Signatures

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**

Shirley Anderson for Scott Taylor

Date: 10/13/08

Budget Analyst:

Angela Burdine

Date: 10/13/08

Department HR:

Phyllis Vance

Date: 10/13/08

Countywide HR:

A. Busby

Date: 10/16/08

Budget Modification ID: **DCJ-09****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Internal Order	Accounting Unit Cost Center	WBS Element	Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
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27										0			
28										0			
29										0			
											0	0	Total - Page 1
											0	0	GRAND TOTAL

ANNUALIZED PERSONNEL CHANGEChange on a full year basis even though this action affects only a part of the fiscal year (FY).

							ANNUALIZED			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1000	6266	61859	505911	Corrections Technician	712216	(1.00)	(40,195)	(11,644)	(13,561)	(65,400)
1000	6268	61859	505911	Corrections Counselor	712216	1.00	40,195	11,644	13,561	65,400
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TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHANGES						0.00	0	0	0	0

CURRENT YEAR PERSONNEL DOLLAR CHANGECalculate costs/savings that will take place in this FY; these should explain the actual dollar amounts being changed by this Bud Mod.

							CURRENT YEAR			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1000	6266	61859	505911	Corrections Technician	712216	(0.73)	(29,309)	(8,490)	(9,888)	(47,688)
1000	6268	61859	505911	Corrections Counselor	712216	0.73	29,309	8,490	9,888	47,688
										0
										0
	Reclass Effective October 8, 2008.									0
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TOTAL CURRENT FY CHANGES						0.00	0	0	0	0



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-2 DATE 10-30-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: C-2
Est. Start Time: 9:30 AM
Date Submitted: 10/16/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCJ- 10

BUDGET MODIFICATION DCJ-10 Reclassifying a Juvenile Counselor to a
Agenda Basic Skills Educator in the Juvenile Services Division, as Determined by the
Title: Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>N/A</u>
Department:	<u>Dept. of Community Justice</u>	Division:	<u>Juvenile Services Division</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Shaun Coldwell</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-3961</u>	Ext.	<u>83961</u>
	I/O Address:		<u>503 / 250</u>
Presenter(s):	<u>Consent Calendar</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The Department of Community Justice (DCJ) requests approval of a budget modification to reclassify a limited duration Juvenile Counselor position which has been reviewed by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

Reclassification of a limited duration 1.00 FTE Juvenile Counselor (6272) position to a Basic Skills Educator (6344) was approved for recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources on August 25, 2008, to be effective August 25, 2008.

This limited duration position is responsible to provide basic educational skills assessments and instruction to juvenile offenders in the Accountability Program; to plan and implement a basic skills and General Education Development (GED) program; GED curriculum delivery and administer testing to motivate clients to improve their educational skill level, and to investigate and develop new

educational materials and methods. This position requires a Bachelor's degree in education and four years of teaching experience.

This position is located in FY 2009 program offer 50022 – Juvenile Accountability Program.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

There is no fiscal impact for FY 2009 as the personnel costs for these two positions overlap. This position is expected to end June 30, 2009 because the grant funding is one time only.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

Local 88 represented employees have a contractual right to appeal and arbitrate the outcome of a reclassification request, which would include Board action to disapprove the request. It is the policy of Multnomah County to make all employment decisions without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, political affiliations, sexual orientation, or any other nonmerit factor.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a Budget Modification, please answer all of the following in detail:

- What revenue is being changed and why?

N/A

- What budgets are increased/decreased?

N/A

- What do the changes accomplish?

Approval of a reclassification decision from the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources.

- Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.

No.

- How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?

N/A

- Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?

N/A

- If a grant, what period does the grant cover?

N/A

- If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?

N/A

<p><i>NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCJ - 10

Required Signatures

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**

Shirley Ann Taylor for Scott Taylor

Date: 10/16/08

Budget Analyst:

Angela Burdine

Date: 10/16/08

Department HR:

Karin Lambert

Date: 10/16/08

Countywide HR:

A. Busby

Date: 10/16/08

Budget Modification ID: **DCJ-10****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Internal Order	Accounting Unit Cost Center	WBS Element	Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
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											0	0	GRAND TOTAL

ANNUALIZED PERSONNEL CHANGEChange on a full year basis even though this action affects only a part of the fiscal year (FY).

							ANNUALIZED			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1000	6272	65355	CJ007.OYA. GIS.ASIS	Juvenile Counselor	713707	(1.00)	(50,114)	(14,136)	(14,120)	(78,370)
1000	6344	65355	CJ007.OYA. GIS.ASIS	Basic Skills Educator	713707	1.00	50,114	14,136	14,120	78,370
										0
										0
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										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHANGES						0.00	0	0	0	0

CURRENT YEAR PERSONNEL DOLLAR CHANGECalculate costs/savings that will take place in this FY; these should explain the actual dollar amounts being changed by this Bud Mod.

							CURRENT YEAR			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1000	6272	65355	CJ007.OYA. GIS.ASIS	Juvenile Counselor	713707	(0.85)	(42,806)	(12,075)	(12,061)	(66,941)
1000	6344	65355	CJ007.OYA. GIS.ASIS	Basic Skills Educator	713707	0.85	42,806	12,075	12,061	66,941
										0
										0
Reclass Effective August 25, 2008.										0
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										0
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TOTAL CURRENT FY CHANGES						0.00	0	0	0	0



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-3 DATE 10-30-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: C-3
Est. Start Time: 9:30 AM
Date Submitted: 10/16/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCJ- 11

**BUDGET MODIFICATION DCJ-11 Reclassifying a Records Technician to a
Agenda Corrections Technician in the Adult Services Division, as Determined by the
Title: Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources**

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>N/A</u>
Department:	<u>Dept. of Community Justice</u>	Division:	<u>Adult Services Division</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Shaun Coldwell</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-3961</u>	Ext.	<u>83961</u>
	I/O Address:		<u>503 / 250</u>
Presenter(s):	<u>Consent Calendar</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The Department of Community Justice (DCJ) requests approval of a budget modification to reclassify a vacant Records Technician position which has been reviewed by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

Reclassification of a vacant 1.00 FTE Records Technician (6157) position to a Corrections Technician (6266) was approved for recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources on October 13, 2008, to be effective October 13, 2008.

This position supports the Domestic Violence (DV) Unit in supervising Low and Limited Risk domestic violence cases. Duties include: reviewing Entry Parole/Probation Records (EPRs) to determine if offenders violated conditions of supervision and notifying Probation/Parole Officers

(PPOs) of violations; serving as the Officer of the Day for the DV Unit; communicating and following up with treatment providers regarding offenders' progress; and notifying PPOs of violations. These duties and responsibilities best fit with the Corrections Technician (6266) classification.

This position is located in FY 2009 program offer 50034 – Adult Domestic Violence Supervision / Deferred Sentencing.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

There is no fiscal impact for FY 2009 as this reclassification was anticipated so the increased personnel costs were built into the FY 2009 Adopted Budget.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

Local 88 represented employees have a contractual right to appeal and arbitrate the outcome of a reclassification request, which would include Board action to disapprove the request. It is the policy of Multnomah County to make all employment decisions without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, political affiliations, sexual orientation, or any other nonmerit factor.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a **Budget Modification**, please answer all of the following in detail:

- What revenue is being changed and why?

N/A

- What budgets are increased/decreased?

N/A

- What do the changes accomplish?

Approval of a reclassification decision from the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources.

- Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.

No because this position is currently vacant.

- How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?

N/A

- Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?

N/A

- If a grant, what period does the grant cover?

N/A

- If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?

N/A

<p><i>NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCJ - 11

Required Signatures

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**

Shirley Ann for Scott Taylor

Date: 10/15/08

Budget Analyst:

Angela Burdine

Date: 10/15/08

Department HR:

James J. Opoka

Date: 10/15/08

Countywide HR:

A. Busby

Date: 10/16/08

Budget Modification ID: **DCJ-11****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Accounting Unit			Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
					Internal Order	Cost Center	WBS Element						
1										0			
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ANNUALIZED PERSONNEL CHANGEChange on a full year basis even though this action affects only a part of the fiscal year (FY).

							ANNUALIZED			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1000	6157	61830	504600	Records Technician	711376	(1.00)	(65,400)	(18,946)	(15,199)	(99,545)
1000	6266	61860	504600	Corrections Technician	711376	1.00	65,400	18,946	15,199	99,545
										0
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										0
TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHANGES						0.00	0	0	0	0

CURRENT YEAR PERSONNEL DOLLAR CHANGECalculate costs/savings that will take place in this FY; these should explain the actual dollar amounts being changed by this Bud Mod.

							CURRENT YEAR			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1000	6157	61830	504600	Records Technician	711376	(0.71)	(46,325)	(13,420)	(10,766)	(70,511)
1000	6266	61860	504600	Corrections Technician	711376	0.71	46,325	13,420	10,766	70,511
										0
										0
	Reclass Effective October 13, 2008.									0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
TOTAL CURRENT FY CHANGES						0.00	0	0	0	0



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-4 DATE 10-30-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: C-4
Est. Start Time: 9:30 AM
Date Submitted: 10/22/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCHS -15

BUDGET MODIFICATION DCHS-15 Reclassifying One Office Assistant Senior Position to a Program Development Technician Position in the Community Services Division, as Determined by Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title.

Requested Meeting Date: October 30, 2008 Amount of Time Needed: N/A

Department: County Human Services Division: Community Services

Contact(s): Kathy Tinkle

Phone: 503 988-3691 Ext. 26858 I/O Address: 167/620

Presenter(s): Consent Agenda

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The Department of County Human Services recommends approval of budget modification DCHS-15 reclassifying 0.72 FTE (1.00 on an annualized basis) in the Community Services Division (CSD) from Office Assistant Senior (OA Sr.) to Program Development Technician (PDT) effective 10/13/2008 as determined by the Class/Comp unit of Central Human Resources.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

This budget modification is regarding a vacant OA Sr. position (713103) in the Energy Services program offer #25119 in CSD; which reflects a Class/Comp decision on a reclassification request initiated by the Program Supervisor. The Program Supervisor felt that the previous classification was no longer appropriate as the job duties had expanded, and thus sought a reclassification review. Class/Comp reviewed the submitted job duties and descriptions and determined that a PDT was the best fit for the position.

The reasons for the classification decision by the Central HR Class/Comp Unit were as follows:

“This new position will assist in the design, development, and implementation of State, Federal, and county Energy Programs which will include participation in budget preparation and development, administration of approximately \$10 million in funds for FY 2008-2009, and review of sub-contracted services for accuracy and adherence to applicable statutes and regulations. Other responsibilities include oversight of clerical staff; process improvement; operations report preparation; serve as Energy coordinator with County, State, and community agencies; and provide technical training and assistance to service providers. These responsibilities meet the criteria for Program Development Tech”.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

The annual personnel cost for the PDT position is \$59,448; which includes the base rate (\$35,934), Salary Related Expenses (\$10,410), and Insurance (\$13,104). On an annual basis this equates to an increase of \$949. Considering this position is currently vacant, the personnel cost savings will offset the increase in personnel costs for the current budget year. Personnel costs will continue to increase over time, as the pay scale for the PDT position is higher than an OA Sr.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

N/A

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a Budget Modification, please answer all of the following in detail:

- What revenue is being changed and why?

No revenue is being changed. The financial impact is neutral, as the cost savings and the increase in personnel costs derive from the same funding sources.

- What budgets are increased/decreased?

Budget impact is neutral.

- What do the changes accomplish?

Approves the classification decision from Human Resources Class/Comp, allows for a classification that better reflects the functions and duties of the position involved.

- Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.

Yes. The approval of this budget modification will result in reclassifying 0.72 FTE (1.00 on an annualized basis) in the Community Services Division from Office Assistant Senior to Program Development Technician, effective 10/13/2008, as determined by the Class/Comp unit of Central Human Resources.

- How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?

N/A

- Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?

N/A

- If a grant, what period does the grant cover?

N/A

- If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?

N/A

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCHS - 15

Required Signatures

**Elected Official
or Department/
Agency Director:**

County Clerk for Joanne Fuller

Date: 10/20/08

Budget Analyst:

Angela Burdine

Date: 10/22/08

Department HR:

Paula Brewster

Date: 10/20/08

Countywide HR:

Date:

Budget Modification ID: **DCHS-15****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Internal Order	Accounting Unit		Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
						Cost Center	WBS Element						
1													
2	<u>Salary Savings as a result of this position being vacant will absorb the net difference. No transactions are needed</u>												
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15										0			
16										0			
17										0			
18										0			
19										0			
20										0			
21										0			
22										0			
23										0			
24										0			
25										0			
26										0			
27										0			
28										0			
29										0			
											0	0	Total - Page 1
											0	0	GRAND TOTAL

ANNUALIZED PERSONNEL CHANGEChange on a full year basis even though this action affects only a part of the fiscal year (FY).

							ANNUALIZED			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
23350	6002		SCPCSESEG.OEA08.PGE.PD	OA Sr.	713103	(0.71)	(24,564)	(7,723)	(9,248)	(41,535)
23350	6002		SCPCSESEG.OEA08.PPL.PD	OA Sr.	713103	(0.29)	(10,033)	(3,154)	(3,777)	(16,964)
23350	6020		SCPCSESEG.OEA08.PGE.PD	Program Development Tech	713103	0.71	25,513	7,391	9,304	42,208
23350	6020		SCPCSESEG.OEA08.PPL.PD	Program Development Tech	713103	0.29	10,421	3,019	3,800	17,240
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHANGES						0.00	1,337	(467)	79	949

CURRENT YEAR PERSONNEL DOLLAR CHANGECalculate costs/savings that will take place in this FY; these should explain the actual dollar amounts being changed by this Bud Mod.

							CURRENT YEAR			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
23350	6002		SCPCSESEG.OEA08.PGE.PD	OA Sr.	713103	(0.51)	(17,644)	(5,547)	(6,643)	(29,834)
23350	6002		SCPCSESEG.OEA08.PPL.PD	OA Sr.	713103	(0.21)	(7,265)	(2,284)	(2,735)	(12,285)
23350	6020		SCPCSESEG.OEA08.PGE.PD	Program Development Tech	713103	0.51	18,326	5,309	6,683	30,318
23350	6020		SCPCSESEG.OEA08.PPL.PD	Program Development Tech	713103	0.21	7,546	2,186	2,762	12,484
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
TOTAL CURRENT FY CHANGES						0.00	963	(336)	57	683



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-5 DATE 10-30-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: C-5
Est. Start Time: 9:30 AM
Date Submitted: 10/21/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: LIB-05

BUDGET MODIFICATION LIB-05 Reclassifying One Vacant Position in
Agenda **Technical Services of the Support Services Division, as Determined by**
Title: **Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources**

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>Not applicable</u>
Department:	<u>Library</u>	Division:	<u>Support Services</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Becky Cobb</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-5499</u>	Ext.	<u>85499</u>
	I/O Address: <u>317/ADM/SUPSV</u>		
Presenter(s):	<u>Consent Calendar</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Request board approval to reclassify one 0.50 FTE library vacant position.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

Reclassification request #1088 has been approved by the Class/Comp Unit of Central HR to reclassify an existing position (703740) from Library Clerk (7202) to Library Assistant (7211). The reclassification was due to reorganization in the Technical Services unit to improve workflow.

Reason for Classification Decision:

This position prepares orders for a variety of published materials in English, Russian and Spanish; works with selectors to review and process selections recommendations in Russian received from bilingual Russian contacts; receives and unpacks Russian and Spanish language materials; does routine copy cataloging for publications in Russian and Spanish. These duties are consistent with those of the Library Assistant (7211) classification.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

There is no fiscal impact in the Library Fund for the current or future fiscal year. Additional costs resulted from the reclassification will be offset by reducing the material & service budget in the corresponding cost center with Technical Services. On an ongoing basis, personnel costs will be about \$5,890 higher.

There is \$193 increase in Fund 3500 for Insurance Reimbursement.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

Local 88 represented employees have a contractual right to appeal and arbitrate the outcome of a reclassification request, which would include Board action to disapprove the request. It is the policy of Multnomah County to make all employment decisions without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, political affiliations, sexual orientation, or any other non-merit factor.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

Not applicable.

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a **Budget Modification**, please answer **all** of the following in detail:

- **What revenue is being changed and why?**

There is no change in revenue in the Library Fund.

- **What budgets are increased/decreased?**

There is no net change in expenditure budget in the Library Fund. In Selection & Acquisition, cost center 803110, Personnel expenditures increases by \$4,907. In Processing, cost center 803130, Professional Services decreases by the same amount.

- **What do the changes accomplish?**

The change in classifications more accurately reflects the level and scope of the job duties.

- **Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.**

In Support Services, a budgeted position (703740) is reclassified from Library Clerk (7202) to Library Assistant (7211).

- **How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?**

There is no net change to indirect costs.

- **Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?**

Not applicable.

- **If a grant, what period does the grant cover?**

Not applicable.

- **If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?**

Not applicable.

<p><i>NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: LIB-05

Required Signatures

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**



Date: 10/15/08

Molly Raphael

Budget Analyst:



Date: 10/21/08

Mike Jaspin

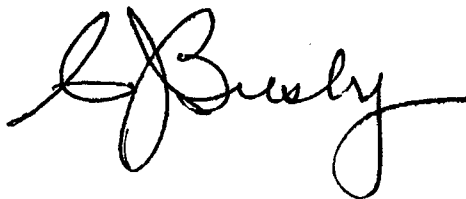
Department HR:



Date: 10/14/08

Leila Wrathall

Countywide HR:



Date: 09/30/08

Candace Busby

Budget Modification ID: **LIB-05****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Accounting Unit		Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
					Internal Order	Cost Center						
1									0			
2	80-30	1510	80013	0070		803110	60000	833,175	836,685	3,510		Permanent
3	80-30	1510	80013	0070		803110	60130	245,695	246,799	1,104		Salary Related Expense
4	80-30	1510	80013	0070		803110	60140	218,902	219,095	193		Insurance Benefits
5	80-30	1510	80013	0070		803110	60350	27,630	27,730	100	4,907	Indirect Costs
6									0			
7	80-30	1510	80013	0070		803130	60170	197,700	192,893	(4,807)		Professional Svc.
8	80-30	1510	80013	0070		803130	60350	8,329	8,229	(100)	(4,907)	Indirect Costs
9									0			
10	72-10	3500		0020		705210	50316		4,807	4,807		Insurance Revenue
11	72-10	3500		0020		705210	60330		(4,807)	(4,807)		Offsetting Expenditure
12									0			
13									0			
14									0			
15									0			
16									0			
17									0			
18									0			
19									0			
20									0			
21									0			
22									0			
23									0			
24									0			
25									0			
26									0			
27									0			
28									0			
29									0			
										0	0	Total - Page 1
										0	0	GRAND TOTAL

ANNUALIZED PERSONNEL CHANGE

Change on a full year basis even though this action affects only a part of the fiscal year (FY).

							ANNUALIZED			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1510	7202	65232	803110	Library Clerk	703740	(0.50)	(14,950)	(4,700)	(6,909)	(26,559)
1510	7211	65232	803110	Library Assistant	703740	0.50	19,251	6,052	7,146	32,449
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHANGES						0.00	4,301	1,352	237	5,890

CURRENT YEAR PERSONNEL DOLLAR CHANGE

Calculate costs/savings that will take place in this FY; these should explain the actual dollar amounts being changed by this Bud Mod.

							CURRENT YEAR			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1510	7202	65232	803110	Library Clerk	703740	(0.50)	(14,950)	(4,700)	(6,909)	(26,559)
1510	7211	65232	803110	Library Assistant	703740	0.50	18,460	5,804	7,102	31,366
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
TOTAL CURRENT FY CHANGES						0	3,510	1,104	193	4,807



Department of County Management
MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON
Human Resources

Multnomah Building
501 SE Hawthorne, Suite 400
Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 988-5015 Phone
(503) 988-3009 Fax

To: Ty Thompson, Library Technical Services, 317/ADM/TECH
From: Candace Busby/Olga Ward, Class Comp, Central HR 503/4
Date: September 30, 2008
Subject: Reclassification Request #1088 (reorganization)

We have completed our review of your request and the decision is outlined below.

Request Information:

Date Request Received: September 11, 2008
Current Classification: Library Clerk
Job Class Number: 7202
Pay Grade: 9

Position Number: 703740
Requested Classification: Library Assistant
Job Class Number: 7211
Pay Grade: 16

Request is: ☒ Approved as Requested
☐ Approved - Revised
☐ Denied

Effective Date: September 30, 2008

Allocated Classification: Library Assistant
Pay Range: \$17.73/hr min - \$21.81/hr max
\$37,020.24/yr min - \$45,539.28/yr max

Job Class Number: 7211
Pay Grade: 16

Please note this classification decision is subject to all applicable requirements stated in MC Personnel Rule 5-50 and may require Board of County Commissioners' approval. This decision is considered preliminary until such approval is received.

Position Information:

- ☐ Vacant - see New/Vacant Section
☐ Filled & incumbent reclassified - see Employee Information Section
☒ Filled & incumbent not reclassified with position See New/Vacant Section

New/Vacant Position Information:

If the position is vacant or incumbent not reclassified with position, position must be filled in accordance with the normal appointment procedures. If position is reclassified due to reorganization, a limited recruitment process may be conducted. Please consult with the Department Human Resources Unit for assistance.

Reason for Classification Decision:

This position prepares orders for a variety of published materials in English, Russian and Spanish; works with selectors to review and process selections recommendations in Russian received from bilingual Russian contacts; receives and unpacks Russian and Spanish language materials; does routine copy cataloging for publications in Russian and Spanish. These duties are consistent with those of the Library Assistant (7211) classification.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Candace Busby at 503-988-5015 ext. 24422.

cc: Leila Wrathall, HR Manager
Vicki Cornwell, HR Maintainer
Eileen O'Connell, Local 88
Class Comp File Copy

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk

This form is a public record

MEETING DATE: 30 OCT 08

SUBJECT: PLANNING DIVISION

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: (NON-AGENDA)

FOR: _____ AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: BOB LEPPER

ADDRESS: PO BOX 94

CITY/STATE/ZIP: TROUTDALE OR 97060

PHONE: _____ DAYS: 503-695-5276

EVES: _____

EMAIL: _____

FAX: _____

SPECIFIC ISSUE: _____

WRITTEN TESTIMONY: _____

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Address the County Commissioners from the presenter table microphones. Please limit your comments to **3 minutes**.
3. State your name for the official record.
4. If written documentation is presented, please furnish one copy to the Board Clerk.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Written testimony will be entered into the official record.

30 October 2008

Multnomah County Board of Commissioners

RE: Multnomah County Planning Commission

Your clerk Deborah Bogstad has been sending me email notifications of board meetings and their agenda for about the last five years. She has never failed, not once. And if there was a correction, she has been prompt in sending the correction well prior to the meeting. As far as I'm concerned she is well worth every penny of her taxpayer-funded salary. In contrast, if a citizen wants to be better informed and goes to the planning commission website, they will find past meeting minutes are about four months behind being posted, which means a citizen can't see what the history of an issue is. Staff reports are also rarely included on the website, so a citizen going to a meeting can't see the same thing planning commissioners have been sent prior to the meeting. And if a citizen does go to the normal monthly meeting, copies of staff reports for the public are rarely available, even though staff and commissioners have them. Public attendance at planning commission meetings is not exactly overwhelming, usually just 1 or 2 people, so it's not like a huge number of staff reports have to be printed. In August I went to the planning commission meeting and no staff reports were available for the public. Prior to the September meeting, no agenda was posted on the website when I checked several days before and again the afternoon of the day of the evening planning commission meeting, so the public could not even see what was to be discussed. Maybe your recent appointment to the planning commission could insure that agendas and staff reports are posted to the website at the same time planning commissioners receive them, since planning division staff and none presently on the planning commission seem to care if the public is kept out of the loop. Transparency is earned. You do not get it simply by stating that you want it. If a citizen of the Corbett/Springdale area wants to go to the November planning commission meeting, they will not be able to attend the transportation meeting, which has been scheduled for the exact same date and time at the Corbett School. The director of the land use planning and transportation division costs taxpayers approximately \$150,000 per year, including salary and benefits, one of the highest paid in the county. Taxpayers of Multnomah County have a right to get their money's worth. Ensuring that staff reports are available, agenda are posted well in advance of meetings, and the calendar is checked for meeting conflicts is not too much to ask. If the present director is incapable of ensuring those simple tasks are done, taxpayers deserve better. In today's climate, you should have no trouble finding qualified people for well less than \$150,000.

Bob Leipper
PO Box 94
Troutdale OR 97060

503-695-5276

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk

This form is a public record

MEETING DATE: 10/30/09

SUBJECT: mental health

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: _____

FOR: ☒ AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Louise Kasper

ADDRESS: 4216 NE 24 Ave

CITY/STATE/ZIP: PDX 97211

PHONE: DAYS: 503-282-4277

EVES: _____

EMAIL: _____

FAX: _____

SPECIFIC ISSUE: Consumer representation for mental health issues

WRITTEN TESTIMONY: ^{www-}Commitment to dignity. blip . tv

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Address the County Commissioners from the presenter table microphones. Please limit your comments to **3 minutes**.
3. State your name for the official record.
4. If written documentation is presented, please furnish one copy to the Board Clerk.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Written testimony will be entered into the official record.

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC TESTIMONY SIGN-UP**

Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk

This form is a public record

MEETING DATE: 10/30/08

SUBJECT: Mental Health

AGENDA NUMBER OR TOPIC: _____

FOR: X AGAINST: _____ THE ABOVE AGENDA ITEM

NAME: Ann Kasper

ADDRESS: 628 NE Sacramento St.

CITY/STATE/ZIP: Portland, OR 97212

PHONE: DAYS: (503) 287-4124

EVES: _____

EMAIL: pretcovegon@yahoo.com

FAX: _____

SPECIFIC ISSUE: Access

WRITTEN TESTIMONY: > www.healthyoregon.blogspot.com
> www.commitmenttodignity.blip.tv

IF YOU WISH TO ADDRESS THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Address the County Commissioners from the presenter table microphones. Please limit your comments to **3 minutes**.
3. State your name for the official record.
4. If written documentation is presented, please furnish one copy to the Board Clerk.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE BOARD:

1. Please complete this form and return to the Board Clerk.
2. Written testimony will be entered into the official record.



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-1
Est. Start Time: 9:30 AM
Date Submitted: 10/21/08

Agenda Title: Appointment of Rachel Lent Cunningham to the Portland Development Commission Urban Renewal Advisory Committee

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date: October 30, 2008 Amount of Time Needed: 5 mins
Department: Non-Departmental Division: Chair's Office
Contact(s): Peggidy Yates, Marissa Madrigal
Phone: 503 988-4878 Ext. 84878 I/O Address: 503/600
Presenter(s): Marissa Madrigal

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Requesting appointment of Rachel Lent Cunningham to the Portland Development Commission Lents Urban Renewal Advisory Committee.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

Through a cooperative agreement with PDC approved by Multnomah County Commissioners in the Spring of 2008, Multnomah County is allowed to appoint one representative to all advisory and policy groups PDC may form to assist the City and PDC in decisions regarding the formation, expansion or increase in maximum indebtedness of all urban renewal areas. This appointment is the first of its kind under the cooperative agreement.

The Lents Town Center Urban Renewal Advisory Committee (URAC) meets on a bi-monthly basis to discuss project prioritization and to make funding recommendations to the Portland Development Commission. Appointees volunteer for a 3 year term.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

Multnomah County has worked in partnership with PDC and Cora Potter, Chair of Lents URAC, to ensure that Multnomah County's appointment adds value and perspective to the existing committee.

Required Signature

Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:

TED WHEELER

Date: 10/21/08



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-2
Est. Start Time: 9:35 AM
Date Submitted: 10/10/08

Agenda Title: PROCLAMATION Announcing County Support of and Partnership in the Census Complete Count Process

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date: October 30, 2008 Amount of Time Needed: 15 minutes
Department: Non-Departmental Division: Chair's Office
Contact(s): Hector Roche
Phone: 503 988-5772 Ext. 85772 I/O Address: 503/600
Presenter(s): Gladys Romero, US Census Bureau and Deborah Kafoury, District 1 Commissioner-Elect

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Approval of Proclamation announcing County support of and partnership in the Complete Count process

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

The next US Census is in 2010. The census is important for many reasons including its impact on political representation and the allocation of government funding. The county has been a partner in the past in helping educate our community about the importance of the census and helping to ensure that no one is left uncouncted.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

None

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

The US Census Bureau

Required Signature

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**

TED WHEELER

Date: 10/10/08

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PROCLAMATION NO. _____

Proclaiming County Support of and Partnership in the Census Complete Count Process for 2010, in Multnomah County, Oregon

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. An accurate census count is vital to our community and residents' well-being by helping planners determine where to locate schools, day-care centers, roads and public transportation, hospitals and other facilities, and is used to make decisions concerning business growth and housing needs.
- b. More than \$300 billion per year in federal and state funding is allocated to states and communities based on census data.
- c. Census data ensure fair Congressional representation by determining how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as the redistricting of state legislatures, county and city councils, and voting districts.
- d. The 2010 Census creates jobs that stimulate economic growth and increase employment opportunities in our community.
- e. The information collected by the census is protected by law and remains confidential for 72 years.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Proclaims:

1. To support the goals and ideals for the 2010 Census and will disseminate 2010 Census information to encourage those in our community to participate.
2. To encourage people in Multnomah County to place an emphasis on the 2010 Census and to participate in events and initiatives that will raise overall awareness of the 2010 Census and ensure a full and accurate census.
3. To support census takers as they help our community complete an accurate count.
4. To create or seek opportunities to collaborate with other like-minded groups in our community, such as Complete Count Committees, to utilize high-profile, trusted voices to advocate on behalf of the 2010 Census.

ADOPTED this 30th day of October, 2008.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Ted Wheeler, County Chair

Maria Rojo de Steffey,
Commissioner District 1

Jeff Cogen,
Commissioner District 2

Lisa Naito,
Commissioner District 3

Lonnie Roberts,
Commissioner District 4

SUBMITTED BY:
Ted Wheeler, Multnomah County Chair

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PROCLAMATION NO. 08-142

Proclaiming County Support of and Partnership in the Census Complete Count Process for 2010, in Multnomah County, Oregon

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. An accurate census count is vital to our community and residents' well-being by helping planners determine where to locate schools, day-care centers, roads and public transportation, hospitals and other facilities, and is used to make decisions concerning business growth and housing needs.
- b. More than \$300 billion per year in federal and state funding is allocated to states and communities based on census data.
- c. Census data ensure fair Congressional representation by determining how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as the redistricting of state legislatures, county and city councils, and voting districts.
- d. The 2010 Census creates jobs that stimulate economic growth and increase employment opportunities in our community.
- e. The information collected by the census is protected by law and remains confidential for 72 years.

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3. To support census takers as they help our community complete an accurate count.
4. To create or seek opportunities to collaborate with other like-minded groups in our community, such as Complete Count Committees, to utilize high-profile, trusted voices to advocate on behalf of the 2010 Census.

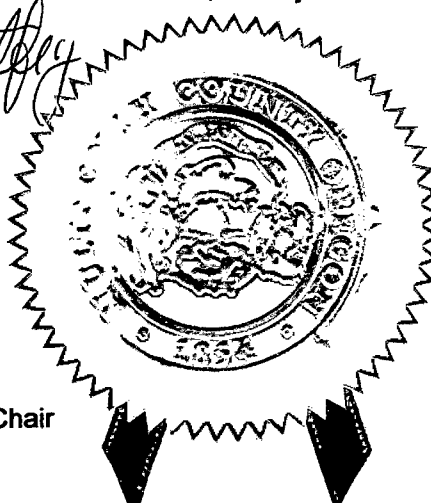
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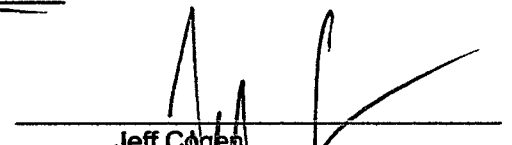
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

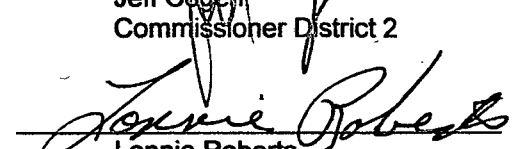

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Commissioner District 1


Lisa Naito,
Commissioner District 3


Ted Wheeler, County Chair




Jeff Cogen
Commissioner District 2


Lonnie Roberts,
Commissioner District 4

SUBMITTED BY:
Ted Wheeler, Multnomah County Chair

United States
Census
2010



IT'S IN OUR HANDS

www.census.gov/2010census

USCENSUSBUREAU



IT'S IN OUR HANDS

Become a 2010 Census Partner

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau will issue a call to action for every resident of our nation: "Be Counted."

The 2010 Census is important. It determines the distribution of \$300 billion annually of government funding for critical community services and generates thousands of jobs across the country.

As an elected leader, your support matters. You can encourage your constituents to participate, ensuring they get their fair share of government funding, census jobs and Congressional seats. Partner with us and ensure your constituents have an active voice in their future.

By supporting the 2010 Census, you will:

- ▲ **Bring jobs to your community.** The Census Bureau will hire hundreds of thousands of people nationwide for temporary census jobs. By recruiting applicants in your community, you may help boost your local economy.
- ▲ **Make informed decisions.** You may use census data to guide important decisions for your community, such as where to build roads, schools, job training centers and more. Billions of dollars in funding for these projects are at stake — an incomplete count could mean your community misses out.
- ▲ **Ensure your interests are represented.** Redistricting will occur on the state and local level using data collected in the 2010 Census. These data also determine how many seats your state will have in Congress. A complete count is vital to accurate representation.

Take action:

- ▲ Issue a proclamation or other public endorsement for the 2010 Census.
- ▲ Sponsor "town hall" meetings or other events to encourage census participation.
- ▲ Help recruit census workers in your community.
- ▲ Provide space and staff for testing and training census employees.
- ▲ Create a Complete Count Committee in your area.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

FAST FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS

Safe. The Census Bureau protects information that identifies respondents or their households for 72 years.

Easy. The questionnaire contains only a few simple questions and takes just a few minutes to answer and return by mail.

Everyone counts. The census is a count of everyone living in the United States, including all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.

Coming soon. Census questionnaires will be mailed in March 2010.

For more information about becoming a 2010 Census partner, go to www.census.gov/2010census.



2010 CENSUS: IT'S IN OUR HANDS

What Elected Officials Need to Know about the 2010 Census

In 2010, the U.S. census will define who we are as a nation. Taken every 10 years, the census affects political representation and directs the allocation of billions of dollars in government funding. As an elected official, you work daily to secure the best interests of your constituents and to ignite positive change for your community. By becoming a 2010 Census partner, you can help ensure that everyone in your community is counted so that your community receives its fair share of important services and resources. **Achieving a complete and accurate 2010 Census is in our hands.**

The Census: A Snapshot

- ▲ The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years.
- ▲ The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States: in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.
- ▲ The 2010 Census will create hundreds of thousands of temporary jobs across the nation.

It's in Our Hands: Your Community's Participation in the Census Matters

- ▲ Every year, more than \$300 billion in federal funds is awarded to states and communities based on census data. That's more than \$3 trillion over a 10-year period.
- ▲ Census data guide planning for new hospitals, schools and other services.
- ▲ Census data is used to determine the most need for additional social services, including who receives community development block grants and other grant programs essential to many communities.

Completing the 2010 Census Questionnaire: Simple and Safe

- ▲ The 2010 Census questionnaire asks only a few simple questions of each person—name, relationship, gender, age and date of birth, race, and whether the respondent owns or rents his or her home. This simple, short questionnaire takes just a few minutes to complete and return by mail.
- ▲ The Census Bureau does not release or share information that identifies individual respondents or their household for 72 years.

www.census.gov/2010census



2010 CENSUS: *Frequently Asked Questions*

Why should everyone participate in the 2010 Census?

The 2010 Census will shape the future of your community, define your voice in Congress and generate local employment opportunities for your constituents.

- ▲ Census information helps determine locations for schools, roads, hospitals, child-care and senior citizen centers, and more.
- ▲ Businesses use census data to locate supermarkets, shopping centers, new housing and other facilities.
- ▲ The census determines how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as the boundaries of legislative districts.
- ▲ Local communities use census data to gauge the financial health of the community and the future of vital social service programs. Census data inform a diverse range of local initiatives, such as justifying the need for an after-school program to designating urban revitalization areas.

How will the 2010 Census differ from previous census efforts?

In the last census, one in six households received a long questionnaire asking for detailed socioeconomic information. In 2010, every residence will receive a short questionnaire that is simple and fast to complete and return. More detailed information will be collected annually from a small percentage of the population through the American Community Survey.

Will the information the Census Bureau collects remain confidential?

Yes. Every Census Bureau worker takes an oath for life to protect the confidentiality of census responses. Violation would result in a jail term of up to five years and/or fine of up to \$250,000. By law, the Census Bureau cannot share an individual's answers with anyone, including welfare and immigration agencies.

Why are elected officials important partners in the 2010 Census campaign?

More than 140,000 organizations supported Census 2000, including state and local governments, community- and faith-based organizations, schools, media, businesses and others. By joining forces with partners, the Census Bureau has a far greater chance to reach every U.S. resident than by attempting this monumental task alone. As an elected official, you can communicate the importance and safety of completing the census questionnaire to constituents, including those isolated by language or geography. You can form a Complete Count Committee, hold town hall meetings, include census information in newsletters and Web sites, and provide space for the Census Bureau to test and train.

2010 Census Timeline: Key Dates

Fall 2008	Recruitment begins for local census jobs for early census operations.
Spring 2009	Census employees go door-to-door to update address list nationwide.
Fall 2009	Recruitment begins for census takers needed for peak workload in 2010.
February - March 2010	Census questionnaires are mailed or delivered to households.
April 1, 2010	Census Day
April - July 2010	Census takers visit households that did not return a questionnaire by mail.
December 2010	By law, Census Bureau delivers population counts to President for apportionment.
March 2011	By law, Census Bureau completes delivery of redistricting data to states.

For more information about the 2010 Census, please go to www.census.gov/2010census.



IT'S IN OUR HANDS

Become a 2010 Census Partner

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau will issue a call to action for every resident of our nation: "Be Counted."

The 2010 Census is important. It determines the distribution of \$300 billion annually of government funding for critical community services. It generates thousands of jobs across the country. And it impacts your voice in Congress.

Your support of the 2010 Census matters. Your partnership sends a strong message to your community about the importance of the census and the benefits of being counted. A complete and accurate count is in our hands.

Why should you partner with the 2010 Census?

- ▲ **Bring jobs to your community.** The Census Bureau will hire hundreds of thousands of people nationwide for temporary census jobs. You can recruit applicants in your community and help boost your local economy.
- ▲ **Get the funding your community deserves.** Census data are used to allocate billions of dollars in government funding and guide where to build roads, schools, job training centers and more. An incomplete count could mean your community does not receive its fair share of funding.
- ▲ **Ensure your interests are represented.** Census data will determine how many seats each state will have in Congress and impact redistricting of state and local districts.

Take action:

As a partner, you will play an important role in making the 2010 Census successful by encouraging people in your community to take part in the count. As a partner, you can:

- ▲ Include census information in newsletters, mailings and online.
- ▲ Sponsor meetings or other events to encourage participation in the census.
- ▲ Help recruit census workers.
- ▲ Provide space for testing and training census employees.
- ▲ Issue a proclamation or other public endorsement for the 2010 Census.

For more information about becoming a 2010 Census partner, go to www.census.gov/2010census.

CENSUS PARTNERS

FAST FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS

Safe. The Census Bureau protects information that identifies respondents or their households for 72 years.

Easy. The questionnaire contains only a few simple questions and takes just a few minutes to answer and return by mail.

Everyone counts. The census is a count of everyone living in the United States, including all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.

Coming soon. Census questionnaires will be mailed in March 2010.



2010 CENSUS: IT'S IN OUR HANDS

What You Need to Know about the 2010 Census

In 2010, the U.S. census will define who we are as a nation. Taken every 10 years, the census affects political representation and directs the allocation of billions of dollars in government funding. As a 2010 Census partner, you can educate your community about the importance of participating in this historic event and help ensure no one is left uncoun- ted. You can help your community receive the fiscal and social benefits to which it is entitled. **Achieving a complete and accurate 2010 Census is in our hands.**

The Census: A Snapshot

- ▲ The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years.
- ▲ The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States: in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.
- ▲ The 2010 Census will create hundreds of thousands of temporary jobs across the nation.

It's in Our Hands: Your Participation in the 2010 Census Matters

- ▲ Every year, more than \$300 billion in federal funds is awarded to states and communities based on census data. That's more than \$3 trillion over a 10-year period.
- ▲ Census data guide local decision-makers in important community planning efforts, including where to build new roads, hospitals and schools.
- ▲ Census data affect your voice in Congress by determining how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Completing the 2010 Census Questionnaire: Simple and Safe

- ▲ The 2010 Census questionnaire asks only a few simple questions of each person—name, relationship, gender, age and date of birth, race, and whether the respondent owns or rents his or her home. This simple, short questionnaire takes just a few minutes to complete and return by mail.
- ▲ The Census Bureau does not release or share information that identifies individual respondents or their household for 72 years.

www.census.gov/2010census



2010 CENSUS: *Frequently Asked Questions*

Why should everyone participate in the 2010 Census?

Census data shape the future of your community and define your voice in Congress.

- ▲ Census information helps determine locations for schools, roads, hospitals, child-care and senior citizen centers, and more.
- ▲ Businesses use census data to locate supermarkets, shopping centers, new housing and other facilities.
- ▲ The census determines how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as the boundaries of legislative districts.

How will the 2010 Census differ from previous census efforts?

In the last census, one in six households received a long questionnaire asking for detailed socioeconomic information. In 2010, every residence will receive a short questionnaire that is simple and fast to complete and return. More detailed information will be collected annually from a small percentage of the population through the American Community Survey.

Will the information the Census Bureau collects remain confidential?

Yes. Every Census Bureau worker takes an oath for life to protect the confidentiality of census responses. Violation would result in a jail term of up to five years and/or fine of up to \$250,000. By law, the Census Bureau cannot share an individual's answers with anyone, including welfare and immigration agencies.

Why are partners so important to the 2010 Census campaign?

More than 140,000 organizations supported Census 2000, including state and local governments, community- and faith-based organizations, schools, media, businesses and others. The Census Bureau relies on partners to help explain the importance of completing the 2010 Census message to people in every corner of the United States. This is particularly important in areas isolated by language or geography. By joining forces with partners, the Census Bureau has a far greater chance to reach every U.S. resident than by attempting this monumental task alone.

2010 Census Timeline: Key Dates

Fall 2008	Recruitment begins for local census jobs for early census operations.
Spring 2009	Census employees go door-to-door to update address list nationwide.
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For more information about the 2010 Census, please go to www.census.gov/2010census.



IT'S IN OUR HANDS

Become a 2010 Census Media Partner

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau will issue a call to action for every resident of our nation: "Be Counted."

The 2010 Census is important. It determines the distribution of \$300 billion annually of government funding for critical community services and generates thousands of jobs across the country.

Media support of the 2010 Census matters. You are a trusted voice and reliable source of information that affects your audience on a daily basis. Help us share the 2010 Census message.

By supporting the 2010 Census, your media outlet will:

- ▲ **Gain access to the people and information you need to cover the 2010 Census.** Media partners will receive notices of media events, RSS feeds and access to spokespersons and story ideas around issues that directly impact your audience.
- ▲ **Ensure accurate census data.** Media outlets rely on census data to compose informed stories. By partnering with the 2010 Census and promoting participation, you can ensure an accurate count and receive data you can trust.
- ▲ **Help your community get needed funding.** Census data are used to allocate billions of dollars for new hospitals, roads, schools and other facilities, and create hundreds of thousands of jobs nationwide. An incomplete count could mean your community does not receive its fair share of funding. A strong community means a more vibrant media market.

Take action:

- ▲ Include 2010 Census information, events and announcements in your news coverage, PSAs and on your Web site.
- ▲ Invite Census Bureau representatives to participate in media-sponsored events.
- ▲ Help recruit 2010 Census workers.
- ▲ Meet with 2010 Census spokespersons and participate on Complete Count Committees in your area.

For more information about becoming a 2010 Census partner, go to www.census.gov/2010census.

MEDIA

FAST FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS

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Easy. The questionnaire contains only a few simple questions and takes just a few minutes to answer and return by mail.

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Coming soon. Census questionnaires will be mailed in March 2010.



2010 CENSUS: IT'S IN OUR HANDS

What the Media Need to Know about the 2010 Census

In 2010, the U.S. census will define who we are as a nation. Taken every 10 years, the census affects political representation and directs the allocation of billions of dollars in government funding. As a member of the media, you have a unique opportunity to reach people in your community. You are a vital source for information and can educate the public about the census and how to participate. As a 2010 Census partner, you can ignite your community to participate in this monumental event and ensure no one is left uncoun-**ted. Achieving a complete and accurate 2010 Census is in our hands.**

The Census: A Snapshot

- ▲ The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years.
- ▲ The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States: in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.
- ▲ The 2010 Census will create hundreds of thousands of temporary jobs across the nation.

It's in Our Hands: Your Participation in the 2010 Census Matters

- ▲ Every year, more than \$300 billion in federal funds is awarded to states and communities based on census data. That's more than \$3 trillion over a 10-year period.
- ▲ The media use census data to inform stories and add credibility to their work. Helping to promote the census will ensure accurate census data that media outlets can trust and share with the public.
- ▲ As a media organization, you have a unique opportunity to tell people about the census and encourage participation in the 2010 Census.

Completing the 2010 Census Questionnaire: Simple and Safe

- ▲ The 2010 Census questionnaire asks only a few simple questions of each person—name, relationship, gender, age and date of birth, race, and whether the respondent owns or rents his or her home. This simple, short questionnaire takes just a few minutes to complete and return by mail.
- ▲ The Census Bureau does not release or share information that identifies individual respondents or their household for 72 years.

www.census.gov/2010census



2010 CENSUS: *Frequently Asked Questions*

Why should everyone participate in the 2010 Census?

Census data shape the future of your community and define your voice in Congress.

- ▲ Census information helps determine locations for schools, roads, hospitals, child-care and senior citizen centers, and more.
- ▲ Businesses use census data to locate supermarkets, shopping centers, new housing and other facilities.
- ▲ The census determines how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as the boundaries of legislative districts.

How will the 2010 Census differ from previous census efforts?

In the last census, one in six households received a long questionnaire asking for detailed socioeconomic information. In 2010, every residence will receive a short questionnaire that is simple and fast to complete and return. More detailed information will be collected annually from a small percentage of the population through the American Community Survey.

Will the information the Census Bureau collects remain confidential?

Yes. Every Census Bureau worker takes an oath for life to protect the confidentiality of census responses. Violation would result in a jail term of up to five years and/or fine of up to \$250,000. By law, the Census Bureau cannot share an individual's answers with anyone, including welfare and immigration agencies.

Why are media partners so important to the 2010 Census campaign?

More than 140,000 organizations supported Census 2000, including media, state and local governments, community- and faith-based organizations, schools, businesses and others. By joining forces with partners, the Census Bureau has a far greater chance to reach every U.S. resident than by attempting this monumental task alone. Media partners, trusted in their communities, can help deliver the 2010 Census message to every corner of the nation, including areas isolated by language or geography. For example, the media can share news about census job recruitment efforts, cover census events, and include census information in broadcasts, articles and on news Web sites.

2010 Census Timeline: Key Dates

Fall 2008

Recruitment begins for local census jobs for early census operations.

Spring 2009

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March 2011

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For more information about the 2010 Census, please go to www.census.gov/2010census.



IT'S IN OUR HANDS

Become a 2010 Census Education Partner

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau will issue a call to action for every resident of our nation: "Be Counted."

The 2010 Census is important. It determines the distribution of \$300 billion annually of government funding for critical community services. It generates thousands of jobs. And it impacts your voice in Congress.

As an educator, your support of the 2010 Census matters. You can engage many residents who are otherwise difficult to reach because of geography or language barriers or college students who have historically been hard to count.

By supporting the 2010 Census, educators will:

- ▲ **Shape school budgets and facilities.** Census data affect distribution of Title I and special education funding and college loan programs and help determine where to build schools and child-care centers. An incomplete count could mean your community does not receive its fair share of funding.
- ▲ **Define education's voice in government.** Education organizations depend on representatives to advocate on their behalf at all levels of government. Census data will ensure you are accurately represented.
- ▲ **Secure jobs for your community.** Benefit the college students you serve or the families in your school system by sharing census employment opportunities.

Census in Schools—A unique opportunity for education partners

Through the Census in Schools program, education partners receive free educational materials and event ideas to teach students and their families about the census' role in U.S. history, current events and more.

Take action:

- ▲ Include information about the 2010 Census in school newsletters and newspapers, on school marquees, at parent-teacher conferences and in school or campus lobbies.
- ▲ Use Census in Schools lessons within your school or organization.
- ▲ Provide speaking opportunities at your education conferences, school symposiums, and school board or parent meetings.
- ▲ Provide space for Questionnaire Assistance Centers.

For more information about becoming a 2010 Census partner, go to www.census.gov/2010census.

EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

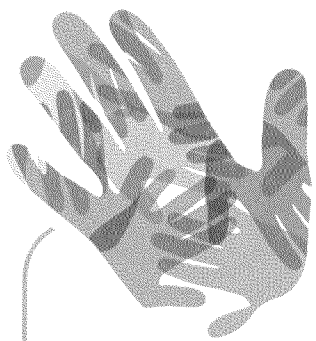
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Coming soon. Census questionnaires will be mailed in March 2010.



2010 CENSUS: IT'S IN OUR HANDS

What Educators Need to Know about the 2010 Census

In 2010, the U.S. census will define who we are as a nation. Taken every 10 years, the census affects political representation and directs the allocation of billions of dollars in government funding. As 2010 Census partners, educators can engage many residents who are otherwise difficult to reach because of geography or language barriers or college students who have historically been hard to count. As an education partner, you can help convey to your community the importance of participating in this historic event and ensure no one is left uncounted. **Achieving a complete and accurate 2010 Census is in our hands.**

The Census: A Snapshot

- ▲ The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years.
- ▲ The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States: in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.
- ▲ The 2010 Census will create hundreds of thousands of temporary jobs across the nation.

It's in Our Hands: Your Participation in the 2010 Census Matters

- ▲ Every year, more than \$300 billion in federal funds is awarded to states and communities based on census data. That's more than \$3 trillion over a 10-year period.
- ▲ Census data affect school budgets, specifically distribution of Title I and special education funding and college tuition grant and loan programs.
- ▲ Community planners use census data to determine where to build new schools, provide public transportation and build new roads.
- ▲ The Census in Schools program teaches students and their families about demography, civics and the value of being counted.
- ▲ Census data affect your voice in Congress as well as the redistricting of state legislatures, county and city councils and voting districts.

Completing the 2010 Census Questionnaire: Simple and Safe

- ▲ The 2010 Census questionnaire asks only a few simple questions of each person—name, relationship, gender, age and date of birth, race, and whether the respondent owns or rents his or her home. This simple, short questionnaire takes just a few minutes to complete and return by mail.
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www.census.gov/2010census



2010 CENSUS: *Frequently Asked Questions*

Why should members of education organizations participate in the 2010 Census?

Census data shape the future of your community and define your voice in Congress.

- ▲ Census data help determine locations for schools, roads, hospitals, child-care and senior citizen centers, and more.
- ▲ Businesses use census data to locate supermarkets, shopping centers, new housing and other facilities.
- ▲ Government officials use census data to allocate funding and grants to high-need areas and non-profit organizations.

How will the 2010 Census differ from previous census efforts?

In the last census, one in six households received a long questionnaire asking for detailed socioeconomic information. In 2010, every residence will receive a short questionnaire that is simple and fast to complete and return. More detailed information will be collected annually from a small percentage of the population through the American Community Survey.

Will the information the Census Bureau collects remain confidential?

Yes. Every Census Bureau worker takes an oath for life to protect the confidentiality of census responses. Violation would result in a jail term of up to five years and/or fine of up to \$250,000. By law, the Census Bureau cannot share an individual's answers with anyone, including welfare and immigration agencies.

Why are educators such important partners for the 2010 Census campaign?

More than 140,000 organizations supported Census 2000, including schools, state and local governments, community- and faith-based organizations, media, businesses and others. Through partnerships, the Census Bureau has a far greater chance to reach every U.S. resident than by attempting this monumental task alone. Educators are trusted voices in their communities and can help deliver the 2010 Census message to every corner of the nation, through elementary schools to college campuses.

2010 Census Timeline: Key Dates

Fall 2008

Recruitment begins for local census jobs for early census operations.

Spring 2009

Census employees go door-to-door to update address list nationwide.

Fall 2009

Recruitment begins for census takers needed for peak workload in 2010.

February - March 2010

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December 2010

By law, Census Bureau delivers population counts to President for apportionment.

March 2011

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For more information about the 2010 Census, please go to www.census.gov/2010census.



IT'S IN OUR HANDS

Become a 2010 Census Business Partner

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau will issue a call to action for every resident of our nation: "Be Counted."

The 2010 Census is important. It determines the distribution of \$300 billion annually of government funding for critical community services. It generates thousands of jobs across the country. And it impacts your voice in Congress.

As a trusted business leader, your support of the 2010 Census matters. You can convey to your employees and customers the importance of completing and returning their census questionnaires. Partner with us and ensure your community has an active voice in its future.

By supporting the 2010 Census, your business will:

- ▲ **Help your community get needed funding.** Census data are used to allocate billions of dollars in government funding for new hospitals, roads, schools and other facilities. A stronger community allows your business to prosper, attract employees and create a better market for your products and services. An incomplete count could mean your community does not receive its fair share of funding.
- ▲ **Make informed decisions.** Census data guide business leaders in critical decision-making, from product placement to where to open new stores. Reduce your financial risk and broaden markets by ensuring everyone is counted.
- ▲ **Fulfill a valuable civic duty.** Supporting the 2010 Census can align your business with the community you serve and demonstrate your commitment to being a strong, active corporate citizen.

Take action:

- ▲ Include 2010 Census information in mailers, circulars, employee communications and online.
- ▲ Serve as a spokesperson for media interviews and speaking opportunities.
- ▲ Encourage other businesses, and your state and local affiliates, to sign on as partners.
- ▲ Volunteer staff and space for testing and training 2010 Census employees or for helping your community answer questions about their census questionnaires.
- ▲ Sponsor meetings or other events to encourage participation in the 2010 Census.

For more information about becoming a 2010 Census partner, go to www.census.gov/2010census.

BUSINESSES

FAST FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS

Safe. The Census Bureau protects information that identifies respondents or their households for 72 years.

Easy. The questionnaire contains only a few simple questions and takes just a few minutes to answer and return by mail.

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Coming soon. Census questionnaires will be mailed in March 2010.



2010 CENSUS: IT'S IN OUR HANDS

What Businesses Need to Know about the 2010 Census

In 2010, the U.S. census will define who we are as a nation. Taken every 10 years, the census affects political representation and directs the allocation of billions of dollars in government funding. Businesses can fulfill a valuable civic duty by partnering with the U.S. Census Bureau to ignite participation in this monumental event. As a trusted business leader in your community, you can help educate your customers about the importance of completing and returning their census questionnaires—to ensure no one is left uncounted.

Achieving a complete and accurate 2010 Census is in our hands.

The Census: A Snapshot

- ▲ The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years.
- ▲ The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States: in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.
- ▲ The 2010 Census will create hundreds of thousands of temporary jobs across the nation.

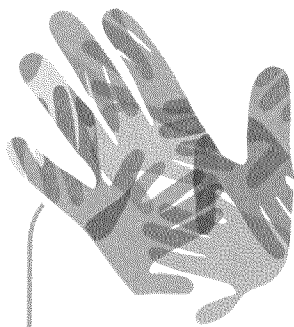
It's in Our Hands: Your Participation in the 2010 Census Matters

- ▲ Every year, more than \$300 billion in federal funds is awarded to states and communities based on census data. That's more than \$3 trillion over a 10-year period.
- ▲ Businesses and corporations rely on accurate census data for locating new businesses, marketing and recruitment of employees.
- ▲ Census data guide local decision-makers in planning where to build new hospitals, roads, schools and other community facilities.
- ▲ Census data affect your voice in Congress by determining how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Completing the 2010 Census Questionnaire: Simple and Safe

- ▲ The 2010 Census questionnaire asks only a few simple questions of each person—name, relationship, gender, age and date of birth, race, and whether the respondent owns or rents his or her home. This simple, short questionnaire takes just a few minutes to complete and return by mail.
- ▲ The Census Bureau does not release or share information that identifies individual respondents or their household for 72 years.

www.census.gov/2010census



2010 CENSUS: *Frequently Asked Questions*

Why should everyone participate in the 2010 Census?

Census data shape the future of your community and define your voice in Congress.

- ▲ Census information helps businesses make informed operational and marketing decisions. It helps community leaders determine locations for new schools, roads, hospitals, child-care centers and more.
- ▲ Census data help direct federal and state funding, strengthening communities in need. A stronger local economy benefits your business by making it easier to attract employees and sell your products and services.
- ▲ The census determines how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as the boundaries of legislative districts.

How will the 2010 Census differ from previous census efforts?

In the last census, one in six households received a long questionnaire asking for detailed socioeconomic information. In 2010, every residence will receive a short questionnaire that is simple and fast to complete and return. More detailed information will be collected annually from a small percentage of the population through the American Community Survey.

Will the information the Census Bureau collects remain confidential?

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Why are businesses such important partners in the 2010 Census campaign?

More than 140,000 organizations supported Census 2000, including businesses, state and local governments, community- and faith-based organizations, schools, media and others. Through partnerships, the Census Bureau has a far greater chance to reach every U.S. resident than by attempting this monumental task alone. Businesses can convey the importance of completing the census to customers, including those isolated by language or geography. For example, you can communicate census messages in newsletters, building lobbies and online, sponsor census events, and develop targeted materials for census promotion.

2010 Census Timeline: Key Dates

Fall 2008	Recruitment begins for local census jobs for early census operations.
Spring 2009	Census employees go door-to-door to update address list nationwide.
Fall 2009	Recruitment begins for census takers needed for peak workload in 2010.
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IT'S IN OUR HANDS

Become a 2010 Census Partner

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau will issue a call to action for every resident of our nation: "Be Counted."

The 2010 Census is important. It determines the distribution of \$300 billion annually of government funding for critical community services and generates thousands of jobs across the country.

Your support matters. As an organization that provides vital services to your community, you are a trusted voice with a unique connection to the people you serve. Partner with the Census Bureau and help ensure that everyone has a voice in this vital count.

By supporting the 2010 Census, your community-based or social service organization will:

- ▲ **Bring jobs to your community.** Hundreds of thousands of jobs will need to be filled nationwide for 2010 Census operations. More jobs mean a more robust local economy.
- ▲ **Help your community get needed funding.** Census data determine the allocation of government funding, help planners determine where there is the greatest need for social services and guide where to build job training centers, child-care and community centers, and other service facilities. An incomplete count could mean your community does not receive its fair share of funding.
- ▲ **Receive an accurate portrait of your community.** Census data will help your organization estimate the number of residents in need of services and the number of potential volunteers in your community.

Take action:

- ▲ Include information about the 2010 Census in newsletters, on bulletin boards, in lobbies and online.
- ▲ Answer questions and help people overcome misconceptions about the 2010 Census. Share the benefits of being counted and reassure your community their answers are safe.
- ▲ Help recruit applicants for 2010 Census positions, providing jobs to those in need in your community.
- ▲ Provide space for testing and training 2010 Census employees.
- ▲ Provide space for Be Counted sites and Questionnaire Assistance Centers.

For more information about becoming a 2010 Census partner, go to www.census.gov/2010census.

COMMUNITY-BASED AND SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

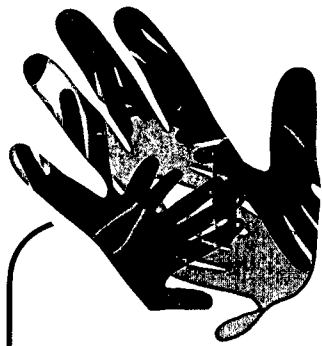
FAST FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS

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Easy. The questionnaire contains only a few simple questions and takes just a few minutes to answer and return by mail.

Everyone counts. The census is a count of everyone living in the United States, including all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.

Coming soon. Census questionnaires will be mailed in March 2010.



2010 CENSUS: IT'S IN OUR HANDS

What Community-Based and Social Service Organizations Need to Know

In 2010, the U.S. census will define who we are as a nation. Taken every 10 years, the census affects political representation and directs the allocation of billions of dollars in government funding. As a community-based or social service organization, you have a unique and trusted connection to the people you serve. As a 2010 Census partner, you can help convey the importance of participating in this historic event and to ensure no one is left uncounted. **Achieving a complete and accurate 2010 Census is in our hands.**

The Census: A Snapshot

- ▲ The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years.
- ▲ The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States: in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.
- ▲ The 2010 Census will create hundreds of thousands of temporary jobs across the nation.

It's in Our Hands: Your Participation in the 2010 Census Matters

- ▲ Every year, more than \$300 billion in federal funds is awarded to states and communities based on census data. That's more than \$3 trillion over a 10-year period.
- ▲ Census data guide local decision-makers in important community planning efforts, including where to build child-care and community centers.
- ▲ Community planners and governments rely on census data to determine where there is the most need for additional social services and who gets needed funding, such as community development block grants.
- ▲ Census data can help you estimate the number of potential volunteers in your community, the number of residents who may need your services, and can help in writing better proposals for grants.

Completing the 2010 Census Questionnaire: Simple and Safe

- ▲ The 2010 Census questionnaire asks only a few simple questions of each person—name, relationship, gender, age and date of birth, race, and whether the respondent owns or rents his or her home. This simple, short questionnaire takes just a few minutes to complete and return by mail.
- ▲ The Census Bureau does not release or share information that identifies individual respondents or their household for 72 years.

www.census.gov/2010census



2010 CENSUS: *Frequently Asked Questions*

Why should members of community-based and social service organizations participate in the 2010 Census?

Census data shape the future of your community and define your voice in Congress.

- ▲ Census information helps determine locations for schools, roads, hospitals, child-care and senior citizen centers, and more.
- ▲ Businesses use census data to locate supermarkets, shopping centers, new housing and other facilities.
- ▲ Government officials use census data to allocate funding and grants to high-need areas and non-profit organizations.

How will the 2010 Census differ from previous census efforts?

In the last census, one in six households received a long questionnaire asking for detailed socioeconomic information. In 2010, every residence will receive a short questionnaire that is simple and fast to complete and return. More detailed information will be collected annually from a small percentage of the population through the American Community Survey.

Will the information the Census Bureau collects remain confidential?

Yes. Every Census Bureau worker takes an oath for life to protect the confidentiality of census responses. Violation would result in a jail term of up to five years and/or fine of up to \$250,000. By law, the Census Bureau cannot share an individual's answers with anyone, including welfare and immigration agencies.

Why are community-based and social service groups so important to the 2010 Census?

More than 140,000 organizations supported Census 2000, including community-based organizations, state and local governments, faith-based organizations, schools, media, businesses and others. Through partnerships, the Census Bureau has a far greater chance to reach every U.S. resident than by attempting this monumental task alone. As a trusted partner, you can convey the importance of the census, particularly to community members isolated by language or geography. For example, you can refer applicants for census jobs, include census information on bulletin boards and in newsletters, and provide space for census activities.

2010 Census Timeline: Key Dates

Fall 2008

Recruitment begins for local census jobs for early census operations.

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IT'S IN OUR HANDS

Become a 2010 Census Partner

In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau will issue a call to action for every resident of our nation: "Be Counted."

The 2010 Census is important. It determines the distribution of \$300 billion annually of government funding for critical community services. It generates thousands of jobs across the country.

Your support of the 2010 Census matters. Religious leaders and faith-based groups have the credibility and respect needed to personally influence individuals within your congregations to participate. Partner with us and ensure every voice in your congregation is heard.

By supporting the 2010 Census, your faith-based organization will:

- ▲ **Help your community get the funding it deserves.** Census data are used to allocate billions of dollars in government funding and can help you develop and implement new programs. It also provides key statistical information needed to secure grants. An incomplete count could mean your community does not receive its fair share of funding.
- ▲ **Bring jobs to your community.** The Census Bureau will hire hundreds of thousands of people nationwide for temporary census jobs. You can notify members of your community about job openings and help boost your local economy.

Take action:

- ▲ Include information about the 2010 Census in newsletters, bulletins and Web sites.
- ▲ Share the message that census participation is both important and safe.
- ▲ Help recruit members of your congregation and community for census jobs.
- ▲ Provide space for testing and training census employees and for use as Questionnaire Assistance Centers.
- ▲ Work with schools and family service centers in your community to spark conversations with children and families about the importance of the 2010 Census.

FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

FAST FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS

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Easy. The questionnaire contains only a few simple questions and takes just a few minutes to answer and return by mail.

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Coming soon. Census questionnaires will be mailed in March 2010.

For more information about becoming a 2010 Census partner, go to www.census.gov/2010census.

USCENSUSBUREAU

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Issued April 2008
Form D-3209

United States
Census
2010



2010 CENSUS: IT'S IN OUR HANDS

What Faith-Based Organizations Need to Know

In 2010, the U.S. census will define who we are as a nation. Taken every 10 years, the census affects political representation and directs the allocation of billions of dollars in government funding. As a faith-based organization, you are dedicated to serving the best interests of your community. Many community members—including those who are isolated by language or geography—look to their faith-based leaders as trusted sources of information. You can partner with the U.S. Census Bureau to convey the importance of participating in the next census and to ensure no one is left uncoun-**ted. Achieving a complete and accurate 2010 Census is in our hands.**

The Census: A Snapshot

- ▲ The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years.
- ▲ The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States: in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, both citizens and non-citizens.
- ▲ The 2010 Census will create hundreds of thousands of temporary jobs across the nation.

It's in Our Hands: Your Participation in the 2010 Census Matters

- ▲ Every year, more than \$300 billion in federal funds are awarded to states and communities based on census data. That's more than \$3 trillion over a 10-year period.
- ▲ Census data help faith-based groups plan for new buildings and programs and guide local decision-makers in important community planning efforts, including where to build new roads, hospitals and schools.
- ▲ Census data affect your voice in Congress by determining how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Completing the 2010 Census Questionnaire: Simple and Safe

- ▲ The 2010 Census questionnaire asks only a few simple questions of each person—name, relationship, gender, age and date of birth, race, and whether the respondent owns or rents his or her home. This simple, short questionnaire takes just a few minutes to complete and return by mail.
- ▲ The Census Bureau does not release or share information that identifies individual respondents or their household for 72 years.

www.census.gov/2010census



2010 CENSUS: *Frequently Asked Questions*

Why should members of faith-based organizations participate in the 2010 Census?

Census data shape the future of your community and define your voice in Congress.

- ▲ Census information is used to allocate billions of dollars in government funding for important community facilities that your congregation relies upon, such as schools, roads, hospitals, child-care centers and more.
- ▲ Congregations utilize census data as a source of key statistical information needed to determine locations for new facilities and to secure faith-based grants.
- ▲ The census determines how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as the boundaries of legislative districts.

How will the 2010 Census differ from previous census efforts?

In the last census, one in six households received a long questionnaire asking for detailed socioeconomic information. In 2010, every residence will receive a short questionnaire that is simple and fast to complete and return. More detailed information will be collected annually from a small percentage of the population through the American Community Survey.

Will the information the Census Bureau collects remain confidential?

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Why are faith-based organizations important to the 2010 Census campaign?

More than 140,000 organizations supported Census 2000, including faith-based organizations, state and local governments, community-based organizations, schools, media, businesses and others. Through partnerships, the Census Bureau has a far greater chance to reach every U.S. resident than by attempting this monumental task alone. Communities look to their faith-based leaders, youth groups and lay ministries for guidance and trusted information. You can include census information in newsletters, bulletins and mailings, help recruit members of your community for census jobs and provide space for census activities.

2010 Census Timeline: Key Dates

Fall 2008

Recruitment begins for local census jobs for early census operations.

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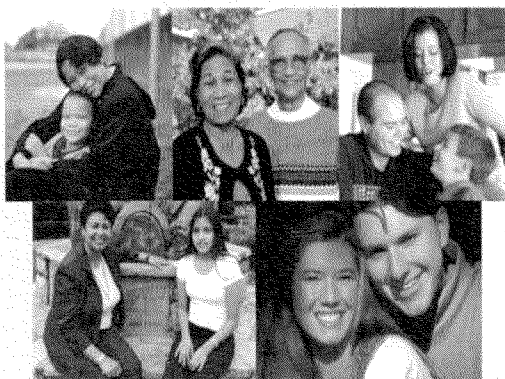
March 2011

By law, Census Bureau completes delivery of redistricting data to states.

For more information about the 2010 Census, please go to www.census.gov/2010census.

The 2010 Census is on the Horizon!

The 2010 Census is on the horizon and the U.S. Census Bureau wants to ensure that everyone is counted. We are developing partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments; community-based organizations; faith-based groups; schools; businesses; the media; and others. Through these collaborative relationships, we can reach our shared goal of counting all residents in the 2010 Census. By being informed about the census and better understanding the census process, residents are more likely to respond to the census questionnaire.



The Complete Count Committee (CCC) Program is key to making this happen in communities all across the country. CCCs incorporate local knowledge, influence and possible resources to educate residents and promote the census through a locally-based and targeted outreach and promotion effort. CCCs provide a vehicle for coordinating and nurturing a cooperative effort between local governments, communities, and the U.S. Census Bureau. Local governments and community organizations can help the Census Bureau get a complete count in 2010.

Get Started

WHO?

Tribal, state, and local governments work together with partners in the community to form Complete Count Committees (CCC) to promote the 2010 Census in their communities. Community-based organizations also establish CCCs that reach out to their constituents.

WHAT?

A Complete Count Committee is a team of community leaders appointed by the highest-elected official to develop and implement a locally-based outreach and awareness campaign for the 2010 Census.

WHY?

This team's primary focus is to promote the 2010 Census in a particular community and to ensure that every resident in that area is counted. Community leaders are most qualified to understand the best way to reach all populations that reside in their area. The team is also best suited to mobilize community resources in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

WHEN?

The process starts NOW! Identify CCC leaders and budget resources where possible to promote the census locally. Identify CCC leaders and members and establish your work plan. In 2010, you will be ready to implement your plan and lead your community to a successful census count.

HOW?

It's up to you! You know the best way to reach your community. Some activities could include:

- Census rally or parade
- Ethnic media luncheon
- Census unity forum for youth
- Interfaith breakfast and weekend events

Early Involvement of Tribal, State, and Local Governments is Crucial

"The Complete Count Committee turned out to be an excellent way to reach all segments of the community and educate them about the Census. Our efforts resulted in a mail-back response that was higher than anyone had anticipated."

Albert Pritchett, Chairman, Complete Count Committee, Cook County, Illinois

"Rapidly growing and diversifying cities need to realize just how critical a Complete Count effort is to...getting the absolutely best count possible during the 2010 decennial enumeration...to ensure their fair share of federal and state funding. The Census Bureau relies heavily on local Complete Count efforts to reach...difficult to enumerate populations. Each city can tailor their Complete Count efforts to best meet the needs of their urban personality."

Ryan Robinson, City Demographer, Austin, Texas

"Forming a Complete Count Committee was indeed a labor of love for us. We followed the guide, formed the sub-committees and our entire city was energized. There is no doubt about the effectiveness of the Tell City Complete Count Committee. This was an effective program in bridging the gap between the community and the government. What a novel idea!"

Louie Heitkemper, CCC Co-Chairman, Tell City, Indiana

"With the 2010 census quickly approaching, it is important that every citizen in our community be counted. The Complete Count Committee...helps us mobilize resources, and ensure that Miami-Dade County gets its fair share of the federal funds and resources."

Carlos Alvarez, Mayor, Miami Dade County

"The Complete Count Committee included every segment of our community. Some of the activities we incorporated in our CCC campaign were so successful in bringing everyone together that we have continued them as annual festivals. The CCC was indeed a strategy for building our community and learning more about our immigrant populations."

Graham Richard, Mayor, Fort Wayne, Indiana

2010 Census Timeline

2007

- Tribal, state, and local governments determine if local resources are needed to promote the 2010 Census

2008

- Local Census Offices begin opening
- Highest Elected Official or community leader determines Complete Count Committee (CCC) membership

2009

- CCC is established
- CCC receives census training
- CCC develops strategy and work plan
- CCC spreads word about census jobs

2010

- Questionnaires are delivered to every address
- CCC begins community organization mobilization
- CCC begins 2010 Census publicity campaign

April 1, 2010 - CENSUS DAY

- Households return completed questionnaires
- CCC urges nonresponding households to cooperate with census takers
- CCC thanks the community for their participation in the 2010 Census

December 31, 2010

- Census delivers population counts to the President

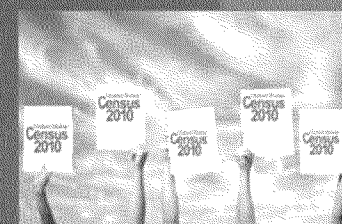
Contact Information

For additional information about the Complete Count Committee Program, please contact your regional census center and ask for the partnership area.

If you reside in:	Please call:
Alabama, Florida, or Georgia	ATLANTA 1-888-806-9895
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, upstate New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, or Vermont	BOSTON 1-617-488-9004 Puerto Rico Area Office 787-200-1624
Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, or Virginia	CHARLOTTE 1-704-315-6004
Illinois, Indiana, or Wisconsin	CHICAGO 1-312-488-1500
Louisiana, Mississippi, or Texas	DALLAS 1-800-563-6499
Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, or Wyoming	DENVER 1-720-897-6404
Michigan, Ohio, or West Virginia	DETROIT 1-313-879-2830
Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, or Oklahoma	KANSAS CITY 1-816-298-9704
Hawaii or Southern California	LOS ANGELES 1-818-435-6332
New Jersey: 10 Northern Counties New York: 5 Boroughs of NYC; Counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester	NEW YORK 1-646-233-2404
Southern New Jersey, Delaware, D.C., Maryland, or Pennsylvania	PHILADELPHIA 1-215-717-7600
Alaska, Idaho, Northern California, Oregon, or Washington	SEATTLE 1-425-318-1434

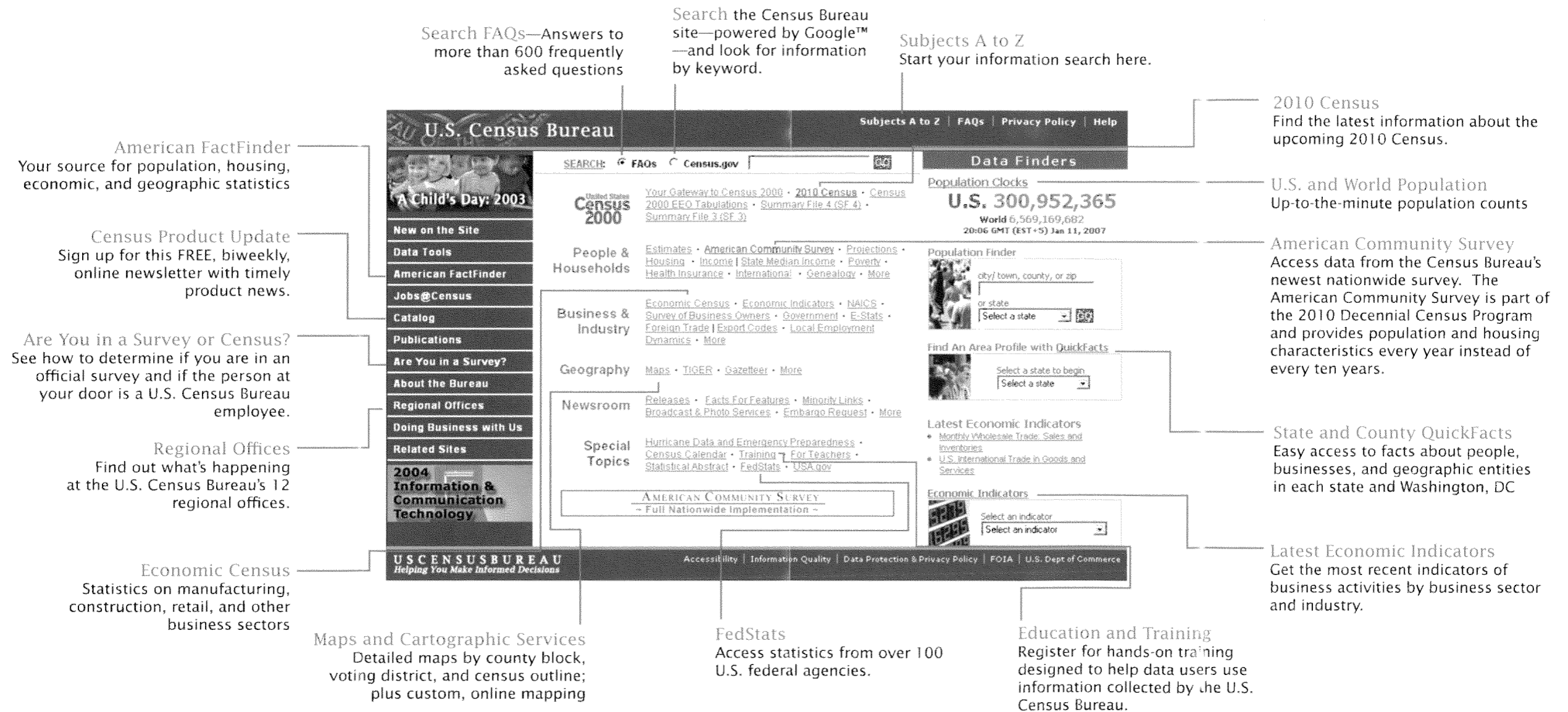
www.census.gov/2010census

Complete Count Committee Program



**ON THE ROAD
TO THE
2010 CENSUS**

Find the Information You Need by Visiting Us at www.census.gov



Search for Census Bureau Information Quickly and Easily!

Now there's no need to know about Census Bureau programs or terminology when looking for information online. Search the Census Bureau's Web site for information in three ways:

1. Browse frequently asked questions and answers by selecting **FAQs**, then enter your topic choice and hit "Go."
2. Use the **Search** feature by selecting **census.gov** at the top of the homepage, then enter a keyword and hit "Go."
3. Go to **Subjects A to Z** at the top of the homepage and click on the first letter of your topic of interest.

No matter which method you use to search the Census Bureau's Web site, you'll find accurate answers to frequently asked questions such as:

- Where do I go to get international trade statistics?
- Does the Census Bureau have genealogical information?
- What correlation is there between the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and the old SIC codes?
- How will 2010 Census information be used?
- What does the Census Bureau do when it is not counting the population?
- What materials do you have for school teachers and children?

Order Directly From Our Online Product Catalog

The Census Bureau's electronic catalog is "open for business" 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It provides dynamic descriptions of subject content and geographic coverage, prices, and ordering information. Our products and services include:

- CD-ROMs and DVDs
- Print-on-Demand Services
- Maps
- Certification Services
- Education and Training

Ordering materials or services on our Web site is fast and easy. Go to <www.census.gov>. We accept VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, Diners Club, and electronic checks.

PHONE orders: 301-763-INFO (4636)

Customer Services Center representatives are available Monday–Thursday 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m. EST; Friday 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m. EST. We are closed on Tuesday from 2–3 p.m.

FAX orders: 301-763-3842

Send checks or money orders made payable to Commerce-Census to:

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau (MS0801)
P.O. Box 277943
Atlanta, GA 30384-7943

Resources at
www.census.gov

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Online Access 24/7
See inside for details.

CHARTING YOUR

COMMUNITY'S CHANGES...

Have you ever thought much about how or why new roads, schools, after-school programs, or hospitals are placed in your community? How long it takes fellow commuters to get to work? Why it took so long for your favorite restaurant to get to your neighborhood? Where you would go if disaster struck nearby? How your community has changed over the years? What evidence exists to prove it? What makes your community attractive to new businesses or tourists? Why there isn't an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) or video store on your corner?

The answers lie in the numbers...numbers that reflect who we are, what our communities look like, how our communities have changed, how those changes impact our daily lives, and most important, how our communities are meeting the needs those changes created...numbers like those collected during the census every 10 years. Those same numbers play a critical role for states and local communities in determining their share of federal money for schools, roads, senior citizen centers, and other services.

Until now, those numbers were provided by what is known as the census long form, which goes to certain households during the 10-year census. Long form results provided population and housing characteristics such as our education levels, whether we are working and how long it takes us to get to work, what languages we speak at home, and how much our homes are worth.



TRACKING TRENDS

THROUGH THE YEARS...

But wait! What about the changes that occur in the other 9 years?

The face of our communities can change radically in a matter of minutes. But how can we understand the impact if we can't accurately gauge what changes actually occurred? The U.S. Census Bureau is moving rapidly toward a whole new way of census-taking to help answer those questions.

The **American Community Survey** is a new nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how communities are changing. It is a critical element in the Census Bureau's new approach to future censuses.

- Short form only: The **American Community Survey** replaces the long form in future censuses, returning the 10-year census to its original purpose of counting the population.
- Updated information every year: The **American Community Survey** provides current, up-to-date numbers every year.
- More efficient uses of taxpayers' dollars: The **American Community Survey** helps improve the census process and provides communities nearly 10 times the information.

The **American Community Survey** doesn't count the population, but it does provide the numbers that reflect what the population looks like and how it lives.

That's where YOU enter the picture. Your community's ability to provide the goods and services you need is only as good as the information at its disposal and federal tax dollars can only be allocated to communities where they are most needed if current information is available. That is why community support for the **American Community Survey** is vital.

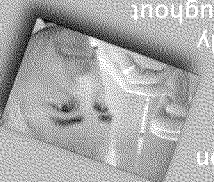
NUMBERS IN ACTION...

Emergency planning: The Baystate Medical Center in Springfield, Massachusetts, is exploring the use of the **American Community Survey** data, combined with other sources, in their plans for responding to catastrophic events. This information could be shared with county officials in case of an emergency need to lock down schools, close post offices, isolate a neighborhood, or evacuate part of a hospital.

Community health issues: Fulton County, Pennsylvania, officials used the **American Community Survey** to deliver the precise number of flu vaccines to an elderly population that was scattered throughout this large, rural, mountainous county.

Business: Firms such as dry cleaners and coffee shops that target morning rush-hour customers can use the **American Community Survey** to determine the times that local residents leave for work and whether they are driving or taking public transportation.

YOUR CONCERNS—Looking to start a new business? Moving to a new town? Maybe you are in charge of a local civic organization and in need of an up-to-date community profile. The **American Community Survey** provides the information—the numbers—you need to make the choices that are right for you—right now and every year, not just once a decade.



GENERAL INFORMATION...

The **American Community Survey** will be conducted in every county, American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Hawaiian Home Land, and in Puerto Rico. Each month a sample of households will receive a questionnaire.

Need more information?



Phone
1-888-346-9682 (toll-free)
1-800-354-7271 (survey respondents)
301-763-4636 (data queries)



E-mail
cmo.acs@census.gov



Web site
www.census.gov/acs/www

Responses to the **American Community Survey** are protected by law. Census Bureau employees are sworn to protect the confidentiality of your information.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING...

"Our communities cannot put their concerns on hold. The **American Community Survey** is an important new resource that will provide critical, timely data to help them assess and respond immediately to their residents' vital concerns."
(U.S. Secretary of Commerce Donald Evans)

The **American Community Survey** is a valuable survey that will have a positive impact on all Americans. *(National Council of La Raza)*

The **American Community Survey** is vital to economic development and for wise government and business decision-making. **The American Community Survey** is an improvement over the census long form because it provides small area information annually, instead of once a decade.
(Joan Naymark, Director of Research and Planning for Target Inc.)

The **American Community Survey** is a federal investment that will yield significant dividends in better plans, better local decisions, better neighborhoods. *(American Planning Association)*

The **American Community Survey** is a cost-efficient, high-quality solution that needs to be adopted now.
(University Consortium for Geographic Information Science)

How can you and your community benefit from the **American Community Survey**?

ACS

**Living
by the
Numbers:**
*Your role in
The American
Community
Survey*

United States Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau



Gladys Romero
Partnership Specialist

Seattle Regional Census Center
19820 North Creek Pkwy.
Bothell, WA 98011

Email: gladys.romero@census.gov

Office: (425) 318-1434
Mobile: (503) 544-2280
Fax: (425) 318-1420
Mobile: (206) 478-2449

Census 2010

Key Dates*

Summer 2007	Formal invitations sent for LUCA participation
Fall 2007	LUCA Technical Training provided by the Census Bureau
January 2008-2010	Yearly Boundary and Annexation Survey
January 2008	Regional Census Center in Bothell, WA opens
Early 2008	Local Complete Count Committees Formed (suggested)
Spring 2008	LUCA Participants return updates to Census Bureau
Spring 2008	Begin recruiting for Local Census Office Management positions
Late 2008	Limited number of Local Census Offices open
Winter 2008-2009	Begin recruiting for Census field staff
April 2009	Address Canvassing (listing) begins
Spring 2009	Begin recruiting for remaining Local Census Office Management staff
Late 2009	Remaining Local Census Offices open
Winter 2009-2010	Begin recruiting for Census Enumerators
Mid March 2010	Questionnaires mailed to households
April 1, 2010	Census Day
Late April 2010	Non-response follow-up begins
December 31st 2010	Delivery of Population counts to the President for reapportionment

Key Changes to the 2010 Census

Short Form Only	(Long form data now collected through the American Community Survey)
Handheld Computers	Used for address listing, and payroll

***Scope of all activities and timing may change based on Congressional funding.**



50 WAYS CENSUS DATA IS USED

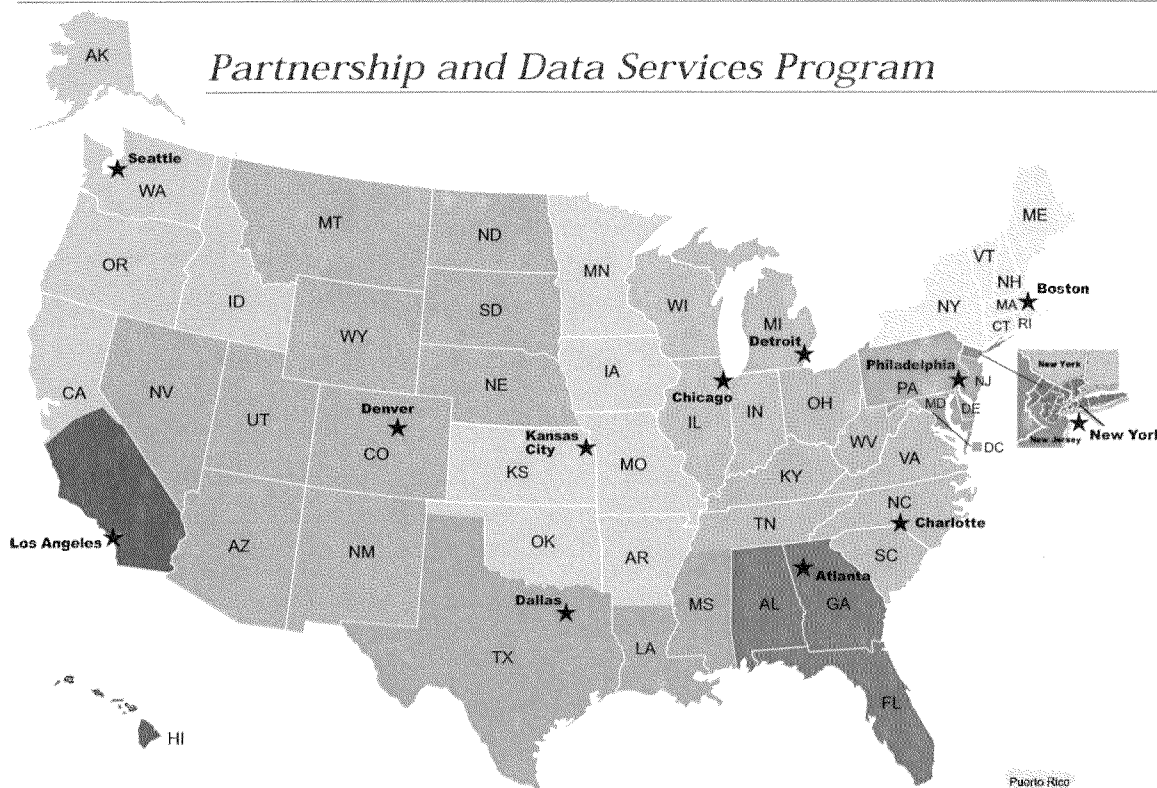
- ☞ Decision making at all levels of government.
- ☞ Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts.
- ☞ Attracting new businesses to state and local areas.
- ☞ Distributing over \$300 billion in federal funds and even more in state funds.
- ☞ Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population.
- ☞ Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services.
- ☞ Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population.
- ☞ Directing funds for services for people in poverty.
- ☞ Designing public safety strategies.
- ☞ Development of rural areas.
- ☞ Analyzing local trends.
- ☞ Estimating the number of people displaced by natural disasters.
- ☞ Developing assistance programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- ☞ Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance.
- ☞ Delivering goods and services to local markets.
- ☞ Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children.
- ☞ Planning products.
- ☞ Planning investments and evaluating financial risk.
- ☞ Publishing economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people.
- ☞ Scientific research.
- ☞ Developing "intelligent" maps for government and business.
- ☞ Proof of age, relationship, or residence certificates provided by the Census Bureau.
- ☞ Medical research.
- ☞ Reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives.
- ☞ Planning and research for media as backup for news stories.
- ☞ Providing evidence in litigation involving land use, voting rights, and equal opportunity.
- ☞ Drawing school district boundaries.
- ☞ Planning budgets for government at all levels.
- ☞ Spotting trends in the economic well-being of the nation.
- ☞ Planning for public transportation services.
- ☞ Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities.
- ☞ Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices.
- ☞ Directing services to children and adults with limited English language proficiency.
- ☞ Planning urban areas.
- ☞ Planning land use.
- ☞ Understanding labor supply.
- ☞ Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases.
- ☞ Analyzing military potential.
- ☞ Making business decisions.
- ☞ Understanding consumer needs.
- ☞ Planning for congregations.
- ☞ Locating factory sites and distribution centers.
- ☞ Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces.
- ☞ Setting a standard for creating both public and private sector surveys.
- ☞ Evaluating programs in different geographic areas.
- ☞ Providing genealogical research.
- ☞ Planning for school projects.
- ☞ Developing adult education programs.
- ☞ Researching historical subject areas.
- ☞ Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans.

U.S. Census Bureau Regional Offices

August 2008

Partnership and Data Services Program

FLDPDS/08-2



Phone Numbers for the Partnership and Data Services Program

2010 Partnership Staff

Atlanta
678-500-9000

Boston
857-362-9400

Charlotte
704-909-6700

Chicago
312-488-1500

Dallas
972-755-3600

Denver
720-897-6000

Detroit
313-879-2830

Kansas City
816-298-9604

Los Angeles
818-435-6300

New York
646-233-2000

Philadelphia
215-717-7600

Seattle
425-318-1410

ATLANTA - www.census.gov/atlanta
Alabama, Florida, Georgia

BOSTON - www.census.gov/boston
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York (all counties except those covered by the NY Regional Office listed under the state of NY), Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont

CHARLOTTE - www.census.gov/charlotte
Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia

CHICAGO - www.census.gov/chicago
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin

DALLAS - www.census.gov/dallas
Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas

DENVER - www.census.gov/denver
Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

DETROIT - www.census.gov/detroit
Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia

KANSAS CITY - www.census.gov/kansascity
Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma

LOS ANGELES - www.census.gov/losangeles
Hawaii, Southern California (Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura counties)

NEW YORK - www.census.gov/newyork
New York (Bronx, Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties)
New Jersey (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Middlesex, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties)

PHILADELPHIA - www.census.gov/philadelphia
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey (all counties except those covered by the NY Regional Office listed under the state of NJ), Pennsylvania

SEATTLE - www.census.gov/seattle
Alaska, Idaho, Northern California (all counties except those covered by the LA Regional Office listed under southern California), Oregon, Washington

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MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # R-3 DATE 10-30-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-3
Est. Start Time: 9:45 AM
Date Submitted: 10/21/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: LIB - 04

BUDGET MODIFICATION LIB-04 Appropriating \$926,272 of Revenue from
Agenda The Library Foundation to the Library Fund for Program and Collection
Title: Enhancements

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>5 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>Library</u>	Division:	<u>Director's Office</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Becky Cobb</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-5499</u>	Ext.	<u>85499</u>
	I/O Address:		<u>317/LIB ADM</u>
Presenter(s):	<u>Molly Raphael, Director of Libraries</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Request approval of an appropriation of \$926,272 to the Library Fund from The Library Foundation for program and collection enhancements for FY 08-09.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

The Library Foundation provides support raised from private donors, foundations, and corporations to enhance the programs and collections of Multnomah County Library. An annual appropriation is requested each fiscal year. For FY 2008-09, The Library Foundation is supporting:

Raising A Reader - \$443,417

This early literacy program promotes reading aloud in the home. It is implemented through library partnerships with childcare centers, Head Start, the Health Department, and other agencies serving children 0-5. Children take home new books weekly and their parents, teachers, and caregivers receive information on early literacy skill development. Volunteer story time readers model good

read aloud techniques and build excitement for books by providing monthly story times at partnering childcare centers. Funds 2.5 FTE librarians.

Summer Reading - \$100,000

The Foundation's support enables Multnomah County Library to present a strong and popular Summer Reading program – about 58,000 children and teens participated during the summer of 2008. The number of participants is expected to rise to 60,000 for the summer of 2009.

Books 2 U - \$174,309

This program impacts the reading habits of students in grades three through six in elementary and middle schools where 25% or more of the students are reading below grade level. Funds 2.0 FTE library outreach specialists.

Every Family Reads - \$103,746

Every Family Reads encourages families with children in grades K-5 to read together by uniting them around the books of a children's author. The 2009 program features author, Jon Scieszka. Funds 0.50 FTE program coordinator.

Author Lectures - \$10,500

Supports two children's/young adult author lectures and related programs.

John Wilson Special Collections Outreach - \$30,000

This gift adds a half-time library assistant to provide reference assistance to the public for the John Wilson Room Special collections, as well as assistance in preparing and implementing programs and tours focusing on special aspects of the collection.

Director's Discretionary Fund - \$16,900

Gives the Library Director a discretionary fund for unforeseen needs and opportunities.

Endowment Funds - \$47,400

Supports public programs as well as enhances library collections.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

For the current fiscal year, the Library Fund increases by \$926,272. Although The Library Foundation conducts ongoing fund-raising activities, most gifts are committed on an annual basis.

There is \$18,163 increase in Fund 1000 for internal service reimbursement and \$79,091 increase in Fund 3500 for insurance reimbursement.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

Not applicable.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

The Library Foundation solicits private citizen support for Library programs and collections and benefit all residents of Multnomah County.

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a **Budget Modification**, please answer all of the following in detail:

- **What revenue is being changed and why?**

The Library Fund increases by \$926,272.

- **What budgets are increased/decreased?**

Director's Office: Director's Office increases by \$16,900; Adult & Family Programming increases by \$116,750.

Central Library: John Wilson Room increases by \$30,000.

Support Services: Collections increases by \$30,650.

Outreach Services: Children & Teen Services Coordination increases by \$114,246; Books 2 U increases by \$174,309; Early Childhood Resources services increases by \$443,417.

- **What do the changes accomplish?**

Gifts from The Library Foundation enhance library programs, particularly in Youth Outreach Services. This allows for expanded outreach to those who might not otherwise be served by these programs.

- **Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.**

This budget modification adds a total of 5.5 FTE for 7 positions:

One 0.5 FTE Library Assistant at Central John Wilson Room in support for its special collections;

One 0.5 FTE Program Coordinator in Children & Teen Services Coordination for the Every Family Reads program;

Two 1.0 FTE Library Outreach Specialists in Books 2 U for elementary school outreach;

Two 1.0 FTE and one 0.5 FTE bilingual Librarians in Early Childhood Resources for the Raising A Reader program.

Support is provided on a year-to-year basis for these positions.

- **How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?**

Indirect is covered by the Foundation funds.

- **Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?**

The Library Foundation has an ongoing fund-raising commitment to enhance library programs and collections.

- **If a grant, what period does the grant cover?**

Not applicable.

- **If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?**

Not applicable.

<p><i>NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: LIB - 04

Required Signatures

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**



Date: 10/15/08

Molly Raphael

Budget Analyst:



Date: 10/21/08

Mike Jaspin

Department HR:



Date: 10/14/08

Leila Wrathall

Countywide HR:

Date: _____

Budget Modification ID: **LIB-04****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Accounting Unit			Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
					Internal Order	Cost Center	WBS Element						
1	80-00	1510	80008	0070		800000		60170	85,000	101,557	16,557		Professional Services
2	80-00	1510	80008	0070		800000		60350	15,357	15,700	343	16,900	Central Indirect @ 2.07%
3										0			
4	80-00	1510	80010	0070		801100		60170	160,000	274,382	114,382		Professional Services
5	80-00	1510	80010	0070		801100		60350	11,269	13,637	2,368	116,750	Central Indirect @ 2.07%
6										0			
7	80-20	1510	80000	0070		802390		60000	60,719	83,419	22,700		Permanent
8	80-20	1510	80000	0070		802390		60130	17,619	24,215	6,596		Salary Related Expense
9	80-20	1510	80000	0070		802390		60140	14,294	21,633	7,339		Insurance
10	80-20	1510	80000	0070		802390		60240	1,000	(6,243)	(7,243)		Supplies
11	80-20	1510	80000	0070		802390		60350	2,503	3,111	608	30,000	Central Indirect @ 2.07%
12										0			
13	80-30	1510	80012	0070		803100		60245	7,650,000	7,680,650	30,650	30,650	Library Books & Materials
14										0			
15	80-40	1510	80020	0070		804110		60000	282,813	312,536	29,723		Permanent
16	80-40	1510	80020	0070		804110		60130	83,200	92,545	9,345		Salary Related Expense
17	80-40	1510	80020	0070		804110		60140	60,572	68,294	7,722		Insurance
18	80-40	1510	80020	0070		804110		60170	35,685	54,174	18,489		Professional Services
19	80-40	1510	80020	0070		804110		60210	10,100	12,350	2,250		Rental
20	80-40	1510	80020	0070		804110		60240	75,107	119,107	44,000		Supplies
21	80-40	1510	80020	0070		804110		60270	3,110	3,510	400		Local Mileage
22	80-40	1510	80020	0070		804110		60350	12,313	14,630	2,317	114,246	Central Indirect @ 2.07%
23										0			
24	80-40	1510	80005	0070		804150		60000	171,823	268,856	97,033		Permanent
25	80-40	1510	80005	0070		804150		60130	49,777	79,718	29,941		Salary Related Expense
26	80-40	1510	80005	0070		804150		60140	42,294	70,140	27,846		Insurance
27	80-40	1510	80005	0070		804150		60240	94,000	109,954	15,954		Supplies
28	80-40	1510	80005	0070		804150		60350	7,892	11,427	3,535	174,309	Central Indirect @ 2.07%
29										0			
											482,855	482,855	Total - Page 1
											0	0	GRAND TOTAL

Budget Modification ID: **LIB-04****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Accounting Unit			Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
					Internal Order	Cost Center	WBS Element						
30	80-40	1510	80006	0070		804170		60000	283,645	430,622	146,977		Permanent
31	80-40	1510	80006	0070		804170		60130	83,304	127,394	44,090		Salary Related Expense
32	80-40	1510	80006	0070		804170		60140	75,815	111,999	36,184		Insurance
33	80-40	1510	80006	0070		804170		60170	26,500	33,900	7,400		Professional Services
34	80-40	1510	80006	0070		804170		60180	23,000	25,250	2,250		Printing
35	80-40	1510	80006	0070		804170		60240	63,000	256,522	193,522		Supplies
36	80-40	1510	80006	0070		804170		60260	3,300	7,300	4,000		Travel & Training
37	80-40	1510	80006	0070		804170		60350	11,935	20,928	8,993	443,416	Central Indirect @ 2.07%
38										0			
39	80-00	1510	80008	0070		800000		50210	(687,000)	(1,613,270)	(926,270)	(926,270)	Op-Non Governmental Prog.
40										0			
41	19	1000		0020		9500001000		50310		(18,163)	(18,163)	0	Indirect Reimb Rev. in GF
42	19	1000		0020		9500001000		60470		18,163	18,163		CGF Contingency Exp.
43										0			
44	72-10	3500		0020		705210		50316		(79,091)	(79,091)	0	Insurance Revenue
45	72-10	3500		0020		705210		60330		79,091	79,091		Offsetting Expenditure
46										0			
47										0			
48										0			
49										0			
50										0			
51										0			
52										0			
53										0			
54										0			
55										0			
56										0			
57										0			
58										0			
											(482,855)	(482,855)	Total - Page 2
											0	0	GRAND TOTAL



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-4
Est. Start Time: 9:50 AM
Date Submitted: 10/23/08

Agenda Title: RESOLUTION Authorizing Election to Receive National Forest Related Safety-Net Payments for Federal Fiscal Year 2008

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date: October 30, 2008 Amount of Time Needed: 5 minutes
Department: County Management Division: Director's Office
Contact(s): Bob Thomas
Phone: (503) 988-4283 Ext. 84283 I/O Address: 503/531
Presenter(s): Bob Thomas

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The department is requesting Board approval of a Resolution electing the method of US Forest Service Safety Net Payments to Multnomah County for Federal Fiscal Year 2008.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

Recently, Congress and the President approved a modified extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (PL106-393) that provides payments to forest counties for land held by the federal government. Originally, payments to counties represented shares of forest yields on those public lands, but as sale of timber has diminished the federal government has provided safety-net payments in lieu of actual sale proceeds.

The new legislation, Secure Rural Schools 2008 or "SRS 2008," provides for a decreasing payment schedule over the next four years of these safety-net payments. New to SRS 2008 is a tightening of funds available to Counties under Title III of the act, that now provides funding for a limited number of eligible projects: Search, rescue and emergency services on public lands; Fire prevention and planning under the Firewise Communities program; and Development of community wildfire

protection plans.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

For federal fiscal year 2008, to be received approximately December 2008, Multnomah County is estimated to receive approximately \$931,834 in overall safety-net payments. The largest share of this total will be in Title I payments (up to 85% of total, or about \$792,000) that must be split 75% to the County Road Fund (about \$594,000) and 25% to the County School Fund (about \$198,000). County School Fund revenues are transferred to the Multnomah County Educational Service District.

The remaining safety-net payments will be split between Multnomah County Title III projects (no more than 7% of total, about \$65,200) and the remainder (8%) must go to a Resource Advisory Committee managed by the US Forest Service for projects on national forests. As a point of reference, the MCSO has averaged about \$180,000 in eligible Title III search and rescue costs annually. Title III payments will help supplement these costs for the County General Fund.

Overall payments to the County will decrease to an 81% level for Federal Fiscal Year 2009, then 73% for FFY 2010; and finally an estimate of 40-50% for FFY 2011.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

The annual resolutions are required by the Federal government for counties to participate in the Safety-Net program. There are no controversial issues regarding the two elections that these resolutions address. A decision will have to be made annually on how to expend the Title III funds.

Under the former legislation, the County did provide Title III funding to Forest Related Educational Opportunities. During FY 2008, the County provided about \$110,000 in funding through the SUN Schools program through 4H clubs and other service providers. The new legislation has dropped this category from funding.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

Citizens will have the opportunity to provide written comments on the Multnomah County projects that will qualify under Title III. A 45-day comment period is required by the legislation and will begin when the list is published prior to the County's approval of Title III projects next summer.

Each County with National Forest and/or O&C lands is required to make these elections prior to sending their decision on to the federal government. Multnomah County has participated with Association of Oregon Counties (AOC) in developing the processes and resolutions.

Required Signature

Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:

Carol M. Ford

Date: 10/23/08

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON**

RESOLUTION NO. _____

Authorizing Election to Receive National Forest Related Safety Net Payments for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. Congress enacted in 1908 and subsequently amended a law that requires that 25 percent of the revenues derived from National Forest lands be paid to states for use by the counties in which the lands are situated for the benefit of public schools and roads.
- b. The principal source of revenues from National Forest lands is from the sale and removal of timber, which has been curtailed in recent years with a corresponding decline in revenues shared with counties.
- c. The United States Congress recognized a need to stabilize education and road maintenance funding through predictable payments to the affected counties, and to achieve that goal enacted the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, which has been amended and re-authorized for FFY 2008 - 2011 ("SRS2008").
- d. SRS2008 provides for guaranteed minimum payments for the benefit of affected counties, as well as an opportunity to invest a portion of the payments in projects on federal lands or that benefit resources on federal lands, or in county projects or activities.
- e. Title I of SRS2008 gives each eligible county the right to elect to receive either its traditional share of revenues from the National Forest lands pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908 and Section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (the "25-percent payments"), or instead to receive a share of the state payment pursuant to Sections 102(a)(1)(B) and 103 (the "full county payment amount").
- f. An election to receive the full county payment amount is effective for all federal fiscal years through FFY 2011, and an election to receive a 25-percent payment is binding for two years.
- g. Any county electing to receive the full county payment amount must further elect to expend an amount not less than 15 percent nor more than 20 percent of its full county payment amount as project funds.
- h. Title I, Section 102(d) of SRS2008 requires that counties electing to receive the full county payment amount must allocate their project funds for expenditure between projects in accordance with Title II and Title III, and return the balance of project funds

unspent under Titles II and III to the Treasury of the United States, and communicate such allocation to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

- i. Title II provides for special projects on federal lands or that benefit resources on federal lands, which projects are recommended by local resource advisory committees ("RACs").
- j. RACs recommend projects for consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture, with project funding supplied in whole or in part out of monies allocated for such purposes by participating counties.
- k. Counties that allocate funding to projects under Title II, and are participants in more than one RAC, may further direct that their Title II project funds be divided between different RACs according to an allocation decided by each participating county, with such funds held in the Treasury of the United States under the name of the county with a designation of the amount allocated to each RAC.
- l. Title III provides for county projects, some of which are associated with federal lands, with Title III authorizing expenditures for search, rescue and emergency services, fire prevention and planning under the Firewise Communities program, and development of community wildfire protection plans.
- m. A county with a full county payment amount of \$350,000 or more may not allocate more than 7 percent of its full county payment amount for Title III projects.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Resolves:

- 1. Multnomah County elects to receive the guaranteed minimum full county payment amount pursuant to SRS2008 Sections 102(a)(1)(B) and 103.
- 2. Multnomah County allocates 15 percent of its full county payment amount for expenditure on projects under Title II and Title III. Multnomah County will return none (zero percent) of its full county payment amount to the Treasury of the United States.
- 3. Of the percent allocated to Title II and Title III projects above in paragraph 2, Multnomah County further allocates between such Titles for FFY 2008 (for expenditure after FFY 2008) on the following basis: eight percent of the full county payment amount for expenditure on Title II projects and seven percent of the full county payment amount for expenditure on Title III projects.
- 4. Of the amount of project funds allocated to Title II projects above in paragraph 2, Multnomah County further allocates between RACs as follows:

100 percent to the Hood / Willamette RAC.

5. The original or a certified copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to Kevin Q. Davis, Attorney, sent to the following address: One SW Columbia Street, Suite 1600, Portland, OR 97258.

ADOPTED this 30th day of October, 2008.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Ted Wheeler, Chair

REVIEWED:

AGNES SOWLE, COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By _____
John S. Thomas, Deputy County Attorney

SUBMITTED BY:

Carol M. Ford, Director, Department of County Management

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION NO. 08-143

Authorizing Election to Receive National Forest Related Safety Net Payments for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. Congress enacted in 1908 and subsequently amended a law that requires that 25 percent of the revenues derived from National Forest lands be paid to states for use by the counties in which the lands are situated for the benefit of public schools and roads.
- b. The principal source of revenues from National Forest lands is from the sale and removal of timber, which has been curtailed in recent years with a corresponding decline in revenues shared with counties.
- c. The United States Congress recognized a need to stabilize education and road maintenance funding through predictable payments to the affected counties, and to achieve that goal enacted the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, which has been amended and re-authorized for FFY 2008 - 2011 ("SRS2008").
- d. SRS2008 provides for guaranteed minimum payments for the benefit of affected counties, as well as an opportunity to invest a portion of the payments in projects on federal lands or that benefit resources on federal lands, or in county projects or activities.
- e. Title I of SRS2008 gives each eligible county the right to elect to receive either its traditional share of revenues from the National Forest lands pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908 and Section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (the "25-percent payments"), or instead to receive a share of the state payment pursuant to Sections 102(a)(1)(B) and 103 (the "full county payment amount").
- f. An election to receive the full county payment amount is effective for all federal fiscal years through FFY 2011, and an election to receive a 25-percent payment is binding for two years.
- g. Any county electing to receive the full county payment amount must further elect to expend an amount not less than 15 percent nor more than 20 percent of its full county payment amount as project funds.
- h. Title I, Section 102(d) of SRS2008 requires that counties electing to receive the full county payment amount must allocate their project funds for expenditure between projects in accordance with Title II and Title III, and return the balance of project funds

unspent under Titles II and III to the Treasury of the United States, and communicate such allocation to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

- i. Title II provides for special projects on federal lands or that benefit resources on federal lands, which projects are recommended by local resource advisory committees ("RACs").
- j. RACs recommend projects for consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture, with project funding supplied in whole or in part out of monies allocated for such purposes by participating counties.
- k. Counties that allocate funding to projects under Title II, and are participants in more than one RAC, may further direct that their Title II project funds be divided between different RACs according to an allocation decided by each participating county, with such funds held in the Treasury of the United States under the name of the county with a designation of the amount allocated to each RAC.
- l. Title III provides for county projects, some of which are associated with federal lands, with Title III authorizing expenditures for search, rescue and emergency services, fire prevention and planning under the Firewise Communities program, and development of community wildfire protection plans.
- m. A county with a full county payment amount of \$350,000 or more may not allocate more than 7 percent of its full county payment amount for Title III projects.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Resolves:

1. Multnomah County elects to receive the guaranteed minimum full county payment amount pursuant to SRS2008 Sections 102(a)(1)(B) and 103.
2. Multnomah County allocates 15 percent of its full county payment amount for expenditure on projects under Title II and Title III. Multnomah County will return none (zero percent) of its full county payment amount to the Treasury of the United States.
3. Of the percent allocated to Title II and Title III projects above in paragraph 2, Multnomah County further allocates between such Titles for FFY 2008 (for expenditure after FFY 2008) on the following basis: eight percent of the full county payment amount for expenditure on Title II projects and seven percent of the full county payment amount for expenditure on Title III projects.
4. Of the amount of project funds allocated to Title II projects above in paragraph 2, Multnomah County further allocates between RACs as follows:

100 percent to the Hood / Willamette RAC.

5. The original or a certified copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to Kevin Q. Davis, Attorney, sent to the following address: One SW Columbia Street, Suite 1600, Portland, OR 97258.

ADOPTED this 30th day of October, 2008.



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON


Ted Wheeler, Chair

REVIEWED:

AGNES SOWLE, COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By 
John S. Thomas, Deputy County Attorney

SUBMITTED BY:

Carol M. Ford, Director, Department of County Management



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-5
Est. Start Time: 9:55 AM
Date Submitted: 10/23/08

Agenda Title: RESOLUTION Authorizing Election to Receive O&C Land Related Safety-Net Payments for Federal Fiscal Year 2008

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date: October 30, 2008 Amount of Time Needed: 5 minutes
Department: County Management Division: Director's Office
Contact(s): Bob Thomas
Phone: (503) 988-4283 Ext. 84283 I/O Address: 503/531
Presenter(s): Bob Thomas

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The department is requesting Board approval of a Resolution electing the method of O&C Land Service Safety Net Payments to Multnomah County for Federal Fiscal Year 2008.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

Recently, Congress and the President approved a modified extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (PL106-393) that provides payments to forest counties for land held by the federal government. Originally, payments to counties represented shares of forest yields on those public lands, but as sale of timber has diminished the federal government has provided safety-net payments in lieu of actual sale proceeds. Within Multnomah County, the Bureau of Land Management owns acreage that formerly belonged to the Oregon & California Railroad (O&C Lands), for which this legislation applies.

The new legislation, Secure Rural Schools 2008 or "SRS 2008," provides for a decreasing payment schedule over the next four years of these safety-net payments. New to SRS 2008 is a tightening of funds available to Counties under Title III of the act, that now provides funding for a limited number

of eligible projects: Search, rescue and emergency services on public lands; Fire prevention and planning under the Firewise Communities program; and Development of community wildfire protection plans.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

For federal fiscal year 2008, to be received approximately December 2008, Multnomah County is estimated to receive approximately \$1,138,000 in overall safety-net payments. The largest share of this total will be in Title I payment (up to 85% of total, or about \$968,000) that can be deposited within general county revenues (General Fund). This revenue has no restrictions as to its use by the County.

The remaining safety-net payments will be split between Multnomah County Title III projects (no more than 7% of total, about \$79,000) and the remainder (8%) must go to a Resource Advisory Committee managed by the US Forest Service for projects on national forests.

Overall payments to the County will decrease to an 81% level for Federal Fiscal Year 2009, then 73% for FFY 2010; and finally an estimate of 40-50% for FFY 2011.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

The annual resolutions are required by the Federal government for counties to participate in the Safety-Net program. There are no controversial issues regarding the two elections that these resolutions address. A decision will have to be made annually on how to expend the Title III funds.

Under the former legislation, the County did provide Title III funding to Forest Related Educational Opportunities. During FY 2008, the County provided about \$110,000 in funding through the SUN Schools program through 4H clubs and other service providers. The new legislation has dropped this category from funding.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

Citizens will have the opportunity to provide written comments on the Multnomah County projects that will qualify under Title III. A 45-day comment period is required by the legislation and will begin when the list is published prior to the County's approval of Title III projects next summer.

Each County with National Forest and/or O&C lands is required to make these elections prior to sending their decision on to the Federal government. Multnomah County has participated with Association of Oregon Counties (AOC) in developing the processes and resolutions.

Required Signature

Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:

Carol M. Ford

Date: 10/23/08

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION NO. _____

Authorizing Election to Receive **O&C Land** Related Safety Net Payments for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. Congress enacted in 1937 and subsequently amended a law that requires 75 percent of the revenues derived from revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands ("O&C Lands") be paid to counties in which the lands are situated, of which 50 percent has been available for use as general county funds.
- b. The principal source of revenues from O&C Lands is from the sale and removal of timber, which has been sharply curtailed, with a corresponding decline in revenues shared with counties.
- c. The United States Congress recognized a need to stabilize communities through predictable payments to the affected counties and to achieve that goal enacted the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, which has been amended and reauthorized for FFY 2008-2011 ("SRS2008").
- d. SRS2008 provides for guaranteed minimum payments for the benefit of affected counties, as well as an opportunity to invest a portion of the guaranteed minimum payments in projects or activities on federal lands, or in county projects or activities.
- e. Title I of SRS2008 gives each eligible county the right to elect to receive either its traditional share of revenues from the O&C Lands ("50-percent payment"), or instead to receive the guaranteed minimum amount pursuant to Sections 102(a)(2)(B) and 103 ("full county payment amount").
- f. An election to receive a 50-percent payment is binding for two years, and an election to receive the guaranteed minimum full county payment amount is binding through FFY 2011.
- g. Any county electing to receive the full county payment amount must further elect to expend not less than 15 percent nor more than 20 percent of its full county payment amount as project funds.
- h. Title I, Section 102(d) requires that counties electing to receive the full county payment amount must allocate its project funds for expenditure between projects under Title II and Title III, and return the balance of project funds unspent under Title II and Title III to the

Treasury of the United States, and communicate such allocation to the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior.

- i. Title II provides for special projects on federal lands or that benefit resources on federal lands, which projects are nominated by local resource advisory committees ("RACs").
- j. RACs recommend projects for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior, with project funding supplied in whole or in part out of monies allocated for Title II purposes by participating counties.
- k. Counties that allocate funding to projects under Title II, and are participants in more than one RAC, may further direct that their Title II project funds be divided between different RACs according to an allocation decided by each participating county, with such funds held in the Treasury of the United States under the name of the county with the amount allocated to each RAC.
- l. Title III provides for county projects or services, some of which are associated with federal lands, with Title III authorizing expenditures for search, rescue and emergency services, fire prevention and planning under the Firewise Communities program, and development of community wildfire protection plans.
- m. A county may allocate no more than 7 percent of its full county payment amount for Title III projects.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Resolves:

- 1. Multnomah County elects to receive the guaranteed minimum full county payment amount pursuant to SRS2008 Sections 102(a)(2)(B) and 103.
- 2. Multnomah County allocates 15 percent of its full county payment amount for expenditure on projects under Title II and Title III. Multnomah County will return none (zero percent) of its full county payment amount to the Treasury of the United States.
- 3. Of the percent allocated to Title II and Title III projects above in paragraph 1, Multnomah County further allocates between such Titles for FFY 2008 (for expenditure after FFY 2008) on the following basis: eight percent of the full county payment amount for expenditure on Title II projects and seven percent of the full county payment amount for expenditure on Title III projects.
- 4. Of the amount of the full county payment amount allocated to Title II projects above in paragraph 3, Multnomah County further allocates between RACs as follows:

100 percent to the Salem District RAC.

5. The original or a certified copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to Kevin Q. Davis, Attorney, sent to the following address: One SW Columbia Street, Suite 1600, Portland, OR 97258.

ADOPTED this 30th day of October, 2008.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Ted Wheeler, Chair

REVIEWED:

AGNES SOWLE, COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By _____
John S. Thomas, Deputy County Attorney

SUBMITTED BY:

Carol M. Ford, Director, Department of County Management

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION NO. 08-144

Authorizing Election to Receive O&C Land Related Safety Net Payments for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. Congress enacted in 1937 and subsequently amended a law that requires 75 percent of the revenues derived from revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands ("O&C Lands") be paid to counties in which the lands are situated, of which 50 percent has been available for use as general county funds.
- b. The principal source of revenues from O&C Lands is from the sale and removal of timber, which has been sharply curtailed, with a corresponding decline in revenues shared with counties.
- c. The United States Congress recognized a need to stabilize communities through predictable payments to the affected counties and to achieve that goal enacted the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, which has been amended and reauthorized for FFY 2008-2011 ("SRS2008").
- d. SRS2008 provides for guaranteed minimum payments for the benefit of affected counties, as well as an opportunity to invest a portion of the guaranteed minimum payments in projects or activities on federal lands, or in county projects or activities.
- e. Title I of SRS2008 gives each eligible county the right to elect to receive either its traditional share of revenues from the O&C Lands ("50-percent payment"), or instead to receive the guaranteed minimum amount pursuant to Sections 102(a)(2)(B) and 103 ("full county payment amount").
- f. An election to receive a 50-percent payment is binding for two years, and an election to receive the guaranteed minimum full county payment amount is binding through FFY 2011.
- g. Any county electing to receive the full county payment amount must further elect to expend not less than 15 percent nor more than 20 percent of its full county payment amount as project funds.
- h. Title I, Section 102(d) requires that counties electing to receive the full county payment amount must allocate its project funds for expenditure between projects under Title II and Title III, and return the balance of project funds unspent under Title II and Title III to the

Treasury of the United States, and communicate such allocation to the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior.

- i. Title II provides for special projects on federal lands or that benefit resources on federal lands, which projects are nominated by local resource advisory committees ("RACs").
- j. RACs recommend projects for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior, with project funding supplied in whole or in part out of monies allocated for Title II purposes by participating counties.
- k. Counties that allocate funding to projects under Title II, and are participants in more than one RAC, may further direct that their Title II project funds be divided between different RACs according to an allocation decided by each participating county, with such funds held in the Treasury of the United States under the name of the county with the amount allocated to each RAC.
- l. Title III provides for county projects or services, some of which are associated with federal lands, with Title III authorizing expenditures for search, rescue and emergency services, fire prevention and planning under the Firewise Communities program, and development of community wildfire protection plans.
- m. A county may allocate no more than 7 percent of its full county payment amount for Title III projects.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Resolves:

- 1. Multnomah County elects to receive the guaranteed minimum full county payment amount pursuant to SRS2008 Sections 102(a)(2)(B) and 103.
- 2. Multnomah County allocates 15 percent of its full county payment amount for expenditure on projects under Title II and Title III. Multnomah County will return none (zero percent) of its full county payment amount to the Treasury of the United States.
- 3. Of the percent allocated to Title II and Title III projects above in paragraph 1, Multnomah County further allocates between such Titles for FFY 2008 (for expenditure after FFY 2008) on the following basis: eight percent of the full county payment amount for expenditure on Title II projects and seven percent of the full county payment amount for expenditure on Title III projects.
- 4. Of the amount of the full county payment amount allocated to Title II projects above in paragraph 3, Multnomah County further allocates between RACs as follows:

100 percent to the Salem District RAC.

5. The original or a certified copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to Kevin Q. Davis, Attorney, sent to the following address: One SW Columbia Street, Suite 1600, Portland, OR 97258.

ADOPTED this 30th day of October, 2008.

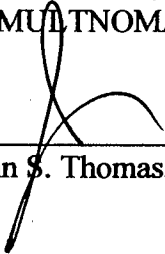


BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON


Ted Wheeler, Chair

REVIEWED:

AGNES SOWLE, COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By 
John S. Thomas, Deputy County Attorney

SUBMITTED BY:

Carol M. Ford, Director, Department of County Management



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-6
Est. Start Time: 10:00 AM
Date Submitted: 10/09/08

Agenda Title: Briefing on the Columbia Gorge Future Forum

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date: 10/30/08 Amount of Time Needed: 15 mins
Department: DCS Division: Land Use & Transportation
Contact(s): Derrick Tokos
Phone: 503-988-3043 Ext. 22682 I/O Address: 455/1/116
Presenter(s): Jill Arens (Gorge Commission staff), Derrick Tokos

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

At this briefing Gorge Commission staff will present the Final Report summarizing results of the Columbia Gorge Future Forum.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

The Future Forum is a Gorge-wide, public process to develop a regional vision for the future of the Gorge that reaches across tribal, city, county, and state borders. Opportunities to participate began with a conference in October 2007 and included a web survey and community meetings throughout the Gorge from February to May 2008. All of the comments received during this process have been distilled into statements of shared values, visions and strategies, outlined in the Final Report. In mid-October, the Final Report will be available on the Future Forum's website (GorgeFutureForum.org), at Gorge libraries and at the Gorge Commission's office in White Salmon. A summary version, the Vision Pamphlet, will be available in late November at businesses and organizations throughout the Gorge. A small working group of key stakeholders was formed to put together the Report and is presenting it to city and county governments around the region to familiarize these agencies with the document and its messages.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

There are no fiscal impacts to the County associated with this Report.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

There are no legal issues. The values, vision and strategies contained in the Final Report will inform future policy making in the gorge.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

The Future Forum began with a conference on October 29 at the Columbia Gorge Discovery Center in The Dalles, Oregon. Expert speakers, panelists and 150 participants came together to initiate the dialogue about how Gorge citizens and stakeholders envision the future of the Gorge.

From February to May 2008, the Future Forum's second phase involved community meetings and a Web survey to encourage broader participation in the process. At the community meetings, participants had the opportunity to voice their own desires for the future of the Gorge. Community meetings were held in Stevenson, Corbett, Carson, North Bonneville, Mosier, Underwood, Dallesport, Hood River, White Salmon, Washougal, The Dalles and Cascade Locks. For those who couldn't attend a meeting, the Web survey asked the same questions posed during the Discovery Center event and community meetings. Through the Future Forum process, more than 500 individuals contributed over 1,500 comments.

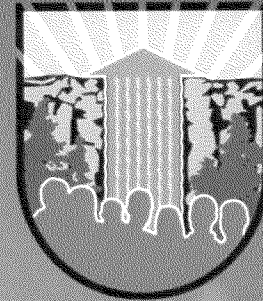
Required Signature

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**



Date: 10/09/08

COLUMBIA GORGE
FUTURE FORUM



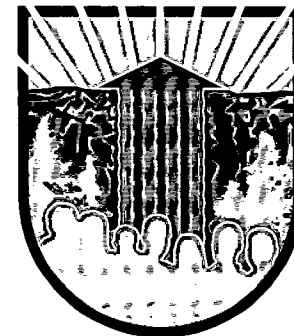
FINAL REPORT

ENVISIONING OUR FUTURE

BUILDING A VIBRANT,
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE
FOR THE GORGE

OCTOBER 2008

COLUMBIA GORGE
FUTURE FORUM



FINAL REPORT

ENVISIONING OUR FUTURE

BUILDING A VIBRANT,
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE
FOR THE GORGE

OCTOBER 2008



THE WORKING GROUP

Jill Arens
Peggy Bryan
Mike Canon
Laura Comini
Lee Curtis
Chuck Daughtry
Jessica Davenport
Bill Fashing
Nicole Hollatz
Virginia Kelly
Andrea Klaas
Brian Litt
Jessica Metta
Dean Myerson
Amanda Remington
Casey Roeder
Diana Ross
Dan Spatz
Phyllis Thiemann
Karen Witherspoon

A LETTER FROM THE FUTURE FORUM WORKING GROUP

Dear Residents and Visitors of the Columbia Gorge,

It is with great pleasure that we present the Final Report of the Columbia Gorge Future Forum. This is a gift back to our communities, residents and visitors who care about this treasured place. It represents months of effort and innumerable hours of thought and discussion by hundreds of citizens participating in venues across the region and online. Their messages are reflected in these pages – and they are uplifting and cautionary, visionary and specific, regional and local.

The Future Forum is a Gorge-wide, public process to develop a vision for the future of the Columbia Gorge. Opportunities for public participation spanned the period from October 2007 to May 2008. During this time, interest and enthusiasm grew as word spread about the meetings focused on listening to your concerns and ideas for a more vibrant, sustainable Gorge. All of your comments became part of this record, and our report summarizes what you told us.

The result is a citizen-inspired vision for the Columbia Gorge focused on six overarching themes, along with 75 strategies that could help put that vision into action – some of them familiar concepts that are already underway in the region, and others that are newer, perhaps bolder or more imaginative. The Final Report also details the Future Forum history and process, summarizes key trends and emerging challenges that will affect the Gorge, and presents a statement of shared values that truly spring from the soul of this place.

Throughout the Future Forum discussion, we heard numerous comments that the time has come for the people and communities of the Columbia Gorge to think and act as the interconnected region that we have become. There has never before been a forum for broad discussion about the future of the Gorge as a region. People are clearly interested in a future in which citizens and government are more strongly focused on regional collaboration. If we as a region can direct our energies towards a common vision, we can more effectively manage the change and growth that are certain to occur.

In that spirit, this report will be presented to the governments and communities of the Gorge, to state and federal legislators, to the Governors of both Oregon and Washington, to tribal leaders and other stakeholders. As broader participation is achieved, the initial visions and strategies may be reviewed and refined over time, echoing a greater ownership in the dialogue that will become an ongoing part of our future.

*We want to thank you for being part of this unprecedented project. We could not have accomplished this without all the participants and stakeholders who were involved in the Columbia Gorge Future Forum. Please send us feedback about the report, and let us know if you are interested in continued opportunities to help guide the future of our Gorge. **The Working Group***

COLUMBIA GORGE FUTURE FORUM FINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Final Report of the Columbia Gorge Future Forum summarizes the efforts and results of the first region-wide, collaborative process to engage citizens in articulating their aspirations for the future of the Columbia River Gorge, to transmit this information to Gorge communities and local leaders, and to stimulate future discussion and action.

The concept for the Future Forum had its genesis as part of the retrospective/prospective 20th anniversary celebration of the National Scenic Area. Ultimately, as discussions among various stakeholders focused on the need for such a dialogue, this concept evolved into a comprehensive, region-wide visioning process sponsored by two states, six counties, Native American tribes, Chambers of Commerce, ports, inter-county entities, private and non-profit businesses, economic development agencies, the U.S. Forest Service and the Columbia River Gorge Commission.

The following report documents the planning and implementation of the Future Forum visioning process, summarizes the citizen-inspired values and vision statements derived from group discussions and individual comments, and details the corresponding strategies for action proposed as part of the process.

Although there have been other regional events and collaborative efforts in the Columbia Gorge in the past, the Future Forum is the first sustained effort with a broad base of support, exploring a comprehensive range

COLUMBIA GORGE FUTURE FORUM



of topics to help inform and shape the future of Gorge communities, residents, visitors and resources.

While the Gorge Commission has provided a 'home-base' for the Future Forum project, guidance and direction for the process was provided by the Future Forum Working Group, a small working committee of committed individuals representing key stakeholders in the region.

Over the course of numerous Working Group meetings, the idea of a future forum developed into a one-day event for key stakeholders and others, followed by a series of community-based meetings throughout the region. In addition, a Web survey was proposed to encourage even wider participation in the process. Returning to local communities with results in the Final Report would complete the initial cycle of activities of this first ever visionary regional dialogue. Ultimately, the Working Group is planning regional events to report back to key stakeholders.

Launching the process, participants and sponsors of the Columbia Gorge Future Forum gathered at the Columbia Gorge Discovery Center in The Dalles, Oregon, on October 29, 2007. The keynote speaker was an internationally known futurist, and a panel of experts from the Gorge and beyond spoke of possible future scenarios from the perspectives of environment and climate change, transportation, technology, energy, tourism, and community

and rural planning. Breakout sessions during the day elicited participant comments on the challenges facing the region and their own visions for the future. Participants were also asked to prioritize the ideas that they felt were most promising, significant or far-reaching, and the results of these informal polls were summarized by group facilitators at the end of the day.

Next steps included production of a Future Forum video summarizing the October event and distributed through local libraries, followed by the community meetings and Web survey. Sixteen community meetings in Oregon and Washington were conducted in the cities and unincorporated communities of the Gorge, including Native American and Latino groups. Questions similar to those at the Discovery Center event were posed in these open houses and public meetings as well as via the Web survey. All comments were recorded and fed into a growing database of responses. In the end, more than 500 individuals participated and 1,500 individual comments were received and recorded.

To ensure an impartial and unbiased analysis of the comments, Portland State University's Survey Research Lab (SRL), Office of Graduate Studies and Research, was engaged to evaluate the thousands of comments. SRL staff utilized qualitative data analysis methodologies to code, classify and rank participant input. The SRL report provides an overview of their work and the steps involved in identifying six major data 'families' from which six overarching vision focus areas were eventually developed: communities, economy, environment, land use and planning, transportation and infrastructure, and other. These topics, joined with the participant comments, formed the basis of the vision statements and strategies.

Visit us on the Web at GorgeFutureForum.org

This work does not purport to capture the visions of the entire resident and visitor populations of the Gorge, nor all of the perspectives and opinions of every process participant. Rather, it presents the broad themes that were stated repeatedly during the Future Forum process. As such, it is a place to begin a larger, ongoing dialogue by returning to the communities to share the results and to inform future Gorge discussions, decisions and actions. The report is the work of many individuals and introduces an opportunity for wider participation in shaping our future – just as was called for by many of the participants in the visioning process.

The report is available online at GorgeFutureForum.org and additional background data is available for viewing in hard copy at the Columbia River Gorge Commission office in White Salmon, Washington. ↑

COLUMBIA GORGE FUTURE FORUM

A CITIZENS' DIALOGUE ON THE FUTURE OF THE GORGE

INTRODUCTION The Columbia River Gorge is an area of breathtaking scenery and natural beauty. The Gorge has been and continues to be a major transportation route from the Pacific Ocean inland. Settlements in the area date back 11,000 years or more. Today there are approximately 55,000 residents in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area as well as millions of annual visitors (US Decennial Census 2000, US Census Population Estimates Program 2007). Hundreds of fish and wildlife species, some of them endangered, make the Gorge their home during some point in their lifecycles. More than 1,000 native species of wildflowers have been identified in the Gorge, 16 of which are found nowhere else in the world.

To preserve our treasure of the Columbia Gorge we must ask:

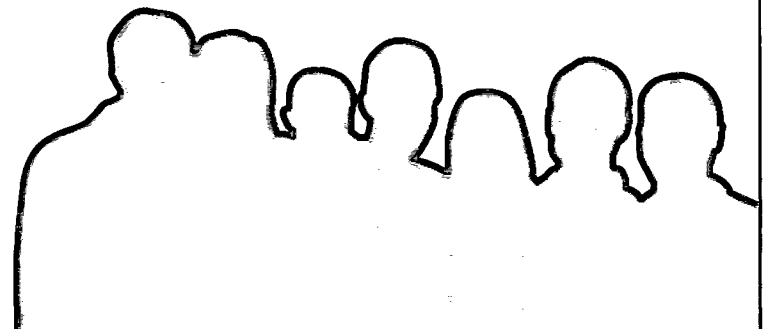
- *How can this region remain a place of exceptional landscapes and vital economies?*
- *What are the interdependencies in this delicate balance between the land and its people?*
- *What is important to residents and visitors?*
- *What might be done to influence the future paths of communities and preserve the environment of the region?*

In the past, efforts to address Columbia Gorge and National Scenic Area issues were approached independently from state, tribal, regional and community perspectives. Several cities in the Gorge have completed visioning or community plans but have not fully implemented their visions.

In 2007, the Columbia Gorge Future Forum introduced the first cohesive process to integrate ideas across geographical, tribal, social and political borders to create a unified vision for the Gorge's future. Key themes identified included:

- **Strong, healthy communities**
- **Dynamic local economies**
- **Sustainable environment**
- **Vibrant, livable places**
- **Balanced, accessible transportation**
- **Thriving education and arts**

This report describes the evolution of the Future Forum and its widening circles of participation. From the first meeting of a small group of concerned citizens, through community gatherings and hundreds of comments, to the publication of this report, the Future Forum process continues to attract the attention of increasing numbers of people who are committed to being proactive at the local and regional level. These are the first chapters of an ongoing dialogue of residents, visitors and other stakeholders who are passionate about our region and actively involved in shaping the future of the area for generations to come.



CALL FOR A REGIONAL DIALOGUE The 20th anniversary of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act inspired the initial idea for the Future Forum. The Columbia River Gorge Commissioners wanted to commemorate the anniversary of the Act, passed by Congress on November 17, 1986, by looking back over the last 20 years and looking forward to the next two decades. They suggested inviting the entire regional community to share its vision for the future of the area.

Because of the scope of the Act, this community crosses many borders and jurisdictions including:

- Four Treaty Tribes
 - > Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
 - > Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
 - > Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
 - > Nez Perce Tribe
- States of Oregon and Washington
- Clark, Skamania and Klickitat counties in Washington
- Multnomah, Hood River and Wasco counties in Oregon
- 13 urban areas, four in Oregon and nine in Washington
- Additional unincorporated communities in the area

During numerous meetings and discussions at the Commission and staff level, and with others in the area, the focus on the Gorge as a region emerged. The historical aspects went far beyond the Gorge Commission, and a broader perspective would portray the various constituents and their experiences and wishes for the future.

THE BIRTH OF THE VISIONING PROCESS On December 13, 2006, six people met in the conference room of the Columbia River Gorge Commission. This initial meeting introduced the idea of a regional 'future forum' and assessed the level of support for the project. The agenda included a description of what this future forum might be, the concept of a working group to implement the process if it went forward, a discussion of the merits of the idea and next steps.

The group identified a number of reasons for presenting this forum. They believed this process could be valuable as:

- a vehicle to **engage community members in discussion** of what is important to them in terms of living and working in the Columbia Gorge;
- an opportunity for local and county offices to **inform the regional community about future plans and challenges**;
- a tool to **create a common bond** because of the similarity of growth issues throughout the Gorge;
- a method to **develop 'strength in numbers'** — meaning that the quality of a forum and its expert speakers would likely be improved through a collaborative effort; and
- an opportunity to **reinforce our shared issues and resources** — bi-state, six counties, four tribal nations, cities, businesses, community members and other stakeholders.

COLUMBIA GORGE FUTURE FORUM

The initial six organizers agreed to pursue the forum and recruit representatives from other Gorge organizations. The Working Group formed and tentatively named the regional event the Columbia Gorge Future Forum. Possible topics for presentations were narrowed by priority of the issue, relationship to other topics and overall impact to the area. The group would consider economic development, the environment, population/growth/poverty, agriculture, forestry, recreation/tourism, renewable energy, quality of life and cultural aspects of Native Americans.

Work on the Future Forum continued briskly in the early months of 2007. The Working Group expanded to 20 members, sponsors were solicited, the agenda was refined and a keynote speaker and panel of experts were selected. The organizers engaged a facilitator and selected the Columbia Gorge Discovery Center in The Dalles, Oregon for the location of the first event. (See Appendix F for a complete list of the many people and organizations that contributed in some way to the Future Forum.)

THE FUTURE FORUM KICKOFF On Monday, October 29, 2007, 150 Columbia Gorge stakeholders gathered for the day to discuss regional concerns and aspirations. Joyce Reinig, Vice Chair of the Gorge Commission, told the group in her welcoming remarks,

"The Columbia Gorge stakeholders have never been together to discuss a vision for the region as a whole. We are here to begin the process to correct that oversight."

The Governors of Oregon and Washington sent letters to inaugurate the Future Forum process.

Governor Ted Kulongoski wrote:

"We cannot rest on the achievements of the past. Our work is not finished and the future of the Columbia River Gorge depends on us. We must collectively plan for the future and work together to ensure that the scenic Columbia River Gorge and its unique communities are protected for our children and future generations to enjoy.... I look to you to help shape the future of the Columbia River Gorge."

Governor Christine Gregoire stated:

"I firmly believe that our quality of life depends upon having both a strong economy and a strong environment with each supporting the other. To this end, we must provide economic opportunities for families to live and work in the Gorge with businesses that fit its character and sustain its environmental values. As long as this is the common ground from which our work springs, we will succeed."

The Honorable Tribal Chairwoman Lavina Washines of The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation said:

"I pray in my heart that, with God's blessing, that we will have a good ten-year future."

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY RICK SMYRE, PRESIDENT OF COMMUNITIES OF THE FUTURE Rick Smyre, President of Communities of the Future, delivered the keynote address. Smyre's work focuses on inspiring innovative thought and leadership in communities faced with economic and societal changes. He spoke about the need for change, both voluntary and involuntary, and the importance of long-term, flexible planning.

Smyre suggested ways that international issues such as global warming and the technological revolution could play out in the Gorge. Moreover, he encouraged attendees to think beyond 'rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic' — in other words, unless we transform our local institutions to be compatible with a constantly changing, interconnected and increasingly complex world, we will hit a barrier equivalent to the iceberg that sank the Titanic. Rearranging the deck chairs merely attempts to reform our local institutions by making their structure more efficient rather than transforming them with new approaches and solutions.

The keynote speaker identified the need for change and the importance of long-term, flexible planning.

PRESENTATION BY BRIAN LITT, GORGE COMMISSION PLANNING MANAGER Brian Litt focused on change at the local and regional level. He discussed several trends in the Gorge over the last 20 years including environmental issues, lack of affordable housing, increased population and a shifting economic base. He encouraged attendees to reflect on changes that they personally have noticed that are either positively or negatively affecting what they value about the Gorge.

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS – COLUMBIA GORGE VALUES AND CHANGES After these two presentations on international and regional changes, attendees broke into small, facilitated groups to discuss:

- *What do you most value about the Columbia River Gorge? What would you like to remain the same in the future?*
- *How is the Columbia River Gorge changing? What key issues will it face in the future?*

The most common values and observed changes noted were:

Top Value Ideas

- scenic beauty and open spaces, including the connection to nature they provide
- access to recreation opportunities
- the cultural resources of the Gorge
- natural resources of the Gorge, including fisheries and managed forests but also the importance of the Columbia
- the communities of the Gorge, including their small town rural nature, the sense of community one gets, and how livable they are

COLUMBIA GORGE FUTURE FORUM

Top Changes Noted

- economic shifts from natural resources to new businesses and tourism
- environmental degradation and pollution
- lack of affordable housing
- an increase in population
- renewable energy opportunities increasing

GUEST EXPERT PANEL – VOICES FROM FIVE DISCIPLINES Forum participants heard from a guest panel of experts in the fields of technology, climate change, renewable energy, tourism and planning. Panelists were:

- **Jeremy Littell**, research scientist, University of Washington CSES Climate Impacts Group, studying climate and climate change effects on ecosystems
- **Tim Stearns**, Senior Energy Policy Specialist, Washington Department of Trade
- **Todd Davidson**, CEO, Oregon Tourism Commission
- **Mark Flaming**, President, Frontier Adventures and development finance specialist
- **Steven Ames**, Principal, Steven Ames Planning, author of 'A Guide to Community Visioning' and an experienced national and international consultant

The panel discussed future issues for change in the region, identified trends that are likely to affect the Gorge in the future and outlined their vision for the Gorge from their areas of expertise.

Regarding climate change, **Jeremy Littell** noted that climate change will reduce the amount of water flow in the Columbia River and thus the Gorge can expect more conflicts over use of the river. The many Columbia River user groups will need to make trade-offs between demands placed by wildlife and salmon, barges and other river transportation, irrigation, recreationists and hydropower.

Tim Stearns pointed out that choices will have to be made as populations increase while being limited by resource availability and the inability to proportionately increase infrastructure due to space or funding constraints. He stressed the need to pivot from a 'car culture' to one that values greater diversity in transportation options to minimize single-person automobile use. He also offered a more foundational change of reevaluating the tax system to encourage people to 'do the right thing.'

Todd Davidson forecasted the shift from 'accidental' tourism to tourism that is deliberate and strategic and thus better able to address resource use and local concerns. He also noted trends in tourism toward sustainability and environmental awareness, and tourism as a tool for regional identity development and business recruitment.

Mark Flaming noted that the high tech industry is driving economic development in the Gorge. The technology enterprises are shifting from businesses that make technology 'widgets' to technological advances in the companies that are already here for increased efficiency. There is an extraordinarily high percentage of self-employed people in the Gorge (24 percent), far more than found at the national level (6 percent). These people tend to create small businesses that pay living wages. Flaming highlighted the need to reevaluate the Gorge's commercial and industrial land patterns and support services in order to encourage these small businesses.

Steven Ames noted three important planning imperatives for the Gorge. The first is achieving a greater balance between jobs and housing so that more people can live and work in the same community. Second, echoing Tim Stearns' comment, is changing the reliance on personal cars for people living, working and visiting the Gorge to incorporate more public transportation. Finally, planning efforts must increasingly focus on creating 'complete communities,' in other words, places where people can find most or all of the amenities and services they would need in their own community for a good quality of life.

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS – COLUMBIA GORGE VISIONS Attendees broke into small, facilitated groups once again after the Guest Expert Panel to discuss their own visions for the future of the Gorge, specifically:

- ☛ *Imagine the Columbia Gorge in 15–20 years time, and that it has changed in ways that meet your highest expectations for the future. What do you see?*

The most common vision ideas were:

Top Vision Ideas

- ☛ comprehensive regional mass-transit system
- ☛ Gorge communities as a 'necklace' of unique pearls
- ☛ affordable housing
- ☛ tribal prosperity and connection with the community
- ☛ local economic health

NEXT STEPS The day ended with general acknowledgement of the historic import of the gathering, and a plan to reach out to the communities in the area in order to broaden participation and listen to the concerns and hopes of individuals throughout the region. The event was videotaped for distribution to local libraries and to create a document for historical purposes. The comments and ideas of the group would be compiled and analyzed prior to the community meetings, which would begin in the winter of 2008. Having this information to share at the community meetings would spur conversations and elicit additional comments. (See Appendix B for the agenda of the Discovery Center event and Appendix C for a list of event attendees.)

COLUMBIA GORGE FUTURE FORUM

MORE DIALOGUE ON THE GORGE: COMMUNITY GATHERINGS, FOCUSED MEETINGS AND A WEB SURVEY

The October 2007 Future Forum event was just the beginning. Starting in early 2008, community meetings were held in 13 communities across the Gorge. Three additional meetings were held for Latino and Tribal communities. Facilitators ensured a consistent approach and product. The community meetings were scheduled in the afternoons and evenings to encourage the largest attendance possible. Additionally, a Web survey was posted for three months, posing the same questions asked at the community meetings and Discovery Center event. To reach out to as many people as possible, the survey and meetings were advertised through local Gorge newspapers, Portland metropolitan newspapers, flyers posted in local communities, email lists and online through the Future Forum's Web site.

The first community meeting was held in Stevenson, Washington on February 7, 2008. Subsequent meetings were held over the next two months in the Oregon communities of Corbett, Cascade Locks, Hood River, Mosier, The Dalles and Celilo; and the Washington communities of Washougal, North Bonneville, Carson, Underwood, White Salmon, Dallesport and Wishram.

Participants watched a video of highlights from the Discovery Center conference and a brief presentation about current trends affecting the Gorge. Discussions then focused on what participants value most about the Gorge, changes and issues they see currently affecting the region, their visions for the Gorge region in 15 to 20 years, and local actions that could achieve that vision. (See Appendix D for the agenda of the community meetings and Appendix A for a complete list of all Future Forum meetings and Web survey information.)

The Latino and Tribal meetings similarly focused discussion on the four topics covered in the other community meetings – values, changes, visions and actions. Twenty-five leaders from the Latino community were invited to the Latino meeting, which included a facilitator fluent in Spanish. Invitations were sent to the four Treaty Tribes (Warm Springs, Umatilla, Nez Perce and Yakama) for the Tribal meetings, one in Wishram and one hosted by Celilo Village at their Longhouse. These three meetings focused on the future of these Gorge communities.

The Web survey was launched online concurrently with the first community meeting in Stevenson and was available through May 1, 2008. The 144 respondents answered questions about values, changes and visions in addition to providing some demographic information. Similar to the community meetings and Discovery Center event, most participants were Gorge residents.

The 13 community meetings, three focused meetings and Web survey expanded the reach of the Future Forum conversation. Participants provided direct input for the creation of a Gorge vision, and the Future Forum as a whole benefited from the broad points of view represented by the many voices. Around 350 individuals participated in the community meetings and Web survey, contributing more than 1,200 individual statements.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA Due to the quantity of data gathered and the need for an objective and credible interpretation of the results, the Survey Research Lab at Portland State University, Office of Graduate Studies and Research was retained to perform the qualitative analysis of the Future Forum data.

The Survey Research Lab coded the comments and categorized the themes into families of interest. Using a qualitative analysis approach, key issues and topics raised by the participants were summarized to use as a framework for the vision plan for the Gorge. The six families identified by the results of the one-day event, the community meetings and Web survey included:

- ▼ environment
- ▼ economy
- ▼ land use and development
- ▼ transportation and infrastructure
- ▼ communities
- ▼ other

Using PSU's analysis, vision statements and strategies were crafted to embody the comments that individuals felt were most important to them personally and to the Gorge area. These are presented later in this report. (See Appendix E for a more detailed description of PSU's methodology. The full PSU report and the underlying data sets are available for review at the Columbia River Gorge Commission office.)

Through the Future Forum process, the larger regional community experienced the benefit of coming together locally and as a region.

A COMMITMENT TO CONTINUED DIALOGUE The writing of this report has progressed over several months, with the intent of presenting a transparent process, with accuracy and neutrality in the text. The following sections describe the challenges facing the Gorge, visions and strategies voiced by the individuals who participated in the Future Forum and next steps for the Future Forum.

Many participants of the Discovery Center conference, Web survey and community meetings were eager to have their voice heard in discussions about the future of the Gorge region. Through the Future Forum process, the larger regional community experienced the benefit of coming together locally and as a region to discuss common values, concerns, desires and ways to work together. The Future Forum Working Group will reconnect with communities after completion of this report, to facilitate and foster greater collaboration and to keep the dialogue alive. ↑

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE IN THE COLUMBIA GORGE

WHERE ARE WE GOING? WHAT ISSUES DO WE FACE?

THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBAL CHANGE IN THE 21ST CENTURY Our communities and the world around us are changing at a rate never before experienced. As Rick Smyre pointed out at the Discovery Center event, this change is constant and makes for an increasingly complex society through which traditional institutions struggle to navigate. One reason why change has become so fast is because the world has become increasingly 'small.' No longer merely affected by regional, statewide or national trends, the smallest rural area can now be drastically changed by international forces.

While communities struggle with such forces, trends originating closer to home are still in play, making it seemingly impossible for a community to successfully adapt to all this change. Identifying and understanding the trends are the first steps in incorporating them into the community. An important component of the Future Forum therefore became the identification of global, national and regional trends. While the Columbia Gorge Future Forum is regional in focus, the impact of national and global trends will be reflected in the future of the Gorge.

GLOBAL TRENDS AND ISSUES IMPACTING THE GORGE In the global context, the world population will continue its rapid growth, and people will migrate to less populated regions in search of safety, affordability and quality of life.

Fossil fuels are being consumed at faster rates because of rising populations and continued dependence on these sources, and the situation is complicated by burgeoning industrial activities in less developed nations. Regions such as the Gorge with limited public transportation and reliance on personal, motorized vehicles are more vulnerable to this change.

The gap between the rich and poor is widening, most markedly in the United States more than any other developed nation. Income disparities can be seen in a shortage of family wage jobs, lack of affordable housing and related issues.

Worldwide environmental degradation is accelerating. Climatologic changes and decreasing biologic diversity demonstrate the significance of such trends.

Our lives will change dramatically because of continuing new advances and applications in communications and scientific areas, including new materials, biotechnology and nanotechnology. Unpredictable global market conditions, catastrophic weather events, terrorism or pandemics may alter the world as we know it. *[continued on page 16]*

A Statement of Shared Values

Throughout the Future Forum dialogue, participants were first asked to describe what they most value about the Gorge. Their answers reflect where the Gorge is today, what defines us as a region and what qualities we would like to retain for future generations. Knowing what we treasure about this place can help ensure that we collectively protect – or change, as the case may be – the right things. Based on participant input, the Statement of Shared Values below presents the most commonly shared Gorge values. This chapter and the next in this report focus on the changes facing the Gorge. By offering these shared values here, we hope to better identify which changes might threaten valued qualities of the Gorge – and which may contribute to a future more aligned with what we value.

We Value...

Our Columbia River The heart of the Columbia Gorge and a timeless icon of natural, scenic, economic, recreational, historical and cultural importance.

Our Natural Heritage The natural forces that have shaped the Gorge, and its natural resources – clean air and water, native vegetation, fish and wildlife – that sustain and enhance our lives.

Our History and Traditions The tribal peoples, explorers, pioneers and settlers, and other historical figures who have contributed to our rich history and sense of place.

Our Scenic Beauty The diverse landscapes, mountains, waterfalls and grasslands, dramatic vistas, and natural and man-made attractions that distinguish the Gorge.

Our Recreational Opportunities The amazing access we have to a multitude of healthy outdoor recreational and sporting activities.

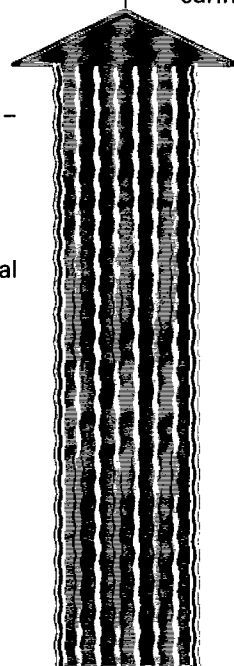
Our Diverse Populations The hard-working, friendly, caring, community-minded and environmentally aware people who call the Gorge home.

Our Local Communities The distinctive, small communities and towns that provide safe, friendly, affordable places to live, work and raise our families.

Our Economic Vitality The traditional industries – agriculture, forestry, energy, commerce, tourism – and many small businesses and entrepreneurs that support our livelihood.

Our Location and Accessibility The quick and easy access we have to a variety of urban amenities and essential services – or to open spaces, backcountry and solitude.

Our Learning and Creativity The local schools, community colleges, artistic and cultural resources that expand our educational and personal horizons.



THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE IN THE COLUMBIA GORGE

[continued from page 14]

NATIONAL TRENDS AND ISSUES IMPACTING THE GORGE On a national level, there are additional forces affecting the social, economic and environmental aspects of our lives. Most Baby Boomers will reach the age of 65 between 2010 and 2025, with related changes in needs for housing, health care, transportation and social services.

Our economy is transforming from manufacturing-based jobs to more creative, knowledge- and service-based jobs. Sustainable businesses and practices are more common, especially in the Northwest.

The US continues to shift from social and institutional centralization to decentralization. Responsibility is becoming more local, with states and local governments needing to do more with less support.

The costs of war in Iraq and military operations in Afghanistan will be paid for by future generations. Beginning with the collapse of sub-prime loans, the mortgage crisis and restructuring of the financial system has rippled across the US economic landscape. Sharp increases in fuel prices affect many areas of the economy, from food prices to vehicle sales, to increased use of mass transit, and decreased disposable income.

THE IMPACT OF CHANGE ON THE COLUMBIA GORGE COMMUNITIES Similar to other areas around the country, the Gorge has experienced sweeping changes over the last 20 years in several key areas including demographics, housing, the economy, the environment, recreation and transportation.

Demographics

Between 1980 and 2000, Hood River County grew by 48 percent and the National Scenic Area grew by approximately 56 percent to 55,000 people. If this expanding growth rate continues the population could reach 85,000 by 2020.

The demographics of the Gorge mirror national trends in some ways, such as an increase in percentage of population 35 years and older (US Census data between 1990 and 2000). Even though most of the Scenic Area is less than 10 percent Latino, in Hood River County that figure is 22 percent. The Washington, Oregon and national averages are nine, 10 and 15 percent respectively. Generally, the Latinos living in the region are younger on average and have increasing success with entrepreneurial ventures.

Housing

Housing availability is an ongoing issue in the Columbia Gorge. While building permits in Hood River, Wasco, Skamania and Klickitat counties have increased almost every year, these are primarily for single-family dwellings. There is a much lower percentage of multi-family units, which tend to be more affordable, in Gorge counties than statewide in Oregon and Washington. Since 2004, home prices have appreciated much faster than personal income growth in both states. There is a widening gap between median home prices in Hood River, Wasco, Skamania and Klickitat counties and the median income of the same areas (August 2007 Market Action report published by RMLS, Dallas Fridley with Oregon Employment Department).

Economy

In 2005, the top five employers of the Mid-Columbia (Hood River, Wasco, Skamania and Klickitat counties) were government, agriculture/forestry, leisure/hospitality, retail trade, education and health services. When adjusted for inflation, wages in the Mid-Columbia area have fallen since 1976, while Oregon and Washington statewide averages have increased. Hood River County had the highest percentage of people in poverty in the Scenic Area at 14.5 percent. The next US Census data of 2010 will show how this issue is trending.

Environment

Air quality in the Gorge has been an issue of concern since the turn of the century, when a bi-state and multi-agency group began working on data monitoring and modeling for air visibility in the Gorge through 2018. The discussion continues today, with studies from numerous groups and agencies, including the US Forest Service, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Washington Department of Ecology, Southwest Clean Air Agency and The Sacred Breath Program of the four treaty tribes, among others.

The issues of air visibility and air pollution are closely related, and are extremely complex both geographically and at the molecular level. The geology of the Gorge and the climate conditions are contributing factors in poor air quality days. Pollution originating within the Gorge represents between nine percent and 13 percent of the total Gorge haze.

The metropolitan areas of Portland and Vancouver contribute to Gorge pollution in the summer due to the prevailing west winds. Winter haze originates mainly east of the Scenic Area from the Boardman power plant and vehicle emissions. Rail, highway and barge traffic along the Columbia River corridor are part of the visibility and pollution problems. Wildfires are a significant source of pollutants and haze, a trend predicted to rise with global warming and forest fuel management issues.

While there are many sources of pollution in the Gorge, the largest single point source is the PGE Boardman coal plant. In August 2008, Oregon DEQ announced recommendations for BART (Best Available Retrofit Technology) for the plant, which could reduce sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide by more than 80 percent by 2018, if approved.

The Columbia Gorge is a region of abundant plant and animal diversity. Sixteen rare plants are located only in this area. Endangered animal species within the Gorge have mixed results in efforts to re-populate and thrive. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, western pond turtles and sandhill cranes have increased in number in recent years. Their populations, however, are still far below a sustainable level and often require human intervention, such as an active captive breeding program for the western pond turtles. Unfortunately, the western grey squirrel, the Oregon spotted frog and the spotted owl have declining or stagnant populations (Keith Kohl, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife; David Anderson, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife; Sandhill Crane and Western Pond Turtle Recovery Plans on the Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Web site).

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE IN THE COLUMBIA GORGE

Recreation

Recreation activities in the Columbia Gorge have increased and changed during the last 20 years. Fishing, tent camping and windsurfing have decreased, while walking/hiking, golf, sightseeing, RV camping, mountain biking and kite-boarding have increased. The need to manage conflicts between recreation users is a concern as different user groups, such as hikers and mountain bikers, share limited spaces on the same trails. Theft and vandalism near parks and trailheads have increased.

Transportation

There is an increasing burden on transportation networks in and through the Columbia Gorge. Hawaii's garbage may be barged up the Columbia River to landfills in eastern Oregon and Washington. Metro recently completed a 10-year contract for garbage hauling to the Columbia Ridge Landfill near Arlington, Oregon. The contract includes specifications for 'clean diesel' engines on all of the trucks.

Rail traffic is expected to continue to increase through the Gorge. In 2000, Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) ran between 30 and 35 trains per day; in 2006, the average was more than 40 trains per day. On the Oregon side, Union Pacific is running approximately the same numbers. In a period of months, driving habits have changed as fuel costs have risen dramatically. Fuel costs will impact recreation activities, food costs, tourism and other segments of our lives.

LIVING IN AND PLANNING FOR A CHANGING WORLD These are the important global, national and regional trends impacting the Columbia Gorge. Without acknowledging and understanding these trends, we create visions and actions for the Gorge in a void. As important as it is to understand the larger trends affecting our communities, it is just as important to listen to the challenges identified by the communities themselves. In that spirit, the report next focuses on the changes and concerns specifically expressed by Future Forum participants. With an understanding of the world in which we live, we are prepared to plan for our future. In the words of Future Forum panelist, Todd Davidson, Oregon Tourism Commission CEO,

"The biggest choice is what will happen if you articulate a unified vision – and what will happen if you do not."

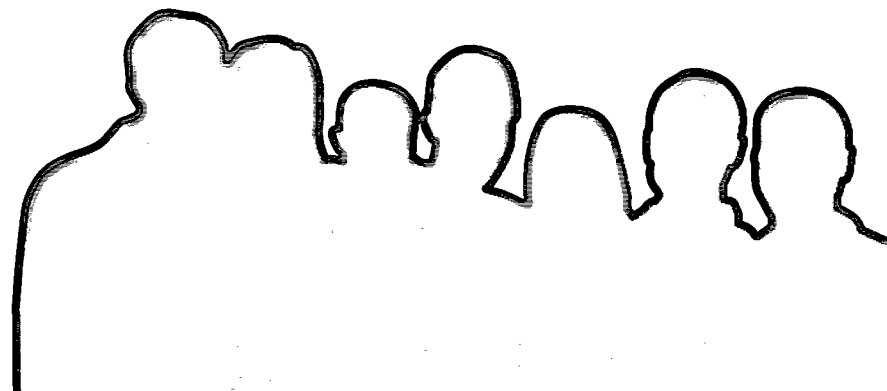
PARTICIPANTS SHARE THEIR VALUES, CONCERNS, VISIONS & ACTIONS

PARTICIPANTS' PERSPECTIVES The Columbia Gorge Future Forum emerged within the context of change during the last two decades and in awareness of the future pressures on the Gorge in overlapping social, environmental and economic arenas. Beginning with the Discovery Center event, Future Forum participants expressed their views on the challenges they foresee and aspirations for their communities and region. The following section is a summary of the themes that were repeated at the Discovery Center event, the community meetings and through the Web survey. Individual experiences and stories were documented and the compilation of all of these reflects individuals' pride in their communities, an eagerness to come together to discuss the future of the region and a seriousness in recognizing what could happen to this land and its people if there isn't collaborative and proactive planning.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS Participants noted the growing need to consider the **diverse age groups** residing in the region. Youth and seniors share community life and changes are necessary to adapt to their differing needs. Programs, activities, housing and recreational opportunities need to be available for both younger and older residents. Seniors need more independent and assisted living facilities. Affordable housing for all age groups is rare, so multi-family housing and other innovative housing projects are needed. Participants also acknowledge the increasing **cultural diversity** in the area, and would like to find ways to encourage respect for this diversity.

A lack of **convenient and affordable medical care** for all age groups exists and also needs to be addressed in coming years. Future Forum participants stress a need for **quality, affordable health insurance** that is available for the entire region. Improved healthcare would increase the quality of life in the area and provide more local jobs. Healthcare professionals would be able to reside in the region, contributing to their own communities and decreasing turnover in the industry.

Cooperation within and among communities is also an ideal characteristic of the Gorge region. Participants desire **collaboration between and within local governments, communities and cultural groups**. An ideal Gorge town is a place where local residents can 'live, work and play,' and all groups of people are treated with respect.



WHAT WE LEARNED

Civic engagement among residents is important to participants. Communication should be open between residents and local governments. **Self-sufficient communities** will provide many necessities without depending on outlying population centers.

They also aspire to live in **safer communities**. Increased law enforcement is needed to achieve a lower crime rate and an increased sense of security among residents. Occasions during which residents gather in large groups, such as festivals or in areas of heavy traffic, would be patrolled more often, and emergency services would be upgraded to handle emergency situations efficiently. Working together to protect the overall wellness of the region will build a stronger community.

ECONOMIC CONCERNS The most pertinent economic concern listed by participants was the **future health of both local and regional economies**. Some participants desired unique local industries compatible with differing industries within the same region. Tourism and recreational activities should offer financial opportunities for local economies, but other industries are necessary to provide for year-round inhabitants.

They are concerned with the availability and sustainability of **local jobs**. Participants note that a shortage of local jobs exists, and especially local jobs that provide a sustainable income. Those who do have jobs in the region are often forced to commute to different areas and communities for work. Participants state that local jobs are a necessary component of an ideal lifestyle. They hope for local economies to provide jobs that allow all residents to afford and enjoy their communities without long commutes. Both small- and large-scale industries would offer more local jobs to residents and support economic diversity within the area. Participants want **self-sufficient communities**, with less reliance on outside economic input.

The Gorge has historically been identified as an agricultural community, and participants in the Future Forum envision a **thriving farming industry** in the future. The agricultural industry will continue to provide local jobs to residents in this vision, as well as nourishment to all members of the community. Some participants suggest that the agriculture and tourism industries merge in certain cases to allow tourists to visit local farms and vineyards and to attend educational programs to learn about the region's historical industry. Furthermore, if action is taken to protect farmland, both the natural beauty and unique identity of the region will be preserved.



Opinions of a **proposed casino** were mixed. The possible construction of a casino has been a topic of discussion for some time among Gorge residents and stakeholders. Participants who mentioned this possibility expressed both positive and negative opinions of a Gorge casino.

Several participants express great interest in encouraging **cutting edge technology within and between communities in the region**. This technology can provide connection between communities as well as offer jobs and boost local and regional economies. This innovative technology would aid in the establishment of lower-impact energy production and housing opportunities. Cutting edge technology used by local industries would identify the region as a thriving area and create better economic opportunities for local economies and residents working in those industries.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS Sustainability is the foremost environmental concern of participant responses. Participants want future development in the area to concentrate on sustainability and a reduction of dependence on fossil fuels and energy usage. They want gradual development with deliberate efforts to protect the natural environment, to make careful use of local resources and to reduce use of traditional energy sources.

The Gorge is an appreciated environment for residents as well as a natural attraction for visitors. In order to develop the region and protect the natural beauty of the Gorge, participants believe **development** must allow for new technologies and sustainable building practices. New construction projects should not detract from the natural landscape, and views should be protected. Participants in the Future Forum process understand the beauty of the Gorge can be respected by local residents and tourists for years to come if proper precautions are taken.

Recreational use of the land, particularly by the rising number and diversity of users, is a major concern of many Gorge stakeholders. Many Future Forum participants said to protect certain areas from all human activity including recreation. Area outdoor recreational opportunities should educate residents and visitors about our area and unique landscape.

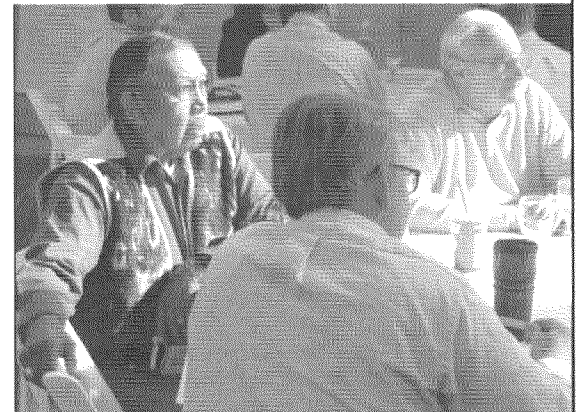
DETAILED FINDINGS

Resource and land management are also on the minds of Future Forum participants. It is important for them to see Gorge natural resources and land preserved, protected and well managed. Forests will be well maintained and dangers like dead trees, which contribute to wildfires, will be better controlled. While most participants want to protect forests in the region, some participants suggest setting aside more forestland for logging to boost local economies.

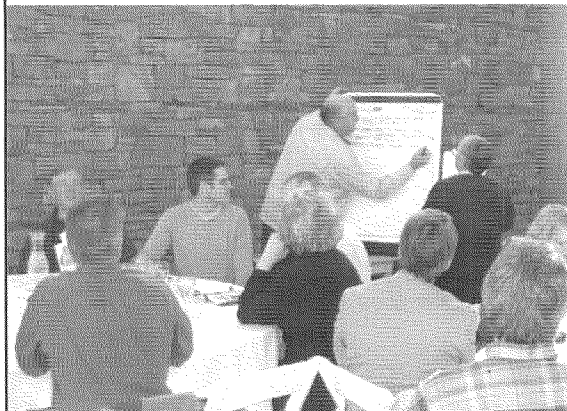
According to participants, Gorge stakeholders want **air and water quality** at least maintained at current levels in years to come. Rivers in the area should be safe for swimming and consuming. Both small- and large-scale causes of air pollution, such as dependence on individual vehicle usage and coal plants, will decrease in this vision for the future of the Gorge. Ideally, walking trails and local jobs should be more readily available in the future so automobile pollution decreases over time. **Water conservation and protection** are also important to residents, who would like to see overall conservation of all aspects of the region's natural resources.

Participants also expressed general concern over **environmental degradation** within the area. Protecting wildlife and natural landscapes is part of this vision to maintain the beauty of the area. As global warming continues, more discussion is needed to protect the Gorge's unique environmental assets. Participants want to create a balance between allowing residents to contribute to the local economy and conserving valuable resources and natural beauty. Future development must be organized with careful consideration of the local environment.

Finding **alternative energy sources** is a natural step to be taken for the Gorge to become energy independent. Participants want to decrease energy usage and pollution and employ alternative energy sources. They prefer using alternative and inventive practices to power the region, and possibly produce enough energy to export. Implementing these ideas must not cause environmental degradation. Wind and solar power were popular ideas mentioned by participants, but any alternative and environmentally-sound method of energy is welcome for consideration to encourage localized, carbon-free energy production. Participants express interest in small steps to provide mass amounts of energy, such as solar panels on every building in a community.



PLACE-BASED CONCERNS One of the five main changes in the Gorge and National Scenic Area identified by the participants in the Future Forum Discovery Center event was a **lack of affordable housing**. While the differential between median income levels and median home prices grows, the number of single-family dwellings is rising and multi-family and senior housing in Gorge counties is less common. Stakeholders want more **diverse housing options** in the region, so people with varying incomes can reside and own property in the same community. Affordable housing would ideally be made available long-term. In keeping with the ideal of protecting the region's natural resources, energy-efficient housing would also allow for more affordable living expenses in the area. If local jobs and affordable housing were made more available, residents would be financially able to contribute more to their own communities.



Participants also acknowledge the **rising population** in the area, and some would like to consider controlling or halting population growth so current residents' needs may be addressed properly. The population increase in the area also contributes to concerns about **housing and future land use and development**. Future Forum participants prefer development projects to be well-planned, slow processes that concentrate on urban areas. Development outside of urban areas would be restricted. Urban development would result in more densely populated cities and would promote development of walking trails so residents could easily and energy-efficiently commute to their local jobs. Most importantly, development will proceed with respect for the region and residents' quality of life.

The **beauty and natural resources** of the area would be protected while cities are transformed to self-sufficient, environmentally-conscious communities. Existing parks contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the Gorge region's natural assets. **Parks and open spaces** may be enhanced to offer more access to the natural beauty of the Gorge. Park access within urban communities can also contribute to shared spaces residents can use to enjoy the Gorge together. **Trails** may be incorporated to link protected parks and open spaces in the region. Expansion of **federally-protected areas** can ensure more preserved natural areas outside of city limits.

WHAT WE LEARNED

Development in the area would also preferably draw people to the Columbia River. Increased **access to the river** for recreational use would be balanced with efforts to preserve the cleanliness of the river and its shoreline. The river can benefit the region both economically and culturally, by being a focal point for the region. Participants would like to see little to no shoreline development. If necessary, they would like to see low-impact expansion. Some even want to consider the possibility of removing the dams along the river or otherwise creating more fish-friendly routes to restore salmon runs. The river can offer transportation between communities, economic opportunities for recreation and a clean enhancement to the natural views of the region.

Stakeholders want **development of local food systems** in coming years in the Gorge region. With available local food systems, residents would have options to consume food grown and prepared within their own communities. Suggestions include planting of local and organic gardens and expanding local farmers markets. These local markets may include local tribal fish markets, which would allow tribal groups to contribute to the local economy by providing an important source of local food and culture to residents.

TRANSPORTATION CONCERNS Participants express deep interest in establishing plans for **regional mass transit and alternative transportation options**. Commuter trains are a popular suggestion to allow residents and visitors to travel within the region while decreasing the use of automobiles. Additional mass and alternative transportation suggestions include streetcars and trams, boats, buses and light rail. The focus of this development is to decrease pollution and offer residents and visitors convenient, fuel-efficient and cost-effective modes of transportation in the region.

Walking and biking can be encouraged with the creation of a **network of trails**. Trail networks can be used in tandem with commuter trains or other mass transit options to increase access to scenic areas and tourist attractions while decreasing the use of personal vehicles. Trails can also offer environmentally-sound transportation for residents on daily commutes. Trail safety and accessibility are of utmost importance for residents interested in creating alternative transportation options in their communities. In conjunction with trails and bikeways, some participants would like to see **motor vehicle usage** in the region restricted and possibly barred in certain Gorge areas.

With these new transportation options may come a **regional transportation network between Gorge communities**. Gorge residents wish to live in self-sufficient, independent communities that remain cooperative as parts that make up the region as a whole. Transportation and cooperation between communities are critical to achieve this ideal. Mass and alternative transportation options discussed above would help connect communities to each other as well as the Gorge to the Portland/Vancouver metro area. Any transportation used for these purposes would need to be environmentally-conscious, safe to use, cost-effective and accessible for residents. Transportation within, to and from the region would connect local communities, increase mobility within and access to the region and promote local economies.

EDUCATION & ARTS CONCERNS Future Forum participants were greatly concerned about the **K-12 schools and higher education opportunities** in the region. There has been a recent decrease in children learning outdoor recreational and survival skills, and participants want K-12 education incorporating the natural environment of the region and practical outdoor skills into the learning curriculum. Participants want to see inventive education opportunities focusing on the region's unique natural landscape introduced to K-12 education. Participants also suggest that more practical skill education, internships and mentorships are offered to provide training and preparation for students to obtain local jobs.

Participants also believe higher education opportunities would benefit the area by allowing residents to obtain higher degrees within their own communities as well as drawing in students from outside the region. Currently, the region does not offer a four-year college degree program, although Columbia Gorge Community College maintains partnership agreements with several Oregon universities so students can work toward their four-year degrees. Participants want **local adult education opportunities** to obtain four-year and advanced degrees from a local college or university. A university setting would also offer opportunities for research programs to study concerns specific to the region, such as environmental preservation and intercultural interaction.

The growing diversity of the region highlights the need for cultural recognition in the Gorge. Cultural heritage is an integral piece in the history of the region. Participants want **regional cultural heritage education** offered for tourists and residents. Equally important, local tribes should be permitted to protect **tribal traditions and cultural sites**. Archaeological and historic locations and structures should be protected, in turn preserving the local heritage of the Gorge.

Participants in the Future Forum events and survey also desire more **arts and entertainment** in the region. Art and music activities and festivals could spread and maintain the deep cultural traditions of the area's native residents. Markets and festivals bring art into the public sphere, allowing local artists to reach both local residents and visitors.

Columbia Gorge stakeholders are passionate about the region and know where they want the Gorge to be in 20 years.

FROM CHALLENGES TO VISIONS AND STRATEGIES Columbia Gorge stakeholders are passionate about the region. Not only are they aware of the challenges facing the Gorge as it grows and changes, they also know where they want the Gorge to be in 20 years and possible strategies for getting it there. To illustrate those ideas, the following section summarizes the visions and strategies that were expressed by Future Forum participants. ↑

A VISION & STRATEGIES FOR THE COLUMBIA GORGE

WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE? HOW DO WE GET THERE?

As the previous section made clear, we live in a time of enormous global changes that sweep across the planet with dramatic consequences. Yet, no matter how vast or sweeping such changes may be, ultimately they all come down to affect people in the communities where they live – in the places they call home.

The challenge is that few communities take the opportunity to think about such larger forces of change – let alone plan to respond to them in a meaningful or proactive way. In a few words, communities lack strategic vision. This challenge is even more pronounced in a place as far-flung and geographically unique as the Columbia River Gorge, where 13 local communities inhabit a region encompassing two states, six counties, numerous state and federal governmental agencies, and four sovereign Native American tribes.

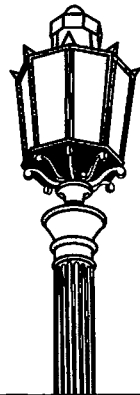
The Columbia Gorge Future Forum represents the first time the diverse peoples and communities of the Columbia Gorge have come together to consider their common future – to assess the trends and issues that are transforming our region and articulate their aspirations for the future. This dialogue has resulted in the first ever citizen-driven vision and strategies for the future of the region. And it is a bold vision, indeed.

This chapter presents the results of the Future Forum visioning process. It includes a vision statement for the region encompassing six thematic visions accompanied by 75 specific strategies intended to help make these visions a reality over time. The Columbia Gorge Vision and Strategies are driven by six themes that, in and of themselves, stand as high-level goals for the region:

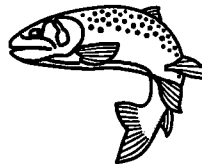
STRONG, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES



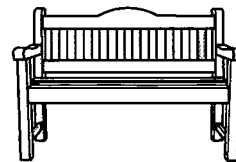
DYNAMIC LOCAL ECONOMIES



SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT



VIBRANT, LIVABLE PLACES



BALANCED, ACCESSIBLE TRANSPORTATION



THRIVING EDUCATION & ARTS



The Gorge Vision and Strategies are the result of a rigorous process and a valid expression of the diverse individuals and organizations from different backgrounds, locales and perspectives who came together to dialogue and dream about the future of this region. They are filled with lofty aspirations as well as scores of potential initiatives that are, at once, familiar and forward-thinking, mainstream and alternative, practical and visionary.

There is no specific plan of action attached to the Gorge Vision and Strategies. That is because the Future Forum is a regional process and, in and of itself, has no authority to create or to implement a plan for achieving the vision – especially at the local level. That responsibility rests with the local governments and other agencies, institutions and citizens groups that are partners in this process, and, ultimately, with the people of the Gorge themselves.

Still, the Gorge Vision and Strategies are an important start. They stand ready to inform, motivate and guide our communities and leaders in undertaking any number of initiatives that will bring our vision closer to reality. And the process that resulted in them will continue to seek the input of citizens in future conversations to assist in monitoring and measuring the region's success in achieving them over time.

For now, we offer a Vision and Strategies by and for the people of the Columbia Gorge...

Our Vision for the Columbia Gorge

WE ENVISION...

STRONG, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

Each distinct in its people, places and local identity, yet sharing common qualities and values that unite our region and its hopes for the future.

DYNAMIC LOCAL ECONOMIES

Building on our traditional strengths and resources to create new opportunities for year-round, sustainable, locally based employment.

A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Where people prize our region's beauty, steward and protect its natural resources, and strive to minimize their impact on its natural systems.

VIBRANT, LIVABLE PLACES

Where growth is well-managed, urban development is concentrated, and local communities enjoy a rewarding quality of life.

BALANCED, ACCESSIBLE TRANSPORTATION

Connecting our region and allowing people and goods to move safely, efficiently and conveniently with minimal environmental impacts.

THRIVING EDUCATION & ARTS

Where learning and creative expression nurture our youth, prepare us for employment, broaden our cultural horizons and enrich our daily lives.



OUR VISION FOR STRONG, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

WE ENVISION a network of strong, healthy communities across the Columbia Gorge – each distinct in its people, places and local identity, yet sharing common values that unite our region and its hopes for the future. In our vision, we work to ensure that our communities protect and enhance their identity and quality of life through good governance, sound planning and sustainable development. Gorge communities remain safe, secure, welcoming places in which to grow, thrive and age. We support our families, youth and elders through affordable housing and health care, accessible transportation and diverse recreational opportunities. Our communities are built on cooperation and mutual respect and are inclusive of our varied cultures, ethnicities and indigenous tribes. Our citizens are actively engaged in local government and work together to create solutions to the challenges of the future. Our governments and leaders listen carefully to the needs and aspirations of their citizens and work across boundaries to cooperate in achieving our shared regional vision and goals.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING OUR VISION

COMMUNITY IDENTITY

- **Local Community-Building.** Support local community-building efforts in the Gorge through community visioning projects, enhanced accessibility to local government and community leadership development programs.
- **Community Improvement & Celebrations.** Increase local volunteerism, community-based improvement projects and local festivals and celebrations.

COOPERATION, RESPECT & DIVERSITY

- **Regional Cooperation.** Promote opportunities for citizens from across the region and both sides of the Columbia River to cooperate in sharing information, ideas and resources.
- **Respect for Diversity.** Promote greater understanding and respect for social and cultural diversity in Gorge communities, including Native American and Hispanic populations.
- **Improved Native Americans Lives.** Explore ways to improve the lives of Native Americans in the Gorge, including recognition and respect for tribal rights and ceremonies, better coordination between governments on laws affecting tribes and improved housing and tribal business development.

HEALTH & SAFETY

- **Law Enforcement Funding.** Increase funding and support for local and regional law enforcement programs to better protect Gorge residents and tourists, reduce vandalism in parks and recreational areas and enforce safe driving practices.
- **Police & Fire Protection.** Improve and enhance local police and fire departments through formation of inter-agency partnerships, expanded financial support and training for citizen volunteers.
- **Preventive Health Care.** Promote a more holistic, preventive health care model in the Gorge, involving health care institutions, medical providers, insurers, and wellness and alternative health care professionals.
- **Youth Opportunities.** Provide safe, healthy activities and opportunities for youth to connect with one another, increase their knowledge, skills and experience, contribute to the civic life of their communities and find support and assistance when they need it.
- **Services for Elders.** Expand and improve essential services for elderly populations in the Gorge, including housing, transportation, health care and recreational opportunities.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

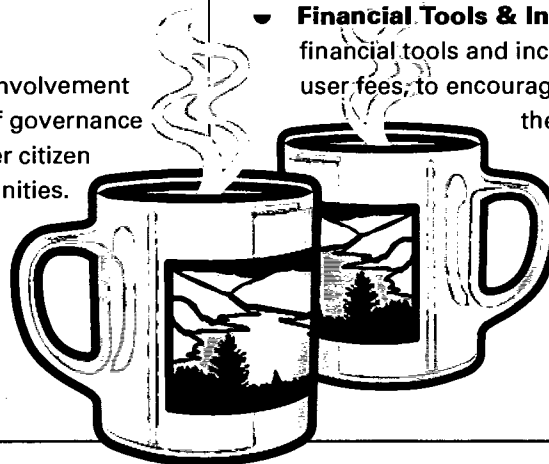
- **Public Involvement.** Increase public involvement programs and activities in all aspects of governance in the Gorge in order to promote greater citizen engagement and stronger local communities.
- **Regional Citizen Forum.** Strengthen civic engagement through establishment of a permanent regional forum for on-going citizen dialogue and involvement in the Gorge.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT [continued]

- **Volunteer Opportunities.** Support and expand opportunities for community volunteers, as appropriate, in local schools, parks, fire departments, economic development efforts and state and federal government programs.

GOVERNANCE

- **Regional Planning & Coordination.** Strengthen regional planning, inter-agency coordination and program implementation in the Gorge to better address regional issues and challenges.
- **Regional Partnerships & Coalitions.** Encourage and promote regional partnerships and coalitions in such areas as law enforcement, small business development and job creation, schools and libraries, affordable housing, parks and recreation.
- **Local Government Role.** Increase local government involvement in the management of urban growth, provision of public transportation, protection of natural resources, promotion of air and water quality and the development of renewable energy sources through new ordinances, programs and standards.
- **Financial Tools & Incentives.** Institute new financial tools and incentives such as tax breaks or user fees to encourage public actions that support the region's vision and goals.



OUR VISION FOR DYNAMIC LOCAL ECONOMIES



WE ENVISION dynamic local economies for Columbia Gorge communities – building on our traditional strengths and resources to create new opportunities for year-round, sustainable, locally based employment. In our vision, we see increased economic diversity in the Gorge, including new business and industry based on the Internet, high technology, alternative energy and sustainable development. While agriculture remains a major force in our economy, we have increased our emphasis on sustainable farming practices and food production for local markets. Tourism in the Gorge is sustainably managed and demonstrates a profound respect for our environment, communities and native cultures. Visitors enjoy ecological, agricultural and cultural tourism opportunities that highlight our natural environment, orchards and vineyards and local communities. Small, local and home-based businesses, niche technology companies and cottage industries have expanded their role in the Gorge. Advances in telecommunications support our local entrepreneurs, allowing more people to earn a living wage in the communities where they live.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING OUR VISION

LOCAL & REGIONAL ECONOMIES

- **Gorge-Based Networks.** Build regional awareness that supports and promotes Gorge-based networks and professional organizations, and their activities, products and services.
- **New Business Recruitment.** Recruit new businesses to the Gorge that sustain communities and local economies, including Gorge grown or made products, manufacturers that add value to local resources, locally owned alternative energy producers and low-impact 'niche' technology companies.
- **Resident Discounts & Incentives.** Encourage local businesses, retailers and banks in the Gorge to offer special discounts and financial incentives for customers who are residents of Gorge communities.
- **Complimentary Currency System.** Promote use of a 'complimentary currency system' in the Gorge – a formalized barter and trade program – as a way to strengthen local economic activity and build community.

EMPLOYMENT & SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- **Living Wage Jobs.** Create new local, living wage job opportunities for Gorge residents in the areas of sustainable industry, renewable energy production, home-based businesses and cottage industries.
- **Small Business Development.** Support the development of small, locally owned businesses that serve community needs in the Gorge, through small business loans, tax rebates, partnerships with regulatory agencies, business mentorships and small business incubator spaces.

TECHNOLOGY

- **Improved Telecommunications Infrastructure.** Improve and enhance telecommunications infrastructure and services in the Gorge, fostering the creation of low-impact, high technology businesses, home-based businesses and telecommuter-based employment.

AGRICULTURE

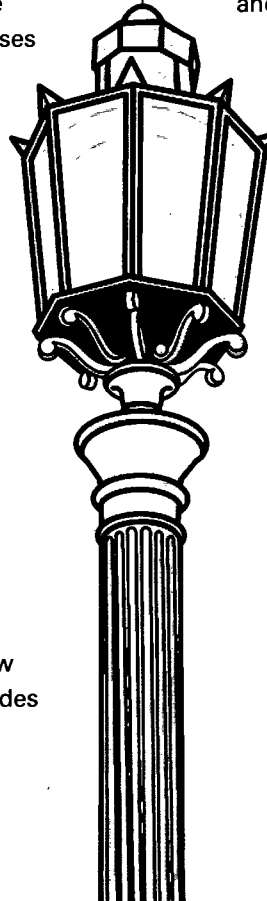
- **Small-Scale Agricultural Planning.** Review and refine local land use plans and zoning codes in Gorge communities to encourage, where appropriate, more local, organic, small-scale farms that produce food for local markets and consumers.

AGRICULTURE [continued]

- **Local Food Production.** Promote increased local food production to meet the needs of Gorge communities, including greater crop diversity, financial incentives and technical support for local food networks, small-scale and organic farms, and local farmers markets in Gorge communities.

TOURISM

- **Enhanced Gorge Tourism.** Enhance the tourism experience for Gorge visitors by providing more visitor amenities, including kiosks with information, restrooms and campgrounds.
- **Eco-Tourism & Agritourism.** Promote 'eco-tourism' and 'agritourism' programs in the Gorge in which tourists visit local ecological and cultural heritage attractions, orchards, vineyards and farms to study, learn and engage in beneficial volunteer activities.
- **Gorge Grown and Made.** Develop a Gorge-based retail center for Gorge grown or made goods and products that supports local farms, craftspeople and artisans, provides jobs, and caters to tourists.



OUR VISION FOR A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT



WE ENVISION a sustainable environment in the Columbia Gorge – where people prize our region’s beauty, steward and protect its natural resources and minimize their impact on its natural systems. In our vision, we see a growing ‘green ethic’ in which people tread lightly on the land. Our National Scenic Area regulations are respected and enforced, development is restricted from protected areas, forests are sustainably managed and classic Gorge vistas have been preserved. We enjoy unmatched access to outdoor recreational opportunities – even as we protect some natural areas from human activity entirely. Our preservation of natural habitat helps native plants and animals thrive, while promoting recovery of endangered species. Once again, healthy salmon runs populate the Columbia River and its tributaries. We have improved our water and air quality. Our communities have greatly increased their use of small-scale alternative energy such as solar and wind. Larger alternative energy installations support our region’s energy self-reliance – without compromising its scenic beauty, character or ecological integrity.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING OUR VISION

NATIONAL SCENIC AREA & RESOURCE LANDS

- **National Scenic Area Management.** Continuously improve National Scenic Area administration and management through periodic review and refinement of the National Scenic Area Management Plan, addressing such issues as boundary adjustments, allowable uses, review of applications and voluntary enhancement programs.
- **Forest Management Strategy.** Develop a comprehensive regional strategy to promote sound management of the region’s forest resources, fostering sustainable timber harvests, minimizing fire hazards and protecting old growth forests and other significant natural, scenic, cultural and recreational values.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

- **Recreational Planning & Funding.** Improve planning and funding for outdoor recreational facilities, programs and activities in the Gorge.
- **Recreational Trails.** Develop new recreational trails throughout the Gorge, including hiking and biking trails, horse trails, waterfront trails, interpretive trails, ‘heritage trails’ that celebrate the Gorge’s cultural heritage and trails linking Gorge towns to wilderness and recreational areas.

NATIVE SPECIES

- **Wildlife Habitat.** Protect and enhance native wildlife habitat in the Gorge through community-based asset inventories, eradication of invasive plants and animal species, tree-planting projects, preservation of wildlife corridors and funding for land acquisition programs.
- **Salmon Recovery.** Foster the continued recovery of historical salmon runs in the Columbia River and its Gorge tributaries through policy and regulatory reforms, federal and state fish restoration programs, public-private-tribal partnerships, scientific research, public advocacy and education.

AIR & WATER QUALITY

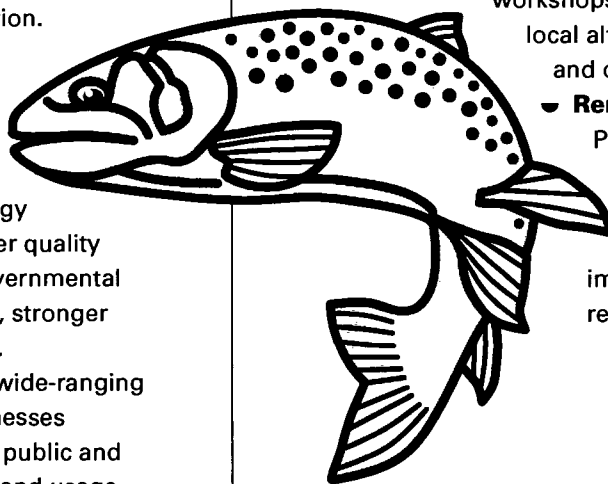
- **Regional Air & Water Quality Strategy.** Develop and implement a regional air and water quality strategy for the Gorge to promote air and water quality improvements through enhanced governmental cooperation, strengthened regulation, stronger enforcement and citizen participation.
- **Clean Skies Campaign.** Develop a wide-ranging clean skies campaign for Gorge businesses and residents, promoting a variety of public and private actions, such as bicycle lanes and usage, clean energy sources, and cleaner transport options including alternative fuels for trains.

AIR & WATER QUALITY [continued]

- **Night Skies Ordinances.** Encourage adoption of local 'night skies' ordinances that help reduce unnecessary light pollution and promote the return of starry nighttime vistas to the Gorge.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

- **Small-Scale Energy Applications.** Support increased use of small-scale, alternative energy applications in the Gorge through incentives, workshops, classes and subsidies for local alternative energy producers and organizations.
- **Renewable Energy Development.** Promote development of renewable energy sources in the Gorge, ensuring that such development does not negatively impact National Scenic Area resources and values.





OUR VISION FOR VIBRANT, LIVABLE PLACES

WE ENVISION vibrant, livable places in the Columbia Gorge – where growth is well managed, urban development is concentrated, and local communities enjoy a rewarding quality of life. In our vision, Gorge towns are ‘complete communities’ that enable residents to meet most of their needs locally. We have achieved greater densities through walkable downtowns and ‘mixed-use’ development that blends housing and commercial buildings with shops, restaurants, and well-used public spaces. We support this density with parks, trails and access to open spaces and recreational opportunities. Many of our residents walk, bike or use local shuttles or transit for everyday needs. We have a greater diversity of affordable housing, creating opportunities for people of all incomes, backgrounds and generations to own or rent their home. Our housing is smaller, more efficient and utilizes new technologies to reduce consumption of energy and resources. Much of our food is grown, marketed and consumed locally, through a system of small farms, farmers markets, ‘community supported agriculture’, and community gardens.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING OUR VISION

URBAN GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

- **Regional Dialogue on Growth.** Promote a region-wide dialogue on the challenges of an increasing population, new growth and urban development in the Gorge.
- **Urban Growth Management.** Guide future urban growth in the Gorge through careful management of existing urban areas, maintenance of community feel, and protection of the surrounding natural and scenic assets of the region.
- **Community Character.** Enhance and protect the character of Gorge communities through preservation of downtown areas and historic elements, design standards and guidelines, and careful mixed-use development.

LIVABILITY

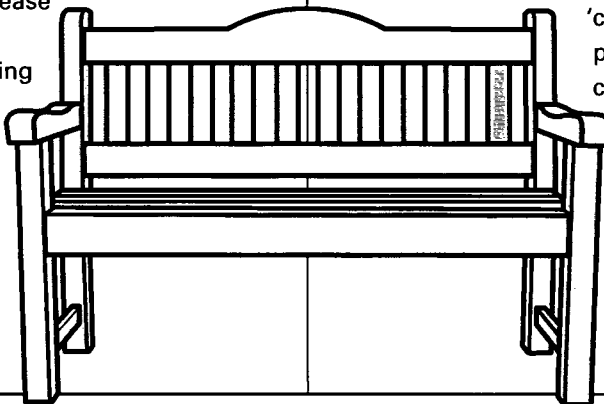
- **Mixed-Use Development.** Promote increased mixed-use development in Gorge downtown districts, where residential, office and small retail uses are blended in denser developments that accommodate new housing options, create small business opportunities, increase pedestrian activity and encourage the use of public spaces.

LIVABILITY [continued]

- **Town Squares & Public Spaces.** Support the development of town squares or similar public spaces in Gorge communities, where local residents and visitors alike can gather, connect and participate in civic life, including community events and farmers markets.
- **Pedestrian & Bicycle Activity.** Facilitate increased pedestrian and bicycle activity in Gorge towns through improved sidewalks, safer pedestrian crossings, dedicated bicycle lanes and other pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly amenities.
- **Affordable Housing Strategy.** Develop a comprehensive regional strategy to promote affordable housing in all Gorge communities, emphasizing intergovernmental cooperation, public/private partnerships, refinement of local land use plans and zoning codes, and new affordable housing programs.

PARKS & OPEN SPACES

- **Columbia River Access.** Increase public access to the Columbia River and its tributaries, including boat ramps, marinas, sailing facilities, ferry landings and new waterfront development where appropriate.



PARKS & OPEN SPACES [continued]

- **Community Parks & Open Space.** Improve and expand community parks and access to open space in Gorge communities through public-private partnerships, formation of new park and recreation districts, upgraded park maintenance programs and system development charges.

SUSTAINABLE BUILDING

- **Green Building Standards & Practices.** Promote green building standards and practices in Gorge communities, including review of local building codes to remove barriers and provide incentives, and use of recycled building materials, grey water recycling and renewable energy systems.

FOOD AND WATER

- **Local Food Systems.** Develop and promote local food systems that connect small farms in the Gorge to local communities, including farmers markets, 'community supported agriculture' programs, food co-ops and community gardens.
- **Water Resources Strategy.** Develop a comprehensive regional strategy to plan for and promote sustainable usage of current and future water resources available in the Gorge.



OUR VISION FOR BALANCED, ACCESSIBLE TRANSPORTATION

WE ENVISION a balanced, accessible transportation system in the Columbia Gorge – connecting our region and allowing people and goods to move safely, efficiently and conveniently with minimal environmental impacts. In our vision, we balance traditional and alternative modes of travel – lessening our dependence on cars, reducing our ‘carbon footprint,’ and protecting our environment. We carefully maintain and improve our highways, utilizing new tools to manage, facilitate and, in some cases, restrict the flow of traffic. We have enhanced our bridges to ensure better connections across the Columbia River, safely accommodating public transit, bicycles and pedestrians. Once again, we travel by train, with regular service for residents, commuters and tourists between Gorge communities and the Portland/Vancouver area. Intraregional buses and ferries also serve our communities, reducing the number of private automobiles on our roads. An interconnected system of bicycle and pedestrian trails links all Gorge communities, allowing residents and tourists to travel throughout the region – entirely free of motorized vehicles.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING OUR VISION

ALTERNATIVE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

- **Alternative Transportation Modes.** Promote adoption of alternative modes of transportation in the Gorge that provide new options to Gorge residents for local travel and daily trips, as well as alternatives to the private automobile.

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

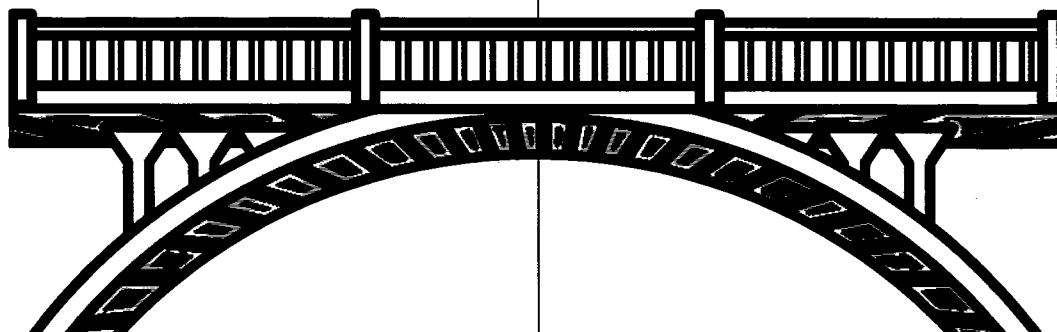
- **Mass Transit System.** Promote the long-term development of a comprehensive mass transit system to serve the unique geography and population centers of the Gorge, utilizing rail, bus, shuttle and other modes to link communities on both sides of the River.
- **Gorge Rail Service.** Establish new rail service linking Gorge communities with the Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area, serving local residents, commuters and tourists in the region.
- **River Ferry System.** Explore the establishment of a regular river ferry service on the Columbia River, linking Gorge communities and serving local residents and tourists.

HIGHWAYS, ROADS & BRIDGES

- **Highways, Roads & Bridge Maintenance.** Support ongoing maintenance and improvement of existing Gorge highways, roads and bridges as an integral part of the region's transportation system, a vital component of its economy and an essential element in the mobility of its residents and visitors.
- **Traffic Restrictions.** Establish selective restrictions on through-travel by long haul trucks on parts of the Historic Columbia River Highway (Highway 30) and Washington State Route 14 to enhance public safety, reduce pollution and promote local tourism and recreation benefits.
- **Cross-River Connections.** Explore options for development of major new (or redeveloped) connections across the Columbia River to safely and efficiently accommodate commercial and private vehicular traffic, as well as mass transit, bicycles and pedestrians.

BICYCLES & PEDESTRIANS

- **Incentives for Bicycle Use.** Develop new financial incentives to encourage and promote bicycle use as an alternative mode of transportation in Gorge communities, including grants, tax rebates and employer participation programs.
- **Bicycle Lanes & Bicycle/Pedestrian Paths.** Promote the development of new bicycle lanes and bicycle/pedestrian trails in Gorge towns, making it safe, convenient and accessible for residents to walk or ride bicycles in meeting their daily travel needs.
- **Regional Pedestrian & Bicycle Trail.** Develop a regional, interconnected pedestrian and bicycle trail linking all Gorge communities on both sides of the Columbia River.



OUR VISION FOR THRIVING EDUCATION & ARTS



WE ENVISION a Columbia Gorge that places a high value on thriving education and arts – where learning and creative expression nurture our youth, prepare us for employment, broaden our cultural horizons, and enrich our daily lives. In our vision, knowledge and creativity enable Gorge communities to adapt to a changing world, while respecting our core values, natural environment and cultural heritage. Our schools and community colleges have expanded educational offerings and access to advanced degrees that prepare students for the workforce and a changing economy. New scientific programs, research facilities and interpretive centers offer innovative learning opportunities based on our region's unique environmental and cultural assets. We honor our cultural heritage as an integral part of the Gorge. Tribal traditions and cultures are deeply respected, while ceremonial sites and livelihoods are protected. Arts, music and cultural programs help our communities celebrate their local identity and sense of place. Flourishing arts organizations, artist communities, events and festivals bring full creative expression into the public sphere.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING OUR VISION

TEACHING SUSTAINABILITY

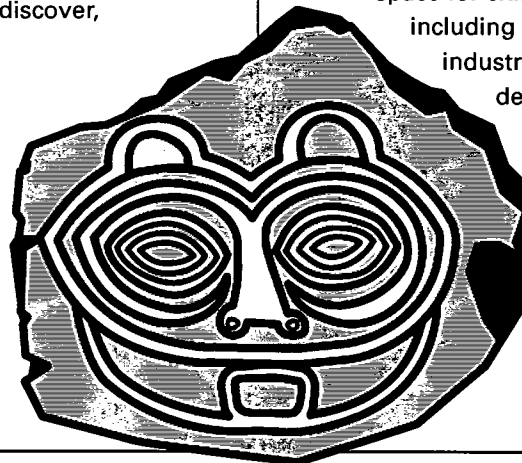
- **Sustainable Living Education & Awareness.** Develop public education and awareness programs promoting sustainable living in the Gorge through local schools, community colleges and federal and state agencies and local governments in the region.
- **Vocational Training for Sustainable Industries.** Enhance high school and community college vocational training in such emerging sustainable industries as green building, alternative energy, environment protection and agriculture for local food systems.
- **Adult Education in Sustainability.** Expand adult education programs and classes focused on sustainable living practices, including residential renewable energy production, natural resource protection, preventive health care, small business development and more.

SCHOOLS & EDUCATION

- **Support for Local Schools.** Foster stronger support for local schools in the Gorge, including development of new funding sources, improved programs and classes, and increased involvement of parents and volunteers.
- **Programs for Minority Youth.** Develop and improve programs in local schools and community colleges to reach out, engage and meet the special needs of Gorge minority youth, including Native American and Hispanic children.
- **College Preparatory Programs.** Expand college preparatory programs through high school partnerships at Columbia Gorge Community College and Mt. Hood Community College in order to increase the number of Gorge students who complete associate degrees and go on to receive baccalaureate and advanced degrees.
- **Scientific, Research & Interpretive Programs.** Promote the development of new scientific programs, research facilities and interpretive centers based on the unique environmental and cultural assets of the Gorge, providing opportunities for scientists, educators, students and visitors to discover, learn and explore.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

- **Native American History & Culture.** Sustain the history, culture and traditions of the Gorge's indigenous peoples and tribes, including protection of significant Native American ancestral and ceremonial sites.



CULTURAL HERITAGE [continued]

- **Native American Museum & Interpretive Center.** Establish a permanent museum and interpretive center for Native American history, culture and stories in the Columbia Gorge.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

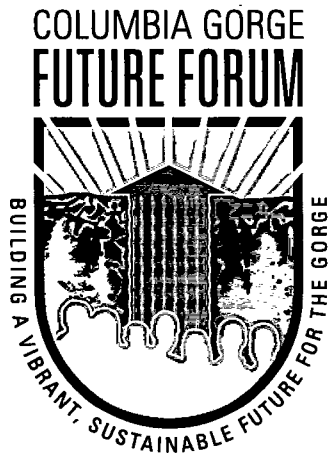
- **Arts Education.** Expand arts education in Gorge schools and community colleges through new arts programs and facilities, fundraising campaigns and events.
- **Arts Organizations.** Support the continued development and expansion of arts organizations in the Gorge, fostering increased opportunities for local artists, musicians, performers and others to share their creative expression.
- **Events & Festivals.** Promote the development of new seasonal artistic events and festivals in the Gorge that celebrate the region's cultural heritage and sense of place, showcase its artists, performers and craftspeople, and contribute to its economic vitality.
- **Artist Spaces.** Foster the creation of new studio space for existing and emerging Gorge artists, including conversion of unused or underutilized industrial or commercial buildings for development of 'live-work' spaces for local artists.

NEXT STEPS FOR THE FUTURE FORUM

CONTINUING THE DIALOGUE

Change is a constant in any region and while it cannot be stopped, it can be directed in ways chosen by the community. The identification of shared values and creation of a common vision outlining what a community wants for its future can thus become a guide for directing changes to create the future desired by the community. While it is easy for communities to focus solely on day-to-day challenges, a guiding vision is necessary to ensure those daily actions create a unified picture.

The Future Forum sought to begin the creation of that guiding vision. Meetings and surveys encouraged thought and discussion about the future of the Gorge. The many responses distilled into the above values, visions and strategies represent the combined voices of hundreds of Gorge residents and visitors. The information was gathered into this report so that it may be used in a number of ways:



- This report is a baseline from which to gauge and measure progress and/or change in community values.
- The values, vision and strategies can be viewed independently to show what Future Forum participants want the Gorge to be like in the future.
- Information about the trends affecting our communities and region has value in depicting the historical background of this vision and recording present concerns.
- The report and underlying data can serve as a foundation for continuing public and private discussions on the future of the Gorge itself, individuals and communities within the region.
- The data collected can be used by policy makers, agency directors, businesses, community organizations and individuals to help prioritize actions that are aligned with the values of the Gorge region as a whole.
- Community and county planning actions can be informed by this process and can work with residents to refine the visions and strategies.
- Future comprehensive plans may use this approach and incorporate the results to reflect the unique identity of a community.

The hope is that this document will be an important tool for all who are interested in what the region thinks about its future and who want to move the region closer to that future. Beginning in October 2008, the Working Group will meet with local governments, leaders, tribes, community groups and others to share the information that has been painstakingly collected and analyzed since the Discovery Center event in October 2007. The group is strongly committed to returning to the communities with this report documenting the process and conveying participants' comments and suggested strategies for the future. The strength of the findings rests in the common themes and goals elicited throughout the region. As stated previously, because there is no action plan attached to the vision and strategies, the task of creating or implementing plans to achieve the vision lies with local agencies, institutions and other groups that are partners in this process, and with the people of the Gorge themselves.

The second Columbia Gorge Future Forum is planned for 2010. It is intended to be a larger event followed by broader regional participation. The next Future Forum agenda could be much more locally driven because of the work that has already been accomplished in stimulating conversation in the region. We hope to come together to assess how we are implementing the Gorge Vision and Strategies, to encourage even greater participation and support, to adjust the vision as needed and to celebrate our accomplishments. Where this first Future Forum was intended to start and inspire the dialogue, the second one will seek to continue and supplement it.

As we move forward into the future, the Future Forum can act as an ongoing process to inspire the Gorge toward greater regional collaboration. By periodically coming together to collectively ask what we value, what changes we are concerned about, what we want the future to look like and how we can make it so, we will strengthen the Gorge and its communities.

A collaborative attitude and regional commitment will help the Gorge create a future that is all its own.

AFTERWORD

In closing, several creative-thinking Gorge community members contribute their heart-felt vision of the Gorge 20 years from today. These glimpses describe several possibilities for the Gorge; by implementing a region-wide vision, residents and visitors can have a significant role in shaping the future of this unique place.

"I'm standing on Sevenmile Hill west of The Dalles on a summer evening, watching the sun go down. The air is so clear that looking east and west along the river, there is no haze, and I can see the clear outline of Mount Hood to the southwest."

Julie Reynolds

"When I first came to the Gorge, I was awestruck at the incredible beauty time had left us. As an artist, I draw my inspiration from my love of wildlife and the natural environment. Thoughtful policy will preserve this influence on generations to come."

Michael Stewart

"Looking through the glass brightly I see flowing waters clean, clear and cold where those who have depended on the richness of the river for generations and those who are discovering its new possibilities enjoy harmonious coexistence."

Mary Dodds Schlick

"The Columbia River Gorge is not just a place, it is an idea. It is an example of how conflicting visions can find common ground. Recreation, economy, sustainability blend here to create community."

Michael Friend

"As it has been for thousands of years, the Columbia Gorge is a land where natural beauty is enhanced by a creative human presence: a place of balance, where environment and economy coincide in harmony."

Dan Spatz

"Celilo was our fishing capital of the world and we traded, bartered and sold our salmon with all peoples of the United States. It was a gathering of natives and we respected mother earth's treasure."

"The salmon people of the region still pray to the Creator for the protection of our salmon for ceremonial and commercial use. Salmon is our main food and we seek to protect the Columbia River Gorge for our unborn and future generations."

Simon Sampson

"The Gorge is a string of small, unique communities where rich and poor work and live together. Living in the Gorge, you are equally likely to know your check-out clerk as city leadership because the heart of the Gorge is friendship. Throughout all of the changes the Gorge has experienced, it has never lost its core value: Community."

John Metta

"The Columbia Gorge is ruggedly beautiful beyond comparison. What I would like to see is limited future development within the Gorge itself. Hold on to what we have. Limit change! Keep it a nice place for animals and humans to enjoy in harmony."

Les Vaughn

APPENDIX A

MEETINGS AND WEB SURVEY FOR THE COLUMBIA GORGE FUTURE FORUM

DISCOVERY CENTER EVENT .

October 29, 2007 Columbia Gorge Discovery Center : The Dalles, OR

COMMUNITY MEETINGS 2008

February 7 Rock Creek Center : Stevenson, WA

February 13 Corbett School : Corbett, OR

February 19 Skamania PUD Community Room : Carson, WA

February 27 North Bonneville City Hall : North Bonneville, WA

February 28 Mosier Grange : Mosier, OR

March 4 Underwood Community Center : Underwood, WA

March 6 Dallesport Community Center : Dallesport, WA

March 10 Wishram Fire Department : Wishram, WA

March 19 Hood River Inn : Hood River, OR

March 25 Pioneer Center : White Salmon, WA

March 26 Jemtegaard Middle School : Washougal, WA

April 1 The Dalles Civic Auditorium : The Dalles, OR

April 8 Gorge Pavilion : Cascade Locks, OR

FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS 2008

March 10 Native American Focus Group, Wishram School : Wishram, WA

March 12 Latino Focus Group, St. Mary's Catholic Church : Hood River, OR

March 20 Native American Focus Group, Celilo Longhouse : Celilo, OR

WEB SURVEY

Available from February 7, 2008 to May 1, 2008

APPENDIX B

DISCOVERY CENTER EVENT AGENDA

Columbia Gorge Discovery Center

October 29, 2007 8:00 am—4:00 pm

- 8:00 am REGISTRATION, DISPLAYS, COFFEE
- 8:30 Welcoming Remarks and Introductions
- 8:50 Forum Keynote
- 9:40 Columbia Gorge Profile
- 10:30 Small Group Discussions: Values, Trends & Issues
- 11:45 LUNCH
- 12:30 pm Guest Panel: Perspectives on Change in the Gorge
- 2:15 Small Group Discussions: Visionary Ideas for the Gorge
- 3:40 Closing and Next Steps
- 4:00 ADJOURN

APPENDIX C

ATTENDEES AT THE DISCOVERY CENTER EVENT, OCTOBER 29, 2007

- › Harold Abbe, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Jose Alvarez, Planner, Clark County
- › Steven Ames, Steven Ames Planning
- › Steven Andersen, Principal, Cascade Planning Associates
- › Jill Arens, Executive Director, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › John Arens, Director, Mid-Columbia Council of Governments
- › Julia Babcock, RARE volunteer, Port of Cascade Locks
- › Hillary Barbour, Office of Congressman Blumenauer
- › Kelley Beamer, Conservation Organizer, Friends of the Columbia Gorge
- › Larry Bellamy, City Administrator, City of Goldendale
- › Len Bergstein, President, Northwest Strategies, Inc.
- › Bruce Bolme, Mt. Adams Chamber of Commerce
- › Ken Born, Planner, Multnomah County Land Use Planning
- › Tom Brazille, Councilor, City of Cascade Locks
- › Barbara Briggs, County Commissioner, Hood River County
- › Peggy Bryan, Executive Director, Skamania County Economic Development Council
- › Mike Canon, Director, Klickitat County Economic Development
- › Dee Caputo, Senior Planner, Washington Dept. of Community, Trade and Economic Development
- › Ron Carroll, Friends of Mosier
- › Dale Connell, Mt. Adams Chamber of Commerce
- › Peter Cornelison, Field Representative, Friends of the Columbia Gorge
- › Todd Cornett, Planning Director, Wasco County
- › Ed Cox, Reporter, The Dalles Chronicle
- › Tom Cramblett, Councilor, City of Cascade Locks
- › Doug Crow, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Sam Crummett, Planning Consultant, Mackay & Sposito, Inc.
- › Kristin Currin, Friends of Mosier
- › Lee Curtis, Director, Mid-Columbia Economic Development District
- › Chuck Daughtry, General Manager, Port of Cascade Locks
- › Todd Davidson, Director, Oregon Tourism Commission (dba Travel Oregon)
- › Judy Davis, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Ernest Drapela, Historic Columbia River Highway Advisory Committee
- › Jason Dumont, Portland Area Preserves Steward, The Nature Conservancy
- › Kathie Durbin, Reporter, The Columbian
- › Daniel Durow, Planning Director, City of The Dalles
- › Mark A. Ellsworth, Oregon Governor's Office
- › George Erdenberger, Landscape Architect
- › Dan Ericksen, County Judge, Wasco County
- › Gordy Euler, Long-Range Planning, Clark County
- › Chris Foster, Commissioner, Multnomah County Land Use Planning
- › Anne Goranson-Salas, Washington State University Horizons Program
- › Kevin Gorman, Executive Director, Friends of the Columbia Gorge
- › Rob Greene, Tribal Attorney, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- › Bill Fashing, Economic Development Coordinator, Hood River County
- › Kathy Fitzpatrick, City Council, City of Mosier
- › Mark Flaming, Secretary/Treasurer, Columbia River Gorge Technology Alliance
- › Daniel Harkenrider, Area Manager, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Forest Service Office
- › Dian Hilliard, Conference Solutions Inc.
- › Ray Hendricks, Portland General Electric
- › Jim Hoffman, General Manager, Cousins Country Inn
- › Sherry Holliday, County Commissioner, Wasco County
- › Jim Jacks, Office of Governor Gregoire
- › Johnny Jackson, Chief, Cascade Tribe
- › Ron Karten, Reporter, Smoke Signals
- › Cheryle A. Kennedy, Tribal Council Chairwoman, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- › Angie Kenney, Planner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Jeanette Kloos, President, Friends of the Historic Columbia River Highway
- › William Knight, Air Quality Division, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
- › Richard Krikava, Office of Senator Gordon Smith
- › Michael Lang, Conservation Director, Friends of the Columbia Gorge
- › Tim Lee, President, Port of Cascade Locks Commission
- › Robert Leipper, citizen
- › Bill Lennox, County Commissioner, Wasco County
- › Kevin Liburdy, Senior Planner, City of Hood River
- › Brian Litt, Planning Manager, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Jeremy Littell, Researcher, University of Washington Climate Impacts Group
- › Walt Loehrke, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Katharina Lorenz, Commissioner, Multnomah County Land Use Planning
- › Tom Mack, Chief of Staff for Multnomah County Commissioner Lonnie Roberts
- › Lonny Macy, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Michael McElwee, Executive Director, Port of Hood River
- › Ken McKune, Washington State University Horizons Program
- › Jay McLaughlin, Mt. Adams Resource Stewards / Horizons Program

- › Carl McNew, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › John McSherry, Business Development Manager, Port Of Skamania
- › Lloyd Meeks, citizen
- › Patricia Meeks, citizen
- › David Meriwether, County Administrator, Hood River County
- › Jessica Metta, Planner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Jim Middaugh, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Antone Minthorn, Chairman, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- › Bobbie Miller, Member, Gorge Land Use Equity
- › Rachel Nolin, State of Oregon, Budget and Management Division
- › Gary Nychyk, Senior Planner, Wasco County
- › Colonel Thomas E. O'Donovan, Commander, US Army Corp of Engineers
- › Paul Pearce, County Commissioner, Skamania County
- › Louie Pitt, Director of Governmental Affairs and Planning, The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
- › John Potter, Assistant Director of Operations, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- › Jim Price, student, Lyle High School
- › Kevin Price, Columbia River Gorge Area Manager, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- › Claire A. Puchy, Endangered Species Program, Portland Bureau of Environmental Services
- › Joyce Reinig, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Dan Rendine, Portland General Electric
- › Julie Reynolds, citizen
- › Ron Rivers, County Commissioner, Hood River County
- › Lonnie Roberts, District 4 County Commissioner, Multnomah County
- › Dave Robertson, Portland General Electric
- › Hector Roche, Community Liaison for Multnomah County Chair Ted Wheeler
- › Ryan Rodruck, Office of Congressman Doc Hastings
- › Casey Roeder, Executive Director, Skamania County Chamber of Commerce
- › Diana Ross, Planner, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Forest Service Office
- › Sue Ryan, Reporter, The Hood River News
- › Carolyn Sanco, Business Development Officer, Oregon Economic & Community Development Department
- › David Sauter, County Commissioner, Klickitat County
- › Brad Schmidt, Reporter, The Oregonian
- › Bernard Seeger, City Administrator, City of Cascade Locks
- › Honna Sheffield, Commissioner, Columbia River Gorge Commission

- › Michelle Singer, Oregon Health Sciences University, One Sky Center
- › David Skakel, Director, Columbia Gorge Earth Center
- › Katie Skakel, Mosier Community School
- › Susie Slockish, Member, Cascade/ Klickitat Tribe
- › Wilbur Slockish, Chief, Klickitat Tribe
- › Rick Smyre, President, Communities of the Future
- › Dan Spatz, Executive Director of Resource Development, Columbia Gorge Community College
- › Andrea Spencer, Natural Resources, The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- › Anne Squier, President, Westwind Stewardship Group
- › Kristen Stallman, Scenic Area Coordinator, Oregon Department of Transportation
- › Tim Stearns, Senior Energy Policy Specialist, Washington Dept. of Community, Trade and Economic Development
- › Cheryl Steindorf, Washington State University Horizons Program
- › Mark Stevenson, Columbia River Gorge Area Staff, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- › Mary Stocks, Public Relations, The Dalles Area Chamber of Commerce
- › Erin Stone, Director, The Dalles Area Chamber of Commerce
- › Aurolyn Stwyer, Council Member, The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
- › Ron Suppah, Council Chairman, The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
- › Siobhan Taylor, Public Affairs Director, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- › Phyllis Thiemann, Board Member, West Columbia Gorge Chamber of Commerce
- › Ray Thygesen, Washington State University Horizons Program
- › Frank Toda, President, Columbia Gorge Community College
- › Derrick Tokos, Principal Planner, Multnomah County Land Use Planning
- › Jamie Tolfree, County Commissioner, Skamania County
- › Kathleen Tom, Tribal Council Member, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- › Ava VanVelsor, Washington State University Horizons Program
- › Cindy Walbridge, Planning Director, City of Hood River
- › Lavina Washines, Tribal Council Chairwoman, The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- › Bill Weiler, Habitat Biologist, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- › Jeanne Williams, Biologist, Washington State Department of Natural Resources
- › Linda Williams, Washington State University Horizons Program
- › Karen Witherspoon, Director, Skamania County Planning & Community Development
- › Susan Wolff, Dean of Instruction, Columbia Gorge Community College
- › Al Wright, Principal, Al Wright Consulting

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY MEETINGS AGENDA

February–April 2008 5:30 –8:30 pm

5:30 pm Open House, Refreshments, Information

5:50 Official Welcome, Introductions
and Meeting Purpose

Presentation: Future Forum Video
and “Fast Facts”

Discussion: Gorge Values,
Trends and Issues

Discussion: Gorge Visions
and Local Actions

Presentation: Vital Signs Indicators
Project

Next Steps for Future Forum
and How to Stay Involved

8:20 Group Polling on Visions and Actions

8:30 Meeting Adjourned

APPENDIX E

METHODOLOGY FOR ANALYZING COLLECTED RESPONDENT DATA

Note: Much of this appendix is summarized from the *Methodology and Qualitative Analysis Report for the Columbia River Gorge Commission* prepared by Portland State University’s Survey Research Lab in the Office of Graduate Studies and Research. The full text of this report may be viewed at the Columbia River Gorge Commission office.

Data Collection

The Columbia Gorge Future Forum gathered data using paper surveys at the Discovery Center event in October 2007 and the 16 community meetings conducted from February to April 2008. Using Survey Monkey software, a Web survey was available from February through April 2008. The surveys included either three or four of the following open-ended questions:

- 1) *What do you value most about the Columbia Gorge (and your own community)? What would you like to remain the same in the future?*
- 2) *How is the Columbia Gorge (and your own community) changing? What issues will it face in the future?*
- 3) *Imagine the Columbia Gorge (and your own community) in 15–20 years time, and that it meets your highest expectations for the future. What do you see?*
- 4) *What is one or more local action in your own community that would help bring your vision closer to reality? Be specific.*

The surveys for the Discovery Center event and the Web survey included only questions 1–3 and did not include the parenthetical statement “and your own community.” The community meetings included all four questions and the parenthetical references to their own communities.

The Columbia River Gorge Commission contracted with Portland State University's Survey Research Lab to conduct the qualitative analysis of the data gathered. To most efficiently use the resources available, PSU and the Commission agreed that the data from all three sources (Discovery Center event, community meetings, Web survey) would be coded for the vision (#3) and action (#4) questions. PSU also analyzed and summarized the codes for the vision question (#3) while Commission staff analyzed and summarized the codes for the action question (#4). Answers for the values (#1) and changes (#2) questions were sorted by Commission staff and Visioning Consultant Steven Ames into broad, general themes for use in the final report. The following summary describes the qualitative analysis completed by Portland State University.

Qualitative Data Analysis Approach

Qualitative analysis of the text from the vision and action questions was used to systematically code and summarize the data. These summaries can be used to identify key themes and issues and then to develop a vision plan. The following steps itemize the qualitative analysis approach implemented.

Step 1: Create the Coding Tree

A coding tree is an outline of themes that are expected in the data and/or identified during an initial review of the data. It is important to identify a sufficient number of themes to be useful for the analysis process without going into so much detail that the coding process would be too difficult or the specificity of codes would not support later uses of the data. The themes identified for this dataset resulted in a coding tree of 43 codes grouped into five "families." A family is a general label into which a group of codes can be organized. TABLE 1 presents alphabetical listings of the families and the codes within each family. One additional family named "Other" with two codes is also included. The code "other" was used for any text that did not logically fit into any of the other 43 codes and "didn't answer" was used for those responses that neglected to directly answer a given question.

APPENDIX E

METHODOLOGY [CONTINUED]

TABLE 1 Coding Tree Developed by Portland State University for the Columbia Gorge Future Forum Data

COMMUNITIES (15 codes)	ECONOMY (9 codes)	LAND USE (5 codes)
Arts and Entertainment	Agriculture	Dams and Waterways
Civic Engagement	Casino	Parks and Open Spaces
Community Identities and Culture	Housing	Resources and Land Management
Cooperation and Respect	Jobs and Wages	Trails
Crime and Safety	Local Food Systems	Urban Growth and Development
Cultural Heritage	Local and Regional Economy	ENVIRONMENT (7 codes)
Diversity	Small and Local Businesses	Air and Water Quality
Education and Schools	Technology	Alternative Energy
Government	Tourism	Outdoor Recreation
Health and Healthcare	TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE (5 codes)	Pollution
Indigenous Tribes	Biking and Walking	Scenic Beauty and NSA
Livability and Quality of Life	Bridge	Sustainability
Population	Highways and Roads	Wildlife
Self-Sufficient Communities	Mass Transit and Alternative Transportation	OTHER (2 codes)
Youth and Elderly	Regional Transportation Network	Didn't Answer
		Other

Step 2: Import All Text Data into Analysis Software

To analyze the qualitative data, ATLAS.ti 5.0 (Scientific Software Development, 2004; www.atlasti.com) was selected as the most appropriate software. As data files with the individual responses by question were received, text data was formatted and imported into ATLAS.ti, where the appropriate codes were created and applied.

Step 3: Code All Text Data

In order to analyze qualitative data, the size of the "text unit" (an individual piece of text data) must be decided. Text units can be words, lines, sentences or paragraphs. For the Future Forum data, paragraphs were chosen as the text unit for coding. This resulted in all of the information in one respondent's answer to one question equaling one text unit. This allowed for the text related to a given code to remain in the entire answer when it is printed in a code report to provide sufficient context. For example, if one answer to the vision question included information about civic engagement, wildlife and housing, the whole response was printed in the three separate code reports run for final analysis.

Coding qualitative text is a detailed process of reading, reflecting and interpreting. Coders read each text unit, often multiple times in order to fully grasp the content. The reader reflects on the content of the text, considering the multiple issues included. The reader interprets the content based on the codes available. Finally, the coder applies as many codes as the text unit references. Coders are not allowed to make assumptions about respondents' answers (*i.e.*, assuming an underlying meaning or inference beyond the written words), but to code the responses at face value in order to prevent bias.

Step 4: Edit, Refine and Expand The Coding Tree While Coding

While the text is coded, new codes may become apparent. If that occurred, a new code was created and added to the existing coding tree. When new codes were created, previously coded data was reviewed and recoded as needed. Codes were also periodically checked for redundancy when two similar codes occurred. In this case, the two redundant codes were merged to create one single new code.

APPENDIX E

METHODOLOGY [CONTINUED]

Step 5: Run Coded Text Reports

After all of the data was coded, using the qualitative analysis software, the large text file was sorted by code and reports were run for each of the 43 codes (excluding "other" and "didn't answer") for the vision and action questions. Each of the reports produced included all of the text units (i.e., complete answers to each question) that received a given code. With each text unit, the data source (either "Community and October Data" or "Web Data") and all of the codes applied to that text are printed (in alphabetical order, not the order in which the themes appear in the text unit) so that the reader knows all of the thematic areas in which that text will be considered in the analysis. Any given text unit will appear in as many reports as it received codes. It is important to note that the text is reprinted as it was received, without any editing for spelling, grammar or clarity. Each text unit is preceded by a unique identifier assigned to each respondent.

It is important to keep in mind that the questions posed to the respondents were broad, open-ended topics. Using this qualitative approach, it is assumed that the themes raised are the most important or prominent issues on the minds of the respondents. However, if asked more directly about all of the issues using different survey approaches, the same respondents might rate some of the low incidence themes quite high on scales of importance or relevance for the Columbia Gorge.

Step 6: Analyze and Synthesize the Coded Data

Once the data was organized in thematic reports, each code was summarized to depict the key issues and topics raised by the respondents. Portland State University summarized the vision question while Gorge Commission staff summarized the action question. These summaries were then used to frame the vision and strategies for the Columbia Gorge Future Forum. This may involve moving beyond the specific codes of the data to develop higher-order themes, and finally drawing conclusions based on the analyzed data. However, the value of the individual responses and the detailed, coded data is never lost and can be used as a reference for other purposes in the future. ↑

FUTURE FORUM CONTRIBUTORS

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

- › Jill Arens, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Peggy Bryan, Skamania County Economic Development Council
- › Mike Canon, Klickitat County Economic Development
- › Laura Comini, The Dalles Chamber of Commerce
- › Lee Curtis, Mid-Columbia Economic Development District
- › Chuck Daughtry, Port of Cascade Locks
- › Jessica Davenport, Skamania County Planning & Community Development
- › Bill Fashing, Hood River County Economic Development
- › Nicole Hollatz, Skamania County Planning & Community Development
- › Virginia Kelly, US Forest Service
- › Andrea Klaas, Port of The Dalles
- › Brian Litt, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Jessica Metta, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Dean Meyerson, volunteer
- › Amanda Remington, Mid-Columbia Economic Development District
- › Casey Roeder, Skamania County Chamber of Commerce
- › Diana Ross, US Forest Service
- › Dan Spatz, Columbia Gorge Community College
- › Phyllis Thiemann, Cascade Locks Event Coordinator
- › Karen Witherspoon, Skamania County Planning & Community Development

FINANCIAL AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTORS

- › Avis Rent-A-Car
- › Bohn's Printing, Inc.
- › Bonneville Hot Springs Resort
- › Clark County
- › Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- › Gorge Local Currency Cooperative
- › Hood River County
- › Klickitat County Economic Development
- › Metro
- › Multnomah County
- › Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
- › Oregon Parks & Recreation Department
- › Portland General Electric
- › Safeway
- › Skamania County
- › Skamania Lodge
- › Southwest Clean Air Agency
- › US Forest Service Scenic Area office
- › Wasco County
- › Washington Department of Ecology

APPENDIX F

FUTURE FORUM CONTRIBUTORS [continued]

VISIONING CONSULTANT

- › Steven Ames, Principal, Steven Ames Planning

BRAND + DESIGN CONSULTANT

- › Pamela Trow-Johnson, 501 DRIVE LLC

PROJECT CONSULTANTS

- › Deanna Busdieker, db design
- › John Hardham, Light Wave Communications
- › Dian Hilliard, Conference Solutions Inc.
- › Dayna Reed, SignArt
- › Katlin Smith, UrbanWords Group
- › Greg Weiss, Columbia River Music
- › Helen Woods, qualitative analyst

FACILITATORS AT THE DISCOVERY CENTER EVENT

- › Barbara Briggs
- › George Erdenberger
- › Dan Ericksen
- › Angie Kenney
- › Claire Puchy
- › Dave Robertson
- › Katie Skakel
- › Anne Squier

KEYNOTE AND PANEL SPEAKERS AT THE DISCOVERY CENTER EVENT

- › Steven Ames, Steven Ames Planning
- › Todd Davidson, Oregon Tourism Commission (dba Travel Oregon)
- › Mark Flaming, Columbia River Gorge Technology Alliance
- › Brian Litt, Columbia River Gorge Commission
- › Jeremy Littell, University of Washington Climate Impacts Group
- › Rick Smyre, Communities of the Future
- › Tim Stearns, Washington Dept. of Community, Trade and Economic Development

FACILITATORS AT THE COMMUNITY MEETINGS

- › Barbara Briggs
- › Marti Kantola
- › Katie Skakel

ATTENDEES

- › More than 500 individual participants: see Appendix C for a complete list of Discovery Center Event attendees

DATA ANALYSIS

- › Survey Research Lab, Portland State University

PHOTOGRAPHY

- › John Hardham, Light Wave Communications
- › Darryl Lloyd, Long Shadow Photography
- › Peter Marbach, Peter Marbach Photography



For more information, visit the Future Forum on the Web at

www.GorgeFutureForum.org

or contact Jessica Metta at 509-493-3323 ext. 228 or metta@gorgecommission.org



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-7
Est. Start Time: 10:15 AM
Date Submitted: 10/16/08

Agenda Title: **RESOLUTION Authorizing the Extension of a Temporary Closure of SE Jenne Road, from SE Foster Road to SE 174th Avenue, from November 15, 2008 until December 19, 2008, to Enable the Construction of the Pleasant Valley Sewer Interceptor by the City of Gresham**

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>5 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>Community Services</u>	Division:	<u>Land Use & Trans Program</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Brian Vincent, P.E., County Engineer</u>		
Phone:	<u>(503) 988-5050</u>	Ext.	<u>29642</u>
Presenter(s):	<u>Brian Vincent, P.E., County Engineer</u>	I/O Address:	<u>425/2</u>

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Approval of a one-month extension of the closure of SE Jenne Road between SE Foster Road and SE 174th Avenue. This extension will permit continued closure of SE Jenne Road through December 19, 2008.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

The City of Gresham has issued a contract to install a sanitary sewer line that will serve the Pleasant Valley area. This line is being placed in SE Jenne Road; and, due to the depth of installation and resultant safety issues, the City requested permission to close SE Jenne. County Land Use and Transportation staff supported the request.

The original request to close SE Jenne Rd was heard and approved on July 10, 2008. The authorization was for a four-month period commencing July 14, 2008 and was based upon information provided by the City of Gresham. Upon approval of the closure, notice was provided to the City. Detour routing and resolution of an approved Traffic Control Plan resulted in the work being delayed. Additionally, the subsurface soil conditions have proven much more difficult to

work in than anticipated. As a result of these two issues, construction completion is approximately one-month behind.

While reopening the road as originally planned is an option, it will have negative consequences and staff recommends against doing so.

As days grow shorter and weather conditions worsen, the construction progress is slowed. Allowing traffic restoration in addition to these conditions will serve to further hamper the completion efforts. Additionally, as indicated in the original request, safety risks are heightened if traffic is within the construction zone. As a result, additional cost to the contract will need to be borne by the City of Gresham and ultimately result in higher service fees for the residents served by the new sewer.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

None to Multnomah County

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

None

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

City of Gresham continues to work with local neighborhood groups to keep them apprised of the construction project.

Required Signature

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**



Date: 10/17/08

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION NO. _____

Authorizing the Extension of a Temporary Closure of SE Jenne Road, from SE Foster Road to SE 174th Avenue, from November 15, 2008 until December 19, 2008, to Enable the Construction of the Pleasant Valley Sewer Interceptor by the City of Gresham

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

This Board previously by Resolution No. 08-102, adopted on July 10, 2008, authorized the temporary closure of SE Jenne Road from SE Foster Road to SE 174th Avenue.

- a. As provided in Resolution No. 08-102, the County Engineer has determined the nature of the project will render passage unsafe during the construction for the high traffic volume that typically uses this route period. An adequate detour route has been identified by the City of Gresham.
- b. The County Engineer has further determined that current site conditions and required construction activities necessitate the closure of a portion of SE Jenne Road be extended for an approximate one-month period beyond the originally planned date of November 15, 2008. For example, wet soil conditions coupled with reduced daylight hours render this construction activity unsafe for full restoration of traffic. This portion of SE Jenne Road needs to be closed due to the nature of the work being performed and to maintain the safest conditions possible for the local citizens and the traveling public from November 15, 2008 through December 19, 2008.
- c. Local emergency services and the affected school district have been alerted, and provisions have been made to provide immediate access through the construction site when any of these vehicles are present.
- d. Local residents will be allowed access through the construction site but will experience delays due to construction during activity.
- e. The City of Gresham will continue with their Public Relations plan and will provide advance warning of the closure to local residents. Appropriate signage and message boards are being utilized as part of that plan. The project information boards will provide a telephone number for receipt of any concerns.
- f. The Board's policy objectives are to mitigate negative economic impacts, ensure the safety of road users and workers, incorporate sustainability practices, and limit disruptions to traffic and the lifespan of the entire transportation system.

- g. The City of Gresham continues to coordinate with the local residents over the last few months to help plan for and reduce impacts to the community.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Resolves:

1. The Multnomah County Land Use and Transportation Program is authorized to extend the closure of SE Jenne Road, a County road, to all vehicular traffic between SE Foster Road, north to SE 174th, from November 15, 2008 through December 19, 2008.

ADOPTED this 30th day of October, 2008.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Ted Wheeler, Chair

REVIEWED:

AGNES SOWLE, COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By _____
Matthew O. Ryan, Assistant County Attorney

SUBMITTED BY:

M. Cecilia Johnson, Director
Department of Community Services

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON**

RESOLUTION NO. 08-145

Authorizing the Extension of a Temporary Closure of SE Jenne Road, from SE Foster Road to SE 174th Avenue, from November 15, 2008 until December 19, 2008, to Enable the Construction of the Pleasant Valley Sewer Interceptor by the City of Gresham

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

This Board previously by Resolution No. 08-102, adopted on July 10, 2008, authorized the temporary closure of SE Jenne Road from SE Foster Road to SE 174th Avenue.

- a. As provided in Resolution No. 08-102, the County Engineer has determined the nature of the project will render passage unsafe during the construction for the high traffic volume that typically uses this route period. An adequate detour route has been identified by the City of Gresham.
- b. The County Engineer has further determined that current site conditions and required construction activities necessitate the closure of a portion of SE Jenne Road be extended for an approximate one-month period beyond the originally planned date of November 15, 2008. For example, wet soil conditions coupled with reduced daylight hours render this construction activity unsafe for full restoration of traffic. This portion of SE Jenne Road needs to be closed due to the nature of the work being performed and to maintain the safest conditions possible for the local citizens and the traveling public from November 15, 2008 through December 19, 2008.
- c. Local emergency services and the affected school district have been alerted, and provisions have been made to provide immediate access through the construction site when any of these vehicles are present.
- d. Local residents will be allowed access through the construction site but will experience delays due to construction during activity.
- e. The City of Gresham will continue with their Public Relations plan and will provide advance warning of the closure to local residents. Appropriate signage and message boards are being utilized as part of that plan. The project information boards will provide a telephone number for receipt of any concerns.
- f. The Board's policy objectives are to mitigate negative economic impacts, ensure the safety of road users and workers, incorporate sustainability practices, and limit disruptions to traffic and the lifespan of the entire transportation system.

- g. The City of Gresham continues to coordinate with the local residents over the last few months to help plan for and reduce impacts to the community.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Resolves:

1. The Multnomah County Land Use and Transportation Program is authorized to extend the closure of SE Jenne Road, a County road, to all vehicular traffic between SE Foster Road, north to SE 174th, from November 15, 2008 through December 19, 2008.

ADOPTED this 30th day of October, 2008.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON




Ted Wheeler, Chair

REVIEWED:

AGNES SOWLE, COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By 
Matthew O. Ryan, Assistant County Attorney

SUBMITTED BY:

M. Cecilia Johnson, Director
Department of Community Services



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # R-8 DATE 10-20-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-8
Est. Start Time: 10:23 AM
Date Submitted: 10/16/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCS-04

Agenda BUDGET MODIFICATION DCS-04 Requesting Survey Land Corners Fund
Title: Contingency Transfer for Vehicle Replacement

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title sufficient to describe the action requested.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>5 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>Community Services</u>	Division:	<u>Road Services- Survey</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Jerry Elliott, Samuel Konadu</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-4624</u>	Ext.	<u>84624</u>
	I/O Address:		<u>455/224/2</u>
Presenter(s):	<u>Jerry Elliott</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The department is requesting the Board approve this Budget Modification to replace a vehicle in the Survey Program.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

The Survey Land Corner Fund pays for replacement vehicle directly from the Land Corner Fund and not through Fleet replacement charges. This Bud Mod will permit the transfer of necessary resources from the Survey Land Corner Fund Contingency to Capital Equipment to purchase a replacement for an existing 1999 survey crew vehicle. The vehicle being replaced has over 95K miles and it is close to the ten year rotation cycle for Survey vehicles. During the budget process for FY09 it was thought that this vehicle would last another year. This is not the case. The estimated cost of this replacement vehicle is \$34,574.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

The FY2009 budget for Capital Equipment will increase by \$35,000 and Contingency will decrease by the same amount.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

N/A

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a Budget Modification, please answer all of the following in detail:

- What revenue is being changed and why?
N/A
- What budgets are increased/decreased?
The Contingency budget will be decreased and the Capital Equipment budget will be increased by \$35,000.
- What do the changes accomplish?
Provide full funding for the purchase of a replacement vehicle.
- Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.
No.
- How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?
No changes.
- Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?
N/A
- If a grant, what period does the grant cover?
N/A
- If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?
N/A

Contingency Request

If the request is a Contingency Request, please answer all of the following in detail:

- Why was the expenditure not included in the annual budget process?
The severe equipment wear was not anticipated this soon ahead of the normal ten year rotation cycle for replacing vehicles.
- What efforts have been made to identify funds from other sources within the Department/Agency to cover this expenditure?
The Survey Land Corners Fund under ORS203.148 allows for this type of expenditure for vehicles used in maintaining corners in Multnomah County.
- Why are no other department/agency fund sources available?
This request is for Contingency fund that were budgeted within the Land Corner Fund. Since this is a dedicated fund and this is an appropriate use of these funds it is just a matter of moving them from Contingency to Capital Expense. It will have no impact on any other fund, including the General Fund.
- Describe any new revenue this expenditure will produce, any cost savings that will result, and any anticipated payback to the contingency account. What are the plans for future ongoing funding?
No additional revenues will be produced by this expenditure, but cost savings shall be realized from

the acquisition of a newer vehicle which avoids expensive repairs on the replaced vehicle.

- **Has this request been made before? When? What was the outcome?**

No, all previous capital outlays were budgeted as required.

NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCS-04

Required Signatures

**Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:**



Date: 10/14/08

Budget Analyst:



Date: 10/16/08

Department HR:

Date:

Countywide HR:

Date:



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # R-9 DATE 10-20-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-9
Est. Start Time: 10:25 AM
Date Submitted: 10/22/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCHS - 13

BUDGET MODIFICATION DCHS-13 Increasing SUN Service System
Agenda Federal/State Appropriation by \$42,591 in Oregon Department of Education
Title: 21st Century Schools One-time-only Grant Funding

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>5 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>County Human Services</u>	Division:	<u>SUN Service System</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Kathy Tinkle</u>		
Phone:	<u>988-3691</u>	Ext.	<u>26858</u>
		I/O Address:	<u>167/620</u>
Presenter(s):	<u>Peggy Samonlinski</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The Department of County Human Services recommends approval of budget modification DCHS-13. This budget modification increases the Oregon Department of Education 21st Century Schools grant funding by \$42,591 in the SUN Service System budget.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

This budget modification affects Program Offer 25145A – SUN Community Schools, which provides school-based educational, recreational, social and health services focusing on school-age children at risk of academic failure and their families.

At the time that the Fiscal Year 2009 (FY09) budget was prepared, grant revenue projections were based on estimates of the grant balances that would be available after the end of Fiscal Year 2008 (FY08). Final FY08 invoices have been received from service providers, which revealed that \$42,591 in 21st Century Schools grant funding remains unspent and will need to be carried over into FY09. The funds will be passed thru to providers at three Community Schools (Harold Oliver, Marshall, Alder and Davis) and will be utilized to provide academic support and skill development

to students and families who are at risk of academic failure.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

The FY09 budget will be increased \$42,591. The following expenses increase: Contracted Services by \$39,601; Temporary Personnel by \$1,918; and Grant Paid Indirect by \$1,072.

Department grant paid indirect revenue increases by \$488 with a corresponding increase in supplies.

Service reimbursement from the grant to the General Fund increases by \$584.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

N/A

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a **Budget Modification**, please answer all of the following in detail:

- **What revenue is being changed and why?**

The Oregon Department of Education 21st Century Schools revenue is being increased by \$42,591 to allow unspent grant funding to be spent during FY09. Department grant paid indirect revenue increases by \$488 and service reimbursement from the grant to the General Fund increases by \$584.

- **What budgets are increased/decreased?**

The FY09 budget will be increased \$42,591. The following expenses increase: Contracted Services by \$39,601; Temporary Personnel by \$1,918; and Grant Paid Indirect by \$1,072.

Department grant paid indirect revenue increases by \$488 with a corresponding increase in supplies. Service reimbursement from the grant to the General Fund increases by \$584.

- **What do the changes accomplish?**

This budget modification allows the available funds to be rolled into FY09 and added to existing service contracts. This carry-over revenue will be utilized within the Community Schools program.

- **Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.**

Yes. Temporary personnel expenses increase by \$1,918.

- **How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?**

Yes. Department grant paid indirect increases by \$488, and service reimbursement from the grant to the General Fund increases by \$584.

- **Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?**

This is a one-time-only increase resulting from previous year under-utilization. The 21st Century grants for Harold Oliver and Marshall have one more year remaining in the original grant award so will continue to be funded through January 2010. The 21st Century grants for Alder and Davis expire January 31, 2009. After that date the Alder and Davis SUN Community School sites will be funded through the reallocation of funds as part of the SUN Service System RFP.

- **If a grant, what period does the grant cover?**

February 1, 2008 – January 31, 2009.

- **If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?**

The grants for Harold Oliver and Marshall are being renewed. Alder and Davis will be covered in ongoing funding from the County and City as part of the SUN Service System.

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCHS - 13

Required Signatures

**Elected Official
or Department/
Agency Director:**

Kathy Link for Joanne Fuller

Date: 10/20/08

Budget Analyst:

Angela Burdine

Date: 10/22/08

Department HR:

Paula Brunst

Date: 10/20/08

Countywide HR:

Date:

Budget Modification ID: **DCHS-13****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Internal Order	Cost Center	Accounting Unit	Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
							WBS Element						
1	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BHO	50190	(62,892)	(89,230)	(26,338)		Fed thru State
2	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BHO	60160	62,892	89,230	26,338		Pass Thru & Program Support
3													
4	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BHOAD	50190	(1,648)	(4,638)	(2,990)		Fed thru State
5	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BHOAD	60100	1,648	3,218	1,570		Temporary
6	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BHOAD	60135	0	268	268		Non Base Fringe
7	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BHOAD	60145	0	80	80		Non Base Insurance
8	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BHOAD	60350	0	584	584		Central Indirect
9	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BHOAD	60355	0	488	488		Dept Indirect
10													
11	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BMS	50190	(37,042)	(49,500)	(12,458)		Fed thru State
12	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8BMS	60160	37,042	49,500	12,458		Pass Thru & Program Support
13													
14	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8AL	50190	0	(805)	(805)		Fed thru State
15	22-20	32079	25145A	40			SCPSP.SUN.ODE.21C.8AL	60160	0	805	805		Pass Thru & Program Support
16													
17													
18	72-10	3500		20		705210		50316		(80)	(80)		Svc Reim F/S to Risk
19	72-10	3500		20		705210		60330		80	80		Claims Paid
20													
21	26-00	1000	25000	40			CHSDO.IND1000	50370		(488)	(488)		Dept Indirect Revenue
22	26-00	1000	25000	40			CHSDO.IND1000	60240		488	488		Supplies
23													
24	19	1000		20		9500001000		50310		(584)	(584)		Svc Reimb F/S to General Fund
25	19	1000		20		9500001000		60470		584	584		Contingency
26													
27													
28													
29													
											0	0	Total - Page 1
											0	0	GRAND TOTAL



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST (revised 09/22/08)

APPROVED : MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # R-10 DATE 10-30-08
ANA KARNES, ASST BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: R-10
Est. Start Time: 10:27 AM
Date Submitted: 10/22/08

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCHS - 14

Agenda Title: BUDGET MODIFICATION DCHS-14, Increasing the Rental Rehabilitation Loan Funding by \$12,072 in DCHS Community Service

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title.

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>October 30, 2008</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>5 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>County Human Services</u>	Division:	<u>Community Services</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Kathy Tinkle</u>		
Phone:	<u>503 988-3691</u>	Ext.	<u>26858</u>
	I/O Address: <u>167/620</u>		
Presenter(s):	<u>Mary Li</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The Department of County Human Services recommends approval of budget modification DCHS-14. This budget modification increases the Rental Rehabilitation Loan account by \$12,072 in the Community Services budget.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue. Please note which Program Offer this action affects and how it impacts the results.

The Rental Rehabilitation Program (RRP) was a federally funded loan program administered by the County that made loans to owners of multi-family buildings providing renovation of apartments housing lower income tenants. This program is no longer active. However, as the buildings are sold or refinanced the owners are required to repay the loan. There are a number of existing loans in which the County is the beneficiary and actual indebtedness is evidenced. Repayment of these loans will occur and revenues of this nature are received periodically. Funds received through these repayments are allocated to housing activities funded through the annual federal CDBG grant to Multnomah County.

The amount of the repayment for this budget modification is in the amount of \$12,072, and will increase the budget for Program Offer 25140 – Housing. This funding will be used for housing rehabilitation projects as required by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

The FY 2009 budget for Housing will be increased by \$12,072. The following expenses increase: Contracted Services by \$11,631; and Grant Paid Indirect by \$441.

Department grant paid indirect revenue increases by \$201 with a corresponding increase in supplies.

Service reimbursement from the grant to the General Fund increases by \$240.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

N/A

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

If the request is a Budget Modification, please answer all of the following in detail:

- **What revenue is being changed and why?**

The FY 2009 budget for Housing will be increased by \$12,072
Department grant paid indirect revenue increases by \$201.
Service reimbursement from the grant to the General Fund increases by \$240.
- **What budgets are increased/decreased?**

The FY 2009 budget for the Community Services division, Housing program is being increased by \$12,072.
The following expenses increase: Contracted Services by \$11,631; and Grant Paid Indirect by \$441.
Department grant paid indirect revenue increases by \$201 with a corresponding increase in supplies.
Service reimbursement from the grant to the General Fund increases by \$240.
- **What do the changes accomplish?**

This budget modification allows the available funds to be spent in FY2009 on Housing Rehabilitation projects.
- **Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.**

N/A
- **How will the county indirect, central finance and human resources and departmental overhead costs be covered?**

Indirect costs are included in the budget modification. Department grant paid indirect revenue increases by \$201 with a corresponding increase in supplies. Service reimbursement from the grant to the General Fund increases by \$240.
- **Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?**

These funds are neither one time only nor set ongoing funding of the program. Revenues are received periodically and used for housing projects.
- **If a grant, what period does the grant cover?**

N/A
- **If a grant, when the grant expires, what are funding plans?**

N/A

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCHS - 14

Required Signatures

**Elected Official
or Department/
Agency Director:**

Kathy Linker for Joanne Fuller

Date: 10/20/08

Budget Analyst:

Angela Burdine

Date: 10/22/08

Department HR:

Date:

Countywide HR:

Date:

Budget Modification ID: **DCHS-14****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

Please show an increase in revenue as a negative value and a decrease as a positive value for consistency with SAP.

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2009

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Internal Order	Accounting Unit		Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
						Cost Center	WBS Element						
1	22-10	62280	25140	40			SCPCHHFB.LOAN.RRP	50290	-	(12,072)	(12,072)		Dividends & Rebates
2	22-10	62280	25140	40			SCPCHHFB.LOAN.RRP	60160	6,734	18,365	11,631		Pass Thru & Program Support
3	22-10	62280	25140	40			SCPCHHFB.LOAN.RRP	60350	145	385	240		Central Indirect
4	22-10	62280	25140	40			SCPCHHFB.LOAN.RRP	60355	121	322	201		Dept Indirect
5										0			
6	26-00	1000	25000	40			CHSDO.IND1000	50370		(201)	(201)		Dept Indirect Revenue
7	26-00	1000	25000	40			CHSDO.IND1000	60240		201	201		Supplies
8													
9	19	1000		20		9500001000		50310		(240)	(240)		Svc Reimb F/S to General Fund
10	19	1000		20		9500001000		60470		240	240		Contingency
11										0			
12										0			
13										0			
14										0			
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29										0			
											0	0	Total - Page 1
											0	0	GRAND TOTAL



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 10/30/08
Agenda Item #: B-1
Est. Start Time: 10:30 AM
Date Submitted: 10/22/08

Agenda Title: Transitioning from Jail to Community: Improving Reentry Outcomes in Multnomah County, A Briefing

Note: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide a clearly written title.

Date Requested: October 30, 2008 **Time Requested:** 1 hour
Department: Non-Departmental **Division:** District 3
Contact(s): Terri Naito, Keith Falkenberg
Phone: 503 988-5217 Ext. x 85217 **I/O Address:** 503/6
Presenter(s): Commissioner Lisa Naito; Sheriff Bob Skipper; DCJ Director Scott Taylor; Christine Kirk, MCSO; Joyce Hall, MCSO; Truls Neal, DCJ; Carol Wessinger, Executive Director, LPSCC; and Invited Others

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?
Briefing only. No action.
2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue.

The lives of those who cycle in and out of Multnomah County's jails are unstable at best. We know that linking supportive services such as housing, jobs, addiction treatment, and health and mental health programs go a long way in preventing recidivism. With these kinds of supports, people are far less likely to end up in our County jail again. The passage of the Federal Second Chance Act and the commitment to provide comprehensive assistance to county governments in addressing offender recidivism issues heralds an opportunity for Multnomah County to step up its efforts to help persons leaving jail successfully re-enter their communities. This briefing will provide information on current Multnomah County re-entry programs and give details on a recent fact-finding trip to visit jails in Montgomery County, Maryland and Hamden County, Massachusetts.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

None.

4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.

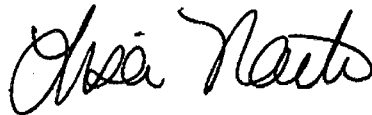
None.

5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.

Fact-finding trip attended by Commissioner Lisa Naito; Carol Wessinger, Executive Director, LPSCC; Christine Kirk, Joyce Hall, Adam Levine, MCSO; Kathleen Treb, Truls Neal, and Scott Taylor, DCJ.

Required Signature

**Elected Official
Department/
Agency Director:**



Date: 10/22/08



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
501 S.E. HAWTHORNE BLVD. , Room 600
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
(503) 988-5217

LISA NAITO • DISTRICT 3 COMMISSIONER

Transitioning from Jail to Community: Improving Reentry Outcomes in Multnomah County, A Report

presented to the
Multnomah County Board of Commissioners
October 20, 2008

The lives of those who cycle in and out of Multnomah County's jails are unstable at best. We know that linking supportive services such as housing, jobs, addiction treatment, health and mental health programs go a long way in preventing recidivism. With these kinds of supports, people are far less likely to end up in our County jail again. The passage of the Federal Second Chance Act and the commitment to provide comprehensive assistance to county governments in addressing offender recidivism issues heralds an opportunity for Multnomah County to step up its efforts to help persons leaving jail successfully reenter their communities. An informal work group was formed by Multnomah County Commissioner Lisa Naito with the leadership of Sheriff Bob Skipper and Department of Justice Director Scott Taylor in order to tackle the issue of reentry and to examine "best practices" in other communities. Commissioner Naito, Scott Taylor, Kathleen Treb (DCJ), Truls Neal (DCJ), Christine Kirk (Multnomah County Sheriff's Office), Joyce Hall (MCSO), Adam Levine (MCSO), and Local Public Safety Coordinating Council Director Carol Wessinger toured facilities and spoke to those in charge of the jails in Hamden County, Massachusetts and Montgomery County, Maryland on September 24 and 25, 2008. This report contains the observations and recommendations of those attending the fact-finding trip and other work group members including Byron Moore (MCSO), Tressa Kovachevich (MCSO), Bobbi Luna (MCSO), Kathy McCullough, and Public Safety Director Peter Ozanne.

1. Establish a Reentry Council to oversee and coordinate reentry services.

A Reentry Council should be established by the Board as it will need the support of County leadership to be effective. The Reentry Council will collaborate and bridge the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office's in-jail reentry programs with the out-of-jail reentry programs by the Department of Community Justice and services by community partners. It will identify gaps in programs and services and recommend changes to address those gaps. The Reentry Council would be organized under the auspices of the Multnomah County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) and meet eligibility requirements for funding under the Federal Second Chance Act. The Reentry Council would be structured in two tiers, with a Policy Team and an Operations Team.

The **Policy Team** would meet quarterly and as needed to guide policy and report to LPSCC. Suggested co-chairs are the Sheriff and the Director of the Department of Community

Justice. Members should include the District Attorney, the Public Safety Advisor to the Board of County Commissioners, the Public Defender, the Presiding Circuit Court Criminal Judge, a representative of ROAR (Reentry Organizations and Resources), community service providers, representatives of faith-based organizations and others.

The **Operations Team** would meet monthly and as needed to address inter-agency coordination. Membership would include line staff and mid-level managers from DCJ and MCSO, as well as community providers.

2. Articulate a mission statement on jail reentry to reflect Multnomah County's commitment to promote positive change.

The Hamden County motto, "Preparation for Release Begins on Day 1," sets a positive, committed tone for their institution. This is reinforced by both detailed programming and supportive staff. Hamden County uses a reward system for inmates who engage in positive programming that results in a certificate of completion when they fulfill the goals set out by the programming. There is notable cooperation between uniform and non-uniform jail staff with targeted programming that is successful in changing inmate culture. Upon release, every offender leaves with an individualized plan and has the opportunity to learn about programs or services that will help them transition successfully back into the community.

3. Adopt a validated risk and needs assessment tool to ensure that reentry planning begins at jail booking.

DCJ has purchased and is currently using a comprehensive risk assessment and case management system, LSCMI/4th generation. It is a tool that provides a standardized technique for the assessment of offender needs and risks. MCSO is not using an assessment tool at this time but is currently considering Quest/5th generation. MCSO objectives for an assessment tool are different from DCJ and include classification, security in the facility and jail programming. However, there are benefits in using a consistent tool between County agencies and the Courts. Sharing and utilizing the same risk and need assessments could lead to better coordination of case planning and services for an inmate's community transition.

Assessment provides a great deal of useful information aimed at knowing the needs of the jail population, targeting programs to those needs, and the ability to have data for outcome measurements. Who gets assessed and the level of assessment are vital questions with financial implications. Limited resources may define those who get a full assessment, but the knowledge of an inmate's needs will help target limited resources.

Reentry services should be based on risk and need level. For roughly two-thirds of the released inmates, reentry efforts will end upon release. Program services also should be provided for inmates on pre-trial status.

4. Return the jails to direct supervision in order to foster an increased connection between staff members, and between staff and inmates.

Both the Hamden and Montgomery County institutions had strong direct supervision systems. Some aspects of the observed programming are a result of the successful implementation of a direct supervision model. There was "ownership" of the dorm by both civilian and sworn staff, involvement of the dorm staff with the inmates, and programs and structures to engage inmates during waking hours. Returning to direct supervision for both sworn and civilian staff within the Sheriff's Office is a foundational piece to the reentry initiative.

5. Reach In: Bring community programming into the jails to link inmates to programs prior to release.

Links to specific contact persons outside of the jail prior to release are important to help ensure jobs after release. The work group recommends the Sheriff adopt evidence-based programming with demonstrated positive results to allow limited jail access by community providers. While it is understood that the jails would need to balance security issues with "reach in" programming, there are potential benefits to be gained. For example, jail access could be enhanced for job developers and job readiness providers.

What has been instrumental in establishing successful links in the past has been the creation of "programming" modules. Such modules allow for containing "reach in" services to limited areas of the jail, making access easier to obtain while minimizing disruption to jail operations. By concentrating services, the staff works with Classification to get the appropriate offenders housed in the modules to deliver the programming. Parole officers and community providers also assist with programming in the jails.

"Reach in" programming should also seek to include an expansion of current educational services to support job skill development. Personnel commitment could be augmented by expanded computer lab and television programming. Cost is increasing Professional Services funding.¹

Additional "reach in" services should include:

- Development of employment readiness prior to release by inviting "one-stops" into the jails.
- Utilization of Goodwill Industries and other potential employers for employment opportunities.
- A process to obtain social security cards and birth certificates while the offender is in custody.
- Assistance in identifying benefits eligibility.

¹ Multnomah County Correctional Facilities currently offers education services provided by a contract with the Adult Community Learning Program Division at Mt. Hood Community College. The program contains three education programs – **ABE** / Adult Basic Education: helps adults acquire basic educational skills necessary for literate functioning. The basic skills of reading, writing, computing, listening and speaking are taught. **GED** / General Education Development: assists students working towards acquiring a GED certificate of high school equivalency. **ESL** / English as a Second Language: lower level English speakers are assisted in meeting personal goals of linguistic and cultural behaviors associated with the study of the English language.

- Partnering with Portland State University and/or other institutions of higher learning for interns in education and job training for inmates.
- Providing programs for pretrial detainees such as anger and conflict resolution, substance abuse awareness and victim impacts.
- Developing individual service plans along with programming to address criminogenic needs.

6. "Reach Out:" Increase the connections between the jail and community programs.

Connections to the community need to be made prior to an inmate's release. Jail staff, including corrections counselors and deputies, should work directly with parole officers and community providers in the community.

Components of successful "reach out" services should include:

- Establishment of an educational satellite in the community. The existing contract with Mount Hood Community College should be enhanced. (*See footnote, page 3.*)
- Setting up health care referrals prior to release so inmates reentering the community will have access to adequate health care.

7. Plan for inmate transition to the community to prevent recidivism.

The process should focus on the four critical reentry issues including housing, employment, conditions and restrictions, and access to programs, services and supports.

- Waiting lists for alcohol and drug treatment should be eliminated and alcohol and drug treatment lists should be consolidated for easier access from jail. There is currently a six month waiting list for these services. Treatment readiness is needed in jail for effective treatment once an inmate transitions into the community.
- The County should consider issuing a community re-entry card for sentenced offenders valid for 60 to 90 days to serve as identification and to serve as a Tri-Met bus pass. Government issued identification is a significant problem for people seeking employment upon release.
- Ensure re-entry staff is advised if an offender is being released for a community link. Jail staff should develop a simple form that advises agencies the offender is in the reentry program and request a phone call to a central phone number if the offender is given a sentence or released in court.
 - Contact Defense Attorney and send a written notice that the offender is in the reentry module with a central phone number to call if the offender receives a sentence or release in court.
 - Contact district Attorney's staff to enter a "person flag" in the computer and send a written notice, to be added to the case file, that the offender is in the re-entry module with a central phone number to call if the offender receives a sentence or release in court. Requires coordination and agreement with the DA's office.
 - Contact the Judge's office and advise staff that the offender is in a reentry program with a central phone number to call if the offender receives a sentence or release in court.

- While it may seem redundant to notify the defense attorney, District Attorney and judges that the offender is in the program, past history indicates it is the best way to insure that the information is received by jail staff.
- Develop a means to have court notification if an offender in the re-entry module will be released early to activate community links.
- Coordinate release of inmates when services are available, such as the probation office, alcohol and drug treatment, employment, housing and mental health services.
- Develop Mentors to assist the inmate's transition from jail.
- Communicate and coordinate the release of inmates between MCSO, DJC and community providers.

8. Establish a pre-release "Work Release Center" to increase stable employment opportunities prior to returning to the community.

A pre-release "Work Release Center" would provide an opportunity for participants to earn funds for fees for identification, victim's compensation, and child support while in custody. This service needs to be a true reentry facility, *not* a population management facility. Previous work release programs have been driven by the need to fill these program beds for both population control and expense reasons as they can be the least costly beds. The quickness of movement provides a challenge for successful in-jail programming. Future work release program beds need to be filled based on the bed being leveraged so the offender first is assessed, next receives programming and then moves to work release. Otherwise, the work release bed becomes a competition between outside work crew, program beds, etc.

9. Institute a community-based One-Stop Reentry Center to support ex-offenders.

In the Hamden County model, the After Incarceration Support Systems Program (AISSP) provides one-stop drop-in services to any individual who has had a connection with the criminal justice system. Ex-offenders are assigned a counselor who works to address his/her needs for assistance and makes the appropriate referrals and community connections, including connections to housing, education, employment and health services. The one-stop center also provides support group opportunities in English and Spanish, and fosters family connections.

Multnomah County should partner with ROAR in its efforts to make certain that those returning to the community from jail do not fail for lack of support and services.

10. Evaluate the outcomes of the reentry programs by utilizing performance measures and quality assurance evaluations.

MCSO has established performance measures and quality assurance criterion. It is critical that the performance of any new jail-to-community reentry program be evaluated for its success. Success can be measured by:

- Released Multnomah County inmates commit fewer crimes;
- Fewer released Multnomah County inmates are re-arrested into Multnomah County jails;
- Length of time before return to Multnomah County jails is increased;
- Fewer technical violators are returned to Multnomah County jails.

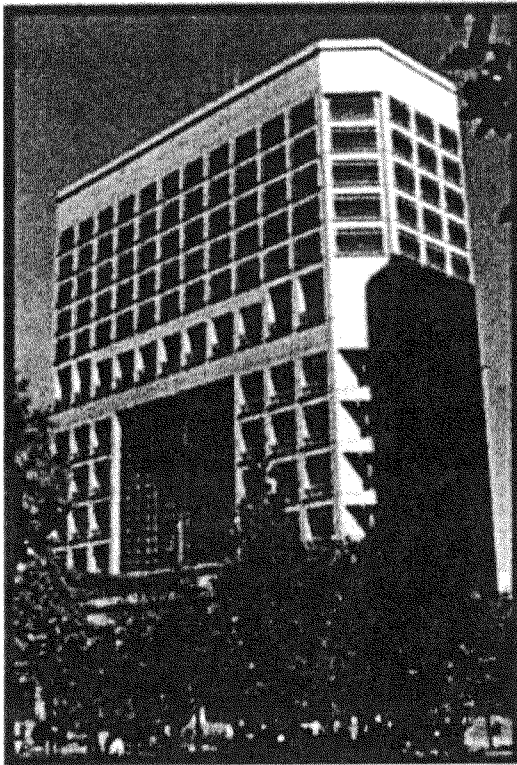
Desirable program outcomes include employment, housing, decreased substance abuse, decreases anti-social attitudes, decreased pro-criminal associates, increased self-control and increase family support. Re-entry program participants should be measured against non-program participants at six months, and then one year out.

To ensure quality assurance we must be clear about our overall vision, train staff adequately and have clear expectations for them, and make certain that leadership on the team is apparent. We must also use quality to control to ensure fidelity of the process.

11. Establish a Youthful Offender Unit

Montgomery County has a highly structured Youthful Offender Unit for inmates under 22 years of age that utilizes Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT). Each inmate is assigned to an MRT group which meets three times each week. Inmates who have not acquired their high school diploma or their GED are required to attend GED classes. Occasionally, an inmate may meet the criteria to continue to pursue his high school diploma while incarcerated. A full-time MRT trained counselor is assigned solely to this unit. The counselor conducts additional groups such as Cage Your Rage (an anger management program geared towards inmates), Building Bridges (a conflict resolution curriculum which encourages respect for other cultures), and Victim Impact Classes. Community meetings are conducted weekly or as needed.

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office



2008



Programs Unit Report: Jail Re-Entry

Programs Unit Manager Byron Moore

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

8/14/2008

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MCSO Corrections Counselors: Introduction



Multnomah County Corrections Counselors within MCSO are assigned to the Programs Unit. **Corrections Counselors employed by the Sheriff's Office are in the identical job classification as those employed by the Department of Community Justice. Joint recruitment to fill vacancies in either agency has historically occurred and is the case at present.** A number of lateral transfers have occurred between the two agencies as well over the years.

Note: The connection between Corrections Counselors and the jail has existed in Multnomah County since the late 1960's. The functions they performed transferred from the city and state to the county in 1972, following the closure of the Portland City Jail. Corrections Counselors were initially assigned to the Multnomah County Correctional Institution (MCCI), then to Claire Argow Center and Rocky Butte Jail, and have been part of all county jail facilities since). (1)

Multnomah County job announcements for recruitment of Corrections Counselors, whether for MCSO or DCJ, include a general description of providing intensive case management and counseling to adult offenders. **Basic duties are indicated to include: 1:1 and group counseling, alcohol/drug evaluation, needs assessments, facilitating skill-building groups, and coordinating with other agencies and program providers involved in the offender's care.**

Corrections Counselors hired by either MCSO or DCJ must meet the same requirements (*Minimum of two years of counseling and case management experience, specific experience with the criminal justice system, and a Bachelor's degree with major course work in fields related to criminal justice or social work*). In many cases, these have been exceeded. **Of the MCSO Corrections Counselors on staff, 9 have Master's degrees in either counseling or social work, 1 has a Ph.D, and 13 hold certifications in alcohol/drug, crisis intervention, cognitive behavior, education, etc. On average, they have 5 years of community and 12 years of institutional experience in social service or criminal justice related fields.**

The number of MCSO Corrections Counselor positions has remained fairly unchanged over the past five years, primarily due to budget constraints. **Approximately 23 budgeted FTE positions continue to provide programs and services to the inmate population confined in MCSO jail facilities.**

(1) MCSO Programs Unit Crucial Functions, March 2003

MCSO Programs Unit: Mission, Primary Goals, Crucial Functions

The Mission Statement of the unit is "to provide services to the inmate population, which satisfy constitutional and statutory requirements and to provide programs to assist inmates in their transition/integration back into the community and in becoming productive, law-abiding citizens.

The Counseling Unit provides liaison services between offenders and justice system representatives, treatment providers and in-jail service providers. Counselors assist inmates with personal problems, provide pre-release planning and community resource referral, conduct in-jail educational programs, and screen inmates for participation in-jail and community programs". (2)

In the March 2003 Programs Unit "Crucial Functions" publication, **Managing Inmate Behaviors, Ensuring Public Safety, and Reducing Recidivism** were identified as primary goals of the MCSO Programs Unit. The objectives and functions identified as relative to these goals included:

Inmate Management: Provide direct supervision within jail facilities to maintain safety and security and to ensure compliance of statutory mandates: *Assisting in determining appropriate housing and program placement; Addressing requests for assistance with questions, problems, and needs; Conducting individual and group counseling; Providing educational services; Providing legal access.*

Jail Population Management: Maximize efficient use of jail beds by appropriately placing offenders in the community without compromising public safety: *Assessing, Referring, and Placing inmates in internal and external programs; Tracking/Intervening in length of stay issues.*

Public Safety Management: Enhance public safety by providing resources which ultimately decrease the offender's frequency of bookings: *Coordinating services with criminal justice and community partners; Participating in work groups and advisory councils; Promoting image of agency via public contacts.*

The above is a reiteration of longstanding principles and practices pertaining to documented Corrections Counselor roles and functions in Multnomah County jail facilities over the past twenty years. Further detail of these Corrections Counselor Re-Entry activities are provided in the following segments.

(2) FY 99-00 MCSO budget document pertaining to Corrections Programs Division

Reentry: Prison vs. Jail

While the Federal Second Chance Act was enacted in 2004 following its' signing by President Bush, interest in jail reentry has just recently gained impetus nationally. Agencies such as the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) turned its attention to the issue by spearheading the "Jail Reentry and Roundtable Initiative" in 2005, which provided a forum for academics and practitioners to begin to identify and implement what works in jail reentry. This effort culminated in the March 2008 publication by the Urban Institute, in conjunction with BJA and others, of the "Life After Lockup" book and its companion piece "Toolkit for Reentry". Both of these publications have recently come to Multnomah County's attention.

Formal reentry efforts have existed in a prison setting for some time. However, there are unique differences between prisons and jails. Unlike prisons, nationally, more than 80% of jail inmates are incarcerated for less than a month and many for only a few hours or days. **The brevity of the length of incarceration** constrains the ability to address the multitude of problems faced by these offenders. Another difference is **the vast number of admissions and releases**. U.S. jails process an estimated 12 million admissions and releases annually, which equates to as many offenders in a month as prisons in a year. (3) A third difference equates to **the size and therefore structure of prison systems compared to jail systems**. Typically county jails are one or several in the jurisdiction and as such provide all functions associated with reentry at each facility to a "mixed" population. The exception being when the jurisdiction is large enough to operate a separate vocational or work release program (*historically, the most common type of reentry program*), or is a major metropolitan area. In prison systems, it is quite common for there to be an "intake" facility to conduct assessment functions and make facility assignment decisions, specific facilities where programs or specific types of programs are offered, and a "transition" facility where prisoners complete their final months and efforts are dedicated to discharge planning.

How are these differences reflected in Multnomah County? **The overall length of stay in MCSO facilities historically has averaged approximately 18 days. Bookings last year totaled approximately 45,000.** Within MCSO, there has never been a dedicated area for intake/assessment (*outside of booking*). Program operations have historically been specific to the facility. With the exception of when the Restitution Center (MCRC), the Work Release Center (MWRC) and the In-Jail Intervention Program (IJIP) operated, there has been no dedicated transition area. (*However, with upcoming changes pertaining to the Classification Unit redesign and inmate housing designations, Assessment Modules and Re-Entry Modules may become a reality*).

(3) *Detention Reporter, June 2008*

Re-entry: Evidence Based & Best Practices – What Works

"The use of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice system has gained increased attention among practitioners seeking to reduce recidivism and enhance public safety through proven programs. Although there are gaps in knowledge there have been substantial strides in the development of an evidence base..." (4)

"Evidence Based Practices" use current scientific evidence to guide and inform efficient and effective correctional services. It has measurable, specific outcomes, rather than value-oriented standards.

***Note:** Research has shown there are attributes of offenders directly linked to criminal behavior, called criminogenic needs. Research identified the top six criminogenic needs as criminal peers, antisocial attitudes, substance abuse, low self-control, life skills (education/employment) and dysfunctional family relationships. Effective correctional intervention targets these needs in the development of a comprehensive case plan and matches the dynamic factors with appropriate services. Research has also shown that targeting offenders with a higher probability of recidivism is where agencies can most effectively utilize their resources. In fact, targeting lower risk offenders may actually increase recidivism among that group. Therefore proper assessment is the engine that drives effective correctional programs and reentry.*

"Best Practices" are promising practices, generally agreed upon to be important and beneficial based on collective experience and wisdom of working in the field. Unlike EBP's, these practices have not been empirically tested.

EBP's resulted from research conducted on prison populations and data gathered from the meta-analysis of prisoner release and their performance on parole. As indicated above, there are gaps in knowledge and efforts are underway to develop EBP's for jail settings. But presently, **there has been insufficient research conducted to validate EBP's for jail populations.** (5) This is not to say existing EBP's should not be incorporated into reentry practices at the local jail level. However in doing so, we must use the lessons from the research and measure identified outcomes to ensure we are working towards the goal of reducing the likelihood of the offender to fail in the community upon release.

MCSO Corrections Counselors have utilized Best Practices in their correctional interventions, including: Assessment of risk and criminogenic needs, providing institutional programming, conducting proactive release planning, making informed decisions pertaining to referral and placement into release programs or community programs.

(4) "Life After Lockup, Urban Institute, May 2008, Page 37

(5) Strategy and Tactics for Successful Correctional Reform and Reentry, Joyfields Institute, April 2008

Evidence-Based Principles for Effective (Correctional) Interventions

1. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs

Further develop and maintain a complete system of ongoing offender risk and needs assessment, utilizing technology to incorporate information pertaining to these in an inmate management system.

2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

Utilize Motivational Interviewing Techniques in the assessment process and in daily interactions with the offenders (individually or groups).

3. Target Interventions

Risk Principle: Prioritize treatment resources for higher risk offenders

Need Principle: Target interventions to criminogenic needs

Responsivity Principle: Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, culture, and gender when assigning programs

Dosage Principle: Structure 40-70% of high risk offenders' time for 3-9 months

Treatment Principle: Integrate treatment into the full sentence/sanction requirements.

4. Provide Skills Training Using Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Methods

Provide evidenced-based programming emphasizing cognitive-behavioral strategies, delivered by professional staff.

5. Increase Positive Reinforcement

Sustained behavioral change is better achieved when individuals receive a higher ration of positive to negative reinforcements (Modeling/4-1 Theory).

6. Engage in On-going Support in Natural Communities

Realign and engage pro-social supports for offenders in their communities.

7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices

Create a formal and valid mechanism for measuring outcomes (accurate and detailed) as this is the foundation of Evidence Based Practices.

8. Provide Measurement Feedback

Once a method of measuring relevant process/practices is in place, this information must be used to monitor process and change.

Reentry: MCSO Programs Unit Enhanced Efforts

In the past several years, the MCSO Programs Unit has undergone a restructuring of its Reentry related activities. This was undertaken with the goal of centralizing services to increase efficiency in delivery and enhancing services, so a broader segment of the inmate population could access them and at an early period in their incarceration. The restructuring process was precipitated by the on-going limitations associated to limited human resources. *(As previously mentioned, there are 23 Corrections Counselor FTE's and 45,000 annual bookings).*

One of the components of the restructure was dedicating MCSO Corrections Counselor positions to the performance of reentry related activities on an almost exclusive level. This realignment of staff assignments resulted in the implementation of functional teams (*Assessment, General, and Transition Services*) and members of each team performed functions almost solely attributed to the respective team area. And this change led to the creation of specific reentry related programming (i.e. Transition Class). In addition, transition efforts were expanded in the areas of Chronic Homeless, Alcohol/Drug, and Mental Health, where specific employees have become responsible for coordinating and administering services pertaining to their respective area. To continue on with these efforts, in June 2007, with the start-up of the work release program (*Field Based*), a Programs Manager position was rededicated to provide overall coordination of activities in the Programs Unit and to continue the process of redesign.

Another restructure component was the Needs Assessment process, with a goal of better linking identified needs to internal programming and transition planning. A formal Risk Assessment tool was developed and implemented to identify and validate community risk factors posed by offenders earmarked for program release. *(These changes resulted in MCDC inmates getting assessed and referred to internal and/or external programs prior to transfer to MCII).* The Assessment/Referral/Placement processes are expounded on later in this document. Other changes included:

- ✓ *Reach-in partnerships have been increased to enhance the provision of resource information, individually and in group format, thereby providing a seamless process for the offender.*
- ✓ *Groups offering transition related topics have been updated. Formal Transition Classes are being facilitated, providing a comprehensive package of information to the offender and increasing their ability to successfully link with the community providers upon their release.*
- ✓ *Enhanced coordination of information between community providers and MCSO has occurred, specifically in the area of provider lists and e-SWIS information. Staff participation in weekly community provider meetings to discuss transition plans and objectives is routine.*
- ✓ *Care Management Plans for the acute mentally ill are now prepared and discussed in Mental Health Interdisciplinary Teams, comprised of Security, Corrections Health, and Programs staff.*
- ✓ *Pre-release/discharge information has become formally documented and is being disseminated to the offender's probation/parole officer and/or community providers they are involved with.*

Program Assessment, Referral, and Placement Processes: General

MCSO Corrections Counselor reentry efforts are often associated to the offender's status, with those sentenced/sanctioned being the population focused on. This is primarily due to the ability to intervene in the timing of their release.

***Note:** This will soon change resulting from the MCSO Classification Unit Redesign. A component of this redesign is the creation of **Assessment Modules**, whereby inmates moved to these modules after booking will be assessed for risk and needs and housing designation decisions will be based in part on moving the inmate to areas in MCSO facilities where programming occurs. The importance of these Assessment Modules cannot be overstated. Such modules will allow for a centralization of assessment services, thereby delivering them to a broader target population and at an earlier point in their incarceration period than present, and a staging point for internal movement to programming areas.*

The initial process undertaken by the Corrections Counselor is fairly consistent. Following the offenders adjudication, an Assessment Services counselor reviews the sentence/sanction conditions pertaining to authorization for Alternative Incarceration. *(This authorization is necessary for inmate referral to work release and/or community based programs).* If not authorized, the immediate focus is on internal programming, both work crew and groups offered to address identified needs. If authorized, more extensive assessment is conducted to identify priority needs. **The pathway to addressing these needs is somewhat different depending on the need(s) given priority to address. As often offenders have multiple priority needs, the program referral (and ultimately placement) is associated to the availability of resources and the desires of the Court or Probation/Parole Officer, if the inmate is on supervision.**

Reentry efforts specific to offenders with substance abuse, housing, and mental health needs are detailed in the following pages. Conversely, efforts pertaining to offenders having needs outside these specific pathways are detailed in the "In-Jail Programming" section specific to the Transition Class. *(This is because of the intertwining relationship between the assessment/referral processes and the class pertaining to some needs, particularly in the area of employment).* Processes associated with education are also included in this later section.

Program Assessment, Referral, and Placement Processes: Alcohol & Drug

Termination of the federal monies funding the Target Cities Grant eliminated the MCSO In-Jail Intervention Program (IJIP), a jail based alcohol/drug pre-treatment program staffed by MCSO Corrections Counselors. *(Many of those cut, became DCJ counselors, finding their way to first Interchange, then later River Rock, or to other units such as the Day Reporting Center or Transition Services Unit).* The requirement for clinical assessments to be conducted in order to facilitate community treatment program placements from jail ended with the demise of Target Cities as well. However, this did not eliminate the need for appropriate assessment and a unified referral process. While not mandated, as previously indicated, many MCSO Corrections Counselors are certified. CADAC is one of the types of certifications held.

As a result of a coordinated effort between community providers, DCJ, and MCSO, a new "triage process" was developed and implemented. The activities below are related to that process and are presented in a very simplified and abbreviated fashion.

Specific to cases in which the court disposition or sanction form authorizes early release to treatment, the MCSO Corrections Counselor reviews past history to determine their relationship to alcohol/drug usage and the progression of their chemical dependency. The offender's willingness to go to treatment is ascertained, as well as other factors attributable to his/her substance abuse issues. Upon return of the assessment form, completion of the follow-up interview, and the Release of Information obtained, coordination of referral and placement activities occurs between the MCSO Corrections Counselor, the Court or P.O. and the treatment providers, culminating in the placement of the inmates name on an internal treatment wait list pending program placement. *(Historically, 40-50 offenders are on the referral wait list, with approximately half getting placed into treatment programs).* The counselor, providing coordination activities, maintains frequent contact with the treatment agencies in order to ensure the best chance of inmates being placed into programs prior to their release. While awaiting placement, the offenders are expected to participate in internal programming specific to substance abuse, such as Relapse Prevention, Treatment Readiness, and AA/NA.

Program Assessment, Referral, and Placement Processes: Housing

Reentry activities pertaining to housing do not depend on the offender being sentenced to access services. Given the sparse resources dedicated to housing, transition efforts are mostly dedicated to the chronic homeless. Limited resources and a resulting length of time to achieve placement (*19-23 days from referral, pertaining to the 10 Year Ending Homelessness grant*), a timely identification and processing of the inmate is essential. To address this issue, **a system of daily cross referencing of individuals booked (*frequently*) with those on the Neighborhood Livability or various community provider lists was developed and implemented by the MCSO Corrections Counselor dedicated to Transition Services in this area. (A similar process recently was developed for the Mental Health Diversion Program).**

Those not immediately released after booking are further assessed and their case is then presented to the weekly **"Case Coordination Team"** (*comprised of MCSO Corrections Counselors, Deputy District Attorneys, Community Court members, Multnomah County Commitment Investigators, Probation/Parole Officers, Portland Police Officers, and various Community Providers*). **The MCSO Corrections Counselor provides information pertaining to assessed needs and community social services desired, ultimately culminating in developing a reentry plan associated to getting the offender placed in treatment or some form of housing (*typically transitional or permanent supportive*) or residential treatment).** The counselor jointly develops a transition plan with the inmate and immediately prior to placement orchestrates a daytime release and transportation to the housing provider. In many cases, those un-sentenced on their charges will receive an unanticipated release. As soon the counselor becomes aware of an unscheduled release, contact is made with the previous housing provider, or an emergency shelter, as well as with social service providers the offender has previously been linked with or will need to access upon release.

Conversely, information about individuals in the community not following through with their housing, treatment, supervision, or court requirements, are discussed. In these cases, **a reverse reentry process occurs. Case management plans are developed to address their possible re-incarceration, stabilization while in jail, and a subsequent return to community placement, in housing or otherwise and with an increased level of care provided for.**

One of the successful outcomes of this coordination of effort is the over 300 placements from jail into housing or residential treatment (*from data pertaining to the grant associated with the 10 Year Ending Homelessness Project*). For the most part, this success was realized not only due to having a dedicated staff member responsible for coordination and provision of services, but to that individual being jail facility based as well. The MCSO Corrections Counselor has ready access to jail information, operational processes, and most importantly to the inmate-offender requiring the services.

Program Assessment, Referral, and Placement Processes: Mental Health

Inmates with mental illnesses encounter all the difficulties of regular inmates, in addition to other significant problems exacerbated by their mental illness. Although transition related classes are available to the general jail population, individuals with mental illness experience a host of symptoms which cause them to frequently not seek out assistance on their own. In order to address these issues, **MCSO Corrections Counselors assigned to the designated mental health housing areas provide individualized and specialized reentry planning for inmates with mental health issues.** While the planning and services for this target population are somewhat different, the goal remains the same -- coordinating services with other public service agencies and community partners to increase offender outcomes and thereby reduce recidivism.

Corrections Counselors contact each inmate in these housing areas at a period preceding their projected release, to identify their transitional needs upon release. The counselor utilizes motivational interviewing techniques to aid in determining the inmate's stages of change and, with the inmate's involvement, tailors a transition plan that addresses criminogenic needs (*i.e. safe and affordable housing, medication management, substance abuse treatment, employment, cognitive-behavioral treatment, education, etc*). The counselor provides the inmate with lists of community resources available to them upon their release from custody. The transition plan, often address both short term needs and goals (*i.e. those pertinent on the day of their release*) and longer term needs, such as ongoing access to medical providers, mental health treatment, and to prescription medications. Throughout this process, the MCSO Corrections Counselor works collaboratively with the offender's Probation/Parole Officer (*if on formal supervision, the majority are assigned to DCJ's Mentally Ill Offender Unit*) in coordinating transition efforts. Where appropriate, the counselor initiates referral to community resources (*food stamps, shelter housing, etc*) and/or contacts mental health treatment providers (*i.e. Cascadia, Lifeworks, Lukedorf*) to ensure consistent support and follow up is provided. By this collaboration with PO's, social service agencies, and community mental health providers, MCSO Corrections Counselors help to provide an essential continuum of care in the transition of the offender from jail to the community.

Recently a very important addition to these reentry efforts has been implemented via MCSO Corrections Counselors – The Mental Health Transfer from Corrections Program, medical and mental health treatment established at the Multnomah County Health Department for certain inmates upon their release (*typically indigent, mentally ill persons in dire need of treatment and who have no other treatment resources available to them*).

Reentry - In-Jail Programming: Transition Class/Lab

As mentioned in an earlier section in this report (*"Program Assessment, Referral and Placement Processes-General"*), MCSO Corrections Counselor reentry efforts are often associated to the offender's status, with those sentenced/sanctioned being the population focused on. At the Inverness Jail (MCIJ), **MCSO Corrections Counselors assigned to Transition Services, contact identified inmates during the latter portion of their custody, specifically for the purpose of initiating reentry services.** *(In some cases, inmates may have already made request for such services through their regularly assigned counselor. If such is the case, most likely reentry related activities have already been undertaken).*

The initial step in the reentry process for these individuals is the counselor's assessment of immediate needs and responsivity to program intervention. Based on obtained information, participation in the Transition Class is scheduled for the inmate. *(Classes are provided numerous times throughout the week and are facilitated in the "Transition Lab": The lab is equipped with over 100 resource handouts, categorized by need area, such as: employment, education, housing, alcohol/drug treatment, social service providers and identification).*

The class is primarily focused on familiarizing participants with community resource providers they should access for assistance upon release. In addition, participants complete an "Action Plan" for use upon release. Utilizing the "Multnomah County Resource Guide", a document routinely updated by the counselor, the various resources are discussed: Housing, Food Stamps, The Employment Office, Worksource Career Centers, Veteran's Programs, Food Handler Permits, DCJ's Transition Services Unit *(for those on supervision)*, etc. **The process for obtaining a form of Identification (driver's license or DMV ID, birth certificate, social security card etc) is also covered.** Upon class completion, the counselor prepares a "Transition Information Form" for dissemination to others involved in the offender's case *(i.e. PO's or TSU Corrections Counselors and community providers)*. This form provides information pertaining to the offender's incarceration and reentry needs and goals.

"Community Resource Provider Presentations" are offered each month as well. *(While these are open to all inmates, those involved in the Transition Class or other sentenced inmates receive priority).* These Reach-In providers include: Oxford House, Better People, Ready to Rent, Goodwill and Transition Projects Inc. An enormous amount of outreach goes on too. It is made clear during these presentations that representatives are available for future information or services in an attempt to further assist the inmates with their re-entry issues.

Reentry – In-Jail Programming: Faith Based

A successful re-entry program should include all relevant stakeholders, both within the corrections system and in the community, including faith-based organizations. Two paid and approximately 70 volunteer Chaplains address inmate's faith based needs in MCSO jail facilities. Historically, **Chaplains have assisted in finding resources in the community that can aid the inmate in making a successful transition to the community and becoming a productive citizen.** A collaborative relationship between the Chaplains and community partners has resulted in successful placements upon release. **A strong mentoring program in a faith community, combined with focusing on short and long term goal setting, are major components that aid the inmate in finding success.**

MCSO Chaplains have well established collaborative partnerships with the following faith based organizations:

Breaking Free Ministries: *A recovery program with spiritual counseling, based in Vancouver*

City Team Ministries (Men's Recovery Program): *Provides counseling, teaching, religious studies*

My Father's House: *Provides residential living for families*

My Sister's House: *A highly structured program, housing women with children up to one year*

Oxford House: *Provides housing for those desiring assistance with maintaining sobriety*

Portland Rescue Mission (Shepherd's Door): *Assists women with children with job search, financial education, and classes on success*

Union Gospel Mission (Life Change Program): *A four year intensive program*

Victory Outreach: *A two year intensive program*

YWCA: *Provides temporary shelter and has a job search program*

In-Jail Programming Addressing Criminogenic Needs

Group programming in county jail facilities is primarily provided by MCSO Corrections Counselors.

In most cases, groups are provided once weekly. Inmates access them by making a request to their counselor, or entering their name on a sign-up form in their dorm. In some cases, group participation may be encouraged by the counselor as part of transition planning. Inmates receive a certificate for participation upon completing a majority of the sessions. Often, wait lists exist for group attendance.

ANGER MANAGEMENT

Criminogenic needs addressed: anti-social attitudes, low self-control, criminal peers, and dysfunctional family relationships

A six week cognitive restructuring group for males focusing on distorted thinking and how such thinking influences behavior. Distorted thinking styles (15) are examined (*such as blaming, being right, personalization, mind reading and overgeneralization*). Participants learn ways to reduce and cope with anger in positive and constructive ways and great emphasis is placed on participants completing anger logs to help them learn to deal with stress and anger, especially while in custody.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: AWARENESS

Criminogenic needs addressed: dysfunctional family relationships. Others: self-esteem and anxiety

A four week educational group for females, teaching participants about the dynamics of power and control, and types of abuse. Effects of domestic violence on survivors and on children, warning signs of an abuser, barriers to leaving a violent relationship, and what a respectful relationship is are covered.

Note: Group support is offered via Individual DV counseling weekly by VOA, providing resource information specific to an inmate's situation and helping with formulating a safety plan. MCSO Corrections Counselors also facilitate phone calls for those wishing to add their names to the waitlist of a DV women's shelter.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: INTERVENTION

Criminogenic needs addressed: anti-social attitudes, low self-control, dysfunctional family relationships, and life skills.

A twelve week process-oriented, confidential, closed group for males addressing beliefs and motives behind abusive behavior and the effects on the abuse victim. The many types of abuse in addition to physical, mental, emotional, sexual abuse (*such as use of male privilege, stalking, minimizing, denying, rationalizing, blaming, use and abuse of children, property violence and spiritual violence*) are covered. Half of each group session is devoted to the healthy, respectful opposite of the abuse topic of the day.

Note: Research on the effectiveness of batterer's intervention programs show that to be effective the participant must be involved in treatment for at least one year. With only 12 sessions, the goal of this group is to increase awareness of what DV is, increase sensitivity of the effect on the victim, and to encourage the participant to participate in long-term treatment after release. Batterer intervention group information is provided to all participants.

In-Jail Programming Addressing Criminogenic Needs

PARENTING: INSIDE OUT

Parenting Inside Out (PIO) is a cognitive-behavioral parent management training system. PIO is designed to promote healthy child adjustment, interrupt the cycle of criminality, and guide children toward productive adult lives. **PIO is the first research based parent education program specifically designed for incarcerated parents. PIO is a learner-centered training program incorporating adult learning theory and outcomes-based instructional design.** The program was originally developed for prison population, but the curriculum was modified for the community and then for the jail population. **MCSO is the first jail to use PIO curriculum.** The jail version of the course is comprised of ten 2-hour sessions over a five week period. Covered in the required 10 sessions are:

Getting Acquainted: *Parents become familiar with the topics, design, and structure of the course, while identifying the style of parenting they wish to develop.*

Effective Speaking Skills: *Parents learn how to appropriately label and identify their feelings in order to utilize effective communication skills, which will help improve relationships with the child and the child's caregiver. Parents engage in role play and are critiqued on the various skills learned.*

Effective Listening Skills: *Parents will identify ingredients of effective / ineffective listening techniques. Parents will practice understanding cooperation, expression of empathy, and negotiation through helpful supportive role play.*

Problem Solving: *Parents will combine effective listening and speaking skills and their understanding of these as a foundation for the problem-solving model. Parents will practice using the model through real life experience and role play scenarios.*

Bonding through Reading & Play: *Parents practice effective child-centered play using age appropriate techniques for doing so. The importance of reading to children will be discussed and the effect reading and play has on the bond between parent and child.*

Childs Job/Parents Job: *Parents receive an overview of child development and will explore appropriate ways to support their child in accomplishing developmental tasks.*

Directions & Encouragement: *Parents will discover how to balance giving directions and encouragement. Parents will practice using a variety of scenarios designed to better create structure and discipline for their family.*

Rewards & Consequences: *Parents will develop a set of family rules and apply logical consequences and rewards to support them. Parents will practice using rules and consequences that are clear, specific, and age appropriate for their children.*

Time Out with Back up Privilege Removal: *Parents learn the benefits of non-violent discipline and practice when to use time out with backup privilege removal to motivate children toward compliance with rules and directions.*

Adult Healthy Relationships: *Parents will brainstorm a list of skills covered in the previous sessions that can be utilized in a healthy adult relationship. Parents will explore the positive impact adult healthy relationships have on their ability to parent their children effectively.*

In-Jail Programming Addressing Criminogenic Needs

Note: *The Parenting Inside Out (PIO) prison curriculum allows for child-parent visits, but the jail version does not. However, parents with children under age 3 and in DHS custody may be eligible for contact visitation, if approved by the Jail Commander and if their caseworker will bring the child to the jail. If the parent's release is scheduled before they have the opportunity to complete the program and they have an open DHS case, MCSO Corrections Counselors may initiate a direct referral to the Center for Family Success where the parent can continue with a longer PIO curriculum.*

Criminogenic needs addressed: dysfunctional family relationships and life skills.

BOOKS WITHOUT BARRIERS

The Multnomah County Library Outreach Coordinator facilitates this three session group. For Parenting Inside Out participants, upon completion of the third PIO session parents may attend this group, where they will be given the opportunity to learn about the importance and benefits of reading to their children, and the positive effect it has on their bonding. In the third session of this class, parents will be filmed reading a book of their choice to their children. Upon obtaining permission from the child's present caregiver, the book and video will be mailed to the child. Parents must be continually enrolled in PIO to be eligible for this class.

RELAPSE PREVENTION

Criminogenic needs addressed: substance abuse, anti-social attitudes, criminal peers, and dysfunctional family relationships

A six session, twice weekly educational group pertaining to the relapse recovery process and the stages associated with recovery (*i.e. the pre-treatment, the stabilization, and the early, middle, and late recovery periods*). How to build a pro-social support network is discussed and information on the need for a 12-Step program, a sponsor, a daily schedule, and a diet and exercise program is provided. Post acute withdrawals and the ongoing need to deal with cravings, withdrawals, and contact with those still involved in drug use is covered. Addiction is defined, so participants may compare their personal experience to the information provided and determine what stage of addiction they are in. (*"Going Home to Stay", a talk given by Delbert Boone regarding his own story of addiction, prison, and recovery is presented*). Facts about the physiological and psychological effects of drugs are provided, specifically those pertaining to marijuana, methamphetamines, cocaine, heroin, and prescription drugs. A portion is devoted to discussing sexual addiction as co-occurring disorder. A packet pertaining to thinking errors is provided, and a portion of "Success Stories" and "Beat the Streets" are shown.

Note: *In-depth relapse prevention packets are provided to participants. The packet is reviewed, with topics such as listing high risk people, places, situations, etc. covered. Then, extensive pro-social network building is undertaken, by identifying names of family, friends, support groups, church groups, neighbors, and others who are supportive in their recovery. A 1:1 session with the counselor is encouraged after the group is completed, to go over the relapse prevention contract. There is also a section in the contract, pertaining to criminal thinking errors and it is encouraged they take it to the "Thinking For Change" group to further address. Referrals may be initiated to the New Options Program, a woman's outpatient program as well.*

In-Jail Programming Addressing Criminogenic Needs

TREATMENT READINESS

Criminogenic needs addressed: substance abuse, anti-social attitudes, low self-control, criminal peers, and dysfunctional family relationships

An on-going weekly process group, co-facilitated by a MCSO Corrections Counselor and a community treatment provider counselor, designed primarily to prepare the participants for how an inpatient treatment program group process works and typical treatment program functions. Group participants must be on the wait list for placement into treatment. The group provides a forum for the participant to ask questions directed to the treatment center counselor regarding treatment. It also allows the counselor to assess which inmates are best prepared for treatment, based on their attitude and performance.

A packet is presented with a description of a typical inpatient program and its rules and expectations. A variety of topics are processed, including relationships in recovery, self esteem issues, guilt and shame, grief and loss, anger, stress, diet and exercise, children and discipline, and building support systems. Homework is regularly assigned (*which while not graded or tracked, does provide an indicator of the participant's readiness for release to treatment*). Participants are allowed to process personal issues, and give/receive feedback to/from others in the group. As in a treatment program, confidentiality of the group content is an expectation.

(COGNITIVE) THINKING FOR A CHANGE

Criminogenic needs addressed: anti-social attitudes, low self-control, criminal peers, and dysfunctional family.

A six week, twice weekly, process group pertaining to cognitive restructuring. The group examines the thinking errors inmate's use that can lead to criminal behavior. Inmates are instructed in the use of thinking reports to aid in analyzing and changing the thinking that precedes their behavior. (*Thinking reports involve four steps: 1. Giving a brief factual description of the situation, 2. Listing all the thoughts you had in that situation, 3. Listing all the feelings you had and any possible attitudes or beliefs behind the thoughts and feelings, 4. Substituting new thinking to reduce the risk of engaging in criminal behavior*). Dr. Stanton Samenow and Delbert Boone are source materials. (*Much group discussion and interaction occurs in exploring the thinking process that leads people to come to jail. Typically by the end of the group series, participants have become closely bonded with a high level of trust and personal sharing. This group has consistently very high rates of attendance and commitment*).

In-Jail Programming Addressing Criminogenic Needs: Education

Educational services pertaining to the adult population confined in this county's jail facilities is overseen by the Developmental Education Division of Mt. Hood Community College (MHCC) and MCSO.

The program offers educational opportunities for all assessed inmates in one of three streams: Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Equivalency Diploma (GED), and English As a Second Language (ESL). (*"Civics classes" and "competency life skill lessons" have occasionally been offered as well*).

Adult Basic Education (ABE): The basic skills of reading, writing, computing, listening, and speaking are taught within the context of personal and career development.

General Education Development (GED): The outcome of the GED stream is to assist students to work toward and acquire the GED certificate of high school equivalency.

English as a Second Language (ESL): This stream is for the lower level English speakers (*98% are Hispanic, with Spanish being their first language*). The outcome of the ESL sub program is to assist students to meet personal goals and achieve defined levels of linguistic and cultural behaviors associated with the study of English.

Delivery of service includes classroom instruction, including a computer lab, and both one to one and small group tutoring. All instruction provided adheres to the same course outlines, curricula, and materials utilized for the ABE/GED/ESL program at the MHCC campus.

GED Testing is administered via an independent examiner.

High School Completion is also offered in the jail, but is not part of the MHCC contract.

Reentry: Closing Comments

"The decrease in transitional service provision is not surprising... given the decline in institutional programming overall. In this time of mass incarceration, programs have not kept pace, and in fact have declined over the past two decades. The consequence is greater numbers of offenders being released without any effort to address their vocational, educational, and rehabilitative needs." "Furthermore, the use of transitional facilities and halfway houses has actually decreased... limiting the neighborhood-based resources able to aid in transition." (6)

The above statement is ever so true when applied to Multnomah County Sheriff's Office programs, where recent budget decisions have resulted in closures of 3 reentry based resources in the past eight years (*first the Restitution Center, then the Work Release Center, and presently Field Based Work Release*). Budget cuts not only resulted in the loss of work release programs, which provided one of the most efficient and cost effective means for transitioning offenders from secure jail to the community, but the loss of personnel directly associated to delivering reentry services to the jail population as well. Excluding continued unfilled positions, the overall number of budgeted MCSO Corrections Counselors has remained relatively unchanged in the past 5 years. Utilizing "existing resources" to address the ebb and flow of opened /closed facilities and programs has become the norm, creating an on-going occurrence whereby staff are re-directed from dedicated functions (i.e. typically facilitating group programming) to address other issues. On a larger scale, very credible in-jail programs (often at the forefront locally and at times nationally), have continuously expired. For example, MCSO, having one of the first certified Cognitive Restructuring counselors at a local jail level, had a recognized Cognitive Self-Change program at MCCF. The short lived Steps-To-Achieving Responsibility (STAR) program effectively created a transition module at MCDC nearly ten years ago. And the In-Jail Intervention Program (IJIP) was a recognized secure jail substance abuse program.

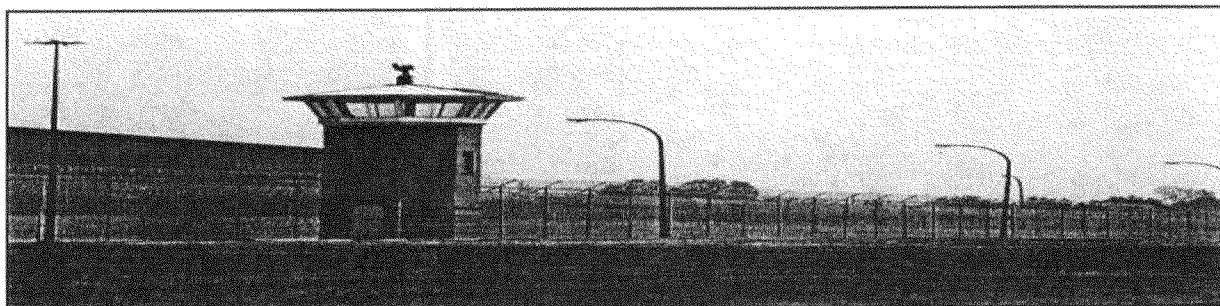
Deficiencies in funding and personnel aside, the MCSO Programs Unit has made great strides in improving upon old practices and developing new ones associated with its Reentry processes. MCSO Corrections Counselors are assessing inmates' risk level and identifying (criminogenic) needs. They are determining their ability to make necessary changes (responsivity factor) on a daily basis. Recognizing those getting released from jail are in need of reentry planning and services as much as those being released from prison, Corrections Counselors have developed in-jail programs to assist in addressing priority needs and have provided information to inmates regardless of their length of stay. Recognizing continuity of services is critical for enhancing outcomes, so Corrections Counselors have reached out to community partners to help facilitate the connection between jail and the community.

MCSO can adopt EBP's on a more formal scale by: Creating a system of ongoing assessment using validated risk/needs assessment tools; Increasing access to in-jail programming; Enhancing community partnerships (reach-in and outreach); implementing formal training on EBP's; implementing effective evaluation for measuring outcomes; Developing policy/procedure supporting this practice and building in quality assurance of implementation.

(6)

Addendum 1: Community Provider Partnerships

<u>Alcohol/Drug:</u>	<i>Volunteers of America</i>
<u>Employment:</u>	<i>Better People</i>
	<i>One Stop/Central City Concern</i>
	<i>Goodwill</i>
<u>Housing:</u>	<i>Oxford House</i>
	<i>Ready-To-Rent</i>
	<i>Transition Projects</i>
<u>Mental Health:</u>	<i>Cascadia Behavioral Health</i>
	<i>Department Human Services</i>

REACH-IN

OUT-REACH


<u>Alcohol/Drug:</u>	<i>Change Point</i>	<i>Life Changes Program</i>
	<i>Life Works Northwest</i>	<i>PAHC Mentor Program</i>
	<i>Project Network</i>	<i>Salvation Army</i>
<u>Basic Needs:</u>	<i>Aging & Disabilities</i>	<i>Catholic Charities</i>
	<i>Dept of Motor Vehicles</i>	<i>Social Security Admin.</i>
	<i>Veterans Administration</i>	<i>Vital Records</i>
<u>Employment/Educ:</u>	<i>Central City Concern</i>	<i>Helensview High School</i>
	<i>Health Department</i>	<i>Portland /Mt. Hood C.C.</i>
	<i>Job Corps</i>	<i>One Stop Career Centers</i>
	<i>Ptld. Partners Reentry Init.</i>	<i>Prison Ministries</i>
	<i>Vocational Rehabilitation</i>	<i>Worksource</i>
<u>Physical Health:</u>	<i>Cascade AIDS Project</i>	<i>Old Town Clinic</i>
	<i>Westside Clinic</i>	<i>Outside In</i>
<u>Housing:</u>	<i>Central City Concern</i>	<i>Dignity Village</i>
	<i>Housing Authority of Ptld.</i>	<i>JOIN</i>
	<i>Rich Building</i>	<i>Transition Projects Inc.</i>
	<i>White City Domiciliary</i>	<i>Yolanda House</i>
	<i>Oxford House</i>	<i>YWCA</i>
<u>Mental Health:</u>	<i>Cascadia Behavioral Health</i>	<i>Community Engagement Prog</i>
	<i>Developmental Disabilities</i>	<i>Treatment Not Punishment</i>
<u>Parenting/Payee:</u>	<i>Center for Family Success</i>	<i>Integrity Plus</i>
	<i>Options</i>	<i>Safety Net</i>
<u>Support Groups:</u>	<i>Bridges to Change</i>	<i>Men's Resource Center</i>
	<i>Northwest Pilot Project</i>	<i>Write Around Portland</i>

Addendum 2: MCSO Group Data FY 08

<u>CRIMINOGENIC NEED/GROUP</u>	<u>SESSIONS</u>	<u>PARTICIPANTS</u>
<u>SUBSTANCE ABUSE:</u>		
<i>Relapse Prevention</i>	105	1,034
<i>Treatment Readiness</i>	69	627
<i>VOA Day Treatment</i>	43	326
<i>AA*</i>	323	3,366
<i>NA*</i>	87	814
<u>RE-ENTRY:</u>		
<i>Transition Class</i>	76	455
<i>Employment Lab</i>	28	229
<i>Community Providers In-Reach</i>	71	836
<i>Food Handler's</i>	26	219
<u>ANTI-SOCIAL ATTITUDES/LOW SELF-CONTROL:</u>		
<i>(Cognitive) Thinking for a Change</i>	39	322
<i>Anger Management</i>	42	234
<u>DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY:</u>		
<i>Domestic Violence Awareness</i>	25	221
<i>Parenting</i>	51	312
<i>Books Without Barriers</i>	12	67
<u>LIFE SKILLS:</u>		
<i>Mental Health Awareness**</i>	18	124
<i>Pregnancy</i>	29	103
<i>HIV</i>	41	308
<i>Write Around Portland</i>	16	130
Total:	1,100	9,725

**Data pertaining to MCDC not included*

***Data pertaining to sessions facilitated by MCSO staff only.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE

MULTI-CULTURAL COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Department of Community Justice

Jail Reentry Program Report

October 2008

Department of Community Justice

501 S.E. Hawthorne Boulevard Suite 250 Portland, OR 97214

MAIN: 503.988.3701 ** FAX: 503.988.3990 ** TTY Relay Service: 711



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Department of Community Justice Mission and Values

The Department of Community Justice (DCJ) promotes public safety and strives to reduce recidivism with adult offenders through a balance of supervision, services, and sanctions. The Department seeks to share information with community members, partners, and staff on what works to prevent and reduce crime and routinely evaluate the extent to which local policies support these best practices.

DCJ's strategies seek to protect public safety, control costs, hold adult offenders accountable in a fair and just manner, assisting them to develop skills necessary for success and effectively using public resources.

DCJ's Adult Services Division is responsible for providing a balance of supervision, sanctions and services to nearly 8,000 adult offenders sentenced to probation or released from custody on parole (post-prison supervision).

'The moment of release from jail, and the hours and days that follow, may be a pivotal point in an individual's transition to the community. A recent study documented the relatively high risk of death to returning inmates in their first two weeks out of prison... Reoffending rates for prisoners are also highest in the first weeks and months after release (Life After Lockup 2008 43).

Introduction

In 2007 Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) booked 40,785* people (includes repeat offenders) into jail for at least one day. Most inmates are held in custody for an average of 18 days. Research has shown that when the issues of employment, housing, mental health, and addiction are addressed for the population of people reentering our communities from jail, the likelihood of the commission of more crime and the consumption of more public resources is greatly reduced. The Sheriff's Office, Department of Community Justice (DCJ), Department of County Human Services (DCHS), and many non-profit and faith based groups attempt to address this population's reentry needs in some manner in our community. Many of these efforts are collaborative, others are not. For example, the Jail and DCJ Parole and Probation Officers collaborate on working with the reentry needs of those mandated to community supervision through post-prison or probation supervision. However, those released from jail not on supervision are not eligible for DCJ's reentry services. Although the Federal Government enacted the Prison Reentry Initiative (PRI) in 2004 to assist prison inmates in community transition, little was done to address the reentry needs of local jail inmates.

This report will examine the current jail transition services and specific challenges facing Multnomah County's Department of Community Justice, as it finds ways to ease the transition of people from jail to our neighborhoods and communities. Who is in jail, and what challenges and risks for further criminal behavior do they face? What current programs and practices are meeting jail reentry needs? How can DCJ, MCSO, and community providers best work together? What are the gaps in services for this population that need attention in order to improve reentry, reduce criminal activity, and minimize return to custody? How can MCSO and DCJ better collaborate on jail reentry? Which recommendations will effectively promote successful transition of inmates into the community?

Who is in Jail

For the fiscal year July 2007/June 2008, the MCSO jail population averaged 1,552 per month. The Detention Center (MCDC) in downtown Portland, houses one third of these inmates and Inverness Jail, (East County) houses two thirds. Inmates held in jail pre-trial account for an average of 500 monthly, and inmates held in jail post-trial average 550 monthly. Some Pre-trial inmates found guilty, are sentenced to state prison. Upon release from prison, the inmate is placed on post-prison supervision to DCJ. Those sentenced to jail with probation complete their jail sentence, and are then placed on probation supervision to DCJ. An average of 580 jail inmates or thirty-seven (37) percent are already on supervision to DCJ when placed in jail.

The majority of offenses, fifty-eight (58) percent are typically drug crimes, property crimes, and driving violations. Roughly seventy-five (75) percent of all jail inmates have alcohol and drug issues that contribute to their criminal behavior.

Although no local demographic data was available, national jail statistics from the Bureau of Justice (**Bureau of Justice Statistics**, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/) found a third of all jail inmates in the United States had medical problems, 20-25% was homeless, and 75% of females and 63% of males had a mental health problem. Additionally, two-thirds of inmates were actively involved in drug use prior to admission to jail.

A snapshot taken of all probation, post-prison (including Local Control) offenders on supervision with DCJ fell into the following demographic categories:

<u>GENDER</u>		<u>RACE</u>		<u>AGE</u>	
Male	79%	Asian	2.6%	17-24	19%
Female	21%	Black	24%	25-30	21%
		Hispanic	6%	31-45	40%
		Amer. Ind.	1.7%	46-UP	20%
		White	65%		

Reentry Efforts-In Jail

Reentry efforts in-jail is provided by MCSO and community based reach-in groups. Most of MCSO's programming including reentry takes place at the Inverness Jail. MCSO Jail Programs Unit employees twenty-three (23) full-time Corrections Counselors who provide transition services including: group counseling, needs assessment, alcohol and drug evaluation, skill building groups, and coordination with other program providers. Counselors assist inmates with personal problems, provide pre-release planning and community resource referral, conduct in-jail educational programs, and screen inmates for in-jail and community programs.

Due to the overwhelming numbers of bookings (45,000 plus annually) and limited staff (23 Corrections Counselors), MCSO prioritized and restructured the Corrections Counselor's duties to focus on reentry related activities. This change focused counseling staff on transition issues of chronic homelessness, alcohol and drug, and mental health concerns of inmates. Because of sparse community resources, only inmates deemed chronically homeless receive housing reentry services. However, community agencies provide monthly presentations to inmates regarding housing, employment, and treatment inside the jail. These reach-in providers include: Oxford House, Better People, Ready to Rent, Goodwill, and Transition Projects Inc. MCSO Jail Programs Unit has developed a Transition Class to prepare inmates for community transition.

Assignment of cases for release planning is based upon a review of the MCSO list of offenders to be released within forty-five (45) days, as well as the list of new eligible inmates. Those offenders being assigned are then entered into the release plan table for tracking.

DCJ contracts for community based residential beds and outpatient treatment slots for inmates on supervision to DCJ. MCSO maintains a list of these inmates on DCJ supervision who are in jail,

awaiting treatment. Probation and Parole Officers (PPO) typically have long-term relationships with inmates on supervision, and are well aware of their specific criminal and addiction issues. Therefore, MSCO and DCJ PPO's collaborate on assessing treatment needs of clients. MCSO and DCJ PPO's often transport inmates directly to treatment from jail custody. Early releases to treatment are granted with the specific approval of the Parole Board or sentencing judge. Historically, forty to fifty (40-50) inmates are on wait lists for treatment, with only half that number being placed in a treatment program.

MCSO, the Multnomah County Health Department, and PPO's from DCJ's Mentally Ill Offenders Unit work closely in order to stabilize seriously mentally ill inmates while in jail. Community planning is completed prior to the individual's release to secure housing, treatment and medication.

Reentry Efforts Beyond Jail

Reentry efforts for jail inmates on supervision or released to supervision are coordinated through DCJ. Once released from jail, the Probation and Parole Officer (PPO) addresses transition needs of the client and then refers to DCJ and/or community service providers. During the intake/assessment process, the PPO is able to address needs of the client such as housing, employment, and addiction, and then makes the appropriate referrals. Because of limited capacity, most offenders requiring housing and /or treatment will be placed on providers waiting lists until space is available. It should be noted some inmates released from jail fail to make contact with their supervising PPO. A warrant is issued for the arrest of these offenders.

Reentry efforts in the community are primarily provided by DCJ to inmates who are released to probation, post prison, or local control supervision. Some jail inmates do not receive reentry services. Inmates not on any type of community supervision to DCJ and are often in-eligible or not obligated to follow through with reentry efforts provided by DCJ or community providers.

DCJ's Reentry Programs

Transition Services Unit:

The Transition Services Unit (TSU) provides a comprehensive system of services designed to prepare, equip, and sustain an offender upon their release from jail or prison. The program is responsible for linking recently released offenders to services including pre-release planning, case coordination, housing, and transportation, along with medical and benefit assistance. TSU provides transition planning services up to 120 days prior to release from prison or jail and 90 to 180 days post-incarceration.

The program works on the "housing first" model and coordinates with Multnomah County and the city of Portland's 10-year plan to end homelessness. TSU's primary focus is on offenders with special needs including mentally, developmentally and physically disabled, elderly, and predatory sex offenders.

TSU's Housing Services have contracts with six (6) local housing agencies and provides contracted/subsidy housing for individuals transitioning from jail or prison back into the community. In providing treatment for individuals suffering from co-occurring disorders, DCJ has partnered with Cascadia Behavioral Healthcare, a local mental health and substance abuse treatment provider. Offenders transitioning from jail often will have to be on a waiting list to get housing. Some offenders will seek housing through the Oxford House, a residential alcohol and drug free, independent living network. Oxford Houses are self supported and managed by residents in recovery who may or may not be offenders.

TSU services include:

- **Locate and access safe and suitable housing**
- **Make initial appointment for medical and/or mental health and substance abuse treatment**
- **Medication Assistance**
- **First appointment for federal and state benefits**
- **Employment referral**
- **Provide clothing**
- **Case coordination with parole/probation and connection to other service providers**

Number of Housing Units utilized as direct placement from Prison; Jail or Treatment

- ✓ **Contracted for Men: 158**
- ✓ **Contracted for Women: 31 units**
- ✓ **Contracted for Men and Women (specifically with MH concerns): 15 units**
- ✓ **Contracted for Families (Women and Children): 27 Units**

TSU coordinates the Joint Access to Benefits (JAB) program, a collaborative effort that helps some offenders qualify for federal disability benefits that cover mental health services, psychiatric medications, and other care. This is a joint project including the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Multnomah County Aging and Disability Services, Social Security Administration, and Oregon Department of Corrections. The goal of JAB is to initiate the application for Social Security benefits as early as possible after release, so they can receive benefits as soon as possible to ensure stable housing and medication assistance.

Individuals with co-occurring disorders are connected with Cascadia Behavioral Healthcare before their release. TSU coordinates a 14 day supply of medication provided for individuals leaving jail. The County's Health Department has 20 slots a month to cover offenders exiting prison or jail for a full 12 months for medical services and insurance.

DCJ's Pre-Trial Supervision Program:

The Pre-Trial Supervision Program (PSP) is a type of jail reentry program. PSP works with people who are new to the correction system and those who are on supervision but have committed a new crime. The PSP program supports the efficient use of limited jail resources and protects the community by helping to ensure that local jail beds are available to hold the most dangerous offenders. PSP goals are to provide community safety and to ensure that the defendants attend their court hearings.

Each year, PSP staff interview over 16,000 defendants in custody with a pending Multnomah County charge. Approximately 5000 (or one-third) of these defendants are found eligible for release. Inmates referred to PSP average 13 days of jail prior to release to the PSP program.

DCJ's Londer Learning Center:

The Londer Learning Center (LLC) is the only GED, literacy and English language program in Oregon working exclusively with adults in transition from jail or prison, as well as with adults in recovery. At the Learning Center, clients can earn a GED, improve reading, writing and math, learn English, and develop learning strategies and thinking skills to overcome challenges. The Londer Learning center has received national Recognition from the U.S. Office of Vocational and Adult Education, and selected the program as one of 12 model "Community Partnership in Adult Learning" sites.

The center serves any adult on probation or parole in Multnomah County or under formal supervision in courts or treatment centers. Though a special emphasis is placed on serving at-risk offenders--70% of all LLC students are at high to medium-risk to re-offend.

There is currently no reach-in amongst the LLC staff and jail in coordinating educational services for offenders coming out of jail. Efforts and resources can be made in order to improve communication and the referral process. Currently LLC receives referrals from community court, judges, probation/parole officers, corrections counselors and caseworkers at residential treatment facilities.

DCJ's Day Reporting Center:

The Day Reporting Center (DRC) is a highly structured, non residential intermediate sanction, services, and intervention program that provides for offenders transitioning from jail that require more intensive services.

On Site Services:

- Assessment and case management
- Cognitive Restructuring and life skills groups
- Mental health services
- Employment services
- Pre-Treatment services
- Access to Alcohol and Drug evaluations and referrals
- Lifestyle change groups (GANG)
- Domestic violence survivor groups

These services are specifically focused on the transition and reintegration of offenders from incarceration to Community supervision. DRC is also responding to the effective sanction initiative by being available to meet clients as they are being released from jail, and escorting them to their DRC appointment to begin the engagement process. The Center imposes strict accountability requirements by incorporating best practices, specific scheduling, and monitoring of daily activities.

Conclusion

The 2008 Multnomah County Public Safety System Planning Report reviewed transition services for offenders in the county. **The report concludes that Multnomah County has been a leader in transition services for offenders.** It also highlights that research has shown that there is a reduction in recidivism if there are well planned and coordinated transitional services. However, “while Multnomah County has made investments in the provision of transitional services, the general consensus from the planning participants is that there is a need for additional investment in services such as housing, substance abuse treatment, employment assistance, reentry support to the offender and his or her family, and basic life skills training. In general, project participants were in agreement that transitional services are lacking.” (Multnomah County Public Safety System Planning Report 2008 24). Additionally, Multnomah County can improve transition services for reentry by addressing communication and coordination issues among MCSO, DCJ, other county agencies and non-profit providers.

Multnomah County can build upon the momentum, experience, and success of the reentry efforts towards improving jail reentry. The collaboration among stakeholders surrounding the issues of jail reentry can be built upon. Bridging in-jail reentry efforts with community reentry efforts can further improve Multnomah County’s reentry processes. Although Multnomah County has made significant progress in jail reentry, much more needs to be done to address the needs of offenders transitioning into the community. Further reduction in recidivism and saving public dollars can be achieved through addressing the gaps in services and service coordination.

Recommendations

System Improvements (costing little or no money)

- *Establish a Reentry Council to oversee and coordinate reentry services. This council will need the authority and support of the county leadership to be effective.*
- *Collaborate and bridge MCSO's in-jail reentry efforts with the out of jail reentry efforts by DCJ and community partners.*
- *Develop and Articulate a Reentry Mission Statement.*
- *Communicate and coordinate release of inmates.*
- *Use Direct Supervision Model in the jail.*
- *Consider providing program services for inmates on pre-trial status.*
- *Create a workgroup to problem solve state ID issues.*
- * Develop a County ID card for inmates with a temporary tri-met bus pass.*
- *DCJ to provide specialized probation supervision for inmates transitioning from jail.*
- *Collaborate and share information on inmate Risk and Needs Assessments. Use risk and needs assessments that can be shared between MSCO and DCJ. Sharing and utilizing the same risk and need assessments could lead to better coordination of case planning and services for inmate's community transition.*

Minor Investment (some minimal costs)

- *Establish 18-25 year old male in-custody based programming to address this high risk population's criminogenic risk and needs.*
- *Coordinate release of inmates when services are available such as the probation office, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health services would reduce the chances of relapse and/or re-offense.*
- *Expand DCJ and community provider's reach-in efforts including job developers and job readiness providers. Provide linkage to specific contact person outside of jail.*
- *Develop Mentors to assist inmate's transition from jail.*

References

Life after Lockup, Urban Institute, May 2008

Lori Joplin and Elyse Clawson "Multnomah County Public Safety System Planning Report" January 2, 2008.

Peggy Burke and Michael Tonry *Successful Transition and Reentry for Safer Communities: A Call to Action for Parole* Center for Effective Public Policy 2006

The jail Administrator's Toolkit for Reentry Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, May 2008

White House Press Release April 9, 2008

Bureau of Justice Statistics, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/

Program Unit Report: Jail Re-Entry, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, August 14, 2008

<http://www.mcso.us/public/facilities.htm>



RE-ENTRY ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES



ROAR BACKGROUNDER

ROAR (Re-entry Organizations and Resources) is an alliance of over 45 organizations and agencies in the Portland-Metro area that provide support for **persons returning to the community after incarceration**. ROAR is organized and operated by Mercy Corps NW and Non-profit Strategies & Affairs; Doug Cooper and Anne O'Malley respectively. The ROAR Alliance has been meeting since June 2007 to discuss and address the challenges faced by formerly incarcerated persons as they return to our community and attempt to reintegrate with their families, neighborhoods, and social institutions.

ROAR recognizes that the reintegration process is affected by an array of public systems, including parole & probation, education, child welfare, health and human services, employment development, law enforcement, and others, and that a comprehensive response from a collaboration of funders that cuts across program boundaries can help policymakers and service providers think differently about how to work with this population.

ROAR members share the perspective that the incarceration of an individual has a negative impact on not only that individual, but also her family, neighborhood and community; especially in those neighborhoods and communities that are disproportionately impacted by crime and incarceration. ROAR also firmly believes that those same families, neighborhoods, and communities benefit when a recently incarcerated person *successfully* reintegrates back into the community rather than continues behavior that results in their return to prison or jail.

ROAR project goals include:

- 1.) Building relationships, trust and shared vision among partner agencies to move towards provision of seamless re-entry support services;
- 2.) Creating and supporting a systemic approach to the way these services are delivered, reducing duplication and overlap and targeting resources to areas of greatest need;
- 3.) Developing a One-Stop Re-Entry Resource Center jointly supported by all system partners that can offer triage and information to individuals within the first week at home;
- 4.) Developing an advocacy team that can influence re-entry policy at the local, state, regional, and national levels; and,
- 5.) Creating enterprises and employment opportunities for formerly incarcerated folks.

This approach will lead to strategic use of finite resources and build system capacity to serve more individuals in a more efficient fashion. It will also expand a practitioner led learning agenda on re-entry evidence based best practices and tools. Outputs will include a summary of challenges and opportunities shared by the consortium; development of case studies and return on investment data to make a stronger case for policy change and support of a state-wide one-stop re-entry system; and a compilation of existing and new tools and resources for re-entry facilitation.

Because of the unique nature of our cross-disciplinary, cross-sector organization in the Portland metro area, ROAR has been recognized as a representative body of both non-

governmental organizations and agencies concerned with re-entry policy in our region. ROAR has the support of the City of Portland (Mayor's office, BHCD), Multnomah County (Chair Wheeler, Commissioner Naito), and is recommended as one of the model pilot programs for the Governor's Re-entry Council's work.

In November 2007, Ted Kulongoski convened the Governor's Council on Re-Entry and charged it with reviewing, coordinating and revising re-entry policy for the Oregon Department of Corrections. ROAR is represented on all four of the Council's work groups where specific policy and administrative changes will be formulated¹.

ROAR acts as a clearing house, central information depository, and advocacy organization for the entire re-entry continuum. ROAR participants include faith-based organizations such as Calvary Christian Church and Home for Good; non-profit organizations such as SE Works and Partnership for Safety and Justice; state agencies such as Vocational Rehabilitation and Veterans Administration; federal actors such as the Federal Halfway House and US Probation; local political bodies such as Multnomah County and City of Portland Bureau of Housing and Community Development; local business such as Background Investigations and Columbia Steel Casting; and ethnically diverse groups such as Phoenix Transitions Rising and Red Lodge Transition Services.

ROAR hopes to be a catalyst for a re-orientation as to how we, as a society, maximize successful re-entry and greatly reduce the incidence of incarceration. ROAR is already working on reversing the effects of political and civic disenfranchisement; mass incarceration, perpetual punishment, and the persistent stigma of a criminal conviction that marginalizes individuals and entire communities.

ROAR incorporates the following tactics to achieve its stated goals:

- Policy advocacy
- Coalition-building
- Community organizing
- Public education
- Policy-driven research and analysis

ROAR is committed to an open door policy and hopes to be a shining example of inclusiveness, diversity, and coordination.

¹ The Governor's Council on Reentry has identified 4 areas of desired impact: workforce development, housing, continuity of health care, and development of a one-stop model for the state.