

November 29



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

3RD FLOOR, FORD BUILDING
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PORTLAND, OREGON 97202
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MEMBERS

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

STAFF

Robert J. Castagna,
Project Manager
Maribeth McGowan,
Secretary

MINUTES

Multnomah County Home Rule Charter Review Committee Meeting

November 29, 1983

Wilson High School
Southwest Vermont Avenue
Portland, OR

Having been in East County and North Portland, the Committee called this meeting in the Southwest to take testimony from the public arena.

Present were Committee Members Florence Bancroft, Chad Debnam, Penny Kennedy, Carol Kirchner, Leeanne MacColl, Roger Parsons, Marlene Johnson, Ann Porter, Frank Shields, and John Vogl. Staff members present were Robert Castagna and Maribeth McGowan.

The agenda included testimony by Mrs. Georgiana Yee, Mr. Kenneth Yee, Ms. Gerry Newhall and Mr. Louis Turnidge; invited testimony was given by E. Kimbark MacColl and Kathy Busse.

Testimony of Georgiana Yee, 1922 SW Idaho, Portland, OR 97201

My son who is here with me tonight is named Ken. He works at the sanitarium for Multnomah County Vector Control section of the Department of Environmental Services.

I received a letter from Commissioner Caroline Miller dated September 28th, in which she suggested that perhaps I could meet with the Charter Review Committee to express some of my experiences on the administration's method of communicating with Commissioners. I'm sure she felt that the frustration we've encountered in trying to work through the system and to obtain straight answers from administrators during the past eight months would be of some value to the Committee in deliberations of Charter amendments.

In preparing for tonight I've spoken with Rev. Shields and Mr. Castagna, and my son and I were able to attend two of your meetings to listen and to learn. We wanted to be better able to focus our statement on those areas with which this Committee is concerned. The agenda for your meetings this past week have boasted an impressive list of talented speakers and persons of title and position, both in and outside of local government. In contrast, I'm here tonight as an ordinary citizen feeling very much like a small voice in the wilderness hoping to be heard. However, the message I hope to convey is of importance in bringing to life the flaws and weaknesses the present structure of County Government.

A year ago the Board of County Commissioners began hearings on proposed budget cuts for all departments in the County because of anticipated revenue shortfalls for the fiscal year of 1983-84. Thus began the scenario which my son and I have dubbed Jinny gate, named for the former secretary in his office whose job the staff tried in vain to save from the budget axe.

Vector Control handles complaints of rodents, mosquitoes, solid wastes and nuisance. The compound on North Columbia Boulevard is off by itself, away from all other County buildings and all other office help. The property belongs to the City and is in use by the County rent-free because of the existing contracts for Vector Services. It provides an essential, mandated health-related service which I am told can be phased out to make it a one-man office, reduced to giving advice over the telephone similar to what has happened in Lane County. With a Codaphone used in place of a secretary, it was not unusual for people to log from 25 to 30 calls during the hours the staff was out in the field. For budget and administrative purposes, Vector was lumped with Parks and Memorial. Therein lies the issue of waste, mismanagement and the syphoning off of Vector funds for the enhancement of the other

two departments. Protests, step by step up the administrative ladder. Recommendations of staff were effectively ignored by administrators, and indeed one staff member was reprimanded for having come forth with an alternative budget proposal that would have saved the secretary's position without additional funding.

I wrote a letter to County Executive Dennis Buchanan, sending a copy to each Commissioner. With one notable exception there was no response. Nine days after I hand-delivered that letter to the County Executive's office, not having heard from him, I telephoned. After returning my call he gave me token acknowledgement of that letter and said his staff would have to look into the issues I raised. He met once with my son to discuss the issues of that letter, but other than that we have heard nothing and no action was ever taken to alleviate the problem. Meanwhile, we continued to uncover suspected irregularities. Question after question, issue after issue was raised. In all this time, only one County Commissioner responded. Through the concern of Commissioner Miller and the efforts of her office, the County Auditor conducted an investigation into our charges. At this time the investigation has yet to be completed. Nevertheless, these efforts have resulted in the resignation of a Supervisor of Parks and Vector effective November 4.

In view of these experiences, I must agree with Commissioner Shadburne in seeking abolishment of the office of the County Executive. It seems to serve no purpose for the estimated \$300,000 it costs to maintain. There is no response to legitimate citizen complaints, no response to in-house rank and file complaints, no proper control of management personnel to prevent excesses, and mismanagement of County funds and property. The structure as it now stands seems to be too much of a load for one man or one office to handle. The issue is not merely one of personality, but one of too much power vested in one office.

Rather than the proposal to reduce County Commissioners to part time, it would be beneficial to see the county departments parceled out to the various Commissioners and put under their control with correspondingly adequate staffing. Perhaps then there would be accountability to the taxpayers who are now being victimized and cheated of the services for which they are paying. Perhaps then complaints would be met with other than the arrogant, patronizing attitudes now so apparent in management. Perhaps then dictatorial posturing would become a thing of the past. We deserve public servants with integrity and responsibility, not government workers who feel they can do anything with funds once they are approved in the budget process. There must be safeguards written into the charter to prevent this abuse in the future. In this vein, I think the

Auditor's Office should be adequately funded to become an independent entity, beholden to no one.

I wasn't able to attend your last meeting, but I did speak with Anne Kelly Feeney this afternoon. I know the Auditor's Office has proposals forthcoming, and until Feeney sends me a copy of those proposals I will reserve judgement on these issues.

Ann Porter clarified that Ms. Yee proposed the Bureaus be assigned to the Board of County Commissioners and that they be supervised by the Auditor; that she was not recommending a higher administrator.

Carol Kirchner asked if she saw someone being the chair, someone in charge.

Yee stated that the County Executive's job could be taken over by the Presiding Officer once these departments had been parceled out to the different Commissioners.

Kirchner questioned how the budget would be prepared under those circumstances, and how it could be coordinated.

Yee stated she had no experience with government structure but was there to relate her experiences. She indicated that she knew that Mr. Donahey had made some suggestions in the past.

Kenneth Yee indicated that when the Commissioners voted on the budget presented by the County Executive they often did not know what they were voting on. He felt that if each Commissioner were in charge of various departments, s/he would have a closer working knowledge of what is being done in the departments and not just give rubber stamp approval.

Testimony by Louis Turnidge, 18144 SE Pine St., Portland 97233

I appear before you today for definition of an ideal. The former manager of Washington County said you should present an ideal charter for the people to vote on. There are being brought before you several different kinds of ideals. Two I can point out are: 1) the ideal of service delivery for government, which is fine because the whole populace is properly engaged in management of that kind of activity; 2) another one which is sometimes opposed to this one is the ideal of human development. People themselves should be delivering services. In addition to themselves, they should be teaching their kids how to have

values that would prevent crime. Provision of government services takes away from that human development ideal that I presented to you before.

E. Kimbark MacColl He indicated that his comments would be confined to some historical perspective. He drew the audience's attention to Carl Abbot's new book on Portland: Planning, Politics and Growth in Portland in the 20th Century. He stated that the book contained much information that relates to Multnomah County, particularly to planning.

MacColl stated that if one surveys the county since 1924 the performance record appears uneven, at least until Home Rule was approved in 1966. For years the part-time Board was largely dominated by real estate and savings & loan interests, which made part-time commissioners suspect. The '66 reforms brought the County into the 20th Century. But for over 40 years various reforms had been suggested -- some of the same things being discussed here were talked about in the 20s. The subsequent reforms and structural changes of the 1970s further streamlined the County's administration, and in comparison with other counties across the country, they were positive steps toward providing more efficient services to meet the needs of an expanding population. MacColl stated that in observing the operation of governmental bodies over a period of time he has become less concerned with the details of structure per se. His concern is with the quality of people who serve and their reasons for serving. He indicated that the important feature of structure was the degree of accountability built into the system. He stated that any person holding office, elected or appointed, must be clearly accountable to the public for actions taken or not taken.

MacColl indicated that a feature of County government that concerned him, excluding the changes of last year which he did not favor, is the adversarial relationship that is built into the system: the Board of County Commissioners on one hand and the County Executive on the other, each in his own world. This kind of separation of power goes far back in history. While it has some merit, reaching consensus is difficult with so many diverse fragmented groups, and can become unproductive and diffuse responsibility and accountability.

MacColl indicated that he did not favor making any major changes in the system at this time, except for reversing the actions taken last year. He stated that too much was still up in the air regarding the future of the mid-county region. If Portland and Gresham can fill in the unincorporated sections through annexation or if a new city is created, many of the current operative responsibilities of the County would be diminished except those mandated to the County by the State.

He stated that he favored the creation of an urban county from within the tri-county region, or a borough system. Such a reform would undoubtedly happen in the distant future unless there was a major catastrophe or scandal -- two elements which bring about great reforms in city and county government; people lose confidence.

MacColl indicated that there was a very high percentage of owner-occupied homes. Historically, the higher percentage of owner-occupied homes, the less chance of any major reform in the governmental structure, other than tax revolts. He continued to state that a larger governmental body did not necessarily provide better service. The number of units in the tri-county area with overlapping authority raises serious questions of cost effectiveness, service efficiency and accountability.

There is an inability to face facts analytically and unemotionally. There is a quantum lag between economic/technological growth and public understanding of the effect of such growth on the urban environment and urban government. County government today is essentially an urban government, dealing with a population well over 563,000 people. Questions which need to be considered are:

How do we secure cost effective services?

How do we secure efficient management in elected offices?

Can we do this with a Charter?

Should County officials be involved in management or strictly in policy matters?

Does the election of a sheriff ensure an honest and effective police system and a humane and effective correction system?

MacColl stated that local elective control was no guarantee of cost effective, efficient services because those who run for office aren't necessarily the best administrators.

Specific suggestions or opinions on the Charter follow:

A commission with 3, 4 or 5 -- but they must be full time. If they must rely on other forms of employment for income, there is a possibility of conflict of interest.

District representation, where a commissioner represents a district but is elected county-wide.

The Washington County model with a strong chairman as a member of the commission is appealing, though this type does not necessarily ensure effective administration. The County Executive needs to exert creative and imaginative leadership, qualities which cannot be guaranteed by charter.

Opposed to limits on terms of elected office. If there were a limit, it should not prevent an incumbent from seeking another county office. Present restriction is ridiculous and simplistic and fails to provide for experience, which is important.

Return to appointive officials, except for the District Attorney, Judges, Auditor and Commissioners.

Sheriff should not be elected. Corrections should be separated from policing.

County needs a lobbyist in Salem (perhaps with another title) because half of the cost of county government is related to services mandated by the State.

Ann Porter indicated she was dissatisfied with the fact that any criticism of city or county government ends up being criticism of the City Council or Board of County Commissioners.

MacColl indicated that the commission form of government was meant to be a reform -- to prevent "bossism." But commission form of government is not immune to corruption. The structure isn't that important if the right person is in office. Portland is a stable, conservative city which doesn't change its form of government easily. Thus, it will be difficult to change the County boundaries.

Chad Debnam asked for clarification of MacColl's remarks regarding Ballot Measure #6. What can the charter do to be effective?

Mr. MacColl said the charter could put positions made elective by the people a year ago back as appointive. There is no gain in having those positions elective as often the best people for those tasks don't run for office. One of the problems is that people have to go out and raise their own money and in the process create a great deal of personal debt. Money is the name of the game. Another problem is one of name familiarity; voters have mistakenly voted in candidates whose name was the same as someone else with whom they were familiar. So some positions are better filled by appointment. Those who do the appointing must be held accountable. There must be a way by which concerns channel on up, i.e., an ombudsman or troubleshooter.

Frank Shields asked if MacColl felt that the city commission structure was more accountable.

MacColl stated he felt the City should stay with a commission form of government, however, he felt he would like to see the Washington County model of government for Multnomah.

He further stated that he did not like the split with the County Executive in his tower and the five commissioners in theirs with rare meetings. He felt it would be better if he/she had to defend the policies in front of the people who would be charged with their approval.

Kirchner asked how it works in Washington County.

MacColl stated that the Chief Executive sits in with the Commission, and they have an appointed County Administrator.

Kirchner asked how the County Administrator in Washington County was held accountable.

MacColl indicated that he/she was held accountable through the vote -- if 2-3 people don't like the person he/she goes out.

Chad Debnam asked if the Washington Commissioners were full or part time.

It was believed that there are five part time commissioners. In Washington County the person who appoints the County Executive is held accountable by the rest of the commission. MacColl's concern is having people in city or county commissioner positions with very little experience. In that case there needs to be experienced people under.

Debnam asked if on controversial issues to assure that a document is published, should they be straight shooters or should they play politics.

MacColl stated that "politics is the art of the possible." The voters are not in the mood for great change; it's a matter of tinkering with the machinery, but in the process trying to increase the degree of openness, accountability and efficiency and not excluding the values that are important.

Fred Shields stated that in the 3,000 some counties in the country, only 11 appoint their sheriffs; the remaining elect them. This makes dealing with that issue difficult. It might be easier to deal with an 8-year restriction.

MacColl indicated that you could make a distinction between corrections and policing. He believes the County Sheriff's system is very effective. Again, they've had some good people which make it thus. This is what clouds the issue: the people versus the structure. The structure doesn't guarantee good people. It may be that many sheriffs are performing ceremonial roles these days.

Frank Shields introduced Kathleen Busse.

Busse asked "What is lobbying?" For the public sector lobbying is the conveying of information. The kind of information is of a managerial/public policy nature, which legislators depend on. People ask how we have suffered by not having a lobbyist this year. Laws are made through a participatory process with many people involved. Therefore it is difficult to determine how different the outcome on an issue is as a result of one person's not being involved. What can be said is that the County has a diminished role this year. Lobbying is the education of your legislators, making them conscious of and sensitive to what local government problems there are. With a probable 40 percent turnover in the legislature next year the need for a lobbyist is greater. With the large number of issues to be addressed, Legislators' staffs depend upon lobbyists for information. In conclusion, public sector lobbyists provide a key function; in the short term they provide information on bills that the Legislative Assembly doesn't have the capacity to do, and we may lose influence over some bills. In the long term we have uneducated legislators, and approximately one-third of the bills introduced affect Multnomah County government. Busse stated that lobbyists were the only ones who can analyze and bring the point of view of the only really major urban county in the state into the legislative process. Public sector lobbyists do not spend money entertaining officials, and this should be made public.

Roger Parsons stated that the term "lobbyist" itself is problematic. Should this Committee change the title of the position, i.e., Legislative Liaison. Perhaps also the job description should be more precise (as in Busse's statement) so that people don't have fears of the lobbyist's using county money to entertain.

Busse stated that Parsons' concerns had merit, however, that changing the name didn't change the game. The lobbyist would still have to register as a lobbyist with the Ethics Commission and it would be a less direct approach. If the name were changed there would have to be statutory changes to ensure that the Legislative Liaison complied with the lobbying requirements of the Ethics Commission.

Porter asked Busse why the position had been eliminated.

Busse stated that in her opinion there were two reasons: 1) it was part of a larger ballot measure and a number of the people voted for it for other reasons; 2) the initiators of the charter amendment said they put it in because the County was lobbying a bill in Salem of which they did not approve. Her response to the latter was that bills which have been initiated or sponsored by Multnomah County have always gone through the public hearing process.

Debnam asked Busse to describe her experiences this year in intergovernmental relations without a full time lobbyist.

Busse stated that her prepared statement would address that, but that last year she registered as lobbyist, coordinated the effort, was available and conducted unimpeded conveying of information. This year we spent a considerable amount of time documenting the number of minutes people actually talked with legislators, trying to get the elected officials down to Salem and basically keeping people under 16 hours -- it was a policing role.

Debnam asked if Busse felt this was a good use of the taxpayers money.

Busse replied in the negative.

Shields asked Busse to comment on citizen involvement.

Busse stated that the Citizens Involvement Task Force was funded out of her division, but was unsure of what advice to give the Charter Commission.

Shields stated his concern that citizens felt they were not heard. He asked Busse if the charter could address the issue of citizen involvement.

Busse indicated that she had not considered instigating some requirement for citizen involvement in the charter. She felt that citizen involvement structures are as good as the commitment of public officials to keep them going. Citizen involvement in continuing activities and policies of decision making, responsiveness to individual complaints are clearly ombudsman functions.

Porter asked Busse to explain the reason why in the past there had been area advisory boards and now there was only an advisory board for one area.

Busse stated that the area advisory board concept was a formal proposal by the committee that was chaired by Sumner Sharpe, the Citizen Involvement Task Force. After a thorough study of other citizen involvement groups across the country they prepared a comprehensive citizen involvement proposal for Multnomah County. The proposal was never adopted. A group of people, primarily from unincorporated Multnomah County, continued to be interested in a pared down version of the program.

Porter indicated that she had been referring to the Quadrant Boards.

Busse stated that five years ago the County experienced very serious budget problems. The area advisory boards were oriented toward human services and there didn't seem to be a way to transition them into total area advisory boards to deal with all the services in those neighborhoods. So they were cut.

Shields asked if there was some way that citizen involvement can help this committee with the next step in the process which is issue-focused hearings.

Busse suggested that notices of meetings should be sent to organizations rather than individuals, calling chairpersons of various organizations.

Shields indicated that they didn't have the staff for that.

John Vogl asked what action Busse would recommend to re-establish the lobbyist position if this committee did not put the measure on the ballot.

Busse stated she was not in a position to recommend any action. She felt that eventually the prohibition would be eliminated.

Gerry Newhall stated she was at the meeting as a member of the general public. She said she had worked for Multnomah County since 1977. She is currently Staff Assistant to Commissioner Miller and previously was a Community Coordinator for North, Northwest and Southwest Portland. Other people represented other sections of the city. They each developed a Quadrant Advisory Board. The department chairmans briefed these boards which were composed of about 30 people. They held five meetings a year to hear what each department does. Following that they held 3-4 meetings a year dealing with the budget. In her quadrant they had hearings in each of the three sections because of the difference in neighborhoods. In answer to the question regarding how you get people to come to meetings like this, Newhall stated that each neighborhood has to be looked at differently. She felt that the Community Coordinators were developing a cadre of people who were well informed regarding the problems and the services of Multnomah County, able to advise the Board of County Commissioners as to what citizens were thinking. There was a diversity of opinion among the citizens -- they were not indoctrinated with only one side of the issue. The Community Coordinators also played the role of ombudsman. A telephone for citizen call-ins provided input which was passed to the applicable coordinator. An analysis of the calls revealed that many senior citizens were confused about where to go for services. Another group of citizens could not deal with the complex network of services. Many people looked upon the County as the court of last resort. Another group, the nouveau-poor, people who have always been working people, had no idea about where to go for aid or emergency services. Some officials felt that the four coordinators were Don Clark's handmaidens and that this was an unfair advantage to one elected official. However, Newhall stated that nothing unethical was ever asked of her. Rumors caused her to believe the program would be cut and she felt it was difficult to continue to encourage citizen involvement for a program that would more than likely fall under the budget axe.

As a result, she felt strongly that such a program should be included in the charter, out of the purview of any official who can use it or not use it for political purposes. It is an information and citizen activity. Such a program is as good as the people who run it; as good as the citizens who are interested in the quality and stability and function of county government. Putting it in the charter is the only way to have a citizen involvement program that is ongoing and educational.

Shields stated that this committee was a form of citizen involvement. It was mandated by the charter and not answerable to the commission. Is there a way to write this into the charter such that it is not destructive or counterproductive?

Newhall stated that she didn't know how one would word it legally. Citizens often call the Board of Commissioners when they are frustrated and upset. She felt that an ombudsman would be very satisfying for citizens who are prone to the initiative petition.

Leeanne MacColl asked if all Commissioners assign an ombudsman.

Newhall was uncertain. She indicated that certain districts had more needful people than others.

Busse stated that citizen involvement was a hefty idea. She suggested that if the committee were to recommend including an ombudsman in the charter, it should also consider the role and responsibilities so that these and the reporting authority are clear.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Marlene Johnsen moved and Florence Bancroft seconded to approve the minutes of 11/22/83. The motion passed unanimously.

Shields then announced the resignation of Carol Kirchner from this committee effective December 16, 1983. He then made it known that a replacement was needed and asked for suggestions in order to fill the vacancy by December 22nd.

Shields then mentioned that with Carol Kirchner's leaving, this Committee would be left without a vice chair. He questioned what role the vice chair should have. His suggestion was that the vice chair become the ongoing liaison person with the 11 elected officials. The role may include small tasks as well.

Porter indicated her interest in the position.

There was general dicussion regarding how the typing task would be accomplished.

Marlene Johnsen made the motion to establish that the priority for the secretary is the typing of the staff report. The minutes come second and Shields would take responsibility for getting the minutes typed through county help.

Debnam seconded this motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Robert Castagna announced that in accordance with a previous request, the staff had received charters from the following counties: Washington, Hood River, Josephine, Jackson, Benton and Lane -- the other Oregon Home Rule Charters. In addition, they secured the following out of state county charters: Montgomery, Maryland; Date County, Florida; Seattle, Washington; San Diego, California; Monroe County, New York; Summit County, Ohio; and Onondoga County, New York. He then asked which they would like reproduced.

After discussion it was decided that two copies of each would be made for routing, with the exception of the large ones, and that each member would receive a copy of Washington and Lane. The others would be available in the office.

Roger Parsons moved that beginning in January, 1984, regularly scheduled downtown meetings of the Charter Review Committee be held on Wednesday evenings beginning at 5:45 p.m. Further that these meetings be structured so that ordinary committee business be dealt with first and any guest speakers, presentations or public comment begin at 6:30 p.m.

Ann Porter seconded the motion.

After discussion Florence Bancroft moved to amend Mr. Parsons' motion to allow the meetings to begin at 6:00 p.m.

With additional discussion, Mr. Parsons then moved that the original motion be amended to 6:00 p.m.

A vote was taken and the motion setting the time for the meeting on the first Wednesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. was passed unanimously.

Castagna indicated that he must have this Committee's decision regarding the other meeting dates and times so that he could get back to the Portland Building for scheduling. He further stated that currently he has 23 sets of cards identifying issue areas. This will be reduced so that there are not 23 issues to deal with, but there will be sub-issues. He suggested meeting every Wednesday in the months of January and February in order to deal with these issues effectively. Perhaps in March, April and May the committee could go with 2-3 meetings per month.

Chad Debnam proposed meeting every other Wednesday in January and February.

Castagna reminded the committee that they would lose one Wednesday in January because of the Saturday work session and thus they were talking about only eight meetings altogether. Every other Wednesday would provide only four meetings and it was his feeling that this was not adequate to handle the issues.

Ms. Bancroft suggested setting aside some time every Wednesday in January and February and if it was not necessary they could be cancelled.

It was decided that Mr. Castagna would reserve the meeting room every Wednesday night in January and February.

Ms. Bancroft amended her previous motion so that the group would meet the first, second and fourth Wednesday in subsequent months.

Mr. Shields stated that it had been moved that the motion be amended to meeting every Wednesday evening in January and February, and on the first, second and fourth Wednesdays in subsequent months.

Chad Debnam seconded the amendment, a vote was taken on the amendment and it passed unanimously.

A vote on the motion was then taken and it was passed unanimously.

The committee adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON**

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS DIVISION
1120 S.W. 5th AVENUE, ROOM 1500
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

DENNIS BUCHANAN
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

TESTIMONY ON PROHIBITION OF LOBBYING

presented by Kathy Busse
November 29, 1983

CHARTER AMENDMENT: Chapter VI, Section 6:10, 6:20, Section 6:30 and Section 6:40.

". . . 3. Multnomah County shall not employ or hire a paid lobbyist. . ."

BACKGROUND:

When the amendment passed in 1982 the County adopted an ordinance establishing legal guidelines for county employee communication on legislative matters. There were no clarifying definitions in the amendment, and because it passed by initiative, there was no history of testimony or legislative intent. There was no similar prohibition attached to any local government in this state nor to our knowledge, upon a local government anywhere in the United States. Since the ballot language was our only legal guidance and it was open to various interpretations, we turned to state statutes governing registered lobbyists. We presumed that if no employee exceeded the threshold spending of 16 hours or \$50.00 per quarter on legislative matters, (and met the other criteria) we would be excluded from registration requirements, and therefore not considered an employer of a lobbyist. Subsequent procedures were drawn to monitor all county employees communications on legislative matters, and to keep each employee within the 16 hour per quarter allowance.

PROCEDURE NARRATIVE:

1. Any employee wishing to communicate with a State or Federal elected official or his/her staff on a legislative matter will direct the request to the IGR division for approval.
2. The IGR division will determine the appropriate course of action in consultation with the originating department.

3. If the originating department employee initiates the contact; he/she will report back to the IGR division the substance of the communication and the time, date, and cost of the communication for compliance with charter provisions.
4. If the IGR division director initiates contact, he/she will document the required information for charter compliance and report back all relevant information to the originating department employee.
5. All subsequent communication, verbal or written on the same matter is subject to steps (3) and (4).
6. All communication written or verbal received by a County employee on a legislative matter must be reported to the IGR division within 5 working days.

EFFECT:

There is a great diversity of interest groups active before the legislature. When lobbying is properly conducted those various points of view come together much like presentation of evidence in court and ultimately new laws reflect the balance of those interests. When one or more interests are not represented, the risk of poorly drawn legislation increases.

It is difficult to pinpoint in any participatory process where the exclusion of one point of view may have altered the outcome. The effect will be cumulative, as less information is transmitted, fewer legislators will be familiar with our specific concerns. In 1981 we participated in over 400 bills under consideration, in 1983 we participated in approximately 200 bills. If the ballot amendment stands, Multnomah County will become a minor participant in the legislative process, cautious and selective in the information it conveys to legislators when the issues dealing with state-local governments are becoming increasingly complex.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Ordinance No. 357

An Ordinance relating to County lobbying activities, and declaring an emergency.

Multnomah County ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. The purpose of this ordinance is to implement and clarify the Home Rule County Charter provision prohibiting the employment or hiring of a paid lobbyist. It is the finding of the Board of County Commissioners that it is in the best interests of the County to freely express its views on legislative matters. It is further the finding of the Board of County Commissioners that many employees of the County possess special knowledge and expertise in technical areas which have historically been relied upon by legislators in formulating legislation affecting the County. It is further the finding of the Board that this information should continue to be made available to the legislature within the constraints of the charter provision.

SECTION 2. "Paid lobbyist" is defined to mean a person employed or hired by the County for the principal purpose of influencing state or federal legislation. Paid lobbyist does not mean a person who, incidental to his or her employment with the County, conveys information or expresses a view on proposed legislation.

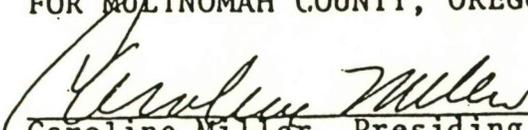
SECTION 3. The County shall not employ or hire a person whose principal duties are those of a paid lobbyist.

SECTION 4. An emergency is declared to exist and this ordinance shall take effect on the date that it is signed by the County Executive.

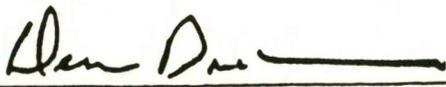
ADOPTED this 28th day of December, 1982.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

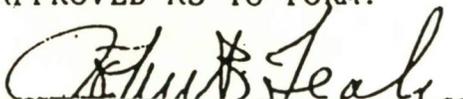
(SEAL)


Caroline Miller, Presiding Officer

AUTHENTICATED this 3d day of Jan, 1983.


Dennis Buchanan
County Executive

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



ered an executive official for purposes of ORS 171.725 to 171.785.

(4) "Legislative action" means introduction, sponsorship, testimony, debate, voting or any other official action on any measure, resolution, amendment, nomination, appointment, or report, or any matter which may be the subject of action by either house of the Legislative Assembly, or any committee thereof or the approval or veto thereof by the Governor.

(5) "Legislative official" means any member or member-elect of the Legislative Assembly, any member of an agency, board or commission established by or responsible to the Legislative Assembly or either house thereof, and any staff person, assistant or employe thereof.

(6) "Lobbying" means influencing, or attempting to influence, legislative action.

(7) "Lobbyist" means:

(a) Any person who agrees to provide his personal services for money or any other consideration for the purpose of lobbying.

(b) Any person not otherwise subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection who provides his personal services as a representative of a corporation, association, organization or other group, for the purpose of lobbying.

(c) Any public official who lobbies.

(8) "Public agency" means a commission, board, agency or other governmental body.

(9) "Public official" means any member or member-elect of any public agency and any member of the staff or an employe thereof. [1973 c.802 §2; 1975 c.747 §1; 1977 c.588 §1]

171.730 Lobbying regulation purpose. The Legislative Assembly finds that to preserve and maintain the integrity of the legislative process, it is necessary that the identity, expenditures and activities of certain persons who engage in efforts to persuade members of the Legislative Assembly or the executive branch to take specific actions, either by direct communication to such officials or by solicitation of others to engage in such efforts, be publicly and regularly disclosed. [1973 c.802 §1]

171.735 Application of ORS 171.740 and 171.745 to certain persons. Provided such persons are not registered with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission, ORS 171.740 and 171.745 do not apply to the following persons:

(1) News media or their employes or agents, who in the ordinary course of business publish or broadcast news items, editorials or other comments or paid advertisements which directly or indirectly urge legislative action if such persons engage in no other activities in connection with such legislative action.

(2) Any legislative official acting in an official capacity.

(3) Any individual who receives no additional consideration for lobbying and who limits lobbying activities solely to formal appearances to give testimony before public sessions of committees of the Legislative Assembly, or public hearings of state agencies, and who, if the individual testifies, registers an appearance in the records of such committees or agencies.

(4) An individual who spends not more than 16 hours during any calendar quarter lobbying, excluding travel time, and who does not spend an amount in excess of \$50 during any calendar quarter excluding the cost of personal travel, meals and lodging.

(5) The Governor, Executive Assistant to the Governor, Legal Counsel to the Governor, Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of State appointed pursuant to ORS 177.040, State Treasurer, Chief Deputy State Treasurer appointed pursuant to ORS 178.060, Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General appointed pursuant to ORS 180.130, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries. [1973 c.802 §3; 1974 s.s. c.72 §27; 1975 c.747 §2; 1977 c.588 §1a; 1979 c.666 §1; 1981 c.528 §1]

171.740 Lobbyists required to register; contents of statement; fee. (1) Within three working days after engaging in lobbying, each lobbyist or public agency shall register with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission by filing with the commission a statement containing the following information:

(a) The name and address of the lobbyist.

(b) The name and address of each person or agency by whom the lobbyist is employed or in whose interest he appears or works, a description of the trade, business, profession or area of endeavor of that person or agency, and a designation by each such person or agency that the lobbyist is officially authorized to lobby for that person or agency.

(c) The name of any member of the Legislative Assembly who is in any way employed by the lobbyist employer designated in para-

Ballot Measure No. 6

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Be it resolved that the registered voters of Multnomah County amend the Multnomah County Home Rule Charter as follows:

Chapter IV, Section 4:30

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.

Chapter VI, Section 6:10, Section 6:20,
Section 6:30 and Section 6:40

The people of Multnomah County shall elect:

1. A County Sheriff for the function of said office as prescribed by State Law and he shall have sole administration of all county jails and correctional institutions located in Multnomah County.
2. A County Clerk, a District Court Clerk, and a County Assessor, as prescribed by State Law.
3. Multnomah County shall not employ or hire a paid lobbyist.
4. That no elected official of Multnomah County may serve more than eight years. This amendment to be retroactive to 1976.
5. No elected official of Multnomah County may run for another office in mid-term. Filing for another office shall be the same as a resignation, effective as of date of filing.

5/18/82

POSITION Senior Audit Manager in Portland office.

EDUCATION B.S., Accounting, University of Rhode Island.

RANGE OF EXPERIENCE Ms. Dow has participated in and supervised numerous audits during her twelve years in public accounting. These engagements include clients of various types and sizes ranging from small not-for-profit organizations and municipal governments to large international companies. Her experience spans a variety of industries such as government, water and sewer utilities, pulp and paper manufacturing, retailing, museums, and property management.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS HISTORY Price Waterhouse: Senior Manager, 1981; Manager, 1977 to 1981; Senior, 1974 to 1977.

International CPA firm: Staff Accountant, 1971 to 1974.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE Experience with local government includes conducting the CETA audits of over fifty organizations for the Mid-Willamette Valley Manpower Consortium and the financial audits of the Port of Portland, Multnomah County, City of Hillsboro, Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission, Marion County, Unified Sewerage Agency of Washington County, Clatsop-Tillamook Intergovernmental Council and the Washington County Fair Board. Many of these financial audits include grant audits for numerous federal agencies (DOT, DOL, EPA), individually and as cognizant agencies under the single audit concept (OMB Circular A-102, Attachment P).

Experience also includes conducting examinations of the Butte Water Company, the Hillsboro - Forest Grove - Beaverton Joint Water Commission and Longview Fibre Company.

Instructed session on "The ABC's of Government Accounting" at the Oregon Municipal Finance Officers Association (OMFOA) annual conference in February 1981.

Co-author of an article for the Oregon Municipal Finance Officers' Association entitled, "Implementing the GAAFR Restatement Principles - A look at the practical aspects of achieving improved financial reporting for local governments."

PROFESSIONAL
AND BUSINESS
AFFILIATIONS

Municipal auditor licensed by State of Oregon.
American Institute of Certified Public
Accountants.
Oregon Municipal Finance Officers Association.
Oregon Society of Certified Public Accountants.

COMMUNITY
SERVICES AND
SOCIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

Governor, City Club of Portland.
Served on research committees which produced the
reports entitled "A Review of Property Taxation
in Oregon and Report on State Measure No. 5..."
and "Report on Constitutional Real Property Tax
Limit Preserving 85% District's 1977 Revenue
(State Measure No. 6)."
Served as technical advisor on accounting com-
mittee charged with effecting the combination of
the City Club and the City Club Foundation.
Member, American Women's Society of Certified
Public Accountants.
Past board member and treasurer, Legal Advocacy
for Women Fund, Inc.
Past board member, president and treasurer,
Millridge Townhouse Association.



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
Carol Kirchner, Vice-Chair
Leeanne MacColl
Roger Parsons
Ann Porter
Linda Rasmussen
Rev. Frank Shields, Chair
Paul Thalhofer
John Vogl

November 29, 1983

TO: COMMITTEE MEMBERS
FROM: ROBERT CASTAGNA
RE: ENCLOSED MATERIALS

STAFF

Robert J. Castagna,
Project Manager
Maribeth McGowan,
Secretary

The following materials are enclosed:

1. Minutes from the November 22nd Subcommittee on the Auditor's Office.

Please note that Anne Kelly Feeney's Recommendations are included with the October 5th minutes as Exhibit A.

Only Anne Kelly Feeney's cover memo for this Subcommittee meeting is included as Exhibit A-1.

2. Letter to this Committee's Legal Counsel Richard Roberts regarding questions stemming from the enactment of Chapter 240, 1983 Oregon Laws.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Castagna, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Charter Review Committee:

My name is Georgiana Yee. My son, who is here with me tonight is named Ken, and he works as a Registered Sanitarian for Multnomah County Vector Control, a section of the Dept. of Environmental Services.

I received a letter from Commissioner Caroline Miller, dated September 28, in which she suggested that perhaps I could meet with the Charter Review Committee to express some of my experiences on the Administration's method of communicating with Commissioners. I'm sure she felt that the frustrations we've encountered in trying to work through the system and obtain straight answers from administrators during the past eight months would be of some value to the committee in deliberations of charter amendments.

In preparing for tonight, I've spoken with Rev. Shields and Mr. Castagna, and my son and I were able to attend two of your meetings to listen and to learn. We wanted to be better able to focus our statements on those areas with which this committee is concerned.

The agendum for your meetings these past weeks have boasted impressive lists of talented speakers and persons of title and position both in and outside of local government. In contrast, I'm here tonight as an ordinary citizen, feeling very much like a small voice in the wilderness, struggling to be heard. However, the message I hope to convey is of importance in bringing to light the flaws and weaknesses of the present structure of county government.

A year ago, the Board of County Commissioners began hearings on proposed budget cuts for all departments in the county because of anticipated revenue shortfalls for the fiscal year of '83-'84. Thus began the scenario which my son and I summarily dubbed, " JINNY-GATE, " named for the former secretary in his office whose job the staff tried in vain to save from the budget ax.

Vector Control handles complaints of Rodents, Mosquitoes, Solid Waste, and Nuisances. The compound on N Columbia Blvd. is off by itself, away from all other county buildings, and all other office help. The property belongs to the city, and is in use by the county rent-free because of the existing contract between the two governments for Vector services. It provides an essential, mandated, health-related service, which I am told can be phased out to the point of making it a one-man office, reduced to giving advice over the telephone similar to what has happened in Lane County. With a code-a-phone used in place of the secretary, it was not unusual to log 25 to 30 calls during the hours the staff was out in the field. For budget and administrative purposes, Vector was lumped with Parks and Memorials, and Operations and Maintenance (Road Dept.). Therein lies the issue of waste, mismanagement, and the siphoning off of Vector funds for the enhancement of the other two departments. Protests, step-by-step up the administrative ladder was useless. Recommendations of staff were effectively ignored by administrators, and indeed, one staff member was reprimanded for coming forth with an alternative budget proposal that would have saved the secretary's position without additional funding.

I wrote a letter to County Executive Dennis Buchanan, sending a copy of it to each and every commissioner. With one notable exception, there was no response. Nine days after I hand-delivered that letter to the County Executive's office and not having heard from him, I telephoned. After returning my call, he gave me token acknowledgement of that letter and said his staff would have

to look into the issues I raised. He met once with my son to discuss the issues of the letter, but other than that we have heard nothing, and no action was ever taken to alleviate the problems by his office.

Meanwhile, we continued to uncover suspected irregularities. Question after question, issue after issue was raised. In all this time, only ONE County Commissioner responded. Through the concern of Commissioner Miller, through the efforts of her office, the County Auditor conducted an investigation into our charges. At this time, the investigation has yet to be completed. Nevertheless, these efforts have resulted in the resignation of the Supervisor of Parks and Vector, effective November 4th.

In view of these experiences, I must agree with Commissioner Shadburne in seeking abolishment of the office of the County Executive. It seems to serve no purpose for the estimated \$300,000 it costs to maintain. There is no response to legitimate citizen complaints, no response to in-house rank-and-file complaints, no proper control of management personnel to prevent excesses and mismanagement of county funds and property. The structure as it now stands seems to be too much of a load for one man or one office to handle. The issue is not merely one of personalities, but one of too much power vested in one office.

Rather than the proposal to reduce County Commissioners to part-time, it would be beneficial to see the county departments parcelled out to the various commissioners and put into their control with correspondingly adequate staffing. Perhaps then, there would be accountability to the taxpayers who are now being victimized and cheated of the services for which they are paying. Perhaps then, complaints would be met with other than the arrogant, patronizing attitudes now so apparent in management. Perhaps then, dictatorial posturing would become a thing of the past.

We deserve public servants with integrity and responsibility, not government workers who feel they can do anything with funds once they are approved in the budget process. There MUST be safeguards written into the charter somehow to prevent this abuse in the future.

In this vein, I think the Auditor's Office should be adequately funded to become an independent entity, beholden to no one. I wasn't able to attend your last meeting, but I did speak with Anne Kelly Feeney this afternoon. I know they have proposals forthcoming, and until she sends me a copy of those proposals, I would reserve judgment on this issue.

My son and I would be glad to answer any questions you may have, to the best of our ability. Thank you, for listening.

RAGEN, ROBERTS, O'SCANNLAIN, ROBERTSON & NEILL

LAWYERS

1600 ORBANCO BUILDING
1001 S.W. FIFTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204-1157
TELEPHONE (503) 224-1600
TELECOPIER (503) 223-7732

CRAIG J. CASEY
PATRICK G. BOYLSTON
WILLIAM R. MILLER, JR.
ELIZABETH B. HERRIGAN
DOUGLAS E. GOE
TIMOTHY R. VOLPERT
THOMAS S. HILLIER
MARK F. LEROUX

RONALD K. RAGEN
RICHARD D. ROBERTS
DIARMUID F. O'SCANNLAIN
WATSON D. ROBERTSON
JAMES K. NEILL, JR.
DOUGLAS R. COURSON
D. CHARLES MAURITZ
CHRIS L. MULLMANN
GARY M. ANDERSON
RODNEY E. LEWIS, JR.
VICTOR D. STIBOLT
HARVEY W. ROGERS

December 7, 1983

WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE
SUITE 300
WESTBRIDGE BUILDING
2550 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037
(202) 333-6400

WALTER H. EVANS, III
OF COUNSEL

WILLIAM A. MARTIN
OF COUNSEL

Mr. Robert J. Castagna
Project Manager
Multnomah County Home Rule Charter
Review Committee
3rd Floor, Ford Building
2505 S. E. 11th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97202

Dear Bob:

We are in receipt of your letter dated November 28, 1983 in which various questions are posed. We offer the following comments to your questions which we paraphrase as follows.

1. Does Chapter 240, 1983 Oregon Laws, apply to an election to be held if amendments are proposed by the Committee to the Charter?

Only the Board of County Commissioners can call an election for the purpose of amending or revising the County Charter. Section 12.60 and Section 12.70 of the Charter constitute a mandate to the Board to call an election if the Review Committee proposes amendments to the Charter.

In our opinion, Chapter 240 does apply. All amendments proposed to the Charter must embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith and, if more than two amendments are submitted to the electors, they must be submitted as separate measures.

2. What is the distinction between an amendment and a revision to the Charter and could the Committee submit a revised Charter as a single ballot measure?

Mr. Robert J. Castagna
Page 2
December 7, 1983

Sections 12.30, 12.60 and 12.70 of the Charter require the Board of Commissioners to submit "amendments" proposed by the Committee. The Charter does not refer to nor does it require the Board to submit a "revised Charter," as proposed by the Committee, to a vote. This is not to say, however, that the Committee is precluded from suggesting a revised Charter. The Board would not, however, be required to submit the revised Charter to a vote and, arguably, such a suggestion could be perceived as being outside the scope of the Committee's responsibilities as contained in Sections 12.30, 12.60 and 12.70 of the Charter.

The distinction between an amendment and a revision is not always clear. In our opinion, however, an amendment is intended primarily to correct or rectify faults or errors in the Charter whereas a revision contemplates a complete redrafting of the entire Charter. The revision requires a submission of the Charter, as revised, in its entirety to a vote. This, obviously, could result, upon a negative vote on the revised Charter, of a defeat of all changes proposed by the Committee.

3. May the Committee submit ballot measures to the voters in the May, 1984 primary election?

Again, Section 12.70 mandates that the Board of Commissioners submit "all amendments" proposed by the Committee at the 1984 general election. There is no authority for the Committee to submit anything at any time to the voters. It may be argued that the Committee could suggest amendments to the Board and that the Board would have the discretion to submit certain amendments at the May primary. I suggest, however, in that such a procedure would be subject to judicial challenge, the more conservative approach would be to submit all proposed amendments at the general election.

4. When does the Committee's existence terminate and may it continue to exist after the 1984 general election?

This is also a troublesome question. The Charter does not specifically state that the Committee ever terminates

Mr. Robert J. Castagna
Page 3
December 7, 1983

although it may be inferred from Sections 12.30 through 12.70 that the Committee has no function beyond submitting its findings and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners. As stated previously, the Charter imposes requirements on the Board of County Commissioners to call an election. I see no obstacle, however, for the Board of Commissioners, in the absence of specific Charter language to the contrary, to continue the existence of the Committee, as an advisory body, for whatever period of time the Board determines. The Board would not, however, be required to call any further elections pursuant to Committee recommendations but would have the discretion to call elections as it so determined.

If the Board of Commissioners takes no action then I would have to conclude that the Committee's existence terminates upon submission of its findings, conclusions and recommendations pursuant to Section 12.60 of the Charter.

I have not included the various legal sources of authority for the comments and opinion contained in this letter but would be pleased to provide those to the Committee if so requested.

Please do not hesitate to call if you have other questions.

Very truly,

RAGEN, ROBERTS, O'SCANNLAIN,
ROBERTSON & NEILL



Richard D. Roberts

RDR:cwc

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF OREGON
County of Multnomah

SS

I, Norma Robinson, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am the Bookkeeper of the Gresham Outlook, a bi-weekly newspaper of general circulation and published at Gresham, in the aforesaid county and state, as defined by ORS 193.010 and 193.020 that Social gathering mult Co, Review 01583-18 a printed copy of which is hereto attached was published in regular issues of said newspaper for one successive and consecutive weeks in the following issues: May 21, 1983.

Norma Robinson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of May, 1983.

Barbara Hedden

Notary Public for Oregon

My Commission Expires Jan. 24, 1987

Public is invited to a social gathering of the Multnomah County Charter Review Committee and their family on Sunday, May 22, 1983, 12:30 P.M. at 4598A S.W. Caldew, Portland, Oregon.

0583-18
5-21

.....
IN THE

..... COURT

of the

State of Oregon

For the County of Multnomah

.....

**Affidavit
of Publication**

.....

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

I, J.M. McInteer BEING FIRST DULY SWORN DEPOSE AND SAY THAT I AM THE PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PUBLISHER OF THE OREGONIAN, A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, AS DEFINED BY ORS 193.010 AND 193.020, PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND, IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON: THAT THE ADVERTISEMENT, THE PRINTED TEXT OF WHICH IS SHOWN BELOW, WAS PUBLISHED IN THE ENTIRE AND REGULAR ISSUES OF THE OREGONIAN FOR 1 DAYS STARTING 05/19/83, ENDING 05/19/83

J.M. McInteer
"PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PUBLISHER"

SUSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 20th DAY OF May 19 83

Calvin J. Meyer
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: My Commission Expires July 8, 1983

AD TEXT:

535613

PUBLIC IS INVITED TO A SOCIAL GATHERING OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE AND THEIR FAMILIES ON SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1983, 12:30 PM AT 4598A S.W. CALDEW, PORTLAND, OREGON.

PUBLIC is invited to a social gathering of The Multnomah County Charter Review Committee and their families on Sunday, May 22, 1983, 12:30 PM, at 4598A S.W. Caldew, Portland, Oregon.



MEMORANDUM

Community Use of Buildings / PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS / 501 N. Dixon Street / P.O. Box 3107 / Portland, Oregon 97208

Phone: ~~249-0700~~

or 249-2000

Ext. 268 or 279

TO: ROBERT CASTAGNA

Date: October 27, 1983

RE: Permit #pd05477-Wilson High
(November 29, 1983)

In regards to the above permit, we have adjusted our records to show the activity as being "Free Cub", instead of "Paid At Cost."

Thank You for calling, and please let us know if there is anything else we may be of help with.

Julie Richards, cub

cc: custodian
school contact
file

PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COMMUNITY USE OF BUILDINGS - 501 N. Dixon St.

Post Office Box 3107
Portland, Oregon 97208

PERMIT FOR USE
OF
SCHOOL BUILDINGS
PD **05477**

Date October 25, 1983

Permission has been granted

- Robert J. Castagna
- 2505 S.E. 11
- Portland, Or. 97202

SCHOOL

Wilson High

ORGANIZATION

Multnomah County Home Rule Charter Reveiw Committee

DATE

Tuesday, November 29, 1983

HOURS

6:00PM To 10:00PM

CHARGES

AT COST no cost 10/27/83 as per conversation with

Heat If Needed

Gymnasium

Dress. Rooms, Showers When Available

Tennis Shoes Must Be Worn In GYM

Auditorium

Cafetorium

Cafeteria

Kitchen

Rest Rooms

Dressing Rooms

No Smoking

Persons in kitchen MUST have Food Handlers Card - May use kitchen for serving or assembling of food prepared outside - Equipment may be operated only by cafeteria employees.

REMARKS:

Arrangements for 15 member committee and staff and microphones and P.A. System.

School buildings will be closed to free activities during school holidays.

The right is reserved to cancel this permit at any time, and arrangements for other facilities will be considered whenever possible.

WHEN THE BUILDING IS NOT TO BE USED ON THE DATE REQUESTED, THE "USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS" OFFICE IS TO BE NOTIFIED AT LEAST ONE DAY PRIOR TO THAT DATE.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By

Lillian Ferguson

IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS IN REGARD TO THIS PERMIT, CALL

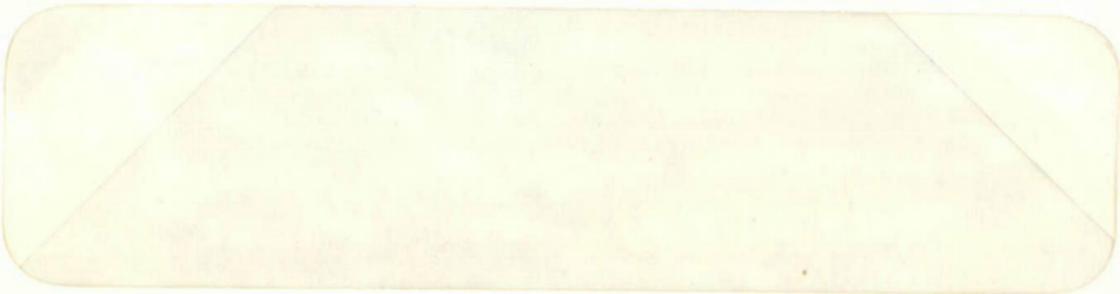
▶ 249-2000 Ext. 268 or 279

**ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS AND ILLEGAL DRUGS IN ANY FORM
PROHIBITED IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.**



PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Management Services

Enrollment Services / Community Use of Buildings
Education Service Center
P.O. Box 3107
Portland, Oregon 97208



APPLICATION FOR USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Buildings may be used at specific times for approved civic activities without charge. Other activities and facility use require charges in accordance with a schedule adopted by the Board of Directors.

Community Use of Buildings
School District No. 1
501 North Dixon Street, P.O. Box 3107
Portland, Oregon 97208-3107

Portland, Oregon October 18, 19 83

The undersigned hereby makes application on behalf of (name of organization or individual)

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

For permission to use Wilson High School Auditorium
(School) (Accommodations)

SPECIFY IF ACTIVITY IS:

One Time Only () Daily () Weekly () Monthly () Exception ()

6 P.M. to 10 P.M. Tuesday November 29, 19 83
(Hours) (Day or Days of Week) (Date if one time only)

If continuous, give beginning and ending dates 19 through 19

Describe activity fully General Public Hearing of the Multnomah County Home Rule Charter Review Committee; Meeting Requirements: Arrangements for 15 member committee and staff, and microphones and public address system.

Estimated Number of Participants 50

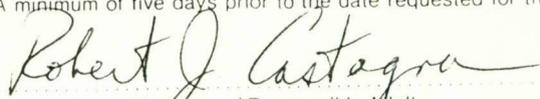
The exercises will be held under the auspices of Frank Shields, Chair

There will be an admission charge of \$ 0 or a collection or offering

Proceeds will be used for

Charges for use of building, if any, will be paid by No charge per CUB.

I agree to be responsible for the conduct of the audience in and about the building and for any damage beyond ordinary wear and tear which may occur to this school property incident to my occupancy thereof. I further agree that the school property will be used in accordance with rules and regulations of the Board of Directors, and that I shall be responsible for any and all liability arising from or arising out of the use of the school property and hold the School District harmless from any action arising from my occupancy. I understand that the District reserves the right to cancel this permit for school purposes or for other urgent reasons. A minimum of five days prior to the date requested for the building use is required for processing this permit.



Signature of Responsible Adult

Robert J. Castagna, Project Manager

Typed (or Printed) Name

2505 S.E. 11th Avenue

Address (Home Address if Gym Use Request)

Portland, Oregon 97202

References working with activity

City

Zip Code

Business Phone 248-5018

Home Phone 284-3026

Frank Shields, Chair

235-8726

Name

Business Phone

Name

Business Phone

Charge

Approved By:

Principal

Management Services

67 - 0520 Rev. 2-83