

June 27th



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

3RD FLOOR, FORD BUILDING
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MEMBERS

Florence Bancroft
Tanya Collier
Chad Debnam
Marlene Johnsen
Penny Kennedy
Marcia Pry
Leeanne MacColl
Roger Parsons
Ann Porter, Vice-Chair
Linda Rasmussen
Rev. Frank Shields, Chair
Paul Thalhofer
John Vogl

STAFF

Robert J. Castagna,
Project Manager
Maribeth McGowan,
Secretary

Public Meeting: June 27, 1984

Pursuant to notice by press release to newspapers of local circulation throughout Multnomah County and on the mailing list of the Committee and members of the Committee, a meeting of the Multnomah County Home Rule Charter Review Committee was held at The Portland Building, Hearing Room C, 1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon. The meeting convened at 7:00 P.M.

Present were Chair Frank Shields and Committee members Tanya Collier, John Vogl, Linda Rasmussen, Marcia Pry, Marlene Johnsen, Paul Thalhofer, Chad Debnam, and Ann Porter. Absent were Florence Bancroft, Leeanne MacColl, Penny Kennedy, and Roger Parsons. Staff present were Robert Castagna and Maribeth McGowan. Legal counsel present was Richard Roberts.

The agenda included the presentation and discussion of the Findings and Conclusions of the Preliminary Staff Report, and a work session on the Compensation Ballot Measure.

Preliminary Staff Report (See Exhibit A)

In his opening remarks Robert Castagna stated he has established Findings and Conclusions for each one of the ballot measures. The Recommendations are the legal counsel drafts of the ballot measures for the Charter.

Castagna noted that after this Committee has finalized its decisions tonight and before the next meeting on July 11th, he will write the explanatory material that will appear on the voters' pamphlet. A voters' pamphlet will accompany each one of the ballot measures.

Since there is no finalized decision on the issue of Compensation, it is not included in this Report.

A discussion concerning these Findings and Conclusions ensued. What follows are the key points that surfaced on each issue (ballot measure).

1. Governing Body:

Castagna commented that the language in Findings #1 should be modified to read: "Sections other than 3.10 . . . also deal with the governing body."

Paul Thalhofer: Two points not included in the Findings are:

- a. There is an unnecessary layer of government (with an unnecessary staff) at the local level.
- b. There is confusion as to who sets policy.

Castagna: An additional Finding may be added which states that a separation of powers creates an unnecessary level of local government.

John Vogl and Castagna: Another Finding can indicate that, according to public opinion, there are two county governments -- executive and legislative; therefore, a confusion exists as to who sets policy.

Thalhofer: Governing Body is very important -- it is the "flag ship" amendment -- and this Committee should be very careful about what is included in the Findings.

Ann Porter: The Conclusion should reflect these additional Findings. The confusion as to who sets policy should be addressed in a positive way.

2. Elections Procedures:

The Committee agreed with these Elections Procedures Findings and Conclusions.

3. Surety Bonds:

Porter commented that this ballot measure was done wonderfully well!

4. Vacancies:

It was noted here by Frank Shields that the Findings describe the current situation and the Conclusions reflect the Committee's changes (its scenario).

5 - 8. Administrative Departments and Functions, County Clerk, Assessor, and District Court Clerk were reviewed by the Committee. The Committee members concurred with these Findings and Conclusions.

9. Lobbyist:

Tanya Collier: It should be defined why having a lobbyist is in the best interest of the county. The Lobbyist represents the public through the positions taken by our elected officials.

What needs to be said is how many services are mandated by the state and why it is important that the county go before the state (legislature) to represent its interests. If the county has no lobbyist, it can not respond to these state mandates.

Castagna: An introductory clause may be included which says, "Since state and federal governments mandate services that Multnomah County must provide, it is in the best interests of the citizens of Multnomah County"

10. Limitation on Terms:

Referring to Conclusion #3, Castagna commented that the "12-year language is from the Oregon Constitution.

Collier: If someone goes through an appointive or elective process due to a vacancy in an elective office, that time served would not count toward the two full consecutive four-year terms. It is, therefore, possible for someone to serve 12 years.

Porter: The Committee's initial intent was to eliminate the problem of one's having been appointed or elected in mid-term.

Richard Roberts suggested that the "12-year" language be added to Ballot Measure #11. Per his conversation with County Counsel John Leahy, Roberts said that the existing language of Subsection 6.50 (4) of the Charter is invalid because it is over-broad and ambiguous and it may be unconstitutional -- in that it would forever deprive somebody from running for office after having served (under the existing language) for eight years.

Roberts further stated that if the intent of this Committee is to contain that limitation within a 12-year period, the "12-year" wording should be added to the Ballot Measure.

Castagna clarified: This Committee is not concerned about the time someone might have served prior to the two full four-year consecutive terms.

Responding to Thalhofer's questions, Roberts stated that the

two full consecutive four-year term is effective January 1, 1985, the effective date of this amendment. There would not be a retroactive clause.

Castagna: The intent was that, by eliminating that retroactive clause and saying two consecutive four-year terms of limitation for an officeholder, this amendment would be effective immediately.

Roberts: A sentence is needed to clarify what constitutes the effective date.

Castagna posed the question: If Ballot Measure #11, Governing Body, is passed by the voters and the chair of the board is deemed a new position -- being elected in November 1986 and taking office in January 1987, does this indicate that the position of county executive does not count against the two consecutive four-year terms?

The Committee answered: The chair of the board is a different office; therefore, the term as county executive does not affect this limitation.

11. Auditor:

Collier: This is stated exactly the way we had done it in the Subcommittee.-- perfect!

It was noted that:

- a. The auditor's involvement in compensation will be included in the Compensation Ballot Measure.
- b. The review of the auditor as cited in Subsection 12.50 (2) of the Charter should be deleted; this deletion will be included with the Charter Review Committee Ballot Measure.

12. Revenue Bonds:

Collier, Thalsofer, and Chad Debnam noted that Conclusion #4 is not clear.

Porter: It would be clearer to say: ". . . the county should be able to issue revenue bonds without referring the issue to the voters."

Castagna: A second sentence could be inserted: "If sufficient voters file a petition, the issue shall be referred to the voters."

13. Primary Elections:

The Committee approved Primary Elections as written.

14. Charter Review Committee:

The Charter Review Committee is to be "concretized"!!!

Castagna: In Subsection 12.50 (2) of the Charter, the words "including the role of county auditor" should be deleted.

15. Running for Office in Mid-Term:

The Committee conceded that forcing an officeholder to resign in the last year of his/her term creates a hardship. Castagna will include language in an additional Finding which reflects this consensus and further indicates that this situation also creates a hardship on the county to fill the vacancy.

16. Concurrence Required for Action:

Shields mentioned that what is cited in this Ballot Measure has been recommended by the Citizens' Congress.

17. Citizen Involvement:

Porter expressed her concern about this particular Ballot Measure in light of the possibility that what little funding there is for citizen involvement in the county budget may shortly disappear.

Collier: With all the changes this county will be experiencing during the next three years, it is really important to have citizen involvement.

Castagna summarized: He will add Findings and Conclusions or insert additional language to the following sections: Governing Body, Lobbyist, Limitation on Terms, Revenue Bonds, Charter Review Committee, and Running for Office in Mid-Term -- pursuant to those changes the Committee has made tonight. The Compensation section will be written up to include Findings and Conclusions. There will be written explanatory statements for each one of the Ballot Measures together with the final package of the drafts from legal counsel (the Recommendations). Each Committee member will receive these statements and drafts before the July 11th meeting.

On July 11, 1984, the Committee members will review and sign the amendments, and prepare them for the special board meeting on August 3rd.

Ann Porter took over as Chair of the Committee during the discussion of Compensation.

Porter read the current Charter Section 4.30, Compensation:

The compensation of all elected officers of Multnomah County shall be fixed by the registered voters of Multnomah County at either a Primary or General Election only.

The Committee's proposal, Ballot Measure #4 Compensation, reads as follows:

The auditor shall review the compensation of all holders of elective office every two years and may recommend increases or decreases in compensation. Any recommendations of the auditor shall be submitted to the voters at the next available general election.

Linda Rasmussen, who had voted on the prevailing side, moved to reconsider the above proposal.

Vogl seconded this motion.

The motion to reconsider carried unanimously.

Thalhofer moved that the auditor shall appoint a five-member salary commission, composed of professional personnel people, by January 1, 1986. This commission shall recommend to the voters at the primary election the proposed salaries for elected officials.

Debnam seconded this motion.

Thalhofer: This motion should also include a provision that every two years this process would be followed.

A discussion ensued as to how "professional people" would be determined and should professional people be compensated?

It was the consensus of this Committee that the language should say "qualified" not "professional."

Collier moved that "and every two years thereafter" be added to the first sentence of this motion (after January 1, 1986).

Vogl seconded this amended motion.

The vote on the amended motion was unanimously in favor.

After a brief discussion, Rasmussen moved that "all elected Multnomah County officials and county employees be prohibited from serving on the salary commission."

Shields seconded this amended motion.

The amended motion passed by a unanimous vote.

Porter, with the consent of the Committee, asked legal counsel to phrase the language to reflect the Committee's desire that the members of the salary commission be qualified and involved, with a background in personnel.

Castagna clarified that this Committee's intent is to have the salary commission recommend salary increases or decreases so that the salaries that the officials have now are established as a base.

Thalhofer made a technical change: "The" commission instead of "this" commission.

The motion as amended reads as follows:

The auditor shall appoint a five-member salary commission, composed of qualified personnel people, by January 1, 1986, and every two years thereafter. The commission shall recommend to the voters at the primary election the proposed salaries for elected officials. All elected Multnomah County officials and employees shall be prohibited from serving on the salary commission.

The motion carried by an 8 to 1 vote. Marcia Pry cast the opposing vote.

Shields resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Testimony of Anne Kelly Feeney, Multnomah County Auditor

In her opening remarks, Mrs. Feeney expressed her gratitude to the Committee that the integrity of the Auditor's Office is preserved.

Feeney stated that this Committee's Compensation proposal is acceptable to her. She believes it is possible to find professionally qualified personnel people who would not be compensated.

Feeney commented that a study of the compensation of the elected officials in other jurisdictions will not be done by the Auditor's Office. The salary commission may do such a study -- so

that the Auditor's Office will not incur any financial stress on its staff.

Feeney believes that this Committee should address, for the record, the future of the elected officials' salaries during the next two years. It will be two years this January since any discussion of their salaries (including the auditor's!) will have been addressed. Feeney thinks that this Committee should make a statement, for the record, about its intent -- so that salary-setting will be the responsibility of the board of county commissioners for the next two years.

This elicited a response from Thalhofer: This Committee did indeed address that point. The salary commission would be appointed effective January 1, 1986 (the earliest time for salary-setting); and its recommendations would go before the voters at the May 1986 primary election (the first election of the year). Thalhofer emphasized that this Committee is not in the business of raising salaries; it is in the business of Charter only.

Feeney agreed with this assessment.

Roberts, responding to Feeney's inquiry, mentioned that it takes 60 days for the commissioners to put an issue on the November ballot.

Committee Business

Roberts stated the following:

1. The area of concern with which legal counsel is wrestling is the transition procedure.
2. There must be something in the drafts to allow for an election mechanism in 1986 -- if the governing body structure is changed beginning January 1987.
3. Drafts of the language will be ready prior to the July 11th meeting for this Committee's review.

Castagna noted that Sections 12.60 and 12.70 will read: ". . .at least 95 days before either the primary or general election or both."

The meeting adjourned at 8:37 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Maribeth McGowan

Maribeth McGowan
Secretary

The auditor ~~is~~ shall appoint a 5-member
salary commission, composed of ~~professional~~ ^{qualified}
personnel people, by Jan. 1, 1986, ~~The~~ ^{and every two years thereafter,} commission
shall recommend to the voters ^{at the primary election} the proposed
salaries for elected officials.

ELECTIONS PROCEDURES

Findings

The Committee finds:

A. Apportionment

1. Section 3.15 of the Charter provides for the apportionment of commissioner districts:

Within thirty days after the official release of each federal decennial census for Multnomah County, the auditor shall determine the population distribution among the commissioner districts specified by this charter. If the population of any commissioner district is more than 115 percent of the population of any other commissioner district, the auditor, in consultation with the Multnomah County Elections Division, shall prepare and present to the board of county commissioners, within that thirty-day period, a plan for modifying the boundaries of the districts so that the population of no commissioner district will be more than 110 percent of the population of any other commissioner district, notwithstanding the delineation of commissioner districts by this charter. The board of county commissioners shall, within 45 days of the submission of the report, alter the boundaries of the commissioner districts as necessary by ordinance to provide for an approximately equal population distribution. Change in boundaries of the districts shall not affect taking of office of a commissioner-elect with respect to the term of office for which elected prior to the adoption of the reapportionment. The auditor shall, as nearly as possible, retain the general geographic characteristics of districts established by this charter.

2. Current charter language refers to a time period of "thirty days after the official release of each federal decennial census" for the auditor to determine the apportionment of commissioner districts.
3. The Charter does not cite a date which can be identified

as the "official" date when the census report is released.

4. Thirty days is not sufficient time to complete the reapportionment process.

B. Ballot Slogans

1. Subsection 11.15 (3) of the Charter provides in part:

*** The petition or declaration may contain a statement of twelve words or less of any measure or principles the candidate advocates or of the candidate's qualifications for office and such statement shall appear on the election ballot.

2. Chapter 7, 1983 Oregon Laws, eliminated the reference to what are commonly called "ballot slogans" in Oregon.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

A. Apportionment

A definite completion date and additional time are necessary for the auditor to apportion commissioner districts.

B. Ballot Slogans

The County Charter should conform to state law which has eliminated ballot slogans.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following Ballot Measure for Charter Amendments to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

SURETY BONDS

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. Effective January 1, 1983, ORS mandatory bonding requirements for county officeholders were repealed. In place of the mandatory bonding requirements, ORS 204.020 (3) (Exhibit) provides that a county governing body may require bonding by ordinance with such surety as the governing body determines necessary.
2. Subsection 4.10 (2) of the Charter provides for surety bonds for elective office holders:

Before the electee or appointee to an elective office takes the office he or she shall furnish, for the faithful performance of his or her duties in the office, a corporate surety bond in the penal sum of \$25,000 or such greater sum as may be fixed by the board of county commissioners. The county shall pay the premium on the bond.

3. Although the Charter clearly requires that elective officeholders be bonded, present Charter language is ambiguous as to whether the county is required to write a separate bond for each officeholder or whether the county can add the elective officeholders to the employees' Faithful Performance Bond. The county now has a \$500,000 employees' Faithful Performance bond for county employees.
4. Individual bonds written on a three-year policy cost \$400 - \$450 each. Eliminating the individual bonds and carrying the elective officeholders on the employees' Faithful Performance Bond will save the county approximately \$5,000 annual premium expense. Since increased risk is insignificant, there is no additional cost in adding the elective officeholders to the employees' Faithful Performance Bond.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

1. It is in the county's best interests to continue to have elective officeholders who are able to be bonded.
2. Since the county will save approximately \$5,000 annual premium expense, the county should bond its elective officeholders through the employees' Faithful Performance Bond.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following Ballot Measure for a Charter Amendment to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

VACANCIES

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. Section 4.50 of the Charter provides for filling any vacancy in an elective office of the county:

- (1) The board of county commissioners shall promptly fill any vacancy in an elective office of the county.
- (2) If the office becomes vacant less than 21 months after the beginning of the term of office of the last person elected to the office
 - (a) the term of the appointee shall run until the beginning of the first odd-numbered year after the vacancy occurs and
 - (b) at the first general November election after the vacancy occurs, a person shall be elected to fill the vacancy for two years.

The board of county commissioners shall by ordinance prescribe one or more procedures by which candidates to fill such a vacancy may be nominated and elected for the two-year term.

- (3) If the office becomes vacant 21 months or more after the beginning of the term of office of the person last elected to the office, the term of office of the appointee shall be the remainder of the term of the office of the electee.
- (4) Persons appointed to fill a vacancy as county commissioner shall not be a candidate for election to that position at the next election following the term of appointment.

2. Under current charter provisions, the board of county commissioners fills any vacancy in an elective office of the county by making an appointment to the vacant office.

3. Under current charter provisions, an appointee to a vacant county commissioner's office is prohibited from being a candidate for election to that position at the election subsequent to the appointment.

4. The prohibition against an appointee's being a candidate for election applies only to a person appointed to fill a vacancy as county commissioner, not to any other elective county office.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

1. Election to office, rather than appointment, is the preferred method for filling a vacancy in an elective office of the county.

2. A vacancy of one year or more in an elective office of the county should be filled by election.

3. The prohibition against an appointee to a vacant county commissioner's office being a candidate for election to that position at the next election following the appointment has a negative effect on attracting qualified persons for the position. Qualified persons may wish to serve for a longer period than the balance of the unexpired term.

4. The prohibition against an appointee's running for the county commissioner's office automatically excludes retention of the person who has learned the functions of the office

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following Ballot Measure for a Charter Amendment to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS AND FUNCTIONS

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. Sections 6.20 - 6.40 of the Charter provide:

6.20 ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

- (1) For purposes of county services and the administration of county affairs the following administrative departments are hereby established:
 - (a) A department of judicial administration.
 - (b) A department of public safety.
 - (c) A department of finance.
 - (d) A department of records and elections.
 - (e) A department of medical services.
 - (f) A department of public works.
 - (g) A department of public services.
 - (h) A department of administrative services.
- (2) The board of county commissioners shall set these departments in operation by January 1, 1968.

6.30 DEPARTMENTAL FUNCTIONS.

- (1) Except as this article provides to the contrary, the board of county commissioners
 - (a) shall prescribe the functions of each administrative department of the county and
 - (b) may change the functions of any of the departments from time to time.
- (2) For the first two years that the county operates under this charter
 - (a) the department of judicial administration shall have the clerical and ministerial functions prescribed by state law for the county clerk, district court clerk, sheriff, and constable with reference to administration of the courts, except the service and execution of court orders in criminal and quasi-criminal cases;

- (b) the department of public safety shall have
 - (i) the functions of county officers under state law concerning law enforcement, except the service and execution of court orders in civil cases,
 - (ii) custody of persons charged with, or convicted of, violating law, and
 - (iii) protection against disaster; and
- (c) the department of finance shall have, exclusive of the functions of the auditor prescribed by this charter, the functions prescribed by state law for the auditor, the treasurer, the assessor, and the sheriff as tax collector, as well as the functions of the county concerning management of its property.

6.40 DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES. With the affirmative concurrence of four or more commissioners, the board of county commissioners may

- (1) establish additional administrative departments,
- (2) abolish any such department,
- (3) combine two or more such departments into one, and
- (4) separate departments so combined,

except that for two years after this charter takes effect the board may not abolish or make any change in the functions of

- (1) the department of judicial administration,
- (2) the department of public safety, or
- (3) the department of finance.

2. Current charter provisions contain references to outdated county departments.

Conclusions

- 1. The Charter should delete references to outdated departments.
- 2. The Charter should continue to provide for the authority of the board of county commissioners to establish and abolish administrative departments.
- 3. All existing administrative departments should be continued

COUNTY CLERK, ASSESSOR, DISTRICT COURT CLERK

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. Subsection 6.50 (2) of the Charter, a part of Ballot Measure #6 adopted by the people in 1982, provides:
 - 6.50 The people of Multnomah County shall elect:
 - (2) A County Clerk, a District Court Clerk, and a County Assessor, as prescribed by State Law.
2. Since Ballot Measure #6 contained multiple issues and created multiple elective offices, it is impossible to determine the voters' intention concerning the elective or appointive nature of the offices involved.
3. Chapter 240, 1983 Oregon Laws, recognized the difficulty created by including more than one issue in charter amendment ballot measures. State law now requires a proposed amendment to a county charter to "embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith." (Exhibit)
4. Prior to Ballot Measure #6, the now elected County Clerk was appointed to the position of Director of Elections and served as the administrator of elections in Multnomah County. The County Clerk, being an arm of state government, is an administrator and not a policy maker. The officeholder performs a highly objective job and the primary responsibilities of the office are administrative.
5. Prior to Ballot Measure #6, the now elected County Assessor was appointed to the position of Director of the Division of Assessment and Taxation. The County Assessor's Office does not set policy. The mission of the Assessor's Office is the delivery of a service of a technical nature, according to state law. The office of County Assessor is a managerial position with administrative duties and responsibilities, not a policy-making position.
6. The elective office of District Court Clerk was created by Ballot Measure #6. With the reorganization of the state court system, the district court is under the administration of the State Court Administrator, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court. The office of District Court Clerk has no duties and no responsibilities.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

1. The positions of County Clerk and Assessor demand good managers.
2. The administrative functions of conducting elections and assessment and taxation should not be cast into the political arena.
3. The offices of County Clerk and County Assessor should be appointive positions.
4. The office of District Court Clerk should be abolished.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following three Ballot Measures for Charter Amendments to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

AUDITOR

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. Subsection 12.50 (2) of the Charter specifically directs this Committee to review the role of the county auditor:

The Committee shall review the county charter and any issues relating thereto, including the role of the county auditor.

2. Section 8.10 of the Charter provides for the office of county auditor:

- (1) The office of county auditor is hereby established.
- (2) At the general November election in 1966 and at the general November election every four years thereafter an auditor shall be elected.
- (3) The auditor shall
 - (a) maintain a continuous audit of the financial affairs of the county,
 - (b) maintain a continuous internal audit of each administrative office and department of the county,
 - (c) report to the board of county commissioners all irregularities that he or she finds in the financial affairs of the county, and
 - (d) affix responsibility for the irregularities.
- (4) The board shall retain each report of the auditor as a public record for at least three years after receiving the report.

3. The financial affairs of the county are audited annually by an independent accounting firm. The auditor's responsibilities need to be clarified in the Charter.

4. Current charter provisions do not contain any standards for audit reports.

5. There is no requirement for any response to an audit report.
6. Section 13.30 of the Charter contains outdated language relating to the auditor's office:

A candidate for election to the office of auditor in 1966 may be nominated by a petition signed by 250 or more legal voters of the county and filed with the county clerk on or before September 1, 1966.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

1. The auditor's office should conduct internal audits according to generally accepted government auditing standards.
2. The Charter should require written responses to all internal audit reports in the manner and time frame requested by the auditor.
3. Outdated charter language relating to the auditor's office should be repealed.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following Ballot Measure for Charter Amendments to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. Subsections 11.15 (4) and (5) of the Charter provide:

11.15 NONPARTISAN OFFICES.

- (4) When there are two or fewer candidates for a position, there shall be no primary election for that position. The name or names shall appear on the general election ballot.
- (5) When there are more than two candidates for a position, all names shall appear on the primary election ballot. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared nominees and their names shall appear on the general election ballot.

2. It is confusing to the public for a candidate's name to appear on the general election ballot in November without first having appeared on the primary election ballot.

3. The mandatory runoff provision of Subsection 11.15 (5) unnecessarily prolongs the electoral process and adds to the costs of campaigns.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

1. The Charter should require a primary election for elective county offices.
2. If a candidate receives more than 50% of the vote in the primary election, the candidate should be declared the winner. The repeal of the mandatory runoff provision will simplify the general election ballot and reduce the costs of political campaigns.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following Ballot Measure for Charter Amendments to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. Sections 12.30 - 12.70 provide for the Multnomah County Home Rule Charter Review Committee:

12.30 CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE. There shall be convened a Charter Review Committee for the purpose of making a comprehensive study of the Multnomah County Home Rule Charter and, if the Committee chooses, submitting to the people of Multnomah County amendments to the Charter.

12.40 APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS. The Charter Review Committee shall be composed as follows:

- (1) The Committee shall have two members appointed from each senatorial district having the majority of its voters within Multnomah County, who will choose their chairperson from among themselves and who shall have authority to establish their own procedures and organization.
- (2) The state senator and the two state representatives who represent residents in each state Senate district located in Multnomah County shall appoint two electors, who reside in Multnomah County, to the Committee. If the three appointers from any Senate district cannot agree on either or both of the two persons they are to appoint, any two of the three appointers may choose one or both of the persons to be appointed.
- (3) The two electors appointed from each Senate district shall not be registered in the same political party.
- (4) The following persons are not eligible for appointment to the Committee: The state senators and representatives who represent districts located in Multnomah County, the Members of the Multnomah

County Board of Commissioners, and the county executive, if any, serving at the time of appointment.

- (5) Any vacancy in the Committee shall be filled by the senator and representatives from the Senate district from which the previous member was appointed, using the same method as used for the original appointment.
- (6) Appointments shall be made not later than June 30, 1983.

12.50 SCOPE OF COMMITTEE REVIEW.

- (1) The Committee shall commence study of the Charter by all appropriate means including open hearings and meetings, the taking of testimony and interviewing witnesses.
- (2) The Committee shall review the county charter and any issues relating thereto, including the role of the county auditor.

12.60 REPORT OF COMMITTEE. Ninety-five days prior to the general election of 1984, the Committee shall report to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners their findings, conclusions and recommendations including any amendments they propose to the Charter.

12.70 SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE PEOPLE. All amendments proposed by the Committee shall be submitted to the people of Multnomah County at the 1984 general election.

2. The combination of the 1981 reapportionment of legislative districts and the language of Subsection 12.40 (1) of the Charter has created the situation where the Charter Review Committee does not have a voting representative from Senate District #3.

3. Since a majority of the voters within Senate District #3 reside in Washington County after reapportionment, the language of 12.40 (1) bars Senate District #3 from voting representation on the Committee.

4. Senate District #3 has had a non-voting representative on the Charter Review Committee.

5. The Charter does not provide for a future Charter Review Committee.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

1. The Charter should provide a means for representation on the Charter Review Committee for a senate district having less than a majority of its voters within Multnomah County.
2. The Charter should be reviewed again and a report issued to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners prior to the general election of 1990.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following Ballot Measure for Charter Amendments to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

CONCURRENCE REQUIRED FOR ACTION

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. Section 3.40 of the Charter provides for concurrence required for action by the board of county commissioners:

Except as this charter provides to the contrary, the board may act only with the affirmative concurrence of a majority of its members present at a meeting.

2. Under current charter provisions, when three members of the board are present at a meeting, two affirmative votes are legally sufficient for the board to act.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

The board of county commissioners should be able to act only with the affirmative votes of three members of the board.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following Ballot Measure for a Charter Amendment to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Findings

The Committee finds:

1. The Charter is silent regarding a citizen involvement program in Multnomah County.
2. The citizen involvement program in Multnomah County has taken a variety of forms in recent years including quadrant advisory boards and a citizen involvement task force.
3. The county's citizen involvement program has lapsed in the past when funds were not appropriated to continue the program.

Conclusions

The Committee concludes:

1. An ongoing citizen involvement program is important to enhance direct communication between the citizens and their board of county commissioners.
2. An Office of Citizen Involvement should be established by the Charter.
3. The board of county commissioners should establish by ordinance a citizens' committee and the structure of the citizen involvement process.
4. The citizen involvement program should be funded sufficiently on an annual basis for the operation of the office and the committee.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends the following Ballot Measure for a Charter Amendment to the people and to the Board of County Commissioners:

REPORT OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

August 10, 1978

SCOPE OF COMMITTEE REVIEW

Charter §12.50 specifically directed the Committee to consider four issues, as follows:

- (a) Whether or not there should be commissioners elected to the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners from single-member districts within Multnomah County, and, if so, the boundaries of such districts;
- (b) Whether or not commissioners should be elected for two or four year terms;
- (c) The method for choosing the chairman of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners;
- (d) The method by which vacancies on the Board of County Commissioners should be filled.

That Charter section also authorized the Committee to consider "any other issue relating to the Charter."

THE PROCEDURE

The Charter directed the Committee to study these issues "by all appropriate means including open hearings, the taking of testimony and interviewing witnesses."

From January through July, 1978, the Committee held 18 working sessions, 11 public hearings in different parts of the county and numerous subcommittee meetings. All meetings were open, and members of the public were permitted to comment at work sessions as well as at the hearings. The meetings were conducted informally.

The Committee heard testimony and statements from experts in local government (e.g., Ken Tollenaar, A. McKay Rich, George Joseph, Ron Cease), the Chamber of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, the co-sponsors of the 1976 Charter revision (Sen. Vern Cook and Rep. Glenn Otto), a representative of the Committee which sponsored the 1977 repeal measure (Richard Botteri), every incumbent county commissioner and candidate for those positions, neighborhood groups, labor representatives, county employees and many citizens representing only their own views.

The Committee was represented by independent legal counsel (Ragen and Roberts), and retained a full-time executive assistant (Julie Keller Gottlieb).

The Committee issued a preliminary report on May 31, and final action was taken on July 31.

CONCLUSIONS

On the four issues the Committee was specifically directed to consider, our conclusions are as follows:

(1) Commissioners should be elected to the Board from five single-member districts.

(2) Commissioners should be elected for four-year terms.

(3) The chief executive officer of the county (now the Chairman of the Board) should be chosen at large by election of all the electors of the county.

(4) Vacancies on the Board should be filled by appointment, but appointees should not be permitted to be candidates for election to succeed themselves.

Acting on its general authority to consider any issue relating to the Charter, the Committee came to the following conclusions:

(1) The chief executive officer of the county should retain the "strong executive" powers given the chairman by the Home Rule Charter. However, the chief executive officer should not also be Chairman of the Board, but should be a separate County Executive with a veto power over legislative action of the Board. The vote of four of five commissioners would be required to over-ride a veto.

(2) The Board should choose its own presiding officer from the elected commissioners.

(3) Commissioners should be required to establish residence in the district from which they are elected, but should not forfeit their position if they move thereafter.

(4) The combined appropriations for the County Executive and Board of Commissioners should be frozen in the first year of operation of the proposed amended Charter, not to exceed the combined appropriations of the Chairman and Board for the year immediately preceding.

(5) The Charter should be amended so that its prohibition against discrimination in county employment conforms to state law, and amended so as to delete gender references.

(6) The Charter should be reviewed further in 1983 by a Committee similar to this one. Besides reviewing the Charter generally, that Committee should specifically consider the functions of the Auditor.

(7) The voters should be given the opportunity to decide if they want nonpartisan county government.

(8) The Board should be empowered to issue revenue bonds without a vote of the electors, provided that such bonds are repayable solely from revenues of the facility to be financed and similar facilities, and not repayable from tax revenues. Such bond issues should be subject to referendum.

In addition, the Committee reached a number of conclusions subordinate to the above, in the nature of details. These are reflected in the proposed amendments submitted to the Board.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The Committee has proposed five separate amendments to the Charter. These are to be separately submitted to the people in the 1978 general election. The measures have been drafted so that any combination of one or more may pass without disruption or inconsistency. The voters may choose which they like and dislike.

The Committee has also submitted ballot titles and explanations, and requests the Commission to take all necessary action to include these materials on the ballots and in the Voters' Pamphlet.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Board immediately appoint a volunteer committee to study merger of governmental services in the Multnomah County area.

FINDINGS AND REASONING

General Comments

Because of its limited time and resources, the Committee was unable to offer a complete revision of the County Charter (if that is desirable), nor could it determine to its satisfaction all of the many questions and contentions raised before it. However, the Committee was able to reach definite conclusions on each of the four issues it was directed to consider and several other significant issues which arose in the course of its deliberations. The Committee believes it has offered proposed amendments which will improve county government significantly, both in terms

of how the government is perceived by the people and in terms of how it in fact performs.

The Committee found that opinions were sharply divided as to how the county government should be structured. Divisions were sharpest and most intense on the questions of election of commissioners from districts and nonpartisan elections.

The Committee recognized that many of the differences aired before it were more directly related to personalities than to the structure of government. No change in structure will ever be able to insulate a government from the strengths or weaknesses of those elected to lead it. The Committee made no judgment as to personalities. The conclusions herein are directed solely to the form of county government, and nothing herein should be taken either as a criticism or endorsement of any particular office holder.

The Committee found clear evidence supporting two major conclusions:

First, there is a significant measure of dissatisfaction with the present structure of county government. This is evidenced by the passage of the 1976 amendments, the close vote on the 1977 repeal, and testimony before the Committee. Regardless of the degree to which the government might in fact be working effectively, a significant number of citizens feel that county government is not responsive to their needs. This feeling is strongest among citizens of the East County region, where the county government is either the only government or the most significant government, but it is by no means confined to East County residents.

The Committee's second major conclusion was that the present form of county government could and should be modified to enhance its ability to operate with more efficiency, economy, creativity and responsiveness.

Modification is thus needed not only to improve the county government as it is seen by the people, but to improve it in fact.

Measure #1: Reorganization

This measure incorporates several recommendations which the Committee felt could not be submitted separately, due to necessary inter-relationships between the issues.

a. Separation of Powers

The Committee recommends a separation of powers, as is found in most major governments. Testimony before the Committee almost unanimously endorsed the concept of a strong executive, in charge of county administration, balanced by an independent Board of Commissioners. Under the

present system, "the hand that spends the money also holds the gavel on the body that appropriates the money." Such a system inhibits a truly independent evaluation of county management and county spending. It also tends to discourage initiative on the Board. The system also detracts from the chairman's ability to concentrate on administration. Finally, it diffuses responsibility, making it difficult for the people to know whom to blame or praise.

Separating the executive officer from the Board would give the Board complete independence in policy-making, legislation, budgeting and administrative oversight, and would enable the executive to concentrate on administration. This should enhance efficiency and economical management.

For balance, the County Executive should have a veto power. The primary reason for the veto is that it provides a dramatic way for the Executive to call public attention to the actions of the Board. This prospect will tend to make the Board more deliberate and responsible in its actions.

b. Districting

The Committee recommends that five commissioners be elected from five separate districts of the county. Recognizing the sharp differences of opinion on this question, the Committee first proposed compromise measures combining district and at-large representation. It soon became apparent that compromise was neither acceptable nor right. Given the choice, the Committee unanimously chose districting.

Districting will bring government closer to the people. It will no longer be possible for a commissioner or a challenger to win an election on name familiarity alone. Campaigns will not require heavy financing. A district of 115,000 is within reach of a reasonably financed and aggressive volunteer campaign, bringing home issues as well as names to the voters. The impact of neighborhood associations and other citizens' groups is increased five-fold. Also, each citizen will have a commissioner who is "his" or "her" representative on the Board.

The frequently expressed fears of districting seem unfounded in this system. The proposed districts are large enough that they are not "wards;" a measure of breadth of vision is necessary. Further, the primary responsibility for day-to-day operations lies with the County Executive elected county-wide. That Executive also has a veto power.

It is significant that after the Committee's preliminary report suggested separation of powers and a County Executive with a veto, testimony overwhelmingly supporting districting.

The districts were drawn by the County Elections Division, with only these directions:

- (1) Legal requirements ("one-man, one-vote") must be satisfied.
- (2) Boundaries should be recognizable to average citizens, using main streets as much as possible and leaving identifiable neighborhoods undivided by district boundaries.
- (3) East County voters should be distributed somewhat in a north-south division between two districts.
- (4) The predominantly minority neighborhoods should be in one district, so that at least one commissioner is particularly responsive to the needs of that community.

c. Cost Limitation

Since the above changes will add one commissioner to the present number (the present Chairman will continue as the County Executive), the Committee felt it should address concern for rising costs of government. The Committee is convinced that the change can be accomplished without any increase in cost. Accordingly, the measure provides that total appropriations for the County Executive and Board for the first year of operation of the amended Charter may not exceed total appropriations for the chairman and Board for the preceding year. The measure further provides that further increases must be only such as are "necessary and consistent with economical management." Thus, economy is for the first time written into the Charter.

d. Full-Time Commissioners

Although some sentiment was expressed for part-time commissioners, there was no significant demand in this regard, and the expert testimony before the Commission was almost unanimous to the effect that the job is or should be full time, particularly if the Commission is to be districted and independent of the County Executive. The functions of policy-making, administrative oversight, legislation and budgeting, together with other responsibilities of county government, are substantial. As one witness put it, part-time Commissioners would be "at the mercy of the bureaucrats." In addition, commissioners elected from districts should devote more time to personal contact with their constituents. It is difficult to determine a point at which a part-time commissioner is devoting sufficient time and energy to the office, so that the commissioner may be held accountable for neglect. Finally, part-time commissioners could develop outside interests which could create substantial conflicts of interest.

This and other subjects may be reviewed in the suggested 1983 review, but the Committee feels the new form of government should at least start out as a full-time job for the commissioners.

e. Four-Year Terms

The Committee decided against two-year terms, although there was some testimony supporting that idea. Rotating terms of office is an important factor in maintaining continuity in government, and this mandates four-year terms. Also, two-year terms require a commissioner to spend too much time campaigning.

f. No Limitation on Terms

The Commission decided against limiting commissioners to a certain number of terms of office. This decision is more properly one for the voters to decide in individual instances.

g. Filling Vacancies on Board

There was considerable testimony favoring filling commission vacancies by election, but it became clear to the Committee that any election plan which was designed to avoid legal and practical problems would not be much of a departure from the present system. The primary reason advocated for filling vacancies by election is that appointed commissioners get a "leg up" to succeed themselves in the next election. The Committee addressed this concern with a provision that persons appointed to the Board of Commissioners to fill vacancies could not succeed themselves in the next election.

This prohibition was not extended to the County Executive. It was felt that this position requires a high degree of executive and administrative ability, and that it might be difficult for the Board to attract qualified appointees on a "caretaker" basis.

h. Transition

In transition, the Committee, although with dissent, concluded that the "new" commissioner should be elected from the East district. This decision has only short-range consequences, and seemed to the majority to be a reasonable recognition of the East County citizens who most persistently expressed to the Committee their requests for more responsive government.

Having made this decision, the Committee then assigned other districts as closely as possible on the basis of the present residence of incumbent commissioners and candidates, although that was necessarily inexact and to some degree speculative. To minimize personal disruption for the commissioners in office when the new Charter takes effect, they are allowed to run once for re-election without establishing residence in their districts.

Measure #2: Anti-Discrimination

The Committee was impressed by testimony, particularly by representatives of the League of Women Voters, that the Charter is out of step with the times in its sexist references, and in other discriminatory aspects. The anti-discrimination clause should be brought in line with state law so that the Charter no longer appears to permit the county to discriminate in employment on the basis of sex and age. Further, the universal use of masculine pronouns in the Charter to describe county officers should be eliminated.

Measure #3: Future Charter Review

The Committee felt that Charter review should be a periodic exercise, and that the format for appointment of this Committee was satisfactory. However, it felt the next Committee should have more time. Another review was recommended for the 1984 election, but with an earlier appointment of the Committee.

The Committee heard testimony advocating giving the Board powers to order the administrative branch to comply with recommendations of the Auditor. The majority of the Committee felt that this created legal problems, violated the essential principle of separation of powers of the legislative and executive branches, and compromised the independence of the Auditor by posing the possibility that the Auditor might be reviewing actions that in effect were being conducted pursuant to directives of the Auditor. The Committee felt that it was unable to make a thorough analysis of the Auditor's role in county government, and felt that the concern expressed by witnesses in this regard was sufficient to justify directing the 1984 Committee to study this subject.

Measure #4: Nonpartisan Elections

The Committee heard diverse and intense opinions on the subject of nonpartisan elections. In the end, a majority was formed between Committee members who advocated nonpartisan election and members who felt that, regardless of the merits of the question, it had generated sufficient public support to warrant placing the question on the ballot for the voters to decide. The final vote was close, but was not strictly partisan. The majority consisted of five Republicans and three Democrats; the minority was five Democrats and one Republican. The Chairman (Republican) abstained, and one Republican member was absent.

Measure #5: Revenue Bonding

The Committee was convinced that this measure, although likely to generate considerable opposition, is needed to facilitate efficient and economical financing of

valuable public-interest projects. The Board should have the flexibility to move without undue delay where public financing is necessary to serve a public need.

Bonding authorized by this measure is strict revenue bonding, not repayable from taxes. It is subject to referendum. This latter provision should operate as an effective check on abuse of the power.

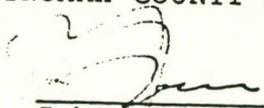
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of the organizations and individuals who assisted it in its work. An adequate listing is impossible, but we would offer the following partial listing:

The Board of Commissioners was ready with assistance where needed, and abstained entirely from applying pressure on the Committee. The Elections Division, particularly Allan Robertson, was invaluable in offering technical advice and doing the difficult job of drawing district boundaries. The Portland Chamber of Commerce (through Ned Look) and the League of Women Voters (through Judy Keltner, Ann Porter and others) offered particularly thoughtful and considered comments, and aided in attracting public participation in the Committee process. Many private citizens, most notably Richard Botteri, Tom Dennehy, Harry Conway and Dave Sylvan, gave a considerable measure of time and thought to offering suggestions and criticisms.

Respectfully submitted,

MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE


John R. Faust, Jr., Chairman

Terry G. Hannon, Vice Chairman

Robert A. Burkholder

Del Greenfield

Jean Haliski

Kenneth Innis

Norman L. Lindstedt

Robert L. Mitchell

Larry Mylnechuk

Jay K. Owen

Kay Pankratz

Vern B. Pearson

Anne F. Picco

Robert D. Scholz

William D. Williams

James W. Winters

February 13, 1978

Board of County Commissioners
Multnomah County
Room 606 County Court House
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Commissioners:

The Multnomah County Charter Review Committee is herewith submitting a budget narrative explaining line-item expenditures approved by the Committee which we believe necessary to accomplish our functions. As we proceed with our work we may find it necessary to make adjustments from category to category. Our request consists of the following:

I. PERSONNEL

- A. Administrative Secretary \$10,000

Because of the temporary nature of the position, the Committee felt that a "Contract for Services Agreement" should be negotiated. This would alleviate the necessity of obtaining an employer ID number and the paperwork involved in withholding taxes. The person hired for this position will sign a contract reflecting this arrangement. The salary is an outside figure based upon the need for a highly qualified, experienced, independent person, willing to work long hours for a temporary period of time.

- B. Part Time Secretary \$ 1,000

The Committee believes that as the hearings progress, the clerical workload may increase to a point where additional part time temporary help is needed. The \$1,000 figure is based upon an estimated 250 hours at \$4.00 per hour. The consensus was that the Committee would hire a person from an agency such as Manpower or Kelly Girls to fill these needs as they arise.

- C. Research \$ 3,000

The Committee anticipates that public testimony will bring to light issues which need to be carefully examined. For the Committee to have as comprehensive a body of knowledge as possible for making its recommendations to the voters, it may need to study current and past trends in county government. This task could involve comprehensive fact-finding, reporting and analysis which might be logistically impossible for the Administrative Secretary to handle.

-continued-

II. LEGAL \$ 2,000

The source for this figure was the Staff Committee. The full Committee consensus was to place a ceiling of \$3,000 based upon an accepted figure of \$50 per hour. Any amount over \$2,000 would of necessity come from un-expended line-items in the budget. The Committee felt it imperative to have independent legal counsel in order to present to the voters a legally uncontestable ballot measure.

III. OFFICE no charge

The Multnomah County IED as reported by Staff Committee member Mr. Jay Owens, has offered the Committee free use of its office located at 220 S. E. 102nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

IV. COPYING SERVICE \$ 2,000

Based upon a fragile figure of 40,000 copies at 5¢ per copy, and using the IED's copy machine with a control key, the Committee arrived at this figure.

V. PRINTING AND MAILING \$ 2,500

This figure is based upon an "educated guess." The Chairman of the Budget Committee discussed needs with other members of the Committee and the amount agreed upon would be used for letterhead, envelopes and postage.

VI. TELEPHONE AND MESSAGE RECORDER \$ 500

This is a minimum figure provided to us by Pacific Northwest Bell. It includes installation at the Committee office, a private line with a dial phone and their least expensive message recorder.

VII. OFFICE FURNITURE \$ 500

If the Committee is unable to secure furniture from the County at no charge, Grantree rentals has quoted the above figure which includes a desk, credenza, 1 steno chair, 2 side chairs with arms, and a 4 drawer legal size file cabinet. The figure includes transportation.

VIII. OFFICE EQUIPMENT RENTAL

\$ 1,000

This figure is based upon a quote from Oregon Typewriter and Recorder and consists of renting an electric typewriter (\$270), a printing calculator (\$150), and a tape recorder (\$300). The extra budget dollars are included for necessary equipment as we may need it.

IX. FIDELITY BONDING

\$ 500

The Fred S. James Company quoted this figure based upon the need to bond three check signers and the Administrative Secretary.

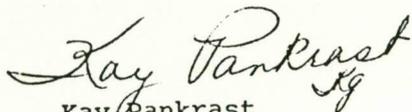
X. CONTINGENCY FUND

\$ 2,000

We have allotted ourselves this amount to cover administrative costs such as hearing room rental, office supplies, administrative travel expense, and unexpected office expenditures including postage, paper, tapes etc.

The above figures are based upon Subcommittee research and estimates of potential need. Since the Committee has no experience upon which to base certain items such as postage, printing, and mailing, we ask the Commission's permission to make adjustments within the budget line items without exceeding our \$25,000 budget request.

Sincerely,



Kay Pankrast
Secretary-Treasurer,
Multnomah County Charter
Review Committee



ANNE KELLY FEENEY

COUNTY AUDITOR
ROOM 136, COUNTY COURTHOUSE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
(503) 248-3320

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

June 4, 1984

M E M O R A N D U M

Members of Charter Review Commission

FROM: Anne Kelly Feeney
County Auditor

AKF

After reflecting upon your decision that the County Auditor will set salaries for elected officials, I would like to recommend an alternative. Washington County set a base salary for its elected officials and has by charter a restriction that no salary will be increased higher than the CPI for each year.

I would like to suggest that you ask the Board of County Commissioners to refer to the voters a base salary and designate it to be no higher than the CPI for the two previous years. This gives them the leeway not to increase their salaries in years when the CPI may be very generous and County resources limited.

The above guidelines would be helpful if you would continue to maintain that the County Auditor must submit salaries to the voters.

AKF:bj



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

3RD FLOOR, FORD BUILDING
2505 S.E. 11TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97202
(503) 248-5018

MEMBERS

Florence Bancroft
Tanya Collier
Chad Debnam
Marlene Johnsen
Penny Kennedy

Marcia Pry
Leeanne MacColl
Roger Parsons
Ann Porter, Vice Chair
Linda Rasmussen
Rev. Frank Shields, Chair
Paul Thalhofer
John Vogl

STAFF

Robert J. Castagna,
Project Manager
Maribeth McGowan,
Secretary

June 18, 1984

TO: COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND COMMITTEE MINUTES
RECIPIENTS

FROM: ROBERT J. CASTAGNA,
PROJECT MANAGER

RE: ENCLOSED MATERIAL

Drafts of amended and new ballot measures provided
by legal counsel.



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

3RD FLOOR, FORD BUILDING
2505 S.E. 11TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97202
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Linda Rasmussen
Rev. Frank Shields, Chair
Paul Thalhofer
John Vogl

STAFF

Robert J. Castagna,
Project Manager
Maribeth McGowan,
Secretary

June 12, 1984

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICES

I. Wednesday, June 27, 1984

7:00 P.M.
The Portland Building
Hearing Room C
1120 SW Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

Public Hearing on Drafts of Recommended
Charter Amendments

II. Wednesday, July 11, 1984

7:00 P.M.
The Portland Building
Hearing Room C
1120 SW Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

Public Hearing on Drafts of Recommended
Charter Amendments

III. Committee Celebration:

Noon

Sunday, August 12, 1984

Home of Marcia Pry
2736 SW Montgomery
Portland, Oregon

RSVP: 235-8335

PORTLAND UTILITY BOARD



CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE
2505 SE 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97202

Charter Review Committee
2505 SE 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97202