



**MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON**

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 2011

BOARD MEETINGS

HIGHLIGHTS

NO BRIEFINGS THIS WEEK

Thur. @ 9:30 am - Public Hearing and First Reading of an ORDINANCE Amending MCC Chapters 33, West Hills Rural Area Plan, and MCC 35 Amending East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, the County Comprehensive Plan, Rural Area Plans, Community Plans and Sectional Zoning Maps to Adopt Amendments to the Rural Center Districts for the Burlington & Springdale Communities, Consistent with Division 22, Unincorporated Communities, of the Oregon Administrative Rules.

10:10 am - Approval of Multnomah County Child Welfare Work Group Report. Presenters: Jerry Burns, DHS District Manager; Joshua Todd, CCFC Director; and Melissa Butterfield & Damon Isiah Turner, CCFC Board Members.

11:00 am - Approval of Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with City of Portland to Fund the Sellwood Bridge Project.

*Please note: all times are approximate
unless listed as a time certain.*

*Since our meetings are streaming live on
Thursdays, in cases where the agenda moves
ahead of schedule, we proceed immediately
to the next item*

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Thursday, February 3, 2011 - 9:30 am
Multnomah Building, Commissioners Board Room 100

REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT AGENDA

- C.1 BUDGET MODIFICATION - HD-09 Authorizing Three (3) Position Reclassifications within Various Divisions of the Health Department as Determined by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources
- C.2 Amendment to LEASE R-15 Between Multnomah County, as Lessor, and Loaves and Fishes Centers, Inc., as Lessee, for a One (1) Year Lease Extension for Space Occupied in the Walnut Park Building.
- C.3 NOTICE OF INTENT to Submit an Application for up to \$8,000 to the State of Oregon Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program's 2011 General Mini-Grant
- C.4 BUDGET MODIFICATION #DCHS11-22- Reclassifying a 1.00 FTE Program Development Specialist Position to a Program Development Specialist Senior Position in the Domestic Violence Services Division, as Determined by Class/Comp
- C.5 ORDER Authorizing Designees of the Mental Health Program Director to Direct a Peace Officer to Take an Allegedly Mentally Ill Person into Custody
- C.6 BUDGET MODIFICATION # DCS-03 Reclassifying a Finance Technician Position to a Finance Specialist 1 as Determined by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

PUBLIC COMMENT - 9:30 am

- PC.1 Opportunity for Public Comment on non-agenda matters. Testimony limited to three minutes per person unless otherwise designated by the presiding officer. This is a time for the Board to hear public testimony, not for Board deliberation. Fill out a yellow speaker form available at the back of the board room and give it to the Board Clerk. Unless otherwise recognized by the presiding officer, testimony is taken in the order the forms are submitted.



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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moves ahead of schedule, we proceed immediately to the next item*

REGULAR AGENDA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES - 9:30 am

- R.1 Public Hearing and First Reading of a ORDINANCE Amending MCC Chapters 33, West Hills Rural Area Plan, and MCC 35 Amending East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, the County Comprehensive Plan, Rural Area Plans, Community Plans and Sectional Zoning Maps to Adopt Amendments to the Rural Center Districts for the Burlington & Springdale Communities, Consistent with Division 22, Unincorporated Communities, of the Oregon Administrative Rules. Presenters: George Plummer, Planner and Joanna Valencia, Transportation Planning Specialist – LUP (40 min)

NON-DEPARTMENTAL - 10:10 am

- R.2 Approval of Multnomah County Child Welfare Work Group REPORT. Sponsor: Vice-Chair Deborah Kafoury. Presenters: Jerry Burns, DHS District Manager; Joshua Todd, CCFC Director; and Melissa Butterfield & Damon Isiah Turner, CCFC Board Members. (40 min)

NON-DEPARTMENTAL - 10:50 am

- R.3 PROCLAMATION Proclaiming February 4th, 2011 as Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Awareness Day. Sponsor: Chair Jeff Cogen. Presenters: Joshua Todd and Janet Hawkins (CCFC) and Amber Earnest (IRS) (10 min)

NON-DEPARTMENTAL - TIME CERTAIN @ 11:00 AM

- R.4 RESOLUTION Approving an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the City of Portland to Fund Construction of the Sellwood Bridge. Sponsor: Chair Jeff Cogen. Presenters: John Thomas, County Attorney and Marissa Madrigal, Chief of Staff, Chair's Office (15 min)

NON-DEPARTMENTAL - 11:15 am

- R.5 PROCLAMATION Naming February 2011 as School-Based Health Care Awareness Month. Sponsor/Presenter: Comm. Kafoury, District One with Invited Guests. (10 min)

BOARD COMMENT – 11:25 am

- BC.1 Opportunity as time allows, for the Commissioners to provide comment.

ADJOURNMENT – 11:30 am

**Minutes of the Board of Commissioners
Multnomah County, Oregon
February 3, 2011
Multnomah Building, Commissioners Board Room 100
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Portland, OR**

I. CONSENT AGENDA

- C.1 BUDGET MODIFICATION - HD-09 Authorizing Three (3) Position Reclassifications Within Various Divisions of the Health Department as Determined by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

APR-HD-11-09 Personnel #6
Bud Mod HD-11-09 Personnel #6

- C.2 Amendment to LEASE R-15 Between Multnomah County, as Lessor, and Loaves and Fishes Centers, Inc., as Lessee, for a One (1) Year Lease Extension for Space Occupied in the Walnut Park Building.

APR Lease Amend R15 Loaves & Fishes
R-15 Loaves & Fishes THIRD AMENDMENT

- C.3 NOTICE OF INTENT to Submit an Application for up to \$8,000 to the State of Oregon Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program's 2011 General Mini-Grant

APR NOI PHEP MiniGrant

- C.4 BUDGET MODIFICATION #DCHS11-22- Reclassifying a 1.00 FTE Program Development Specialist Position to a Program Development Specialist Senior Position in the Domestic Violence Services Division, as Determined by Class/Comp

APR DCHS11-22 DV PDS Reclass
DCHS11-22 DV PDS Reclass to PDS Sr

- C.5 ORDER Authorizing Designees of the Mental Health Program Director to Direct a Peace Officer to Take an Allegedly Mentally Ill Person into Custody

APR 1.20.11 Director Designee
Order No Director Designee 1.20.11

- C.6 BUDGET MODIFICATION # DCS-03 Reclassifying a Finance Technician

Position to a Finance Specialist 1 as Determined by the Class/Comp Unit of
Central Human Resources

APR for B&OS - Bud Mod DCS-03
Bud Mod DCS-03 BOS Fin Spec 1

II. PUBLIC COMMENT - 9:30 am

PC. Opportunity for Public Comment on non-agenda matters. Testimony limited
1 to three minutes per person unless otherwise designated by the presiding
officer.

No one testified.

III. REGULAR AGENDA - 9:30 am

R.1 Public Hearing and First Reading of an ORDINANCE Amending MCC
Chapters 33, West Hills Rural Area Plan, and MCC 35 Amending East of
Sandy River Rural Area Plan, the County Comprehensive Plan, Rural Area
Plans, Community Plans and Sectional Zoning Maps to Adopt Amendments
to the Rural Center Districts for the Burlington & Springdale Communities,
Consistent with Division 22, Unincorporated Communities, of the Oregon
Administrative Rules. Presenters: George Plummer, Planner and Joanna
Valencia, Transportation Planning Specialist - LUP (40 min) ...

APR Final
Staff Rep Burlington-Springdale
ORD & Exh A & D Springdale-Burlington
Exhibit B Community Plan Burlington
Exhibit C Zoning Map Burlington
Exhibit E Community Plan Springdale
Exhibit F Zoning Map Springdale

Vice-Chair Kafoury moved and Commissioner Shiprack seconded, approval of the first
reading.

Ms. Valencia provided the explanation and responded to Board questions and
comments. She explained that these amendments ensure we meet all criteria.
Stakeholders were identified and notified.

No Public Testimony was given.

The first reading was unanimously approved, and the second reading is Thursday,
February 10, 2010.

Joanna spoke first

no one came to speak under public testimony on this public hearing

rec for approval by planning commission

ensure our policies don't adversely affect agriculture, create environmental impact, take away from water resources

so they gave us requirements for this group

they are rural communities

we met all criteria and definitions

web page for community as resource available

property notification

identified stakeholders and neighborhood communities & made sure they're involved in the process

-feedback positive, enjoy rural character, concerns: water resources, septic, drainage, would like more community services there, flexibility to folks if they want to dev lots further in community

working w/state roles and community some rules reflected in Ordinance before you

other concerns: public transit, runoff, etc.

traffic, lack of facilities like a grocery store & gas station

hearings were held with each of the communities

heavy participation @ springdale comm plan mtgs

no opposition rec'd from either springdale or burlington

policy amendments address: comm dev transportation and water/drainage

design elements to maintain rural character

George Plummer

proposals amendments only apply to pink areas on map

coding changes: purpose statement better reflect communities

prop changes impacts linked to sizes of buildings commercial: 4K sq ft state rule requires state rule allows large industrial bldgs what we heard from springdale and a little from burlington is 40K sq ft allowance is large for them

springdale proposed 1500 sq ft max w/7500 sq ft footprint 2 story commercial

reason: reduce roof area to reduce drainage impacts came directly from citizen input and discussions

limit bldg size burlington industrial 10K sq ft w/footprint 5K sq ft and again reduce the runoff from the roof

Cogen: they want a grocery store there?
that would be under commercial not industrial

public demand would be for a smaller grocery store anyway

input from community, capacity of soils, physical restraints
burlington: lots smaller, constraints topography & highway.

proposal includes min lot size change aback to 1 acre (was 1977-2000) then state
required 2 acre, going back to 1 acre
burlington min 2 acres due to increased density in rural reserves area also carry
capacity on soils more clay layer
uses: propose changes
dwellings constructed off site mobile modular allowed uses moved to that
bldg permit no land use review
that required by state law

commercial uses list of small scale uses reduces uses allowed to meet low impact
standard
some existing uses listed would not be allowed in future

proposed changes includes motels guest ranches not allowed by state in area
designated as rural

impacts to environment and neighbors
changes address septic system stormwater proposal systems erosion
in springdale community surrounded by farmland new dwellings businesses would have
to file they understand next to farm land

comm/indus uses offstreet parking proposing gravel vs paved
requiring water disposal reduce from yard min set back from 30 to 10 ft strip
as result of discussions w/springdale

sums up zoning changes

DK: community relatively supportive
bus serv and public transport not under our purview
i haven't heard anything in my office in opposition

gp: mtgs w/springdale very engaged
nobody discussed at planning comm mtgs
we talked to the folks after the hearing

burlington a little less participation
folks i talked to support what they're doing

JC: concept of rural communities new designation provide for any sort of governance
gp: remain unincorporated, no representation, cty is their governance

R.2 Approval of Multnomah County Child Welfare Work Group REPORT.
Sponsor: Vice-Chair Deborah Kafoury. Presenters: Jerry Burns, DHS
District Manager; Joshua Todd, CCFC Director; and Melissa Butterfield &
Damon Isiah Turner, CCFC Board Members. (40 min) ...

APR CCWW Work Group

CCWW Report FINAL

R.3 PROCLAMATION Proclaiming February 4th, 2011 as Earned Income Tax
Credit (EITC) Awareness Day. Sponsor: Chair Jeff Cogen. Presenters:
Joshua Todd and Janet Hawkins (CCFC) and Amber Earnest (IRS) (10
min) ...

APR EITC Awareness PROC

2011 EITC Awareness PROC

Cogen made remarks first

Josh
we manage family security project
glad to be here for this
thank Chair Cogen for his involvement

introductions
rebecca phaser
nicole mc kinney

their names were not on the proclamation

working w/irs and aarp and other org to promote access to these tax credits
linking consumers to these tax credits important
financial benefit avg \$1470. benefit
cost benefit of free tax assistance benefit \$1.4 mil to our local economy to cty \$65K so
pretyt good investment
Rebecca Phaser IRS

She talked about the benefits of this tax credit

credit avg \$5600 per family; substantial for low income family

irs partners involved in these webinars put on to educate people to the existence of this program

acknowledged janet hawkins at CCFC

how else get credit done

irs has established relationships with other agencies to help these organ offer free tax counseling 33 sites in the city

across state over 1100 volunteers

call 211 site and they can give you that information

you can call:

you can go to irs....

interactive website

thanks to city for continuing support

nicole mc kenny outreach worker outreach team

2K consumers tax information families told about this at fairs, schools, farmers markets, etc.

comm on children and families

became intern with ccfc thru pcc

enabled her to help families learn about EITC

allow low income to access and get a refund

now working to educate community members to the benefits of utilizing the tax credits and EITC

benefits of free tax prep and tax credit allow me to stay ahead and over poverty line

Josh:

cash oregon site, during tax season, learning about tax credits, sign up for healthy kids program and fed student aid applications
education long term way out of poverty

Loretta: thanks for what you are doing

32 sites in the city is impressive

Jeff: when city budget relentless cuts/pressure best way we can help folks in our community w/modest investment from the county to do so

R.4 RESOLUTION Approving an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the City of Portland to Fund Construction of the Sellwood Bridge. Sponsor: Chair Jeff Cogen. Presenters: John Thomas, County Attorney and Marissa Madrigal, Chief of Staff, Chair's Office (15 min) ...

APR IGA PDX CTY Fund Sellwood Bridge

RES Approve City-County Sellwood IGA

Sellwood Bridge IGA City-County

Shiprack
Kafoury

Cogen: Sellwood in desperate need of repair
no one knew how to pay for it
4 years later we've come along way remarkable
acknowledge Akafoury and shiprack impressive lobbying
helped pass HB 2001 increased gas taxes provide more \$\$ transportation
plus
allow city to pass vehicle transport fee
state of ore \$30 mil help with Sellwood bridge
fed gov't come to us w/millions
clackamas committed \$22 mil in vehicle registration critically important

city of portland up to \$100 mil of payments to help make this a reality

this will finalize partnership with us
bumps along the way
end result terrific city county should be proud of

Marissa introduced

Marissa:
major deal points are substantially unchanged from version you've seen before
legal technical stats refined agreement into operational document how to work together
the agreement confirms city will give up to \$100m
\$70 mil by 2012
balance by 2014
city credited half
other half credited back

agreement provides city responsible for providing remaining funding to complete project
provide method to resolve design issues and cost saving concerns

Jeff invited Mayor Sam Adams to join them

Adams: pleased to support what's before you
started this project with city under different chair and different liaison on bridges
involved with Wheeler on transport safety city of Portland
offered back in 08 if we got more funding to make contribution
recognizing not our bridge legally it is ours from moral point of view
not a blank check

city recognized city couldn't fund it completely
agreement you have before you today helps move the bridge forward
helps Milwaukie too

\$20 million savings fund last minute budget gap that opened up because federal came up
with less match amount

agreement today take great pride

we are providing critical transportation connectivity to city and region that is most
transportation constraining part of the city

cogen: thank you mayor proud city/county can work together
in past worked in silos,
this partnership thanks for that

adams: transportation needs significant in city and county
these resources come out of transportation budget
i would argue this is the right thing to do
our transportation has deficits in different parts of the city
this rises to the top

Ian is here for technical questions

Kafoury

board comments

30% design

monumentous occasion

need to take a moment from 1.5 years ago we only had \$11 million for this project

now have \$270 million in place

City signed agreement yesterday

we should be proud of this accomplishment

ye haw!

Clackamas city

they are equal partners in this

we really need their piece of the pie in it

city is uncharacteristically putting in such a large # of \$\$ into this that something not technically our responsibility but it is the right thing to do for the greater good

bridge has rating of 2 out of 100; not safe
when we vote today it's the final vote
thank you Marissa for all your hard work
staff has done amazing job getting this put together

katherine thanks

Loretta:

excited about the opportunities this is going to give us employment and development

Shiprack:

i know i'm the chorus
emphasize how good it feels to be in collaboration w/city of portland
to have mayor here
to be represented at the meeting yesterday
maybe tough economy has taught us.....carry these lessons forward

jeff:

emphasize partnership with city, clackamas, state, federal govt
city could not have done alone
it's something that needs to get done
statement how we can move forward to address critical needs

ian here for questions

also, working w/our partners at the city
this bridge proj was redesigned and made \$40 mil cheaper than it was at first
a tribute to partnership and for community to know we are doing a terrific job to have this happen

R.5 PROCLAMATION Naming February 2011 as School-Based Health Care Awareness Month. Sponsor/Presenter: Comm. Kafoury, District One with Invited Guests. (10 min) ...

APR SBHC Month

SBHC proclamation

R.2 Approval of Multnomah County Child Welfare Work Group REPORT. Sponsor: Vice-Chair Deborah Kafoury. Presenters: Jerry Burns, DHS District Manager; Joshua Todd, CCFC Director; and Melissa Butterfield & Damon Isiah Turner.

CCFC Board Members. (40 min)

Kafoury made opening remarks
saw numbers CCFC and deb and barb willer convened comm look at what we can do at
cty we are not lead but what can we do
we have 65-70 kids that touch kids in foster care
families impacted kids removed from family
dchs ccfc various cty depts and comm partners
spent 6 mo talking programs in multco & how to work w//State
came up w//this report

Rec. #4 need for housing i found most compelling
you know impact of 30 families 30 days
if you don't have stable housing they can take your children away

we have seen that happen

Josh Todd

Joshua Todd
introductions
melissa butterfield
gerry burns

Burns: reviewed powerpoint
58% threat of harm includes neglect, abuse, and where kids haven't been abused but
there is a serious threat
most common example: kids exposed to domestic violence

this is area we evaluate closer
child abuse and neglect incidents

looking at deeper prevention methodology

disproportionate numbers based on ethnicity
breakdown by cultural/racial group

Josh:
97 depts impact the children
sig # of programs/places where county and dhs intersect
create support group study scope and opportunities for collaboration

our co chairs comm kafoury and willer
they took an active role and provided direction and leadership

goals of work group

overview of work sessions

participants (screen 15)

Melissa spoke

spoke about the participants

Josh work group 66 folks

9 agencies that contract w/cty sub rec

12 agencies participated

acknowledged comm agencies that participated

Findings and Recommendations

moral imperative to address the disproportionate #s

dhs taken strong leadership in this

families spoke of services unavailable unless their children removed

wanted those services but didn't want to lose their children to receive the services

reviewed current policies and procedures

Malissa

findings and recommendations

supporting culturally specific organizations and programs

linking families with those services

recommendations structured

by most impact racial bias and funding

comprehensive state tax reform to provide serv that help prevent

keeping children at home w/folks they know increases outcomes

kids more successful if maintained with family

those serv not mandated more easily cut and we will lose preventative serv

and goal of keeping children at home
city has a role in advocating to the State that even in significant budget reduction climates
important not to make decisions that cost us more in the long run
child placed in care for multiple years

malissa rec #3

initiatives across city under way or beginning to emerge
opportunity for blending those initiatives to accomplish joint group
more collaboration

Josh:

rec 4

kafoury took lead create 30 days w/30 families
aligning city resources to address homelessness
we think it can be applied to child welfare services
view as crisis and see what we can do to keep them at home

bring together city and state resources to identify subset of families
how many families could we keep together if we have stable housing
where is housing an issue
most significant issue is housing and is a barrier for families staying whole

look at new way of resources

Rec #5

Jerry:

dev disabilities

2 aspects of this

1 parents w/dev disabilities with children

2 is children with disabilities

dhs provide serv to this population

dhs city and court

we are at odds when children should leave their parents care

rec #6

josh:

how can city support state in providing more flexibility
parents w/criminal records
child welfare practices
may not be flexibility
what we heard repeatedly from community
family members struggle they want to be a placement resources
20 years ago criminal record and now that excludes them from serving as a resource for
that grandchild
may not pose threat today
we do not have process in place to go deeper and look at current context of criminal
record
w/support DCJ could we provide safe placement w/them
need to make sure children are safe

josh

#7

continue to support community response to comm sex exploitation of children program

not much research, many victims previous foster care involvement
one report in Calif looked at sig #s that those children that ran away and been in the
foster system

issues of child welfare at forefront at the city
we hope to dev sense multico not outside child welfare system but part of it
making sure children and families are safe

Loretta

Loretta:

why are there so many children of color in the foster care system

Josh:

disproportionate every single point of the foster care system
except when call comes into hotline
hotline assesses risk and doesn't forward disproportionate #s

low income kids, impacts poverty domestic alcohol abuse that lead into child welfare
involvement

1 focus dchs looking at part of problem is institutional racism
historical perspective how child welfare system created 100 years ago w/negative
impacts for youth of color
system seen as way of negative view of children of color and somehow that they are
less than
historically think it's built into some of our practices

policies and programs created

loretta:

dchs have strategies related to to the children of color having such a high rate
disparity in terms of wht kind of resources af mily emmber is given in foster care versus
contracted stranger
ways equalize so more family members more willing to accept more into their home

stressors that cause you to put children at threat of harm
depends on identifying threat of harm 58% of kids in that category suggests

Jerry: \$1.5 mil in contracts; 80% of that with culturally specific agencies

looking at protective services at how to keep them home and safe

second

josh

we've started re aligning dhs about 1.5 years ago
when dhs gets call to go to home 40% of those kids come into care
if child of color 55% of those kids
bring serv provider to assess those needs and they identify what is needed dropepd to
5%
provide support serv parent child interaction intensive level brought huge reduction in
children removed from families
intensity of home services
pilot
small program now expanded w/\$1 mil investment

Shipra

Shiprack

thanks for your focus sense of urgency sense of discipliene you've brought
working wthose marginal populations convicted served time and now uncles aunts
grandparents who need their assistance something i feel we've become adept at risk
assessment, i think this is an area that can be expanded on

Kafoury:

glad we can call out the problem
dhs has acknowledged problem
is urgency and one thing we didn't talka bout today but is her ein report
imperative we take this issue seriously and do something
each time we go to community and listen and don't do anything builds up distrust
we are committed on the board
we don't want to come to you 4 years from now with the same results

we want to break down these barriers

Shiprack:

Multco 1 of 8 communities who have rec'd \$\$ to evaluate the depth and scope and capacity to engage and defend childhood and esp. defend children from consequences of violence

whether as victims or witness, impacts devastating, many end up in foster care are victims direct abuse victimized

tremendous to gain the recognition

we plan to weigh in and take action to address it

Jerry B:

the "win" is the relationship we are establishing with the county and the agencies vision commitment where we are going with this

Kafoury:

shiprack - initiative? hear more?

shiprack: briefing scheduled ????????

this initiative atty holder's priorities

gov kitzhaber priority

addressing this disparate representation going on not just in foster care but in high school representation criminal justice system longitudinal generational

our job to deal with tough issues

having atty gen'l involved bodes well for this

R.5 PROCLAMATION Naming February 2011 as School-Based Health Care Awareness Month. Sponsor/Presenter: Comm. Kafoury, District One with Invited Guests. (10 min)

Kafoury

Shiprack

Kafoury

opening remarks

thanked the portland school district and the rest

strong advocates partners

thank health dept brought concept for community and staff

thanks mult youth comm providing strong advocacy

Lillian Shirley brought

first speaker was gretchen kafoury

strategy in cty SBHC school based health center

my health my choice my future

is their motto

community some dissent divisions in adversarial nature of those years
nothing like the political atmosphere of today that made it possible
thank my health partners for trusting me to be a champion for this

Mary Lou Henrich OPHI Dir.

30 yr retiree of Multco

report on child welfare than bridge than income tax made me so proud to have been
part of the multco family

kafoury was our liaison we took to her

concerns about teen pregnancy, trying to serve adolescents, families
thank proffitt school super at that time matt went to him explained this
that stood up to the school board, admin decision school board

partnering long time and effectively proud to see continuation and growth in programs
and continuing to look at needs of community

Paula Hester Oreg School Based Health network

thank the commissioners for their time today

dev mission assure access to health care for kids

in that mission multco has excelled in making that happen

collectively along w/staff and youth that use those centers we assure that policy and
funding and training and business dev occur to move the agenda forward

55 cert ctrs in the state

mult has largest group of those ctrs

nationally, leaders in Multco served on influential...overseen...policy and position
statements and offered best practices used in training at ntl conventions

next best service model

introduced members

i grad 1995 school based freshman in high school

feel they really create safe environment to access health care ask questions support
development

Kids spoke first

Daisey first

Daisy:

talked about SBHC and logo and motto

talked about importance in the community and to have access to health care

Uma Abdullahi beautiful name!

beign immigrants we didn't have the best health care

when i got to high school and going there found i was getting health and learning about health and nutrition and exercise

learn how to take charge of your life

not just physicals but classes learn how to take charge of your life

thanks that you support

thanks for investing in our future

Lillian

read Proclamation into the record

LS invited everyone to opening

David Douglas

Lillian acknowledge Jill

she read the Proc

board comments

Loretta: acknowledged services provided by SBHC

important our children have access to affordable h.c. they need/deserve

Roosevelt was first in my district to open SBHC

crucial services they provide

Shiprack:

honor Gretchen to have you here today

standing on the shoulders of people who came before, agree

you've been so influential to the rest of us

one of my favorite subversives of all times!

we now take for granted what was considered subversive a decade ago

Deb: thanked students

having you come testify & show your support significant to those making the decisions

Cogen: broadened my understanding about what SBHC is all about

thaks for coming and sharing

good to hear and remember we are standing on shoulders of giants

proc approved

IV. BOARD COMMENT

BC. Opportunity as time allows, for the Commissioners to provide comment.

1

board comment

non agenda items time for board to bring forward non agenda items

asked board sponsor holiday drive item for families couch st womens program

we had our big holiday drive

shelters participated

huge success

Kimnberly read letters from families

so often we contribute and don't know how it affects people's lives

thanked Multco staff for contributing

families overwhelmed by the gifts and thoughtfulness

she read some letters

thanks to Angel Tree

HolidayGiftDriveThanks_020711

V. ADJOURNMENT - 11:30 am



**MULTNOMAH COUNTY
AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST
BUDGET MODIFICATION**

(revised 12/31/09)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-1 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: C-1
Est. Start Time: 9:30 am

BUDGET MODIFICATION: HD-11-09

BUDGET MODIFICATION - HD-09 authorizing three position re-classifications within various Divisions of the Health Department as determined by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources.

Note: For all other submissions (i.e. Notices of Intent, Ordinances, Resolutions, Orders or Proclamations) please use the APR short form.

Requested Meeting Date: February 3, 2011 Amount of Time Needed: N/A - Consent
Department: Health Department Division: Multiple
Contact(s): Lester A. Walker - Budget & Finance Manager
Phone: (503) 988-3663 Ext. 26457 I/O Address: 167/2/210
Presenter(s): N/A (Consent Agenda)

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Approval of staffing adjustment resulting from the re-classification of three positions. This change will not impact the Health Department's total FTE for FY2011.

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

Reclassify a 1.0 Program Coordinator to a 1.0 Program Development Specialist, position 714279, in the Integrated Clinical Services Division of the Health Department. Class Comp approved reclassification effective on 1/01/2011 (reclass #1629). The purpose of the position is to ensure that MultiCare Dental is in compliance with Medicaid and the State Department of Human Services contract and performance requirements and applicable laws, rules and regulations in the contract. The position focuses on coordinating member services, managing the quality assurance program and processes, and preparing and analyzing data and making recommendations. This change impacts program offers 40017 – Dental Services.

Reclassify a 1.0 Licensed Community Practical Nurse to a 1.0 Clinic Medical Assistant, position 714052, in the Integrated Clinical Services Division of the Health Department. Class Comp approved reclassification effective on 10/20/2010 (reclass #1608). This position will room patients, obtain comprehensive vital signs and appropriate screening, collect clinical assessment data from patients, prepare patients for exams and procedures including equipment set-up and specimen collection, and order labs as directed. The position will forecast and administer immunizations and approved injections, draw blood and other labs. The incumbent will provide after visit follow-up and ensure the patient/family understands their next appointment and any necessary steps in care; assist with clinic flow by supporting keeping patients/physicians on schedule, complete documentation and charting according to policy, prepare and stocks exam rooms. This change impacts program offers 40023 – East County Health Clinic.

Reclassify a 1.0 Health Assistant 1 to a 1.0 Office Assistant 2, position 705304, in the Community Health Services Division of the Health Department. Class Comp approved reclassification effective on 1/01/2011 (reclass #1647). The main purpose for this position is to provide front desk customer support and assist with patients' check-in/check-out, answer phones, schedule appointments using Epic, collect fees, and provide insurance billing. Additionally, this position maintains medical files, makes copies, orders forms and educational pamphlets, and performs time entry for payroll. This change impacts program offers 40011 – STD/HIV/Hep C Community Prevention Program.

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

There is no financial impact for FY11.

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

N/A

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

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

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

- What revenue is being changed and why? If the revenue is from a federal source, please list the Catalog of Federal Assistance Number (CFDA).

No change in revenues.

- What budgets are increased/decreased?

The Health Department's budget will have the following changes:

- Permanent personnel budget will decrease by \$4,798.
- Salary related expense budget will decrease by \$1,559.
- Insurance benefits budget will decrease by \$396.
- Supplies budget will increase by \$6,753.

These changes will have no financial impact on the budget and do not change the Health Department's total FTE.

- What do the changes accomplish?

Change of classification of positions 714279, 714052, and 705304 to better fit the duties of those positions as determined by the Class/Comp Unit of the Central Human Resources.

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

1. Reclassify a 1.0 Program Coordinator to a 1.0 Program Development Specialist, position 714279, in the Integrated Clinical Services Division of the Health Department.
2. Reclassify a 1.0 Licensed Community Practical Nurse to a 1.0 Clinic Medical Assistant, position 714052, in the Integrated Clinical Services Division of the Health Department.
3. Reclassify a 1.0 Health Assistant 1 to a 1.0 Office Assistant 2, position 705304, in the Community Health Services Division of the Health Department.

- If a grant, is 100% of the central and department indirect recovered? If not, please explain why.

N/A

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

N/A

- If a grant, what period does the grant cover? When the grant expires, what are funding plans? Are there any particular stipulations required by the grant (i.e. cash match, in kind match, reporting requirements etc)?

N/A

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: HD-11-09

Required Signatures

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

Lillian Shirley

Date: 1/12/2011

Budget Analyst:

[Signature]

Date:

Shannon Busby

Department HR:

[Signature]

Date: 01/06/2010

Countywide HR:

Date:



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

(revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-2 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: C-2
Est. Start Time: 9:30 am

Amendment to Lease R-15 Between Multnomah County, as Lessor, and Loaves and Fishes Centers, Inc., as Lessee, for a One (1) Year Lease Extension for Space Occupied in the Walnut Park Building

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

Requested Meeting Date: February 3, 2011 Amount of Time Needed: N/A
Department: County Management Division: Facilities and Property Management
Contact(s): Carla Bangert, Facilities and Property Management
Phone: (503) 988-4128 Ext. 84128 I/O Address: FPM / 274
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s): Consent Calendar

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Amendment of Lease R-15 between Multnomah County, as Lessor, and Loaves & Fishes Centers, Inc., as Lessee for a one (1) year lease extension for space occupied in the Walnut Park Building.

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

Loaves & Fishes has occupied space and has been a service provider at Walnut Park building since 1991. The current lease term is scheduled to expire June 30, 2011. Both Loaves & Fishes and Multnomah County Department of Human Services through its Aging and Disability Services Division (DCHS-ADS) wish to extend this lease agreement for a one (1) year period which will become effective July 1, 2011 and expire on June 30, 2012. This will allow Loaves & Fishes the opportunity to continue their operations at the Walnut park location.

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

During the extension period the rent will increase from the current \$1,671.00 to \$1,721.13 per month. The increase represents a 3% increase and has been agreed to by the County and the tenant.

Agenda Placement Request
Submit to Board Clerk

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

None

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

None.

Required Signature

Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:

Mindy Harris

Date: 1/18/11

Agenda Placement Request
Submit to Board Clerk

THIRD AMENDMENT TO LEASE #R-15

BETWEEN: MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON
Facilities and Property Management
401 N. Dixon Street
Portland, OR 97227

LANDLORD

AND: LOAVES and FISHES CENTERS, INC.
P.O. Box 19477
Portland, OR 97208-0477

TENANT

The parties agree to further amend the Lease as follows:

A. Amended Terms and Conditions:

- 1. Section 1: Occupancy, Sub-section 1.1 "Original Term" is amended by deletion of the existing provision and the substitution of the following:**

1.1 Lease Term. The lease term originally commenced on July 1, 2005, will continue through June 30, 2012, unless sooner terminated as hereinafter provided.

- 2. Section 2: Rent, Sub-section 2.1 "Base Rent" is amended by deletion of the first sentence and the substitution of the following:**

2.1 Base Rent. The base rent shall be \$1,721.13 effective July 1, 2011.

B. Remainder of Agreement

Except as expressly provided herein, all other terms and conditions of the Lease, as amended to date, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the respective dates set opposite their signature below, but this Agreement on behalf of such party is deemed to have been dated as of the date first above written.

For Landlord:
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By: _____
Jeff Cogen, Chair

Reviewed By: _____
Matthew O. Ryan, Asst. County Attorney

Date: _____

Date: _____

For Tenant:
LOAVES and FISHES CENTERS, INC.

Date: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

THIRD AMENDMENT TO LEASE #R-15

BETWEEN: MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON
Facilities and Property Management
401 N. Dixon Street
Portland, OR 97227

LANDLORD

AND: LOAVES and FISHES CENTERS, INC.
P.O. Box 19477
Portland, OR 97208-0477

TENANT

The parties agree to further amend the Lease as follows:

A. Amended Terms and Conditions:

1. Section 1: Occupancy, Sub-section 1.1 "Original Term" is amended by deletion of the existing provision and the substitution of the following:
 - 1.1 Lease Term. The lease term originally commenced on July 1, 2005, will continue through June 30, 2012, unless sooner terminated as hereinafter provided.
2. Section 2: Rent, Sub-section 2.1 "Base Rent" is amended by deletion of the first sentence and the substitution of the following:
 - 2.1 Base Rent. The base rent shall be \$1,721.13 effective July 1, 2011.

B. Remainder of Agreement

Except as expressly provided herein, all other terms and conditions of the Lease, as amended to date, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the respective dates set opposite their signature below, but this Agreement on behalf of such party is deemed to have been dated as of the date first above written.

For Landlord:
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By: [Signature]
Jeff Cogen, Chair

Date: 12/3/11

Reviewed By: [Signature]
Matthew O. Ryan, Asst. County Attorney

Date: 2/3/2011

For Tenant:
LOAVES and FISHES CENTERS, INC.

Date: 1/7/11

By: [Signature]

Title: Executive Director



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST NOTICE OF INTENT

(revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-3 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: C-3
Est. Start Time: 9:30 am

Agenda Title: **NOTICE OF INTENT to submit an application for up to \$8,000 to the State of Oregon Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program's 2011 General Mini-Grant Competition.**

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

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>02/03/11</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>N/A-Consent Agenda</u>
Department:	<u>Health</u>	Division:	<u>Emergency Preparedness</u>
Contact(s):	<u>James Spitzer; Marc Harris</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-3663</u>	Ext.	<u>22999</u>
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s):	<u>N/A</u>	I/O Address:	<u>160/7</u>

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Authorize the Director of the Health Department to submit an application for up to \$8,000 to the State of Oregon Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program's 2011 General Mini-Grant Competition.

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

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) established the Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) in 2004 to enhance preparedness in the nation's largest cities and metropolitan statistical areas where more than 50% of the U.S. population resides. Through CRI funding, state and large metropolitan public health departments have developed plans to respond to a large-scale bioterrorist event by dispensing antibiotics to the entire population of an identified area within 48 hours.

In 2005, local health departments in Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Columbia and

Notice of Intent APR
Submit to Board Clerk

Clark counties began receiving joint CRI funds to enhance the Portland metro area's ability to respond to a bioterrorist event. Part of this process has included building point of dispensing (POD) infrastructure for rapidly developing, large scale mass prophylaxis response operations. The Health Department's Emergency Preparedness program must implement 20 PODs throughout Multnomah County to support response operations. (The number of PODs is determined by the head of household model where one representative picks up medication for an entire household). To be fully operational, each POD needs a standard supply kit that consists of two containers filled with distinctive vests to identify staff and leadership, clipboards, signage, flashlights, and other materials. The Emergency Preparedness program has only been able to procure 9 fully equipped POD supply kits to date, meaning that 11 POD supply kits are still needed to quickly implement a response.

The proposed project will supply funding for the Emergency Preparedness program to purchase core supplies for the remaining 11 POD supply kits such as containers, supervisor vests, bullhorns, clipboards, and flashlights. While the addition of these core supplies does not create 11 complete POD supply kits, it will enable the Emergency Preparedness program to be able to respond more quickly in the event of a bioterrorist event since each POD will have the base supplies needed to begin dispensing operations.

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

This grant would provide the Health Department with up to \$8,000 to utilize by June 30, 2011 to procure supplies for POD kits.

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

None.

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

None.

ATTACHMENT A

Grant Application/Notice of Intent

If the request is a Grant Application or Notice of Intent, please answer all of the following in detail:

- **Who is the granting agency?**
State of Oregon Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program
- **Specify grant (matching, reporting and other) requirements and goals.**
The purpose of the grant is to enhance local health departments' abilities to plan, train or exercise the public health and medical emergency response system. There is no match required, and all funds must be spent before June 30, 2011. Reporting will include proof of spending funds.
- **Explain grant funding detail – is this a one time only or long term commitment?**
This is a one-time commitment.
- **What are the estimated filing timelines?**
The grant is due on February 1, 2011
- **If a grant, what period does the grant cover?**
The grant will cover a period beginning on February 9, 2011 and ending June 30, 2011.
- **When the grant expires, what are funding plans?**
When the grant expires, the project will be complete. No additional funding will be required.
- **Is 100% of the central and departmental indirect recovered? If not, please explain why.**
Yes.

ATTACHMENT B

Required Signatures

Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:

Lillian Shirley

kj

Date:

01/20/2011



Budget Analyst:

Date:

01/20/2011

Notice of Intent APR
Submit to Board Clerk



Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

HD NOI for Consent Agenda

7 messages

Marc HARRIS <marc.harris@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 8:39 AM

To: GROW Lynda <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Hi Lynda,

I left you a voice mail yesterday because I wanted to touch base with you about the soonest we can get a NOI on Board Agenda before I begin circulating it. We just found out about a grant opportunity (\$8,000 max) on Friday, which is due on February 1. I understand it will be late regardless, but I was hoping to get it on the agenda for the 3rd. If we can't then I assume it will be the 10th.

Please shoot me an email or call so we can determine what date to place on the NOI.

Thanks so much!

—
Marc Harris**Health Services Development Administrator****Grant Development Team****Multnomah County Health Department**

426 SW Stark, Flr 9 Portland, OR 97204

Desk: 503.988.3663, x 29778

Cell: 503.793.5111

marc.harris@multco.us

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 9:34 AM

To: Marissa Madrigal <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk

Multnomah County Commissioners

501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600

Portland, OR 97214-3587

Lynda.Grow@multco.us

Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274

View our Agenda and Board Packets at:

<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 3:20 PM

To: Marc HARRIS <marc.harris@multco.us>

Cc: Marissa Madrigal <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

That's great news, Marc. Have you processed NOIs before? Do you know the process? Do you need any forms? I'll attach here just in case, but if you need clarification or other forms, let me know.

Don't forget, when you send it to me, to copy Marissa Madrigal, the Chief of Staff, so she knows that it's coming up on that particular agenda.

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - HD NOI for C...

Timeline: Generally, two weeks are required, and you are past that deadline, but if you can get everything reviewed/approved and submitted to me by this upcoming Wed. noon, I think we can have it on the consent agenda for 2/3.

Lynda

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
View our Agenda and Board Packets at:
<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

3 attachments

 **APR_NOI_.doc**
87K

 **CURRENT-BCC-1_AdminRules_07-06-2010.pdf**
5235K

 **CURRENT-BoardRules-Adopted010407-014.pdf**
320K

Marc HARRIS <marc.harris@multco.us>
To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 3:27 PM

Thanks for getting back to me Lynda, and for the rules. This is the first NOI I have processed myself, but I have been part of the grants team for two years now so I understand the process.

I saw that Shannon sent you the approved NOI a little earlier this afternoon, so I assume we are good to go for the 3rd.

Sorry my first one wasn't timely regarding the NOI and grant deadlines! Hopefully the next one won't be so last minute. ☺

Thanks again and let me know if you have any questions.

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>
To: Marc HARRIS <marc.harris@multco.us>, BUSBY Shannon <shannon.busby@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 3:35 PM

Shannon: can you send again? for some reason, it did not come through

[Quoted text hidden]

Shannon Busby <shannon.busby@multco.us>
To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>
Cc: Marc HARRIS <marc.harris@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 3:41 PM

Sorry about that. I thought gmail was supposed to catch these kinds of errors ☺

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - HD NOI for C...

Shannon Busby

Sr. Budget Analyst

Multnomah County Budget Office

503-988-3312 x26744

No paper was wasted in the creation of this email but a number of electrons were severely inconvenienced.

[Quoted text hidden]



APR_NOI_PHEP MiniGrant.doc

99K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

To: Shannon Busby <shannon.busby@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 3:47 PM

me too! thanks

[Quoted text hidden]



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST BUDGET MODIFICATION

(Revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-4 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: C-4
Est. Start Time: 9:30 am

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCHS11 - 22

BUDGET MODIFICATION #DCHS11-22- Reclassifying a 1.00 FTE Program Development Specialist position to a Program Development Specialist Senior position in the Domestic Violence Services Division, as determined by
Agenda Title: Class/Comp.

Note: For all other submissions (i.e. Notices of Intent, Ordinances, Resolutions, Orders or Proclamations) please use the APR short form.

Requested Meeting Date: Next Available Amount of Time Needed: N/A
Department: County Human Services Division: Domestic Violence
Contact(s): Kathy Tinkle
Phone: 988-3691 Ext. 26858 I/O Address: _____
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s): Consent Agenda

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The Department of County Human Services recommends approval of budget modification DCHS11-22, reclassifying a 1.00 FTE Program Development Specialist (PDS) position to a Program Development Specialist Senior (PDS Sr.) position in Domestic Violence Services Division (DVSD).

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

This budget modification reclassifies a current PDS position (Position # 704834) in Program Offer #25040 – Domestic Violence Victims Services & Coordination to a PDS Sr. position. After a review of proposed duties, Central Human Resources-Class/Comp unit determined that this position should be reclassified to a PDS Sr as of January 1, 2011. This position performs project planning, community consultation, provides technical assistance to assigned staff, and oversees, coordinates

**Budget Modification APR
Submit to Board Clerk**

activities for domestic violence program areas.

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

The current fiscal year budget impact and the on-going financial impact of this reclassification are neutral as the amount budgeted for Travel & Training will be reduced by \$1,230 in FY11. The on going impact will be covered by a small increase in salary cost.

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

N/A

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

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

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

- **What revenue is being changed and why? If the revenue is from a federal source, please list the Catalog of Federal Assistance Number (CFDA).**
No revenue is being changed.
- **What budgets are increased/decreased?**
This modification is budget neutral.
- **What do the changes accomplish?**
Approves the classification decision from HR Class/Comp unit (#1640) to reclassify position # 704834 from a PDS position to a PDS Sr. position.
- **Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.**
Yes, the approval of this budget modification will result in reclassifying of position # 704834 in DVSD from a 1.00 FTE PDS position to a 1.00 FTE PDS Sr.
- **If a grant, is 100% of the central and department indirect recovered? If not, please explain why.**
N/A
- **Is the revenue one-time-only in nature? Will the function be ongoing? What plans are in place to identify a sufficient ongoing funding stream?**
N/A
- **If a grant, what period does the grant cover? When the grant expires, what are funding plans? Are there any particular stipulations required by the grant (i.e. cash match, in kind match, reporting requirements etc)?**
N/A

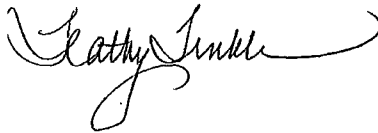
<p><i>NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.</i></p>

ATTACHMENT B

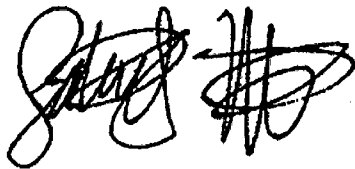
BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCHS11-14

Required Signatures

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



Date: 01/18/11

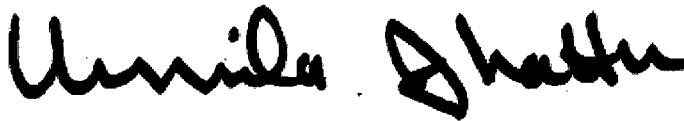


1/24/2011

Budget Analyst:

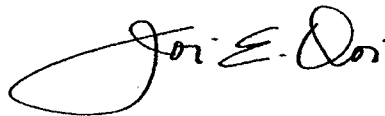
Date: _____

**Department
HR:**



Date: 1/18/11

**Countywide
HR:**



Date: January 20,
2011

**Budget Modification APR
Submit to Board Clerk**

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

							ANNUALIZED			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1000	6021	65752	DV CRD.CGF	Program Development Specialist	704834	(1.00)	(58,840)	(17,664)	(17,520)	(94,024)
1000	6088	65752	DV CRD.CGF	Program Development Specialist Sr.	704834	1.00	60,636	18,203	17,659	96,498
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHANGES						0.00	1,796	539	139	2,474

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

							CURRENT YEAR			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1000	6021	65752	DV CRD.CGF	Program Development Specialist	704834	(1.00)	(29,570)	(8,877)	(8,771)	(47,217)
1000	6088	65752	DV CRD.CGF	Program Development Specialist Sr.	704834	1.00	30,466	9,146	8,836	48,448
										0
										0
										0
										0
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										0
										0
TOTAL CURRENT FY CHANGES						0.00	896	269	65	1,230



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

(Revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # 0-5 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: C-5
Est. Start Time: 9:30 am

Agenda Title: ORDER Authorizing Designees of the Mental Health Program Director to Direct a Peace Officer to Take an Allegedly Mentally Ill Person into Custody

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

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>Next Available</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>Next Available</u>
Department:	<u>DCHS</u>	Division:	<u>MHASD</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Jean Dentinger/Karen Zarosinski (x26468)</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-5464</u>	Ext.	<u>27297</u>
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s):	<u>Consent Calendar</u>		
I/O Address:	<u>167/1/520</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Requesting adoption of order and approval of designees. The Mental Health and Addiction Services Division is recommending approval of the designees in the accordance with ORS 426.215.

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

Outpatient mental health agencies depend upon certain staff having the ability to assess clients for "Director Designee Custody". This certification allows the designee to direct a police officer or secure transportation provider to take into custody any individual with mental health issues who is found to be dangerous to self or to others. Police then transport the individual to a hospital or other approved treatment facility for further evaluation. As agencies experience staffing turnover or increases, new staff needs to be trained and certified as designees.

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

None.

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

In accordance with ORS 426.215

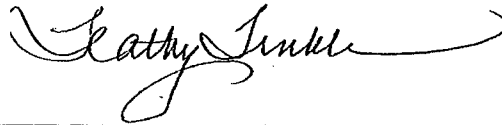
Agenda Placement Request
Submit to Board Clerk

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

None.

Required Signature

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



Date: 01/25/11

**Agenda Placement Request
Submit to Board Clerk**

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

ORDER NO. _____

Authorizing a Designee of the Mental Health Program Director to Direct a Peace Officer to Take an Allegedly Mentally Ill Person into Custody

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. If authorized by a county governing body, a designee of a mental health program director may direct a peace officer to take into custody a person whom the designee has probable cause to believe is dangerous to self or others and whom the designee has probable cause to believe is in need of immediate care, custody, and treatment of mental illness.
- b. There is a current need for specified designees of the Multnomah County Mental Health Program Director to have the authority to direct a peace officer to take an allegedly mentally ill person into custody
- c. The designee listed below has been specifically recommended by the Mental Health Program Director and meets the standards established by the Mental Health Division.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Orders:

1. The individual listed below is authorized as a designee of the Mental Health Program Director for Multnomah County to direct any peace officer to take into custody a person whom the designee has probable cause to believe is dangerous to self or others and whom the designee has probable cause to believe is in need of immediate care, custody or treatment for mental illness.
2. Added to the list of designees are:

Rebecca Witherow	Lisa Stewart	Galen Cohen	Jennifer Riley
Susan deTarr	Martha McGraw	Jill Clark	Robert Janz
Walt Emery	Kelly Fisher	Stephanie Smith	Hanna Lyon
Jason Wyman	A. Grace Silvia Feder		

ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 20__.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Jeff Cogen, Chair

REVIEWED: HENRY H. LAZENBY, JR., COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By: _____
Patrick Henry, Assistant County Attorney

SUBMITTED BY Kathy Tinkle, Director, Department of County Human Services



Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Item for next consent agenda

3 messages

Kathy TINKLE <kathy.m.tinkle@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 25, 2011 at 1:06 PM

To: GROW Lynda <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Cc: Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigan@multco.us>, Karen ZAROSINSKI <zarosik@multco.us>

Hi Lynda, attached you will find a Board Order and APR for the next available consent agenda. Please let either Karen or me know if you have questions or need additional information. Thank you.

Kathy Tinkle, Interim Director
Department of County Human Services
(503) 988-3691 ext. 26858
kathy.m.tinkle@multco.us

2 attachments

Order No Director Designee 1.20.11.doc
48K

APR_1.20.11 Director Designee.doc
92K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 10:22 AM

To: Kathy TINKLE <kathy.m.tinkle@multco.us>

Ok, it will go on 2/3.

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
View our Agenda and Board Packets at:
<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

Kathy TINKLE <kathy.m.tinkle@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 8:08 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Cc: Karen ZAROSINSKI <zarosik@multco.us>

Thanks Lynda!

Kathy Tinkle, Interim Director
Department of County Human Services

label:02-03-11-brd-pkt

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CNN.com Recently Published/Updated - What the protesters do – and don't – have« **Back to "02/03/11 Brd Pkt"**

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Labels

More actions

Newer 10

DCHS11-22 for Agenda placement

02/03/11 Brd Pkt X

Patrick HEATH to show details Jan 24 (3 days ago)

Reply

Hi Lynda,

Attached is DCHS11-22 for placement on the Board agenda. This item goes on the consent agenda as it is a reclass. Please contact me with any questions about this request.

Thanks,

Patrick Heath
Senior Budget Analyst
x. 83364

3 attachments — Download all attachments**DCHS11-22 DV PDS Reclass to PDS Sr (1).xls**126K View as HTML Open as a Google spreadsheet Download**DCHS11-22 DV PDS Reclass to PDS Sr (1) (1).doc**222K View Download**DCHS11-22 DV PDS Reclass to PDS Sr (1).pdf**39K View DownloadReplyReply to allForward

Patrick is not available to chat

Lynda GROW to Pati show details Jan 24 (3 days ago)

Reply

Ok, thanks Patrick.

- Show quoted text -

Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us

Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274

View our Agenda and Board Packets at:

<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

01/01/11 Future Boa...
01/27/11 Brd Pkt
02/03/11 Brd Pkt
02/10/11 Brd Pkt
02/17/11 Brd Pkt
02/24/11 Brd Pkt
03/03/11 Brd Pkt
03/10/11 Brd Pkt
03/24/11 Brd Pkt
04/07/11 Brd Pkt
04/21/11 Brd Pkt
04/28/11 Brd Pkt
05/05/11 Brd Pkt
06/02/11 Brd Pkt
AGENDA PLACEM...
Board & Room Cale...
Board Clerk Issues
BoardRules
Budget
Budget 2011
Commissioner Abse...
Commissioner Trans...
Committee Appoint...
Contacts
Copier-Scanner
Drupal
Elections/appointme...
Electronic Board Pa...
EmergencyActPlan
Facilities
Follow up
Forms
Google Tips



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST BUDGET MODIFICATION

(revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # C-6 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: C-6
Est. Start Time: 9:30 am

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCS- 03

**BUDGET MODIFICATION # DCS-03 Reclassifying a Finance Technician
Agenda Position to a Finance Specialist 1 as Determined by the Class/Comp Unit of
Title: Central Human Resources.**

Note: For all other submissions (i.e. Notices of Intent, Ordinances, Resolutions, Orders or Proclamations) please use the APR short form.

Requested Meeting Date: February 3, 2011 Amount of Time Needed: Consent
Department: Community Services Division: Budget and Operation Suppt
Contact(s): Jerry Elliott
Phone: (503) 988-4624 Ext. 84624 I/O Address: 455/2/224
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s): N/A

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

The Department is requesting the Board approve a budget modification for the reclassification of a Finance Technician to a Finance Specialist 1 in the Budget and Operations Support division as determined by the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resources

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

As a result of organization changes designed to improve the financial functions of this group, the responsibilities of this position have changed. Management requested the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resource to review the positions. After this review, the Class/Comp Unit of Central Human Resource determined the appropriate classification for this position is a Finance Specialist 1. This budget modification will change the budget to correctly classify this position and the incumbent.

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

Budget Modification APR
Submit to Board Clerk

Budget modification detail is attached. This will increase the personnel expense budget in FY11. In future years this position will have increases due to COLA, step increases and increased benefit

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

None

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

N/A

ATTACHMENT A

Budget Modification

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

- **What revenue is being changed and why? If the revenue is from a federal source, please list the Catalog of Federal Assistance Number (CFDA).**

No change to revenue.

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

This budget modification will increase salaries, insurance and benefits by \$5,160. This increase is offset by an equivalent reduction to Supplies.

- **What do the changes accomplish?**

This budget modification implements the results of the position classification as determined by the Class/Comp unit of Central Human Resources.

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

Reclassification of position with the incumbent.

- **If a grant, is 100% of the central and department indirect recovered? If not, please explain why.**

N/A

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

N/A

- **If a grant, what period does the grant cover? When the grant expires, what are funding plans? Are there any particular stipulations required by the grant (i.e. cash match, in kind match, reporting requirements etc)?**

N/A

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

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCS- 03

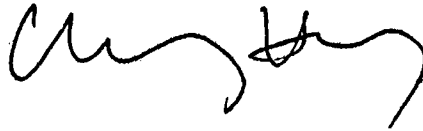
Required Signatures

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



Date: 1/19/11

Jerry Elliot



Budget Analyst:

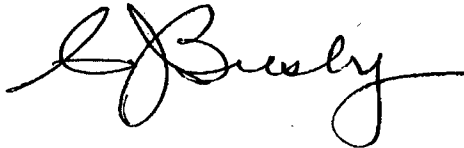
Ching Hay

Date: 1/19/11

Department HR:

/s/ Jerry D Petty

Date: 1/19/11



1/19/11

Countywide HR:

Candace J Busby

Date: _____

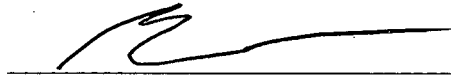
**Budget Modification APR
Submit to Board Clerk**

ATTACHMENT B

BUDGET MODIFICATION: DCS- 03

Required Signatures

Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:

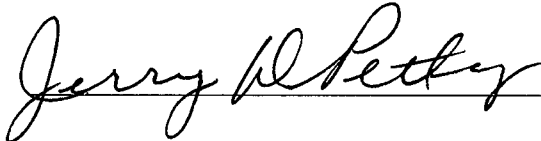


Date: 1/19/11

Budget Analyst:

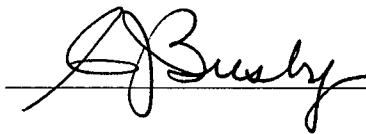
Date: _____

Department HR:



Date: 1-19-11

Countywide HR:



Date: 1/19/2011

Budget Modification APR
Submit to Board Clerk

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

							ANNUALIZED			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1509	6021	64890	905600	Finance Technician	709835	(1.00)	(35,935)	(10,457)	(15,714)	(62,106)
1509	6029	64890	905600	Finance Specialist 1	709835	1.00	38,920	11,326	17,019	67,265
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
										0
TOTAL ANNUALIZED CHANGES						0.00	2,986	869	1,305	5,159

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

							CURRENT YEAR			
Fund	Job #	HR Org	CC/WBS/IO	Position Title	Position Number	FTE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSUR	TOTAL
1509	6021	64890	905600	Finance Technician	709835	(1.00)	(35,934)	(10,457)	(15,714)	(62,105)
1509	6029	64890	905600	Finance Specialist 1	709835	1.00	38,920	11,326	17,019	67,265
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										0
										0
										0
TOTAL CURRENT FY CHANGES						0.00	2,986	869	1,305	5,160

Budget Modification ID: **DCS - 03****EXPENDITURES & REVENUES**

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

Budget/Fiscal Year: 2011

Line No.	Fund Center	Fund Code	Program #	Func. Area	Internal Order	Accounting Unit		Cost Element	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase/ (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
						Cost Center	WBS Element						
1	90-55	1509		80		905600		60000	1,339,429	1,342,415	2,986		Base Pay
2	90-55	1509		80		905600		60130	403,492	404,361	869		Fringe
3	90-55	1509		80		905600		60140	352,316	353,621	1,305		Insurance
4	90-55	1509		80		905600		60260	24,700	19,540	(5,160)	0	
5													
6	72-10	3500		20		705210		50316		(869)			Risk Fund
7	72-10	3500		20		705210		60330		869			Risk Fund
8										0			
9										0			
10										0			
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29										0			
											0	0	Total - Page 1
											0	0	GRAND TOTAL



Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Fwd: APR and Bud Mod for DCS Reclass

5 messages

Jerry Elliott <gerald.t.elliott@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 19, 2011 at 4:03 PM

To: GROW Lynda <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Cc: Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>, "Johnson, Cecilia" <cecilia.johnson@multco.us>, "Isley, Sheila" <sheila.l.isley@multco.us>, Jill Wolf <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>, Ching Hay <ching.l.hay@multco.us>

Hi Lynda,

Here are the electronic versions of the APR, budget modification and reclassification letter I just gave to you in hard copy. Below you will see Ching's approval of the APR and budget modification.

Let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Thanks

Jerry Elliott

Business Manager

Department of Community Services

(503) 988-4624

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Ching HAY** <ching.l.hay@multco.us>

Date: Wed, Jan 19, 2011 at 1:39 PM

Subject: Re: Bud Mod for DCS Reclass

To: Jerry Elliott <gerald.t.elliott@multco.us>

I took a look at the APR and it looks good. When the final version is sent to the Board Clerk and copied to me, please include the budmod form as well as the reclass memo approving this change. Thanks.

On Wed, Jan 19, 2011 at 11:24 AM, Jerry Elliott <gerald.t.elliott@multco.us> wrote:

Hi Ching,

Here is a bud mod for a reclassification in the Budget and Ops Support group. Please review, modify as need and send your approval back to me via email.

Thanks

Jerry

--
Ching Hay

Budget Office

503.988.3312 x26672

3 attachments

 **20110118 APR for B&OS - Bud Mod DCS-03.doc**
90K

 **20110118 Bud Mod for FS-1 Reclass.doc**
100K

 **Fin Splst 1 from Fin Tech - DCS - #1649 (1).pdf**
39K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>
To: Jerry Elliott <gerald.t.elliott@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 19, 2011 at 4:11 PM

thank you so much!

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
View our Agenda and Board Packets at:
<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

Jerry Elliott <gerald.t.elliott@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 19, 2011 at 5:09 PM

To: GROW Lynda <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Cc: Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>, "Johnson, Cecilia" <cecilia.johnson@multco.us>, "Isley, Sheila" <sheila.l.isley@multco.us>, Jill Wolf <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>, Ching Hay <ching.l.hay@multco.us>

Hi Lynda,

It looks like I attached a blank APR form instead of the bud mod form in my previous email. This email should contain the correct forms.

Let me know you have any questions.

Thanks
Jerry Elliott
Business Manager
Department of Community Services
(503) 988-4624

[Quoted text hidden]

3 attachments

 **20110118 APR for B&OS - Bud Mod DCS-03.doc**
90K

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Fwd: APR and...



Fin Splst 1 from Fin Tech - DCS - #1649 (1).pdf

39K



20110112 Bud Mod DCS-03 BOS Fin Spec 1.xls

163K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 19, 2011 at 5:11 PM

To: Jerry Elliott <gerald.t.elliott@multco.us>

Oh dear! I didn't even see it! Thanks, Jerry.

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Jerry Elliott <gerald.t.elliott@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 19, 2011 at 5:13 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

I didn't see it either until Ching pointed it out to me. 😊

Thanks

Jerry

[Quoted text hidden]



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

(Revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AGENDA # _____ DATE 2/3/11

LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Second Reading Feb. 10, 2011

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11

Agenda Item #: R-1

Est. Start Time: 9:30 am

Agenda Title:

Public Hearing and First Reading of an Ordinance amending MCC Chapters 33, West Hills Rural Area Plan, and 35, East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, the County Comprehensive Plan, Rural Area Plans, Community Plans, and Sectional Zoning Maps to Adopt Amendments to the Rural Center Districts for the Burlington and Springdale Communities Consistent with Division 22, Unincorporated Communities, of the Oregon Administrative Rules

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

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>February 3, 2011</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>40 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>Department of Community Services</u>	Division:	<u>Land Use Planning</u>
Contact(s):	<u>George Plummer</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-3043</u>	Ext.	<u>29152</u>
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s):	<u>I/O Address: 455/1/116</u>		
	<u>George Plummer, Planner and Joanna Valencia, Transportation Planning Specialist</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Conduct a public hearing, and approve the proposed amendments to the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan East of Sandy River and West Hills Rural Area Plan components, and amendments to the Multnomah County Zoning Code Chapters 33 and 35. These amendments have been recommended to the Board for approval by the Planning Commission.

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

The amendments to policies and zoning regulations for the Burlington and Springdale communities are to meet the Oregon Administrative Rules. The OARs direct counties to plan for areas that have developed outside of urban growth boundaries to an extent that they are not entirely rural in nature. The rule requires that only communities that were recognized as unincorporated communities prior to the adoption of the state rule in 1994 can qualify. Both the Burlington and Springdale communities are recognized as unincorporated rural communities in the County Comprehensive Plan and were zoned Rural Center in 1977. A similar ordinance and plan was adopted by the county for the Orient and Pleasant Home communities in 2002. In addition to addressing the OARs, the proposed amendments also takes into consideration community input received during public meetings indicating a preference to maintain and preserve the rural character of the community. Policy amendments address community development, transportation, design, and residential,

commercial and industrial development. The policies and strategies include addressing the types of desired community development in terms development density, square footage, and lot coverage limitations, the incorporation of design elements to reflect the rural character of the communities, and the addition of policies addressing transportation options for the communities.

The proposed Zoning Code amendments include revisions to the Rural Center Zoning Districts. The Springdale and Burlington areas are currently zoned as Rural Center, which allows single family residential uses outright and requires a conditional use review to establish some community service uses, commercial and industrial uses. As part of this task, staff worked with stakeholders of the community to amend the existing zoning to reflect these new policies. Proposed revisions to the current Rural Center zoning district in Multnomah County Code Chapters 33 and 35 include revisions for consistency with the state rule, clarification of small scale low impact commercial and industrial uses, addition of on-site sewage disposal system requirements, and development standards for off-street parking requirements and stormwater drainage systems.

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

None.

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

Proposed amendments are included for portions of the Comprehensive Framework Plan for the West Hills Rural Area Plan and the East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan. The proposed policies address community development, transportation, design, and residential, commercial and industrial development and reflect community input received to maintain and preserve the rural character of the communities.

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

The public outreach program for the project included a number of different methods including mailed and emailed notification, conducting a community survey, and holding meetings near the communities. A series of three public meetings were held for each community. These meetings included staff presentations and community stakeholder input sessions.

In addition, the Planning Commission conducted a work session and a public hearing for each of the communities on each of the ordinance amendments. Public notice of these proceedings, and of the Board hearings, has been and will be provided as required in the Multnomah County Code.

Required Signature

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



Date:

1/14/11



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

1600 SE 190TH Avenue Portland, OR 97233

PH: 503-988-3043 FAX: 503-988-3389

<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/landuse>

Staff Report to the Board of County Commissioners

**Burlington and Springdale Rural Community Plan and Ordinance Amendments
Case File # PC-10-009 and PC-10-010**

I. Introduction and Purpose

The proposed Burlington and Springdale Community Plans amend the West Hills Rural Area Plan, East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, and Multnomah County Code Chapters 33 and 35. The proposed ordinance incorporates plan policies and zoning code amendments needed to complete planning for the communities consistent with the Oregon Administrative Rules for Unincorporated Communities (OAR Division 22) and each community's preferences. The Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR's) provide supporting legislation for counties to plan for communities that are developed to a greater extent than is allowed on rural land. This task involved public outreach to the communities, inventorying of land uses, and drafting of a community plan, policies, and zoning code amendments.

Due to the characteristics of the Burlington and Springdale Communities, staff has determined that the communities are most appropriately designated as Rural Communities. This is further detailed in Section II of the staff report below. Specific provisions for Rural Communities require that counties adopt zoning designations for the uses within the area. The type and extent of specific uses permitted are subject to provisions outlined in the OAR. As part of this process, staff proposes amendments to the West Hills Rural Area Plan, East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, and Multnomah County Code Chapters 33 and 35 to incorporate policies and zoning code amendments needed to complete planning for these communities consistent with the Oregon Administrative Rules for Unincorporated Communities (OAR Division 22). These amendments are detailed in the proposed ordinance.

Section II of this staff report also includes a brief summary of the State Rule. Section III includes information about the planning process undertaken for this project, and Section IV includes information on the Community Outreach process. Full copies of the plan document for the communities are attached to the Ordinance as exhibits. The plan document includes findings and data from the community inventory and community input received and is intended to support the proposed policy amendments for the West Hills Rural Area Plan and East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan.

II. State Rule- Division 22

Through the Unincorporated Communities Rule, the State has acknowledged that some communities have developed outside of urban growth boundaries to an extent that they are not entirely rural in nature. The Unincorporated Communities Rule requires that established communities outside of urban growth

boundaries be designated as either an Urban Unincorporated Community or one of three rural types of unincorporated communities. An Urban Unincorporated Community contains over 150 permanent residential dwellings and a mixture of land uses, and is served by a community sewer and water system. Rural Unincorporated Communities are, defined as one of the three following types:

1. Resort Communities- established primarily for recreation and resort purposes.
2. Rural Communities- consisting primarily of permanent residential dwellings, with at least two other land uses present (such as commercial, industrial or public uses).
3. Rural Service Centers- consisting primarily of commercial or industrial uses. They provide goods and services to the surrounding rural area and to persons travelling through the area.

The state Unincorporated Communities Rule requires that counties adopt land use and zoning measures specific to unincorporated communities in order to ensure that cumulative development in the communities will not:

- Result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts that violate state or federal water quality regulations, or
- Exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply resources and sewer services, and
- Adversely affect agriculture or forestry uses.

The Unincorporated Communities Rule limits the types of land that can be included in an officially designated Unincorporated Community. Lands identified as "exception areas" (i.e., rural lands that are zoned for commercial, industrial or residential use, not farm or forest use) can be included if they have historically been considered part of the community. The land included must represent a "contiguous concentration" of commercial, industrial, public use, or residential land. Residential land to be included must be of a greater density than residential exception lands that are outside of identified Unincorporated Communities. Land zoned for farm or forest use may only be included in the Unincorporated Community if it is adjacent to exception lands included in the community boundary and was occupied on October 28, 1994 (the date of the Unincorporated Community Rule) by one or more of the following public uses - church, cemetery, school, park, playground, community center, fire station, museum, golf course, or utility facility. The Rule further limits this by allowing only the portion of the lot or parcel that is occupied by the public use(s) to be included in the Unincorporated Community boundary, and requiring that the remainder of the property must continue to be planned and zoned as farm or forestland.

Staff has conducted an inventory of the community identifying the land uses, lot sizes and services within the community, and identifying the boundary as recognized under the current Rural Center designation for the Burlington and Springdale Communities. This is all documented and included in the community plan documents. As previously mentioned, staff has determined that both the Burlington and Springdale communities are most appropriately designated as Rural Communities. As defined above, the Burlington and Springdale communities both consist primarily of permanent residential dwellings, with some commercial, industrial and public uses.

III. Plan Process

Multnomah County Land Use Planning staff formulated a process preparing for the Burlington and Springdale Unincorporated Community Plans and completing the unincorporated community planning requirements for the State Rule. The process included public outreach that consisted of a series of three public meetings held for each community, development of web pages for each community that included information on the project and process as well as serving as a resource to download electronic copies of the project documents, mailed property owner notifications, emailed notifications to interested parties lists, and

distribution of community surveys to gather community input. The results of these meetings and community involvement are discussed below and are provided in the plan document.

As part of the planning project, the following tasks were undertaken. The findings of the task are included and further addressed in the plan document.

- Identified the community boundary recognizing the extent of the established Rural Center zoning boundary
- Inventoried and analyzed data and information about the community related to the existing land uses, available public services, parcel sizes, and current plan policies and zoning regulations
- Reviewed the characteristics of the community and existing zoning regulations for consistency with the State Rule

In addition to the above tasks, the County engaged in an extensive public process to involve residents and landowners in the unincorporated community planning effort.

IV. Public Outreach and Community Input

The public outreach program for the project included a number of different methods including mailed and emailed notification, conducting a community survey, and holding community meetings. These meetings included staff presentations and community input sessions. Results from these meetings were that the citizens are generally happy with their communities and enjoy the neighborhood, and they want to preserve the community as it is. Concerns raised by the community for Springdale included ensuring adequate water service, increases in traffic, drainage and run-off, off-street parking and the use of the Springdale Community Building. For Burlington, the community concerns raised included septic requirements and small lots, lack of services such as a grocery store, desire for a gas station and restaurant in the community, concerns with traffic on Highway 30, expansion of the community boundary, and lack of transportation alternatives especially bus service in particular.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

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ORDINANCE NO. _____

Amending MCC Chapters 33, West Hills Rural Area Plan, and 35, East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, the County Comprehensive Plan, Rural Area Plans, Community Plans, and Sectional Zoning Maps to Adopt Amendments to the Rural Center Districts for the Burlington and Springdale Communities Consistent with Division 22, Unincorporated Communities, of the Oregon Administrative Rules

(Language ~~stricken~~ is deleted; double underlined language is new.)

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. Multnomah County is required to plan for unincorporated communities within its jurisdiction in compliance with the Oregon Administrative Rule (OARs) 660-022-000 to 660-022-0070, or to demonstrate that all use are rural pursuant to state rules. This ordinance is in compliance with the state rule, and the amendments meet the applicable requirements in OAR Chapter 660, Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule.
- b. This ordinance incorporates two Planning Commission amendments, PC-10-009: *Burlington Community Plan and Zoning Amendments* and PC-10-010: *Springdale Community Plan and Zoning Amendments*, that include plan and zoning amendments to the West Hills and East of Sandy River Rural Area Plans and Multnomah County Code Chapters 33 and 35.
- c. The Planning Commission is authorized by Multnomah County Code Chapter subsections 33.0140, 34.0140, 35.0140, 36.0140, 37.0710, and by ORS 215.110 to recommend to the Board of County Commissioners the adoption of Ordinances to implement the Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan.
- d. A public hearing was held for the amendments in PC-10-009 on December 6, 2010, and for PC-10-010 on November 1, 2010, before the Planning Commission. All interested persons were given an opportunity to appear and be heard. Notice of the Planning Commission hearing was published in the "Oregonian" newspaper and on the County Land Use Planning Program website.
- e. As stated in Planning Commission Resolutions for each of these cases, the Planning Commission has found that the proposed amendments and additions to the West Hills and East of Sandy River Rural Area Plans, and Multnomah County Code Chapters 33 and 35 in this Ordinance are needed and recommends approval.
- f. Ordinance No. 1161, adopted May 6, 2010, amended the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan, and the Multnomah County Plan and Sectional Zoning Maps relating to Urban and Rural Reserves. All of the West Hills Rural Area Plan, including the Burlington Community, was designated as Rural Reserve. No new uses or increases in density are proposed in the plan and zoning amendments thus meeting Policy 6A for Rural Reserves.

- g. Ballot Measure 56 notice was mailed to individual property owners for PC 10-009 on October 29, 2010, and for PC 10-010 on October 7, 2010. Notice of the Planning Commission hearing and the Board of County Commissioners hearing was published in the "Oregonian" newspaper and on the County Land Use Planning Program's web site.

Multnomah County Ordains as follows:

PART I – WEST HILLS RURAL AREA PLAN – BURLINGTON RURAL CENTER

Section 1. The Rural Center section of the West Hills Rural Area Plan, a portion of the Comprehensive Framework Plan, is amended as follows, and the policies will be renumbered as shown on the attached Exhibit A:

BURLINGTON RURAL CENTER

Burlington is a small rural community located approximately 2.5 miles from the city of Portland, and is located along Highway 30. The elevation of the Burlington area ranges from close to sea level to 200 feet above sea level. Elevation rises steeply from Highway 30 to the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass Line railroad tracks.

Burlington is the only identified rural center in the West Hills rural area. It was the subject of a land use study in 1981, which identified the current rural center boundaries (approximately 30 acres). The remainder of the 90 acre Burlington area (analyzed in the 1981 land use study) is was designated Commercial Forest Use, and is virtually undeveloped to this day. This study area sits at the base of the Tualatin Mountains, and lies between the Burlington Northern Astoria line railroad tracks to the east of Highway 30, and the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass line railroad tracks to the south and west. The 1981 study was not adopted as an ordinance by the Board of Commissioners.

On October 28, 1994, the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted new administrative rules and goal amendments establishing planning and zoning requirements for unincorporated communities (OAR 660, Division 22, Unincorporated Communities). Planning for Burlington must conform to these new rules.

Burlington has the distinction of being quite rural despite being near the Urban Growth Boundary of Portland. Burlington is comprised primarily of residential uses, with some commercial uses. Commercial uses include a tavern and a utility building for Qwest Communications. The community also includes the Native American Rehabilitation Association of the Northwest (NARA) Facility. There is no sewer service for the area; properties are served by individual on-site septic systems. Provisions of water are available through the Burlington Water District. Fire protection is contracted out to the City of Portland by the Water District. The study area contains four businesses, two public service facilities, and 41 homes, 11 of which are outside of the existing rural center boundary. Additionally, the eleven-acre Holbrook School site, located at the north end of Burlington, at the intersection of Highway 30 and Cornelius Pass Rd, has been purchased for use as a residential care facility. No new residences have been constructed within the Burlington Rural Center since 1981. Based upon OAR 660-22, Burlington qualifies as a "Rural Community," since it consists of residential uses and at least two other land uses that provide commercial, industrial, or public uses to the community, the surrounding rural area, or to persons traveling through the area.

The elevation of the Burlington area ranges from close to sea level to 200 feet above sea level. Elevation rises severely from Highway 30 to the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass line railroad tracks to the south, and more gently to the north. Property beyond the Burlington Northern Astoria line railroad tracks to the north and east is subject to flooding from high water levels in Multnomah Channel.

State Highway 30 and Cornelius Pass Rd. provide major access to Burlington. The remaining roads in the area, Burlington, Wapato, and McNamee, provide access to homes and properties abutting them. Many unbuilt "paper" roads criss-cross the area, in some cases these roads are unbuildable due to topography.

Public services available in Burlington include schools, water, police, and fire protection. Students attend schools in the Portland School District. Provision of water and fire services are available through the Burlington Water District. The water district purchases water from the City of Portland and holds the water supply in a reservoir located southwest of the highway on property owned by the District. Due to infrastructure age and maintenance delay, the Water District is experiencing a 38% leakage in water transmission. Also, due to undersizing of the infrastructure and residential development in excess of initial design, there is inadequate water pressure to meet the needs of some residents. However, the affected residents are not within the boundaries of the current rural center, all of which has an adequate existing water supply. The Water District currently serves 293 people and an additional 65 to 69 people who live outside the district. Fire protection is contracted out to the City of Portland by the Water District, at a cost in Fiscal Year 1993-94 of \$38,000. Police service is provided by the Multnomah County Sheriff.

Most of the area within the community, with the exception of the northern portion, is within the Burlington Subdivision, platted in 1909, with an average lot size at 8,000 square feet. This subdivision extends west and south of the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass line railroad tracks into commercial forest lands. Most of the subdivision located outside of the existing rural center boundary is under a single ownership.

The Burlington community has both positive and negative aspects to be considered as part of any expansion of the Burlington Rural Center. Positive aspects which would lead to a conclusion of allowing expansion include:

- 2.—Expansion of the Burlington rural center would provide a concentrated focus for the local commercial needs of West Hills residents, as well as road-oriented commercial needs of Highway 30 motorists.
- 3.—Allowing additional residential development in Burlington would provide an opportunity for rural lifestyles which is much in demand for the West Hills rural area.
- 4.—Due to its location and the amount of existing development, Burlington has little significant value in relation to identified Goal 5 resources such as wildlife habitat, significant streams, or scenic views.
- 5.—Burlington has a water district in place to provide public water service to a more concentrated population, as opposed to the use of individual wells. However, the district's current system is antiquated and inadequate to serve additional development outside of the rural center—see #3 under negatives below.

Negative aspects which would lead to a conclusion of maintaining the existing rural center boundary include:

2. ~~Burlington is severely constrained geographically by the Tualatin Mountains which rise steeply from Highway 30.~~
3. ~~Residential development is less desirable here compared to other areas of the West Hills due to the geographic constraints and the proximity to the heavy traffic on Highway 30.~~
4. ~~The Burlington Water District has antiquated facilities which are incapable of serving a significant influx of new residents and businesses outside of the existing rural center.~~
5. ~~The Burlington Rural Center does not currently include the types of businesses which would serve the West Hills Rural Area—its function is to mainly serve traffic along Highway 30. It is questionable whether, even if local services were available, West Hills residents would use Burlington as a rural center.~~

Any future expansion of the rural center boundaries in Burlington is dependent upon 1) a community public facility plan prepared pursuant to OAR 660 Division 11 for improvements to the facilities of the Burlington Water District, 2) evidence of increased demand for new housing in Burlington, and 3) market analysis indicating that an expansion of the Burlington Rural Center is necessary to serve the commercial and institutional land use needs of the West Hills Rural Area and not merely to serve Highway 30 traffic. If these three criteria can be met, expansion of the rural center zoning district in Burlington should be considered for the remainder of the 90-acre Burlington community. Until then, no expansion of the Burlington Rural Center is proposed.

* * * * *

Other Potential Rural Centers

As mentioned above, the West Hills Rural Area is not served by the Burlington Rural Center. West Hills Rural Area residents have no community focus. Commercial needs are met by nearby communities -- Northwest Portland, Tanasbourne, West Union, Cedar Mill, and Bethany to the south, and Scappoose to the north. A small nucleus of uses near the intersection of Skyline Blvd. and Cornelius Pass Rd. -- a grocery store, an auto garage, Skyline Elementary School, the American Legion Post, and a church, do provide a potential focus for a future rural center. However, the current population of the West Hills shows no great desire for an enhanced community focus area which would be provided by a rural center in this location. Should the community show a need or desire for such a rural center, planning studies should focus on the area near the intersection of Skyline Blvd. and Cornelius Pass Rd. for its establishment.

* * * * *

POLICY 4: Do not designate additional "Exception" lands in the rural West Hills.
[Amended 1999, Ord. 924 § II]

STRATEGY: Consider redesignation of approximately 80 acres at the intersection of U.S. Highway 30 and Watson Road, adjacent to the Columbia County line, from Commercial Forest Use CFU-2 to CFU-5. [Amended 1999, Ord. 924 § II]

POLICY 5: Promote a community core in the rural West Hills through establishment of a rural center which serves the local needs of West Hills residents.

STRATEGY: Consider a limited area near the intersection of Cornelius Pass Road and Skyline Blvd. for designation as a Rural Center if justified by a county-

initiated assessment of the need for additional commercial or other uses to support public needs in the rural West Hills.

STRATEGY: Do not consider expansion of the existing Burlington Rural Center unless 1) existing facilities of the Burlington Water District are upgraded, 2) evidence of increased demand for housing and commercial or institutional services in Burlington exists in the form of construction on vacant lots within the existing rural center boundaries, and 3) a market analysis indicates that the expansion of the Burlington Rural Center is necessary to serve West Hills Rural Area needs.

POLICY 6:

Implement a Plan for the Burlington Community that is consistent with the Community Vision reflecting the input received indicating the community's satisfaction with the community the way it is. Key elements of the vision are to maintain the rural character of the community, and to ensure that new businesses support the needs of residents.

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Strategies

- The County should adopt plan policies and ordinances that meet the state Unincorporated Communities Rule codified as Oregon Administrative Rule OAR 660-022-0000 through 0070.
 - Burlington should be designated and planned as a Rural Community because it is composed primarily of permanent residential uses with at least two other land uses present (such as commercial, industrial or public uses).
 - Revise the Rural Center zoning ordinance to reflect the needs of the Burlington community consistent with the Division 22 OAR for Unincorporated Communities.

Commercial and Industrial Development

POLICY 7:

New commercial and industrial uses within the Burlington Rural Community need to be small-scale and low impact in nature as defined by the State Unincorporated Communities Rule and to be consistent with the rural nature of the community. These uses will not adversely impact agriculture or forestry uses and will reinforce the rural nature of the Burlington Community.

Strategies

- Multnomah County will update county codes to implement the Unincorporated Communities Rule for small-scale, low impact commercial and industrial uses. Due to the proximity of the communities to the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), the plan does not justify new uses that are larger than the small-scale, low impact limits in the State Rule.
 - Existing commercial uses may expand up to the small-scale, low impact limit of 4,000 square feet subject to approval criteria in the ordinance.
 - Expansion of existing industrial uses shall be subject to the small-scale, low impact limit of 10,000 square feet and to approval criteria in the ordinance.

- Multnomah County will update its implementing regulations to ensure that new or expanded commercial and industrial development will not result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts.
- The County will update its implementing regulations to ensure that new or expanded commercial and industrial development will not exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply and waste disposal services.
- The County will ensure that new and expanded commercial or industrial uses are subject to Design Review in order to ensure compatibility with the community character and vision.

Residential Development

POLICY 8:

Maintain existing density allowed under current zoning.

Strategies

- The County will update the zoning ordinance to implement the Unincorporated Communities Rule for consistency for residential development while maintaining existing density allowed currently.
- Include provisions in the residential zone that allow for Type A home occupations outright, and Type B home occupations through a conditional use process and design review.
- The zoning code for new residential parcels in the Rural Center will be at least two acres in order to not increase residential density and to ensure that the carrying capacity of public services and the environment is not exceeded.

Design

POLICY 9:

Accommodate the changing conditions within the Burlington community while preserving their rural function and appearance

Strategies

- The County should allow flexibility of setback and parking requirements to accommodate irregular lots and existing developments to help preserve the rural character of the area.

Transportation

POLICY 10:

Enhance all modes of travel in a manner consistent with the rural character of the Burlington Community.

Strategies

- Provide pedestrian and bicycle access throughout the Burlington Community consistent with the rural character of the area.
- Review the existing parking standards to ensure sufficient parking is provided to meet demand.

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Section 2. The Burlington Community Plan Document attached as Exhibit B and the Zoning Map attached as Exhibit C are adopted as a portion of the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan.

Section 3. The following Sectional Zoning Maps are amended to show the areas designated as Burlington Rural Center as shown on Exhibit C: 36 and 48.

Section 4. MCC 33.0005 is amended as follows:

33.0005 Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words and their derivations shall have the meanings provided below.

* * * * *

Small-scale Low Impact Commercial or Industrial Use - As used in the rural community
Burlington, these terms have the following meanings:

(a) A small-scale low impact commercial use is one which takes place in a building or buildings not exceeding 4,000 square feet of floor space.

(b) A small-scale low impact industrial use is one which takes place in a building or buildings not exceeding 10,000 square feet of floor space with a maximum footprint of 5,000 square feet.

* * * * *

Section 5. MCC 33.3300- is amended as follows:

BURLINGTON RURAL CENTER - BRC

33.3300- Purpose

~~The purposes of the Rural Center District are to provide standards and review procedures which will encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses which satisfy area and regional needs; to provide for local employment through light industrial uses consistent with rural character and to manage the location and extent of public service centers and limit the extension of public services.~~

The purposes of the Burlington Rural Center District are to provide standards and review procedures which will encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with small-scale low impact commercial and industrial uses that primarily serve the population of the immediate surrounding rural area and tourists traveling through the area.

Section 6. MCC 33.3305 is amended as follows:

33.3305 Area Affected

MCC 33.3300 through 33.3385 shall apply to those lands designated BRC on the Multnomah County Zoning Map.

Section 7. MCC 33.3320 is amended as follows:

33.3320 Allowed Uses

(A) Farm use, as defined in ORS 215.203(2)(a), for the following purposes only:

- (1) Raising and harvesting of crops;
- (2) Raising of livestock and honeybees; or
- (3) Any other agricultural or horticultural purpose or animal husbandry purpose or combination thereof, except as provided in MCC 33.3330. This subsection does not permit the raising of fowl or fur-bearing animals for sale, the keeping of swine, or a feed lot.

(B) The propagation or harvesting of forest products.

(C) Residential use consisting of a single family dwelling constructed on a Lot of Record or a single family dwelling constructed off-site, including a mobile or modular home placed on a Lot of Record, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Construction shall comply with the standards of the Building Code or as prescribed in ORS 446.002 through 446.200, relating to mobile homes.
- (2) The dwelling shall be attached to a foundation for which a building permit has been obtained.
- (3) The dwelling shall have a minimum floor area of 600 square feet.

(D) Public and private conservation areas and structures for the protection of water, soil, open space, forest and wildlife resources.

* * * * *

Section 8. MCC 33.3325 is amended as follows:

33.3325 Review Uses

~~(A) Residential use, consisting of a single family dwelling constructed off-site, including a mobile or modular home placed on a Lot of Record, subject to the following conditions:~~

- ~~(1) Construction shall comply with the standards of the Building Code or as prescribed in ORS 446.002 through 446.200, relating to mobile homes.~~
- ~~(2) The dwelling shall be attached to a foundation for which a building permit has been obtained.~~

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~~(3) The dwelling shall have a minimum floor area of 600 square feet.~~

(BA) Temporary uses when approved pursuant to MCC 33.0510 and 33.0515.

(GB) Wholesale or retail sales, limited to those products raised or grown on the premises, subject to the following condition:

The location and design of any building, stand, or sign in conjunction with wholesale or retail sales shall be subject to approval of the Planning Director on a finding that the location and design are compatible with the character of the area; provided that the decision of the Planning Director may be appealed to the approval authority pursuant to MCC 33.0785 and 33.0790.

(DC) Off-street parking and loading;

(ED) Property Line Adjustment pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.3360.

(FE) Placement of structures necessary for continued public safety, or the protection of essential public services or protection of private or public existing structures, utility facilities, roadways, driveways, accessory uses and exterior improvements damaged during an emergency/disaster event. This includes replacement of temporary structures erected during such events with permanent structures performing an identical or related function. Land use proposals for such structures shall be submitted within 12 months following an emergency/disaster event. Applicants are responsible for all other applicable local, state and federal permitting requirements.

(GE) Lots of Exception pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.3360.

(HG) Wireless communication facilities that employ concealment technology or co-location as described in MCC 33.6177(B) pursuant to the applicable approval criteria of MCC 33.6175 through 33.6188.

(HI) Consolidation of Parcels and Lots pursuant to MCC 33.7794 and Replatting of Partition and Subdivision Plats pursuant to MCC 33.7797.

(J) Structures or uses customarily accessory or incidental to any use permitted or approved in this district, which do not meet the "accessory structures" standard in MCC 33.3320 Allowed Uses.

Section 9. MCC 33.3330 is amended as follows:

33.3330 Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted when found by the approval authority to satisfy the applicable ordinance standards: Commercial and industrial uses shall be limited to small-scale low impact as defined in MCC 33.0005.

(A) Community Service Uses pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.6000 through 33.6230.

(B) The following small-scale low impact Conditional Uses pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.6300 through 33.6660:

(1) Rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, and similar uses including:

- (a) Automobile Repair.
- (b) Restaurant.
- (c) Tavern
- (d) Professional Office.
- (e) Garden supply store.
- (f) Hardware store.
- (g) Retail bakery.
- (h) Service station.
- (i) Hair salon.
- (j) Electronic media rental (i.e. DVD).

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(2) The following industrial uses conducted within an enclosed building that entail the manufacturing and processing of:

- (a) Apparel and other finished products made from fabric;
- (b) Millwork, veneer, plywood, and structural wood members;
- (c) Wood containers;
- (d) Wood products, not elsewhere classified;
- (e) Furniture and fixtures;
- (f) Stone, clay, glass products except: cement, ready-mix concrete, and minerals and earths ground or otherwise treated;
- (g) Fabricated metal products;
- (h) Household appliances;
- (i) Electric lighting and wiring equipment;
- (j) Communications equipment;
- (k) Electronic components and accessories;
- (l) Motor vehicle parts and accessories;

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(m) Laboratory apparatus and analytical, optical, measuring, and controlling instruments;

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(n) Food and kindred products.

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(1) Limited rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, and similar uses;

(2) Tourist commercial uses such as restaurants, taverns, gas stations, motels, guest ranches, and similar uses;

(3) The following Light Manufacturing Uses conducted within an enclosed building which require the daily employment of twenty or fewer persons;

(a) The manufacture, compounding, processing, packaging, treatment, storage or wholesale distribution of such products as bakery goods, fruits, vegetables, sea foods, dairy products, candy, confections, beverages including brewing and bottling, miscellaneous food products, ice and cold storage plant, drugs, pharmaceuticals, perfumes, toilet soaps, toiletries, barber and beauty supplies, and similar items, but not sauerkraut, vinegar or pickles manufacture;

(b) The manufacture, compounding, assembling, treatment, storage or wholesale distribution of articles or merchandise from previously prepared materials such as bone, cellophane, canvas, cloth, cork, feathers, felt, fur, glass, hair, foam, lacquer, leather (but not tanning), paper or paperboard, plastics, precious or semi-precious metals or stones, shell, textiles, tobacco, wood (except as provided in the GM and HM districts), yarns and paints;

(c) The manufacture, assembly, packaging, repair, storage or wholesale distribution of articles such as electrical appliances, lighting and communication equipment, electronic, radio or television equipment, parts or accessories, professional, scientific, optical, photographic or controlling instruments, amusement devices, small parts assembly, jewelry, musical instruments, toys, sporting goods, novelties, rubber or metal stamps;

(d) The manufacture, finishing, refinishing, repair, storage or wholesale distribution of furniture, office or store fixtures, small boats, upholstery, cabinets, office, computing or accounting machines, electric and neon signs, billboards and other signs;

(e) Business, professional, executive, administrative, wholesale, contractor or similar office, clinic, service or studio, trade, business or commercial school, research, experimental or testing laboratory;

(f) Printing, publishing, bookbinding, graphic or photographic reproduction, blueprinting, or photo processing;

(g) Building, building maintenance, plumbing, electrical, heating, roofing, glass, landscaping, painting or similar contractor's office, shop, warehouse, equipment sales or maintenance;

(h) Retail or wholesale lumber, building materials, garden supplies sales and tools, or small equipment sales, rental, repair or servicing;

(i) Laundry for carpets, uniforms, linens, rags, rugs and similar items, dyeing plant, dry cleaning not using explosive or inflammable materials;

~~(j) Automobile, light truck, motorcycle and recreational vehicle repair or maintenance, body and fender work, painting, parts and glass replacement, upholstery, engine, radiator or battery rebuilding, tire recapping, commercial, industrial or fleet vehicle parking and auto detailing;~~

~~(k) Metal or sheet metal shop, ornamental iron works, welding, blacksmithing, electroplating, tool and hardware manufacture, machine shop not using a drop hammer or large capacity punch press;~~

~~(l) Warehouse, furniture and household goods storage, moving equipment rental, distribution plant, parcel delivery, wholesaling of durable and non-durable goods, light and heavy equipment sales, rental or repair, fuel and ice distribution;~~

~~(m) Manufacture of non structural clay products, ornamental clay, concrete, plaster or plastics casting, stone and purchased glass products cutting, polishing or installation; and~~

~~(n) Collection, recycling, sorting, baling or processing of previously used materials such as rags, paper, metals, glass or plastics;~~

(43) Commercial processing of agricultural or forestry products primarily grown in the vicinity.

~~(C) Planned Development pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.4300 through 33.4360. If the property is outside of an "acknowledged unincorporated community", then the applicable current "planned unit development" standards within the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, Division 004 shall also be satisfied.~~

~~(D) Existing legally established small-scale low impact light industrial uses permitted by MCC 33.3330 (B) (3)~~ may be expanded up to a daily total of 40 employees, based on findings that:

(1) The proposed expansion is a result of normal growth of the existing use and not required as a result of diversification of the business;

(2) The use provides a public benefit to the rural center by employing primarily persons who reside within the rural center or surrounding rural area, and this same employment pattern will continue with the proposed expansion;

(3) The proposed expansion satisfies the applicable elements of Comprehensive Framework Plan Policies:

(a) No. 20 – Arrangement of Land Uses;

(b) No. 30 – Industrial Location (Isolated Light Industrial);

(c) No. 36 – Transportation System Development Requirements;

(d) No. 37 – Utilities; and

(e) No. 38 – Facilities.

(4) The proposed expansion satisfies the Design Review provisions of MCC 33.7000 through 33.7070.

(E) Type B home occupation as provided for in MCC 33.6650.

(F) ~~Large Fills as provided for in MCC 33.6700 through 33.6720.~~

Section 10. MCC 33.3355 is amended as follows:

33.3355 Dimensional Requirements

(A) Except as provided in MCC 33.3360, 33.3370, 33.3375 and 33.4300 through 33.4360, the minimum lot size for new parcels or lots shall be ~~one two acres, for those RC-zoned lands inside the boundary of an "acknowledged unincorporated community". For RC-zoned properties outside an "acknowledged unincorporated community" the minimum lot size is two acres except for those properties within one mile of the Urban Growth Boundary and then the minimum lot size shall be as currently required in the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, Division 004 (20-acre minimum as of October 4, 2000).~~

(B) That portion of a street which would accrue to an adjacent lot if the street were vacated shall be included in calculating the area of such lot.

(C) Minimum Yard Dimensions – Feet

Front	Side	Street Side	Rear
30	10	30	30

Maximum Structure Height – 35 feet

Minimum Front Lot Line Length – 50 feet.

(D) The minimum yard requirement shall be increased where the yard abuts a street having insufficient right-of-way width to serve the area. The county Road Official shall determine the necessary right-of-way widths based upon the county "Design and Construction Manual" and the Planning Director shall determine any additional yard requirements in consultation with the Road Official.

(E) Structures such as barns, silos, windmills, antennae, chimneys, or similar structures may exceed the height requirement if located at least 30 feet from any property line.

(F) On-site sewage disposal, storm water/drainage control, water systems unless these services are provided by public or community source, required parking, and yard areas shall be provided on the contiguous ownership.

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(1) Sewage and stormwater disposal systems for existing development may be off-site in easement areas reserved for that purpose.

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(2) Stormwater/drainage control systems are required for new impervious surfaces that are greater than 400 square feet in area. The system shall be adequate to ensure that the rate of runoff from the lot for the 10 year 24-hour storm event is no greater than that before the development.

(G) Grading and erosion control measures sufficient to ensure that visible or measurable erosion does not leave the site shall be maintained during development. A grading and erosion control permit shall be obtained for development that is subject to MCC Chapter 29.

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(H) New, replacement or expansion of existing industrial use buildings shall minimize stormwater drainage impacts by limiting the footprint of the building or buildings to 5,000 square feet of the maximum 10,000 square feet.

Section 11. MCC 33.3380 is amended as follows:

33.3380 Off-Street Parking and Loading

Off-street parking and loading shall be provided as required by MCC 33.4100 through 33.4220 except as identified below for Review Uses and Conditional Uses.

New, replacement or expansion of existing commercial, industrial, or community service developments shall minimize stormwater drainage impacts for off-street parking by:

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(A) Surfacing:

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(1) All areas used for parking, loading or maneuvering of vehicles shall either be hard surfaced with two inches of blacktop on a four inch crushed rock base or six inches of portland cement or other material providing a durable and dustless surface capable of carrying a wheel load of 4,000 pounds, or all areas used for parking, loading or maneuvering of vehicles shall be surfaced with a gravel "mix" wherein the fine particles are removed at the production yard, that which provides a durable and dustless surface capable of carrying a wheel load of 4,000 pounds.

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(2) Approaches to public rights-of-way shall be paved for a minimum distance of 21' from the fog line, or for a greater distance when required by the County Engineer.

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(B) A stormwater drainage system shall be installed for parking lots, that is designed and certified by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer to ensure that the rate of runoff at the property line for the 10 year 24 hour storm event is no greater than that which existed prior to development.

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(C) Off-street parking for new, replacement or expansion of existing commercial or industrial developments shall provide a minimum of 10 foot landscaped front yard setback. All other minimum yard dimensions for parking shall be as required in the Off-Street Parking and Loading Code Section.

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Section 12. All references to RC within the Multnomah County Code and other county documents relating to the Burlington Community must be changed to BRC as appropriate.

PART II – EAST OF SANDY RIVER RURAL AREA PLAN - SPRINGDALE RURAL CENTER

Section 13. The Rural Center section of the East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, a portion of the Comprehensive Framework Plan, is amended as follows, and the policies will be renumbered as shown on the attached Exhibit D:

* * * * *

SPRINGDALE RURAL CENTER

The Rural Center zoning district applies to approximately 73 acres in the Springdale Community, along the Historic Columbia River Highway. This district is intended to encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses, light industrial uses, and public service uses and centers such as churches, fire stations, schools, etc. ~~The Springdale rural center currently has 55 existing residences with 12 vacant and developable parcels. Springdale is comprised of 81 parcels. Existing uses include 57 residences, 6 commercial uses, and 3 public uses. There are 15 vacant parcels that are either in agricultural use, parking areas, back yards of residences or just simply public uses that include the Fire District #14 fire station, county owned property occupied by Multnomah County Road Services, and the currently closed Springdale Elementary School. The rural center also contains several commercial uses and other community serving uses, including two churches, a fire station, a County road shop, and until 1995 the Springdale Elementary School (now closed).~~

The Springdale Rural Center zoning district permits residences and under a hearing's officer's decision may permit 1) limited rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops and similar uses, 2) tourist commercial uses such as restaurants, taverns, gas stations, motels, guest ranches, and similar uses, ~~3) light manufacturing uses that employ fewer than 20 people,~~ 4) 3) commercial processing of agricultural or forestry products primarily grown in the vicinity, and 5) 4) community service uses such as schools and churches. All new lots must be at least one acre in size.

Multnomah County originally analyzed the Springdale Community in the 1981 Rural Centers Study, which was not adopted as an ordinance by the Board of Commissioners. That study did not identify any significant problems in the provision of water, fire, or school service to the community, nor any specific problems with on-site sewage disposal systems. Local service providers indicate that there are still no problems with service provisions. The study noted that about 40% of the land area of the Springdale rural center was vacant, either in agricultural use, or as back lots of residences. The study noted that Springdale was at a relative disadvantage to Corbett as a site for rural community-serving and commercial uses because of Corbett's larger size, more central location, and flatter topography. Since then, Springdale has not experienced significant new non-residential development. Problems identified in 1981 included a lack of off-street parking for commercial and community-serving uses, and the fact that if a commercial building is vacant for more than one year the new tenant must obtain a new conditional use permit from the County before establishing a business.

Based upon the amount of vacant land and the lack of new development within the past 15 years, the current size of the Springdale Rural Center is adequate and no expansion should be studied unless new development within the existing Rural Center boundaries justifies an analysis. Disposition and re-use of the Springdale School site will be a key issue in Springdale in the near future.

It should be noted that Corbett was originally a rural center designated by the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan, but is now part of the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, where it is also designated as a rural center. Planning for the Corbett Rural Center occurs within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area Management Plan review process. It contains a greater variety of land uses than the Springdale Rural Center. Planning for the Corbett Rural Center will occur within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area Management Plan review process.

Rural Center Policies

- 13. Encourage commercial and civic uses that serve local needs within the Springdale rural center.**

STRATEGY: Multnomah County shall implement this policy through the review process for conditional commercial and civic uses within Springdale.

- 14. Study reuse of the closed Springdale Elementary School as a possible multi-purpose community and cultural center.**

STRATEGY: Multnomah County shall consider the results of a re-use study during the review any conditional use permit proposing re-use of the Springdale Elementary School site.

- 15. Consider additional community and economic development planning for the Corbett Rural Center as part of a review of the National Scenic Area by Multnomah County.**

STRATEGY: Subsequent to the completion of this plan, Multnomah County shall include a review of land use issues regarding farm lands in the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area as part of the Division of Transportation and Land Use Planning work program.

- 15. Implement a Plan for the Springdale Community that considers the input received from the community indicating the community's satisfaction with the existing community the way it is. Key elements of the community input are to maintain the rural character of the community, and to ensure that new businesses support the needs of residents and tourism.**

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Strategies

The County should adopt plan policies and ordinances that meet the state Unincorporated Community Rule codified as Oregon Administrative Rule OAR 660-022-0000 through 0070.

- Springdale should be designated and planned as a Rural Community (RC) because it is composed primarily of permanent residential uses with at least two other land uses present (such as commercial, industrial or public uses).
- Revise the RC zoning ordinance to reflect the needs of the Springdale community consistent with the Division 22 OAR for Unincorporated Communities.

Ensure that new or expanding uses minimize impacts to Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zoned land that is adjacent to the RC zone by requiring "right to farm" measures to be implemented. These measures can be in the form of maintaining a larger setback between the new development and the zone boundary and/or requiring recordation of a covenant that recognizes the rights of adjacent farm managers to farm their land.

Commercial and Industrial Development

16. New commercial and industrial uses within the Springdale Rural Community will be small-scale and low impact in nature as defined by the State Unincorporated Communities Rule. These uses will not adversely impact agriculture or forestry uses and will reinforce the rural nature of the Springdale Community.

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Strategies

- Multnomah County will update county codes to implement the Unincorporated Communities Rule for small-scale, low impact commercial and industrial uses. Due to the proximity of the communities to the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), the plan does not justify new uses that are larger than the small-scale, low impact limits in the State Rule.
 - Existing commercial uses may expand up to the small-scale, low impact limit of 4,000 square feet subject to approval criteria in the ordinance.
 - Expansion of existing industrial uses shall be subject to the small-scale, low impact limit of 15,000 square feet and to approval criteria in the ordinance.
- Multnomah County will update its implementing regulations to ensure that new or expanded commercial and industrial development will not result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts.
- The County will update its implementing regulations to ensure that new or expanded commercial and industrial development will not exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply and waste disposal services through the inclusion of development standards.
- The County will ensure that new and expanded commercial or industrial uses are subject to Design Review in order to ensure compatibility with the community character and vision.
- Multnomah County will develop zoning ordinance standards for lot coverage of commercial and industrial development that allow adequate development area while ensuring the rural character of these areas is retained.

Residential Development

17. New residential development within the Springdale Community will continue to reinforce the rural nature of the areas through the zoning code.

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Strategies

- The County will update the zoning ordinance to implement the Unincorporated Communities Rule for residential development.
- Include provisions in the residential zone that allow for Type A home occupations outright, and Type B home occupations through a conditional use process and design review.
- The zoning code for new residential parcels in the Rural Center will be at least one acre in order to not increase residential density and to ensure that the carrying capacity of public services and the environment is not exceeded.

Design

18. Accommodate the changing conditions within the Springdale community while preserving their rural function and appearance

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Strategies

- The County should allow flexibility of setback and parking requirements to accommodate irregular lots and existing developments to help preserve the rural character of the area.

Transportation

19. Enhance all modes of travel in a manner consistent with the rural character of the Springdale Community.

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Strategies

- Provide pedestrian and bicycle access to schools, transit and commercial activities within the Springdale Community consistent with the rural character of the area.
- Review the existing parking standards to ensure sufficient parking is provided to meet demand.

* * * * *

Section 14. The Springdale Community Plan Document attached as Exhibit E and the Zoning Map attached as Exhibit F are adopted as a portion of the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan.

Section 15. The following Sectional Zoning Maps are amended to show the areas designated as Springdale Rural Center as shown on Exhibit F: 656, 657, 672, and 675.

Section 16. MCC 35.0005 is amended as follows:

35.0005 Definitions

As used in this Chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words and their derivations shall have the meanings provided below.

* * * * *

Small-Scale Low Impact Commercial or Industrial Use - As used in the rural community of Springdale, these terms have the following meanings:

(a) A small-scale low impact commercial use is one which takes place in a building or buildings not exceeding 4,000 square feet of floor space.

(b) A small-scale low impact industrial use is one which takes place in a building or buildings not exceeding 15,000 square feet of floor space with a maximum footprint of 7,500 square feet.

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Section 17. MCC 35.3300- is amended as follows:

SPRINGDALE RURAL CENTER - SRC

35.3300- Purpose

The purposes of the Springdale Rural Center District are to provide standards and review procedures which will encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with small-scale low impact commercial and industrial uses that primarily serve the population of the immediate surrounding rural area and tourists traveling through the area.

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~~The purposes of the Rural Center District are to provide standards and review procedures which will encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses which satisfy area and regional needs; to provide for local employment through light industrial uses consistent with rural character and to manage the location and extent of public service centers and limit the extension of public services.~~

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Section 18. MCC 35.3305 is amended as follows:

35.3305 Area Affected

MCC 35.3300 through 35.3385 shall apply to those lands designated SRC on the Multnomah County Zoning Map.

Section 19. MCC 35.3320 is amended as follows:

35.3320 Allowed Uses

(A) Farm use, as defined in ORS 215.203(2)(a), for the following purposes only:

- (1) Raising and harvesting of crops;
- (2) Raising of livestock and honeybees; or
- (3) Any other agricultural or horticultural purpose or animal husbandry purpose or combination thereof, except as provided in MCC 35.3330. This subsection does not permit the raising of fowl or fur-bearing animals for sale, the keeping of swine, or a feed lot.

(B) The propagation or harvesting of forest products.

(C) Residential use consisting of a single family dwelling constructed on a Lot of Record or a single family dwelling constructed off-site, including a mobile or modular home placed on a Lot of Record, subject to the following conditions:-

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- (1) Construction shall comply with the standards of the Building Code or as prescribed in ORS 446.002 through 446.200, relating to mobile homes.
- (2) The dwelling shall be attached to a foundation for which a building permit has been obtained.
- (3) The dwelling shall have a minimum floor area of 600 square feet.

(D) Public and private conservation areas and structures for the protection of water, soil, open space, forest and wildlife resources.

* * * * *

Section 20. MCC 35.3325 is amended as follows:

35.3325 Review Uses

~~(A) Residential use, consisting of a single family dwelling constructed off site, including a mobile or modular home placed on a Lot of Record, subject to the following conditions:~~

~~(1) Construction shall comply with the standards of the Building Code or as prescribed in ORS 446.002 through 446.200, relating to mobile homes.~~

~~(2) The dwelling shall be attached to a foundation for which a building permit has been obtained.~~

~~(3) The dwelling shall have a minimum floor area of 600 square feet.~~

~~(BA)~~ Temporary uses when approved pursuant to MCC 35.0510 and 35.0515.

~~(EB)~~ Wholesale or retails sales, limited to those products raised or grown on the premises, subject to the following condition:

The location and design of any building, stand, or sign in conjunction with wholesale or retail sales shall be subject to approval of the Planning Director on a finding that the location and design are compatible with the character of the area; provided that the decision of the Planning Director may be appealed to the approval authority pursuant to MCC 35.0785 and 35.0790.

~~(EC)~~ Off-street parking and loading;

~~(ED)~~ Property Line Adjustment pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.3360.

~~(FE)~~ Placement of Structures necessary for continued public safety, or the protection of essential public services or protection of private or public existing structures, utility facilities, roadways, driveways, accessory uses and exterior improvements damaged during an emergency/disaster event. This includes replacement of temporary structures erected during such events with permanent structures performing an identical or related function. Land use proposals for such structures shall be submitted within 12 months following an emergency/disaster event. Applicants are responsible for all other applicable local, state and federal permitting requirements.

~~(GF)~~ Lots of Exception pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.3360.

~~(HG)~~ Wireless communication facilities that employ concealment technology or co-location as described in MCC 35.6177(B) pursuant to the applicable approval criteria of MCC 35.6175 through 35.6188.

~~(IH)~~ Consolidation of Parcels and Lots pursuant to MCC 35.7794 and Replatting of Partition and Subdivision Plats pursuant to MCC 35.7797.

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(J) Structures or uses customarily accessory or incidental to any use permitted or approved in this district, which do not meet the "accessory structures" standard in MCC 35.3320 Allowed Uses.

Section 21. MCC 35.3330 is amended as follows:

35.3330 Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted when found by the approval authority to satisfy the applicable ordinance standards. Commercial and industrial uses shall be limited to small-scale low impact as defined in MCC 35.0005.

(A) Community Service Uses pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.6000 through 35.6230.

(B) The following small-scale low impact Conditional Uses pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.6300 through 35.6660:

(1) Rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, and similar uses including:

(a) Automobile Repair.

(b) Restaurant.

(c) Tavern

(d) Professional Office.

(e) Garden supply store.

(f) Hardware store.

(g) Retail bakery.

(h) Service station.

(i) Beauty and hair salon.

(j) Electronic media rental (i.e. DVD, electronic games).

(2) The following industrial uses conducted within an enclosed building that entails the manufacturing and processing of:

(a) Apparel and other finished products made from fabric;

(b) Millwork, veneer, plywood, and structural wood members;

(c) Wood containers;

(d) Wood products, not elsewhere classified;

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(e) Furniture and fixtures;

(f) Stone, clay, glass products except: cement, ready-mix concrete, and minerals and earths ground or otherwise treated;

(g) Fabricated metal products;

(h) Household appliances;

(i) Electric lighting and wiring equipment;

(j) Communications equipment;

(k) Electronic components and accessories;

(l) Motor vehicle parts and accessories;

(m) Laboratory apparatus and analytical, optical, measuring, and controlling instruments;

(n) Food and kindred products.

(3) Commercial or industrial uses allowable in the EFU or CFU district, and agricultural support services. These uses shall not be subject to the small-scale low impact requirement that defines the commercial or industrial uses of this section.

(1) Limited rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, and similar uses;

(2) Tourist commercial uses such as restaurants, taverns, gas stations, motels, guest ranches, and similar uses;

(3) The following Light Manufacturing Uses conducted within an enclosed building which require the daily employment of twenty or fewer persons;

(a) The manufacture, compounding, processing, packaging, treatment, storage or wholesale distribution of such products as bakery goods, fruits, vegetables, sea foods, dairy products, candy, confections, beverages including brewing and bottling, miscellaneous food products, ice and cold storage plant, drugs, pharmaceuticals, perfumes, toilet soaps, toiletries, barber and beauty supplies, and similar items, but not sauerkraut, vinegar or pickles manufacture;

(b) The manufacture, compounding, assembling, treatment, storage or wholesale distribution of articles or merchandise from previously prepared materials such as bone, cellophane, canvas, cloth, cork, feathers, felt, fur, glass, hair, foam, lacquer, leather (but not tanning), paper or paperboard, plastics, precious or semi-precious metals or stones, shell, textiles, tobacco, wood (except as provided in the GM and HM districts), yarns and paints;

(c) The manufacture, assembly, packaging, repair, storage or wholesale distribution of articles such as electrical appliances, lighting and communication equipment, electronic, radio or television equipment, parts or accessories, professional, scientific, optical, photographic or controlling instruments, amusement devices, small parts assembly, jewelry, musical instruments, toys, sporting goods, novelties, rubber or metal stamps;

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(d) The manufacture, finishing, refinishing, repair, storage or wholesale distribution of furniture, office or store fixtures, small boats, upholstery, cabinets, office, computing or accounting machines, electric and neon signs, billboards and other signs;

(e) Business, professional, executive, administrative, wholesale, contractor or similar office, clinic, service or studio, trade, business or commercial school, research, experimental or testing laboratory;

(f) Printing, publishing, bookbinding, graphic or photographic reproduction, blueprinting, or photo processing;

(g) Building, building maintenance, plumbing, electrical, heating, roofing, glass, landscaping, painting or similar contractor's office, shop, warehouse, equipment sales or maintenance;

(h) Retail or wholesale lumber, building materials, garden supplies sales and tools, or small equipment sales, rental, repair or servicing;

(i) Laundry for carpets, uniforms, linens, rags, rugs and similar items, dyeing plant, dry cleaning not using explosive or inflammable materials;

(j) Automobile, light truck, motorcycle and recreational vehicle repair or maintenance, body and fender work, painting, parts and glass replacement, upholstery, engine, radiator or battery rebuilding, tire recapping, commercial, industrial or fleet vehicle parking and auto detailing;

(k) Metal or sheet metal shop, ornamental iron works, welding, blacksmithing, electroplating, tool and hardware manufacture, machine shop not using a drop hammer or large capacity punch press;

(l) Warehouse, furniture and household goods storage, moving equipment rental, distribution plant, parcel delivery, wholesaling of durable and non-durable goods, light and heavy equipment sales, rental or repair, fuel and ice distribution;

(m) Manufacture of non-structural clay products, ornamental clay, concrete, plaster or plastics casting, stone and purchased glass products cutting, polishing or installation; and

(n) Collection, recycling, sorting, baling or processing of previously used materials such as rags, paper, metals, glass or plastics;

(4) Commercial processing of agricultural or forestry products primarily grown in the vicinity.

(C) Planned Development pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.4300 through 35.4360. If the property is outside of an "acknowledged unincorporated community", then the applicable current "planned unit developments" standards within the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, Division 004 shall also be satisfied.

(DC) Existing legally established small-scale low impact light industrial uses permitted by MCC 35.3330 (B) (3) may be expanded up to a daily total of 40 employees, based on findings that:

(1) The proposed expansion is a result of normal growth of the existing use and not required as a result of diversification of the business;

(2) The use provides a public benefit to the rural center by employing primarily persons who reside within the rural center or surrounding rural area, and this same employment pattern will continue with the proposed expansion;

(3) The proposed expansion satisfies the applicable elements of Comprehensive Framework Plan Policies:

- (a) No. 20 – Arrangement of Land Uses;
- (b) No.30 – Industrial Location (Isolated Light Industrial);
- (c) No. 36 – Transportation System Development Requirements;
- (d) No. 37 – Utilities; and
- (e) No. 38 – Facilities.

(4) The proposed expansion satisfies the Design Review provisions of MCC 35.7000 through 35.7070.

(ED) Type B home occupation as provided for in MCC 35.6650.

~~(F) Large Fills as provided for in MCC 35.6700 through 35.6720.~~

Section 22. MCC 35.3355 is amended as follows:

35.3355 Dimensional Requirements

(A) Except as provided in MCC 35.3360, 35.3370, 35.3375 and 35.4300 through 35.4360, the minimum lot size for new parcels or lots shall be one acre, ~~for those RC-zoned lands inside the boundary of an "acknowledged unincorporated community". For RC-zoned properties outside an "acknowledged unincorporated community" the minimum lot size is two acres except for those properties within one mile of the Urban Growth Boundary and then the minimum lot size shall be as currently required in the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, Division 004 (20-acre minimum as of October 4, 2000).~~

(B) That portion of a street which would accrue to an adjacent lot if the street were vacated shall be included in calculating the area of such lot.

(C) Minimum Yard Dimensions - Feet

Front	Side	Street Side	Rear
30	10	30	30

Maximum Structure Height – 35 feet

Minimum Front Lot Line Length – 50 feet.

(D) The minimum yard requirement shall be increased where the yard abuts a street having insufficient right-of-way width to serve the area. The county Road Official shall determine the

necessary right-of-way widths based upon the county "Design and Construction Manual" and the Planning Director shall determine any additional yard requirements in consultation with the Road Official.

(E) Structures such as barns, silos, windmills, antennae, chimneys, or similar structures may exceed the height requirement if located at least 30 feet from any property line.

(F) On-site sewage disposal, storm water/drainage control, water systems unless these services are provided by public or community source, required parking, and yard areas shall be provided on the contiguous ownership.

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(1) Sewage and stormwater disposal systems for existing development may be off-site in easement areas reserved for that purpose.

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(2) Stormwater/drainage control systems are required for new impervious surfaces that are greater than 400 square feet in area. The system shall be adequate to ensure that the rate of runoff from the lot for the 10 year 24-hour storm event is no greater than that before the development.

(G) Grading and erosion control measures sufficient to ensure that visible or measurable erosion does not leave the site shall be maintained during development. A grading and erosion control permit shall be obtained for development that is subject to MCC Chapter 29.

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(H) New, replacement, or expansion of existing dwellings shall minimize impacts to existing farm uses on adjacent land (contiguous or across the street) by:

(1) Recording a covenant that implements the provisions of the Oregon Right to Farm Law in ORS 30.936 where the farm use is on land in the EFU zone; or

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(2) Where the farm use does not occur on land in the EFU zone, the owner shall record a covenant that states he recognizes and accepts that farm activities including tilling, spraying, harvesting, and farm management activities during irregular times, occur on adjacent property and in the general area.

(I) New, replacement or expansion of existing industrial use buildings shall minimize stormwater drainage impacts by limiting the footprint of the building or buildings to 7,500 square feet of the maximum 15,000 square feet.

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Section 23. MCC 35.3380 is amended as follows:

35.3380 Off-Street Parking and Loading

Off-street parking and loading shall be provided as required by MCC 35.4100 through 35.4220 except as identified below for Review Uses and Conditional Uses.

New, replacement or expansion of existing commercial, industrial, or community service developments shall minimize stormwater drainage impacts for off-street parking by:

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(A) Surfacing

(1a) All areas used for parking, loading or maneuvering of vehicles shall either be hard surfaced with two inches of blacktop on a four inch crushed rock base or six inches of portland cement or other material providing a durable and dustless surface capable of carrying a wheel load of 4,000 pounds or shall be surfaced with a gravel "mix" wherein the fine particles are removed at the production yard, that which provides a durable and dustless surface capable of carrying a wheel load of 4,000 pounds.

(2b) Approaches to public rights-of-way shall be paved for a minimum distance of 21' from the fog line, or for a greater distance when required by the County Engineer.

(B) A stormwater drainage system, shall be installed for parking lots, that is designed and certified by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer to ensure that the rate of runoff at the property line for the 10 year 24 hour storm event is no greater than that which existed prior to development.

(C) Off-street parking for new, replacement or expansion of existing commercial or industrial developments shall provide a minimum of 10 foot landscaped front yard setback. All other minimum yard dimensions for parking shall be as required in the Off-Street Parking and Loading Code Section.

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Section 24. All references to RC within the Multnomah County Code and other county documents relating to the Springdale Community must be changed to SRC as appropriate.

FIRST READING:

February 3, 2011

SECOND READING AND ADOPTION:

February 10, 2011

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Jeff Cogen, Chair

REVIEWED:

HENRY H. LAZENBY, JR., COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By _____
Jed Tomkins, Assistant County Attorney,

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SUBMITTED BY:

M. Cecilia Johnson, Director, Department of Community Services

EXHIBIT A

- The West Hills Rural Area Plan Policies are renumbered as follows

Old Policy Number	New Policy Number
Policy 1 to 5	No changes
6	6 (new policy)
7	7 (new policy)
8	8 (new policy)
9	9 (new policy)
10	10 (new policy)
6	11
7	12
8	13
9	14
10	15
11	16
12	17
13	18
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26	31
27	32
28	33

EXHIBIT D

- The East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan Policies are renumbered as follows

Old Policy Number	New Policy Number
Policy 1 to 14	No changes
15 (deleted old policy)	15 (new policy)
16	16 (new policy)
17	17 (new policy)
18	18 (new policy)
19	19 (new policy)
16	20
17	21
18	22
19	23
20	24
21	25
22	26
23	27
24	28
25	29
26	30
27	31
28	32
29	33
30	34
31	35
32	36
33	37
34	38

Old Policy Number	New Policy Number
35	39
36	40
37	41
38	42
39	43
40	44
41	45
42	46
43	47
44	48
45	49
46	50
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60	64



Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Fwd: Board Documents Part 1: Land Use for 2/3

7 messages

Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Fri, Jan 14, 2011 at 8:31 AM

To: GROW Lynda <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Lynda -

I forgot to send you the digital docs for the land use packet I brought you yesterday. I will send 2 emails due to the large file size. Here is part 1.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Joanna VALENCIA <joanna.valencia@multco.us>

Date: Thu, Jan 13, 2011 at 8:27 AM

Subject: Board Documents Part 1: Burlington/Springdale

To: WOLF Jill A <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Cc: PLUMMER George A <george.a.plummer@multco.us>

Hi Jill,

I'll be sending you two emails with the following documents for Cecilia's review and signature due to the attachment size limitation. Part 2 will have the Springdale Community Plan attachment.

1. APR
2. Ordinance (Note: Exhibits A and D are part of this document)
3. Board Staff Report
4. Exhibits B, C, E, and F

Exhibit B: Burlington Community Plan

Exhibit C: Zoning Map Burlington

Exhibit E: Springdale Community Plan (Attached to Part 2 email)

Exhibit F: Zoning Map Springdale

Let us know if there are any questions. The Ordinance has been reviewed and approved by Jed.

Thanks,
Joanna

—

Joanna Valencia

Transportation Planner

Multnomah County Department of Community Services

Land Use & Transportation Program

1600 SE 190th Avenue, Suite 116

Portland, OR 97233

[P] 503.988.3043 x29637

[F] 503.988.3389







New Email: joanna.valencia@multco.us

—
Jill Wolf

Management Assistant | Multnomah County | Dept of Community Services
jill.a.wolf@multco.us | OFFICE 503-988-5001 | CELL 503-307-1297

Twitter: [MultCoPets](#) | [MultCoRoads](#) | [MultCoBridges](#) | [SellwoodBridge](#) | [MultCoElections](#)

6 attachments

-  **APR_Signed.pdf**
601K
-  **BOCC_Staff Report_Final_Burlington.Springdale.doc**
83K
-  **Springdale-Burlington-ordinance.doc**
288K
-  **Exhibit_C_Zoning_Map_Burlington.pdf**
2381K
-  **Exhibit F_Zoning_Map_Springdale.pdf**
3349K
-  **Exhibit_B_Community_Plan_Burlington_PC-10-009.doc**
11534K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>**Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:24 PM**

To: Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Miss Jill:

can you send me the APR in word? So I can add our Board Clerk info?

Thanks

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk

Multnomah County Commissioners

501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600

Portland, OR 97214-3587

Lynda.Grow@multco.us

Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274

View our Agenda and Board Packets at:

<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>**Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 1:01 PM**

To: Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>, PLUMMER George A <george.a.plummer@multco.us>, VALENCIA Joanna F <joanna.valencia@multco.us>

Cc: GROW Lynda <lynda.grow@multco.us>

I have a question for you on 2/10/11.

is this also a hearing? (if someone shows up @ hearing 2 and wants to testify, will they be allowed to do so?) I need to know that before the meeting, so that if someone approaches us, we know how to respond. Plus, I need

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Fwd: Board D...

to incorporate that into the Chair's Script so he knows what to expect.

Also, I don't know how long you need for second reading.

and how long do you need for 2/10????

R-2 Public Hearing and First Reading of an Amending MCC Chapters 33, West Hills Rural Area Plan, and MCC 35 Amending East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, the County Comprehensive Plan, Rural Area Plans, Community Plans and Sectional Zoning Maps to Adopt Amendments to the Rural Center Districts for the Burlington & Springdale Communities, Consistent with Division 22, Unincorporated Communities, of the Oregon Administrative Rules. Presenters: George Plummer, Planner and Joanna Valencia, Transportation Planning Specialist – LUP (40 min)

[Quoted text hidden]

—

Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
View our Agenda and Board Packets at:
<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

Joanna VALENCIA <joanna.valencia@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 1:53 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Cc: Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>, PLUMMER George A <george.a.plummer@multco.us>

Hi Lynda,

February 10th would also be a hearing. Generally the public hearing where public testimony is taken occurs at the first reading. It is rare for public testimony to be taken at a second reading, however instances have occurred in the past, and this is all determined by the Board. For instance the Board could choose to close public testimony on February 3rd, therefore no testimony would be taken on February 10th. I might add that this has not been a contentious process and so far have been supported by folks from the community. At the Planning Commission hearings, we had significant attendance from the Springdale community, yet no testimony. For Burlington, we had a couple of folks but no testimony again.

So in considering this, I wouldn't needing more than 5 minutes on February 10th for the second reading.

Let us know if you have any further questions.

Thanks,
Joanna

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 2:11 PM

To: Joanna VALENCIA <joanna.valencia@multco.us>, Marissa Madrigal <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

Ok, let's ask Marissa to check with the Chair about public testimony at 2/10, and I'll plan on 10 min. for now, just to be on the safe side, and then we can back off of that after we hear back on whether to accept public testimony at the 2nd hearing or not.

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Fwd: Board D...

Thanks for responding!

[Quoted text hidden]

Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 2:26 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Here is the APR in Word.

Jill Wolf

Mobile: 503.307.1297

Work: 503.988.5001

Begin forwarded message:

From: Joanna VALENCIA <j Joanna.valencia@multco.us>

Date: January 26, 2011 1:05:28 PM PST

To: Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Subject: Re: Board Documents Part 1: Land Use for 2/3

Hi Jill,

Here you go. Let me know if there's anything else you need.

Thanks!

Joanna

On Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:32 PM, Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us> wrote:

Hi Joanna

Can you send me the APR for this in Word?

Jill Wolf

Mobile: 503.307.1297

Work: 503.988.5001

Begin forwarded message:

From: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Date: January 26, 2011 12:24:14 PM PST

To: Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Subject: Re: Board Documents Part 1: Land Use for 2/3

Miss Jill:

can you send me the APR in word? So I can add our Board Clerk info?

Thanks


[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

APR_Final.doc

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Fwd: Board D...

 100K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 2:28 PM

To: Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

thank you again, Jill

[Quoted text hidden]



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

(revised 08/02/10)

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: _____

Agenda Item #: _____

Est. Start Time: _____

Date Submitted: _____

Agenda Title:

Public Hearing and First Reading of an Ordinance amending MCC Chapters 33, West Hills Rural Area Plan, and 35, East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan, the County Comprehensive Plan, Rural Area Plans, Community Plans, and Sectional Zoning Maps to Adopt Amendments to the Rural Center Districts for the Burlington and Springdale Communities Consistent with Division 22, Unincorporated Communities, of the Oregon Administrative Rules

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

Requested Meeting Date:	February 3, 2011	Amount of Time Needed:	40 minutes
Department:	Department of Community Services	Division:	Land Use Planning
Contact(s):	George Plummer		
Phone:	503-988-3043	Ext.	29152
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s):	George Plummer, Planner and Joanna Valencia, Transportation Planning Specialist		
I/O Address:	455/1/116		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Conduct a public hearing, and approve the proposed amendments to the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan East of Sandy River and West Hills Rural Area Plan components, and amendments to the Multnomah County Zoning Code Chapters 33 and 35. These amendments have been recommended to the Board for approval by the Planning Commission.

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

The amendments to policies and zoning regulations for the Burlington and Springdale communities are to meet the Oregon Administrative Rules. The OARs direct counties to plan for areas that have developed outside of urban growth boundaries to an extent that they are not entirely rural in nature. The rule requires that only communities that were recognized as unincorporated communities prior to the adoption of the state rule in 1994 can qualify. Both the Burlington and Springdale communities are recognized as unincorporated rural communities in the County Comprehensive Plan and were zoned Rural Center in 1977. A similar ordinance and plan was adopted by the county for the Orient and Pleasant Home communities in 2002. In addition to addressing the OARs, the proposed amendments also takes into consideration community input received during public

Agenda Placement Request

meetings indicating a preference to maintain and preserve the rural character of the community. Policy amendments address community development, transportation, design, and residential, commercial and industrial development. The policies and strategies include addressing the types of desired community development in terms development density, square footage, and lot coverage limitations, the incorporation of design elements to reflect the rural character of the communities, and the addition of policies addressing transportation options for the communities.

The proposed Zoning Code amendments include revisions to the Rural Center Zoning Districts. The Springdale and Burlington areas are currently zoned as Rural Center, which allows single family residential uses outright and requires a conditional use review to establish some community service uses, commercial and industrial uses. As part of this task, staff worked with stakeholders of the community to amend the existing zoning to reflect these new policies. Proposed revisions to the current Rural Center zoning district in Multnomah County Code Chapters 33 and 35 include revisions for consistency with the state rule, clarification of small scale low impact commercial and industrial uses, addition of on-site sewage disposal system requirements, and development standards for off-street parking requirements and stormwater drainage systems.

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

None.

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

Proposed amendments are included for portions of the Comprehensive Framework Plan for the West Hills Rural Area Plan and the East of Sandy River Rural Area Plan. The proposed policies address community development, transportation, design, and residential, commercial and industrial development and reflect community input received to maintain and preserve the rural character of the communities.

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

The public outreach program for the project included a number of different methods including mailed and emailed notification, conducting a community survey, and holding meetings near the communities. A series of three public meetings were held for each community. These meetings included staff presentations and community stakeholder input sessions.

In addition, the Planning Commission conducted a work session and a public hearing for each of the communities on each of the ordinance amendments. Public notice of these proceedings, and of the Board hearings, has been and will be provided as required in the Multnomah County Code.

Required Signature

Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:



Date:

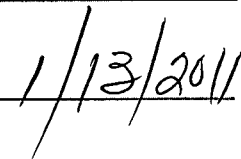


Exhibit B of Ordinance No. _____
Burlington Community Plan
PC-10-009

Burlington Unincorporated Community Plan

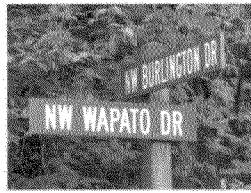
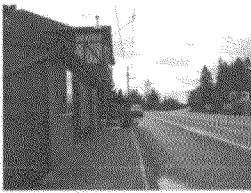
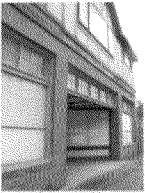


Table of Contents

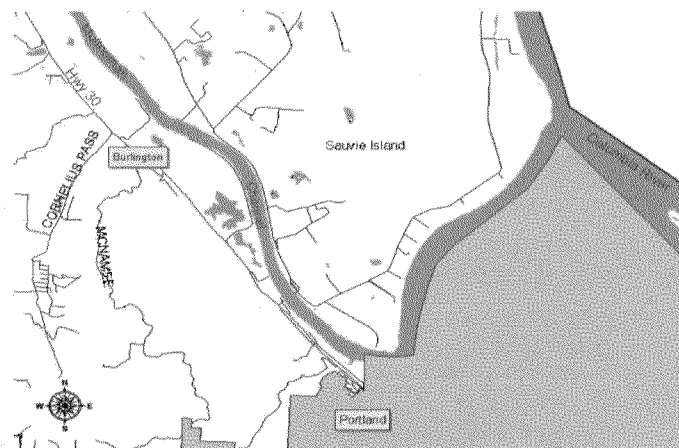
- I. Background**
 - a. Location and Community Description**
 - b. Planning of Unincorporated Communities**
 - c. Plan Process**
 - II. Land Use Planning**
 - a. Land Use and Zoning**
 - b. Changes to Zoning and Development Requirements**
 - c. Potential Growth Scenarios**
 - III. Public Facilities**
 - a. Septic Conditions**
 - b. Water System**
 - c. Transportation System**
 - IV. Appendices**
 - Appendix 1. Zoning Code**
 - Appendix 2. Policies**
 - Appendix 3. Maps**
 - Map 1: Community Boundary
 - Map 2: Land Use
 - Map 3: Zoning
 - Map 4: Zoning Overlay
 - Map 5: Transportation
 - Map 6: Range of Parcel Sizes (Acres)
 - Appendix 4. Inventory/Data Table**
 - Appendix 5. Public Involvement and Process**
 - Appendix 6. April 20, 2010 Community Meeting**
 - Handouts
 - PowerPoint Presentation
 - Community Input
 - Surveys and Written Comments
 - Appendix 7. June 30, 2010 Community Meeting**
 - Handouts
 - PowerPoint Presentation
 - Community Input
 - Appendix 8. Findings**
-

I. Background

a. Location and Community Description

Burlington is a small rural community located approximately 2.5 miles from the city of Portland, and is located along Highway 30. Burlington is comprised primarily of residential uses, with some commercial uses. Commercial uses include a tavern and a utility building for Qwest Communications. The community also includes the Native American Rehabilitation Association of the Northwest (NARA) Facility. There is no sewer service for the area; properties are served by individual on-site septic systems. Provisions of water are available through the Burlington Water District. Fire protection is contracted out to the City of Portland by the Water District.

The elevation of the Burlington area ranges from close to sea level to 200 feet above sea level. Elevation rises steeply from Highway 30 to the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass Line railroad tracks. Property beyond the Burlington Northern Astoria Line railroad tracks to the northeast is subject to flooding from high water levels in Multnomah Channel. This area is outside the Burlington Community Boundary.



b. Planning for Unincorporated Communities

In December of 1994, the State of Oregon's Land Conservation Development Commission (LCDCC) adopted Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) Chapter 660, Division 22, or the Unincorporated Communities Rule (the "Rule"). The Rule provides a framework for counties to use in identifying and designating unincorporated communities outside established Urban Growth Boundaries (UGB), and establishes planning rules for unincorporated communities pertaining to development standards, allowed land uses and public facilities.

New state rules affecting the Rural Center have been implemented since the County's last plan was prepared. These new regulations are referred to as the Unincorporated Communities Rule as discussed above. Due to the characteristics of the Burlington Rural Center area, county staff has

determined that it should be designated as a "Rural Community". As defined by the state rule a Rural Community is one that consists of primarily of permanent residential dwellings, with at least two other land uses present, such as commercial, industrial or public uses. Specific provisions for a Rural Community require that the County adopt rural community zoning designations for the uses within the area. The type and extent of specific uses permitted are subject to provisions outlined in the Rule.

Burlington was recognized as an unincorporated rural community in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan and was zoned Rural Center in 1977. The established Rural Center zoning district applied to approximately 30 acres for the Burlington Community. This zoning district is intended to encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses, light industrial uses, and public service uses and centers such as churches, fire stations, schools, etc.

The state Unincorporated Communities Rule (OAR 660-022) requires counties to adopt land use and zoning measures specific to unincorporated communities in order to ensure that cumulative development in the communities will not:

- Result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts that violate state or federal water quality regulations, or
- Exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply resources and sewer services.

The Unincorporated Communities Rule limits the types of land that can be included in an officially designated Unincorporated Community. Lands identified as "exception areas" (i.e., rural lands that are zoned for commercial, industrial or residential use, not farm or forest use) can be included if they have historically been considered part of the community. The land included must represent a "contiguous concentration" of commercial, industrial, public use, or residential land. Residential land to be included must be of a greater density than residential exception lands that are outside of identified Unincorporated Communities. Further, the designated community must have been identified in a county's acknowledged comprehensive plan as a "rural community," "service center," "rural center," "resort community," or similar term before the adoption of the Rule (October 28, 1994), or the community is listed in the Department of Land Conservation and Development's January 30, 1997 "Survey of Oregon's Unincorporated Communities."

Land zoned for farm or forest use may only be included in the Unincorporated Community if it is adjacent to exception lands included in the community boundary and was occupied on October 28, 1994 (the date of the Unincorporated Community Rule) by one or more of the following public uses: church, cemetery, school, park, playground, community center, fire station, museum, golf course, or utility facility.

The Burlington Unincorporated Community is consistent with these requirements. The community boundary encircles a contiguous area of "exception land," specifically properties that are currently zoned Rural Center. Additionally, the proposed boundary does not include any properties which are currently zoned Commercial Forest Use-2 (CFU-2), Commercial Forest Use-1 (CFU-1), or exception lands such as Multiple Use Agriculture-20 (MUA-20) low density residential land.

c. Plan Process

Multnomah County Land Use Planning formulated a process preparing for the Burlington Unincorporated Community Plan and completing the unincorporated community planning requirements for the State Rule. The process included public outreach with a series of three public meetings held in the community, and distribution of a community survey to gather community input. The results of these meetings and community input are provided in the Appendices of this plan.

As part of the planning project, the following tasks were undertaken:

- Identified the community boundary recognizing the extent of the established Rural Center zoning boundary
- Inventoried and analyzed data and information about the community related to the existing land uses, available public services, parcel sizes, and current plan policies and zoning regulations
- Reviewed the characteristics of the community and existing zoning regulations for consistency with the State Rule

A series of three public meetings were held in the community. An introductory meeting was held on April 27th, 2010 where approximately 15 citizens attended. During this introductory meeting, staff introduced the project, explained the goals of the project, went over the state rule, and covered the process. In addition, a community survey was distributed asking the community what they liked about their community, what issues were important to the community, and what suggestions they have for improving their community. During the meeting staff also led a large group discussion with the attendees gathering community input on the same three questions asked on the survey.

The second community meeting was held on June 30, 2010. During this meeting staff distributed drafts of the Community Plan and Policies, and proposed Zoning changes. These three documents were handed out and discussed during the meeting which had approximately five members of the public in attendance. Electronic copies of the documents were also made available for download on the project website. Comments were encouraged and collected, and were due by July 14th, 2010. In addition, staff distributed a Memo addressing the community comments received and raised during the first meeting. This memo addressed questions and comments received regarding the community boundary, septic requirements and small lots, lack of services such as a grocery store, gas station, and restaurant in the community, bus service, and transportation concerns regarding Highway 30.

The third community meeting is scheduled for September 14, 2010. Staff will bring the revised proposed drafts of the Community Plan, Policies and Zoning. Multnomah County Land Use Planning has been working on putting together land use and zoning plans for the Burlington community after the second community meeting in June. We've considered over the input received during the community meetings held on April 27 and June 30th, in addition to the input received from the community surveys. Staff has taken this information and has combined this with the information gathered by staff for the community inventory with the goal being to better understand your community and to plan for its future under the guidance of Oregon State Planning Goals and Guidelines.

II. Land Use Planning

a. Land Use

Exhibit B of Ordinance No. _____
Burlington Community Plan
PC-10-009

In order to determine the appropriate designation for the Burlington area consistent with the Rule, county staff conducted a parcel-by-parcel inventory of the area. The inventory included an analysis of County Assessment Data, site visits, and inspections of aerial photographs. In addition, staff conducted an inventory and observation of area businesses. The findings from this inventory are illustrated in Maps 1, 2, and 6, which appears at the end of this report. Information on land uses are also provided in Table 1 below, which illustrates the types and acreage of land inventoried.

Burlington is comprised of 40 parcels. A majority of the acreage is in Single Family Use, with a small number in commercial use or vacant land. Existing uses include 22 residences, and 3 commercial uses.

Burlington

Table 1

Range of Parcel Sizes (Acres)	Data	LANDUSE DESIGNATION			
		Commercial	SFR (Single Family Residence)	Vacant	Grand Total
0.0-.5	Total Acres	0.36 ac	3.69 ac	1.81 ac	5.86 ac
	Number of Parcels	2	17	13	32
.51-1.99	Total Acres	1.04	3.84 ac	0	4.88 ac
	Number of Parcels	2	5	0	7
2.00-11.00	Total Acres	10.99	0	0	10.99
	Number of Parcels	1	0	0	1
Total Acres		12.39	7.53	1.81	21.73
Number of Parcels		5	22	13	40

*Doesn't include acreage in right-of-way
Updated 4/22/10

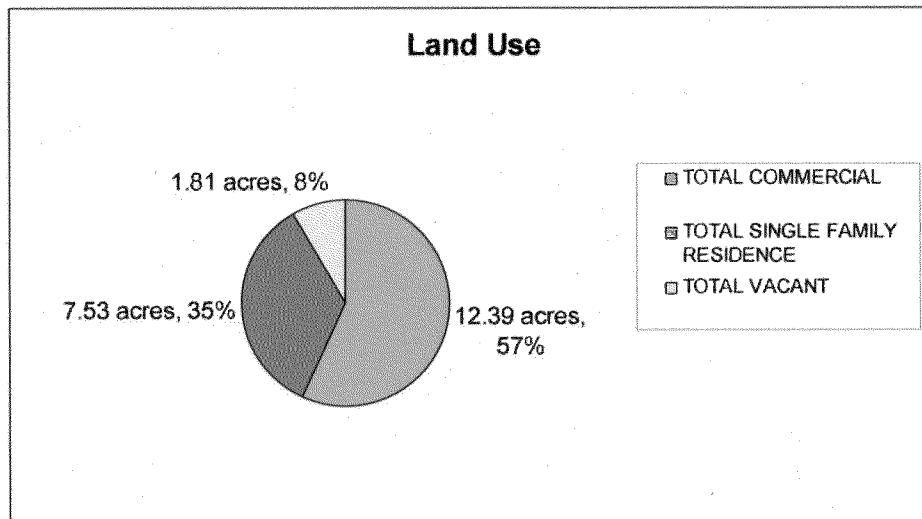


Chart 1: Land Use Acres and Percentages

None of the parcels within the community boundary are in a farm or forest tax deferral program. A total of 37.7 acres is located within the identified community boundary, with 21.73 acres of which is private property, minus the public right-of-way. A vast majority of the land within Burlington has been divided into lots or parcels of less than two acres, with the only parcel larger than two acres being the NARA Facility parcel at 10.99 acres. Most of the lots in the Community of Burlington were created by the Burlington Subdivision, platted in 1909, with an average lot size at 8,000 square feet. This subdivision extends west and south of the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass Line railroad tracks zoned as commercial forest lands. Most of the Burlington Subdivision, lots are located outside of the existing rural center boundary and most are owned by Metro.

b. Zoning and Development Requirements

Residential Uses

The Unincorporated Communities Rule identifies that county plans and regulations may permit any residential use and density as long as the density of residential development is greater than that of surrounding rural areas, and as long as it will not exceed the carrying capacity of the soil for waste disposal and of existing water supply resources.

Residential uses are permitted outright in the current Rural Center (RC) zoning designation for the area. Under the zoning regulations the minimum lot size for new parcels or lots shall be one acre for lands inside the boundary of an "acknowledged unincorporated community." Dimensional requirements consist of front, side, and rear setback requirements. Listed Conditional Uses include more intensive commercial and industrial uses require demonstration of adequate parcel size for approval.

Commercial Uses

The Unincorporated Communities Rule sets restrictions on the size and type of commercial uses that counties may allow in unincorporated communities. Specifically, the rule allows new commercial uses that are:

- Authorized under Goals 3 (Agricultural Lands) or 4 (Forest Lands);
- Considered "small-scale" and "low-impact;" or
- Intended to serve the community and surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.

In rural unincorporated communities, a commercial use is considered "small-scale, low-impact" if it takes place "in a building or buildings not exceeding 4,000 square feet of floor space."

Additionally, hotels and motels of up to 35 units may be authorized in any unincorporated community that is at least 10 miles from any urban growth boundary bordering Interstate Highway 5 and is served by a community sewer system. In this instance, the Burlington Community doesn't fit this criterion and therefore the zoning regulation will need be revised to not allow development of hotels and motels. Currently, the only commercial uses that are permitted outright in the Rural Center zone are farming and forestry uses and home occupations. Other uses are permitted only as a

Review Use or Conditional Use. Listed Review Uses are limited to wholesale and retail sales of products raised or grown in the area, with the location and building standards subject to review and permits. Conditional Uses in the Rural Center zone include local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, restaurants, and gas stations.

Industrial Uses

Per the State guidelines for Rural Communities, permitted industrial uses include:

- Uses authorized under Goals 3 and 4 (farm or forest related);
- Expansion of a use legally existing on the date of this rule (December 5, 1994);
- Small-scale, low-impact uses;
- Uses that require proximity to rural resource, as defined in OAR 660-004-0022(3)(a), such as geothermal wells, mineral or aggregate deposits, water reservoirs and natural features; or
- New uses that will not exceed the capacity of water and sewer service available to the site on the effective date of this rule, or, if such services are not available to the site, the capacity of the site itself to provide water and absorb sewage.

Uses that are more intensive than those identified above may be allowed provided an analysis set forth in the comprehensive plan demonstrates, and land use regulations ensure:

1. That such uses are necessary to provide employment that does not exceed the total projected work force within the community and the surrounding rural area;
2. That such uses would not rely upon a work force employed by uses within urban growth boundaries; and
3. That the determination of the work force of the community and surrounding rural area considers the total industrial and commercial employment in the community and is coordinated with employment projections for nearby urban growth boundaries.

Current county zoning permits light industrial activities as a Conditional Use. These uses should require no more than 20 daily employees and include uses such as wholesale distribution of bakery goods, photo processing, building maintenance, and automobile repair work. Uses may be expanded up to 40 daily employees when it is found that the use:

1. The proposed expansion is a result of normal growth of the existing use and not required as a result of diversification of the business;
 2. The use provides a public benefit to the rural center by employing primarily persons who reside within the rural center or surrounding rural area, and this same employment pattern will continue with the proposed expansion;
 3. The proposed expansion satisfies the applicable elements of Comprehensive Framework Plan Policies:
 - No. 20 – Arrangement of Land Uses;
 - No. 30 – Industrial Location (Isolated Light Industrial);
 - No. 36 – Transportation System Development Requirements;
 - No. 37 – Utilities; and
 - No. 38 – Facilities
 4. The proposed expansion satisfies the Design Review provisions of County Code.
-

c. Potential Growth Scenario

Under the identified zoning regulations of Multnomah County Code 35.3355 for the Rural Center Zone the minimum lot size for new parcels or lots shall be one acre for lands inside the boundary of an "acknowledged unincorporated community."

As an "acknowledged unincorporated community," one parcel that could possibly be further divided to one acre lots has been identified as part of the land use inventory and analysis. Under this scenario the 10.99 acres parcel could potentially be further divided into one acre lots for a potential of 10 additional lots, contingent on being able to meet county code requirements, including on-site septic requirements.

III. Public Facilities

OAR 660-022-0050 requires that unincorporated community plans assess the capacity of the local public facility infrastructure (i.e., sewer system or septic conditions, water, and transportation systems), and determine if they will be adequate to serve future growth anticipated or planned in the unincorporated community. If the public facilities are found to be inadequate to serve future growth, then the unincorporated plan must identify the improvements needed to accommodate the growth and establish a procedure to limit growth in the community until the necessary public facility improvements have been made.

a. On-Site Sewage Conditions

The Burlington area is not served by a community sewer district or system. All wastewater treatment in the area is accomplished through on-site septic systems. The Unincorporated Communities Rule requires counties to adopt public facilities plans for unincorporated communities with a population over 2,500. The current population of the area is significantly smaller than this; therefore this criterion does not apply.

The Rule further requires that sewer and water community public facility plans are required in any of the following circumstances:

- Existing sewer or water facilities are insufficient for current needs, or are projected to become insufficient due to physical conditions, financial circumstances or changing state or federal standards; or
- The plan for the unincorporated community provides for an amount, type or density of additional growth or infill that cannot be adequately served with individual water or sanitary systems or by existing community facilities and services; or
- The community relies on groundwater and is within a groundwater limited or groundwater critical area as identified by the Oregon Department of Water Resources; or
- Land in the community has been declared a health hazard or has a history of failing septic systems or wells.

The land use and density analysis conducted finds that a minimal number of lots could potentially be developed under the zoning standard of a one acre minimum lot size. All new parcels would have to be served with on-site septic and reviewed to meet the Department of Environmental Quality

standards and stormwater control systems designed by an Oregon Registered Engineer to meet a standard of no increase of off property flow for up to 10 year 24 hour storm event. Two main factors will influence the growth potential of the area, one being the desire to develop the parcels, and the other being the ability to support an on-site septic system and control stormwater on-site. In considering these factors, the potential for additional growth may be limited.

In taking a look at these factors, staff determined that a public facility plan is not needed for the Burlington Community. The size and location would require a costly system to serve a small number of lots in the area. Review of the area's carrying capacity is already being reviewed by the City of Portland Bureau of Development Services Sanitation and Site Development Office with the office being able to deny or approve building permits based on percolation tests and site inspections. County requirements currently address stormwater management, and the area is served by the Burlington Water District.

b. Water System

The Burlington area is served by the Burlington Water District. Community input indicates no issues with the service.

c. Transportation System

The Rule requires that county plans and land use regulations shall allow only those uses which are consistent with the identified function, capacity and level of service of transportation facilities serving the community, pursuant to OAR 660-012-0060(1)(a) through (c), requiring that where an amendment to a functional plan, an acknowledged comprehensive plan, or a land use regulation would significantly affect an existing or planned transportation facility, the local government shall put in place measures as provided consistent with OAR 660-012-0060(2) to assure that allowed land uses are consistent with the identified function, capacity, and performance standards (e.g. level of service, volume to capacity ratio, etc.) of the facility. As identified in the State Guidelines a plan or land use regulation amendment significantly affects a transportation facility if it would:

- (a) Change the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility (exclusive of correction of map errors in an adopted plan);
- (b) Change standards implementing a functional classification system; or
- (c) As measured at the end of the planning period identified in the adopted transportation system plan:
 - (A) Allow land uses or levels of development that would result in types or levels of travel or access that are inconsistent with the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility;
 - (B) Reduce the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility below the minimum acceptable performance standard identified in the TSP or comprehensive plan; or
 - (C) Worsen the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility that is otherwise projected to perform below the minimum acceptable performance standard identified in the TSP or comprehensive plan.

According to county policies and zoning regulations in place, results from the community inventory and analysis, and staff discussions with the Oregon Department of Transportation, it is found that the

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Rural Community Plan for the Burlington Community will not affect the existing or planned transportation facilities. According to ODOT staff and county transportation plan road classifications roads in the area are adequate to accommodate existing and future traffic levels. State Highway 30 and Cornelius Pass Rd. provide major access to Burlington. The remaining roads in the area, Burlington, and Wapato provide access to homes and properties abutting them. Many "paper" roads, unbuilt and in some cases unbuildable, criss-cross the area. Burlington and Wapato are classified as Rural Local Roads and are addressed in the county policies. Highway 30 is addressed as part of the Oregon Highway Plan administered by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). Improvements to existing local streets and/or construction of new internal local streets to support specific developments could be required as part of a future subdivision approval process and would be addressed on a site-specific basis.

IV. Appendices

Appendix 1: Zoning

33.0005 Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words and their derivations shall have the meanings provided below.

* * * * *

Small-scale Low Impact Commercial or Industrial Use - As used in the rural community Burlington, these terms have the following meanings:

(a) A small-scale low impact commercial use is one which takes place in a building or buildings not exceeding 4,000 square feet of floor space.

(b) A small-scale low impact industrial use is one which takes place in a building or buildings not exceeding 10,000 square feet of floor space with a maximum footprint of 5,000 square feet.

* * * * *

BURLINGTON RURAL CENTER - BRC

33.3300- Purpose

~~The purposes of the Rural Center District are to provide standards and review procedures which will encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses which satisfy area and regional needs; to provide for local employment through light industrial uses consistent with rural character and to manage the location and extent of public service centers and limit the extension of public services.~~

The purposes of the Burlington Rural Center District are to provide standards and review procedures which will encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with small-scale low impact commercial and industrial uses that primarily serve the population of the immediate surrounding rural area and tourists traveling through the area.

Section 1. MCC 33.3305 is amended as follows:

33.3305 Area Affected

MCC 33.3300 through 33.3385 shall apply to those lands designated BRC on the Multnomah County Zoning Map.

Section 2. MCC 33.3320 is amended as follows:

33.3320 Allowed Uses

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(A) Farm use, as defined in ORS 215.203(2)(a), for the following purposes only:

- (1) Raising and harvesting of crops;
- (2) Raising of livestock and honeybees; or
- (3) Any other agricultural or horticultural purpose or animal husbandry purpose or combination thereof, except as provided in MCC 33.3330. This subsection does not permit the raising of fowl or fur-bearing animals for sale, the keeping of swine, or a feed lot.

(B) The propagation or harvesting of forest products.

(C) Residential use consisting of a single family dwelling constructed on a Lot of Record or a single family dwelling constructed off-site, including a mobile or modular home placed on a Lot of Record, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Construction shall comply with the standards of the Building Code or as prescribed in ORS 446.002 through 446.200, relating to mobile homes.

(2) The dwelling shall be attached to a foundation for which a building permit has been obtained.

(3) The dwelling shall have a minimum floor area of 600 square feet.

(D) Public and private conservation areas and structures for the protection of water, soil, open space, forest and wildlife resources.

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Section 3. MCC 33.3325 is amended as follows:

33.3325 Review Uses

~~(A) Residential use, consisting of a single family dwelling constructed off-site, including a mobile or modular home placed on a Lot of Record, subject to the following conditions:~~

- ~~(1) Construction shall comply with the standards of the Building Code or as prescribed in ORS 446.002 through 446.200, relating to mobile homes.~~
- ~~(2) The dwelling shall be attached to a foundation for which a building permit has been obtained.~~
- ~~(3) The dwelling shall have a minimum floor area of 600 square feet.~~

~~(B)~~ Temporary uses when approved pursuant to MCC 33.0510 and 33.0515.

(CB) Wholesale or retail sales, limited to those products raised or grown on the premises, subject to the following condition:

The location and design of any building, stand, or sign in conjunction with wholesale or retail sales shall be subject to approval of the Planning Director on a finding that the location and design are compatible with the character of the area; provided that the decision of the Planning Director may be appealed to the approval authority pursuant to MCC 33.0785 and 33.0790.

(DC) Off-street parking and loading;

(ED) Property Line Adjustment pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.3360.

(FE) Placement of structures necessary for continued public safety, or the protection of essential public services or protection of private or public existing structures, utility facilities, roadways, driveways, accessory uses and exterior improvements damaged during an emergency/disaster event. This includes replacement of temporary structures erected during such events with permanent structures performing an identical or related function. Land use proposals for such structures shall be submitted within 12 months following an emergency/disaster event. Applicants are responsible for all other applicable local, state and federal permitting requirements.

(GF) Lots of Exception pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.3360.

(HG) Wireless communication facilities that employ concealment technology or co-location as described in MCC 33.6177(B) pursuant to the applicable approval criteria of MCC 33.6175 through 33.6188.

(HI) Consolidation of Parcels and Lots pursuant to MCC 33.7794 and Replatting of Partition and Subdivision Plats pursuant to MCC 33.7797.

(JI) Structures or uses customarily accessory or incidental to any use permitted or approved in this district, which do not meet the "accessory structures" standard in MCC 33.3320 Allowed Uses.

Section 4. MCC 33.3330 is amended as follows:

33.3330 Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted when found by the approval authority to satisfy the applicable ordinance standards: Commercial and industrial uses shall be limited to small-scale low impact as defined in MCC 33.0005.

(A) Community Service Uses pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.6000 through 33.6230.

(B) The following small-scale low impact Conditional Uses pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.6300 through 33.6660:

(1) Rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, and similar uses including:

(a) Automobile Repair.

(b) Restaurant.

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(c) Tavern

(d) Professional Office,

(e) Garden supply store,

(f) Hardware store,

(g) Retail bakery,

(h) Service station,

(i) Hair salon,

(j) Electronic media rental (i.e. DVD),

(2) The following industrial uses conducted within an enclosed building that entail the manufacturing and processing of:

(a) Apparel and other finished products made from fabric;

(b) Millwork, veneer, plywood, and structural wood members;

(c) Wood containers;

(d) Wood products, not elsewhere classified;

(e) Furniture and fixtures;

(f) Stone, clay, glass products except: cement, ready-mix concrete, and minerals and earths ground or otherwise treated;

(g) Fabricated metal products;

(h) Household appliances;

(i) Electric lighting and wiring equipment;

(j) Communications equipment;

(k) Electronic components and accessories;

(l) Motor vehicle parts and accessories;

(m) Laboratory apparatus and analytical, optical, measuring, and controlling instruments;

(n) Food and kindred products.

(1) Limited rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, and similar uses;

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(2) Tourist commercial uses such as restaurants, taverns, gas stations, motels, guest ranches, and similar uses;

(3) The following Light Manufacturing Uses conducted within an enclosed building which require the daily employment of twenty or fewer persons;

(a) The manufacture, compounding, processing, packaging, treatment, storage or wholesale distribution of such products as bakery goods, fruits, vegetables, sea foods, dairy products, candy, confections, beverages including brewing and bottling, miscellaneous food products, ice and cold storage plant, drugs, pharmaceuticals, perfumes, toilet soaps, toiletries, barber and beauty supplies, and similar items, but not sauerkraut, vinegar or pickles manufacture;

(b) The manufacture, compounding, assembling, treatment, storage or wholesale distribution of articles or merchandise from previously prepared materials such as bone, cellophane, canvas, cloth, cork, feathers, felt, fur, glass, hair, foam, lacquer, leather (but not tanning), paper or paperboard, plastics, precious or semi-precious metals or stones, shell, textiles, tobacco, wood (except as provided in the GM and HM districts), yarns and paints;

(c) The manufacture, assembly, packaging, repair, storage or wholesale distribution of articles such as electrical appliances, lighting and communication equipment, electronic, radio or television equipment, parts or accessories, professional, scientific, optical, photographic or controlling instruments, amusement devices, small parts assembly, jewelry, musical instruments, toys, sporting goods, novelties, rubber or metal stamps;

(d) The manufacture, finishing, refinishing, repair, storage or wholesale distribution of furniture, office or store fixtures, small boats, upholstery, cabinets, office, computing or accounting machines, electric and neon signs, billboards and other signs;

(e) Business, professional, executive, administrative, wholesale, contractor or similar office, clinic, service or studio, trade, business or commercial school, research, experimental or testing laboratory;

(f) Printing, publishing, bookbinding, graphic or photographic reproduction, blueprinting, or photo processing;

(g) Building, building maintenance, plumbing, electrical, heating, roofing, glass, landscaping, painting or similar contractor's office, shop, warehouse, equipment sales or maintenance;

(h) Retail or wholesale lumber, building materials, garden supplies sales and tools, or small equipment sales, rental, repair or servicing;

(i) Laundry for carpets, uniforms, linens, rags, rugs and similar items, dyeing plant, dry cleaning not using explosive or inflammable materials;

(j) Automobile, light truck, motorcycle and recreational vehicle repair or maintenance, body and fender work, painting, parts and glass replacement, upholstery, engine, radiator or battery rebuilding, tire recapping, commercial, industrial or fleet vehicle parking and auto detailing;

(k) Metal or sheet metal shop, ornamental iron works, welding, blacksmithing, electroplating, tool and hardware manufacture, machine shop not using a drop hammer or large capacity punch press;

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~~(l) Warehouse, furniture and household goods storage, moving equipment rental, distribution plant, parcel delivery, wholesaling of durable and non-durable goods, light and heavy equipment sales, rental or repair, fuel and ice distribution;~~

~~(m) Manufacture of non-structural clay products, ornamental clay, concrete, plaster or plastics casting, stone and purchased glass products cutting, polishing or installation; and~~

~~(n) Collection, recycling, sorting, baling or processing of previously used materials such as rags, paper, metals, glass or plastics;~~

(43) Commercial processing of agricultural or forestry products primarily grown in the vicinity.

~~(C) Planned Development pursuant to the provisions of MCC 33.4300 through 33.4360. If the property is outside of an "acknowledged unincorporated community", then the applicable current "planned unit development" standards within the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, Division 004 shall also be satisfied.~~

~~(D)~~ Existing legally established small-scale low impact light industrial uses permitted by MCC 33.3330 (B) (3) may be expanded up to a daily total of 40 employees, based on findings that:

(1) The proposed expansion is a result of normal growth of the existing use and not required as a result of diversification of the business;

(2) The use provides a public benefit to the rural center by employing primarily persons who reside within the rural center or surrounding rural area, and this same employment pattern will continue with the proposed expansion;

(3) The proposed expansion satisfies the applicable elements of Comprehensive Framework Plan Policies:

(a) No. 20 – Arrangement of Land Uses;

(b) No. 30 – Industrial Location (Isolated Light Industrial);

(c) No. 36 – Transportation System Development Requirements;

(d) No. 37 – Utilities; and

(e) No. 38 – Facilities.

(4) The proposed expansion satisfies the Design Review provisions of MCC 33.7000 through 33.7070.

~~(E)~~ Type B home occupation as provided for in MCC 33.6650.

~~(F) Large Fills as provided for in MCC 33.6700 through 33.6720.~~

Section 5. MCC 33.3355 is amended as follows:

33.3355 Dimensional Requirements

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(A) Except as provided in MCC 33.3360, 33.3370, 33.3375 and 33.4300 through 33.4360, the minimum lot size for new parcels or lots shall be ~~one two acres, for those RC-zoned lands inside the boundary of an "acknowledged unincorporated community". For RC-zoned properties outside an "acknowledged unincorporated community" the minimum lot size is two acres except for those properties within one mile of the Urban Growth Boundary and then the minimum lot size shall be as currently required in the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, Division 004 (20 acre minimum as of October 4, 2000).~~

(B) That portion of a street which would accrue to an adjacent lot if the street were vacated shall be included in calculating the area of such lot.

(C) Minimum Yard Dimensions – Feet

Front	Side	Street Side	Rear
30	10	30	30

Maximum Structure Height – 35 feet

Minimum Front Lot Line Length – 50 feet.

(D) The minimum yard requirement shall be increased where the yard abuts a street having insufficient right-of-way width to serve the area. The county Road Official shall determine the necessary right-of-way widths based upon the county "Design and Construction Manual" and the Planning Director shall determine any additional yard requirements in consultation with the Road Official.

(E) Structures such as barns, silos, windmills, antennae, chimneys, or similar structures may exceed the height requirement if located at least 30 feet from any property line.

(F) On-site sewage disposal, storm water/drainage control, water systems unless these services are provided by public or community source, required parking, and yard areas shall be provided on the contiguous ownership.

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(1) Sewage and stormwater disposal systems for existing development may be off-site in easement areas reserved for that purpose.

(2) Stormwater/drainage control systems are required for new impervious surfaces that are greater than 400 square feet in area. The system shall be adequate to ensure that the rate of runoff from the lot for the 10 year 24-hour storm event is no greater than that before the development.

(G) Grading and erosion control measures sufficient to ensure that visible or measurable erosion does not leave the site shall be maintained during development. A grading and erosion control permit shall be obtained for development that is subject to MCC Chapter 29.

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(H) New, replacement or expansion of existing industrial use buildings shall minimize stormwater drainage impacts by limiting the footprint of the building or buildings to 5,000 square feet of the maximum 10,000 square feet.

Section 6. MCC 33.3380 is amended as follows:

33.3380 Off-Street Parking and Loading

Off-street parking and loading shall be provided as required by MCC 33.4100 through 33.4220 except as identified below for Review Uses and Conditional Uses.

New, replacement or expansion of existing commercial, industrial, or community service developments shall minimize stormwater drainage impacts for off-street parking by:

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(A) Surfacing:

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(1) All areas used for parking, loading or maneuvering of vehicles shall either be hard surfaced with two inches of blacktop on a four inch crushed rock base or six inches of portland cement or other material providing a durable and dustless surface capable of carrying a wheel load of 4,000 pounds, or all areas used for parking, loading or maneuvering of vehicles shall be surfaced with a gravel "mix," wherein the fine particles are removed at the production yard, that which provides a durable and dustless surface capable of carrying a wheel load of 4,000 pounds.

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(2) Approaches to public rights-of-way shall be paved for a minimum distance of 21' from the fog line, or for a greater distance when required by the County Engineer.

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(B) A stormwater drainage system shall be installed for parking lots, that is designed and certified by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer to ensure that the rate of runoff at the property line for the 10 year 24 hour storm event is no greater than that which existed prior to development.

(C) Off-street parking for new, replacement or expansion of existing commercial or industrial developments shall provide a minimum of 10 foot landscaped front yard setback. All other minimum yard dimensions for parking shall be as required in the Off-Street Parking and Loading Code Section.

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Appendix 2: Policies

WEST HILLS RURAL AREA PLAN – BURLINGTON RURAL CENTER

* * * * *

BURLINGTON RURAL CENTER

Burlington is a small rural community located approximately 2.5 miles from the city of Portland, and is located along Highway 30. The elevation of the Burlington area ranges from close to sea level to 200 feet above sea level. Elevation rises steeply from Highway 30 to the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass Line railroad tracks.

Burlington is the only identified rural center in the West Hills rural area. It was the subject of a land use study in 1981, which identified the current rural center boundaries (approximately 30 acres). The remainder of the 90 acre Burlington area (analyzed in the 1981 land use study) is was designated Commercial Forest Use, and is virtually undeveloped to this day. This study area sits at the base of the Tualatin Mountains, and lies between the Burlington Northern Astoria line railroad tracks to the east of Highway 30, and the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass line railroad tracks to the south and west. The 1981 study was not adopted as an ordinance by the Board of Commissioners.

On October 28, 1994, the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted new administrative rules and goal amendments establishing planning and zoning requirements for unincorporated communities (OAR 660, Division 22, Unincorporated Communities). Planning for Burlington must conform to these new rules.

Burlington has the distinction of being quite rural despite being near the Urban Growth Boundary of Portland. Burlington is comprised primarily of residential uses, with some commercial uses. Commercial uses include a tavern and a utility building for Qwest Communications. The community also includes the Native American Rehabilitation Association of the Northwest (NARA) Facility. There is no sewer service for the area; properties are served by individual on-site septic systems. Provisions of water are available through the Burlington Water District. Fire protection is contracted out to the City of Portland by the Water District. The study area contains four businesses, two public service facilities, and 41 homes, 11 of which are outside of the existing rural center boundary. Additionally, the eleven-acre Holbrook School site, located at the north end of Burlington, at the intersection of Highway 30 and Cornelius Pass Rd, has been purchased for use as a residential care facility. No new residences have been constructed within the Burlington Rural Center since 1981. Based upon OAR 660-22, Burlington qualifies as a "Rural Community," since it consists of residential uses and at least two other land uses that provide commercial, industrial, or public uses to the community, the surrounding rural area, or to persons traveling through the area.

The elevation of the Burlington area ranges from close to sea level to 200 feet above sea level. Elevation rises severely from Highway 30 to the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass line railroad tracks to the south, and more gently to the north. Property beyond the Burlington Northern Astoria line railroad tracks to the north and east is subject to flooding from high water levels in Multnomah Channel.

State Highway 30 and Cornelius Pass Rd. provide major access to Burlington. The remaining roads in the area, Burlington, Wapato, and McNamee, provide access to homes and properties abutting them. Many unbuilt "paper" roads criss-cross the area, in some cases these roads are unbuildable due to topography.

Public services available in Burlington include schools, water, police, and fire protection. Students attend schools in the Portland School District. Provision of water and fire services are available through the Burlington Water

District. The water district purchases water from the City of Portland and holds the water supply in a reservoir located southwest of the highway on property owned by the District. Due to infrastructure age and maintenance delay, the Water District is experiencing a 38% leakage in water transmission. Also, due to undersizing of the infrastructure and residential development in excess of initial design, there is inadequate water pressure to meet the needs of some residents. However, the affected residents are not within the boundaries of the current rural center, all of which has an adequate existing water supply. The Water District currently serves 293 people and an additional 65 to 69 people who live outside the district. Fire protection is contracted out to the City of Portland by the Water District, at a cost in Fiscal Year 1993-94 of \$38,000. Police service is provided by the Multnomah County Sheriff.

Most of the area within the community, with the exception of the northern portion, is within the Burlington Subdivision, platted in 1909, with an average lot size at 8,000 square feet. This subdivision extends west and south of the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass line railroad tracks into commercial forest lands. Most of the subdivision located outside of the existing rural center boundary is under a single ownership.

The Burlington community has both positive and negative aspects to be considered as part of any expansion of the Burlington Rural Center. Positive aspects which would lead to a conclusion of allowing expansion include:

- 2.—Expansion of the Burlington rural center would provide a concentrated focus for the local commercial needs of West Hills residents, as well as road-oriented commercial needs of Highway 30 motorists.
- 3.—Allowing additional residential development in Burlington would provide an opportunity for rural lifestyles which is much in demand for the West Hills rural area.
- 4.—Due to its location and the amount of existing development, Burlington has little significant value in relation to identified Goal 5 resources such as wildlife habitat, significant streams, or scenic views.
- 5.—Burlington has a water district in place to provide public water service to a more concentrated population, as opposed to the use of individual wells. However, the district's current system is antiquated and inadequate to serve additional development outside of the rural center—see #3 under negatives below.

Negative aspects which would lead to a conclusion of maintaining the existing rural center boundary include:

- 2.—Burlington is severely constrained geographically by the Tualatin Mountains which rise steeply from Highway 30.
- 3.—Residential development is less desirable here compared to other areas of the West Hills due to the geographic constraints and the proximity to the heavy traffic on Highway 30.
- 4.—The Burlington Water District has antiquated facilities which are incapable of serving a significant influx of new residents and businesses outside of the existing rural center.
- 5.—The Burlington Rural Center does not currently include the types of businesses which would serve the West Hills Rural Area—its function is to mainly serve traffic along Highway 30. It is questionable whether, even if local services were available, West Hills residents would use Burlington as a rural center.

Any future expansion of the rural center boundaries in Burlington is dependent upon 1) a community public facility plan prepared pursuant to OAR 660 Division 11 for improvements to the facilities of the Burlington Water District, 2) evidence of increased demand for new housing in Burlington, and 3) market analysis indicating that an expansion of the Burlington Rural Center is necessary to serve the commercial and institutional land use needs of

the West Hills Rural Area and not merely to serve Highway 30 traffic. If these three criteria can be met, expansion of the rural center zoning district in Burlington should be considered for the remainder of the 90-acre Burlington community. Until then, no expansion of the Burlington Rural Center is proposed.

* * * * *

Other Potential Rural Centers

As mentioned above, the West Hills Rural Area is not served by the Burlington Rural Center. West Hills Rural Area residents have no community focus. Commercial needs are met by nearby communities -- Northwest Portland, Tanasbourne, West Union, Cedar Mill, and Bethany to the south, and Scappoose to the north. A small nucleus of uses near the intersection of Skyline Blvd. and Cornelius Pass Rd. -- a grocery store, an auto garage, Skyline Elementary School, the American Legion Post, and a church, do provide a potential focus for a future rural center. However, the current population of the West Hills shows no great desire for an enhanced community focus area which would be provided by a rural center in this location. Should the community show a need or desire for such a rural center, planning studies should focus on the area near the intersection of Skyline Blvd. and Cornelius Pass Rd. for its establishment.

* * * * *

POLICY 4: Do not designate additional "Exception" lands in the rural West Hills. *[Amended 1999, Ord. 924 § II]*

STRATEGY: Consider redesignation of approximately 80 acres at the intersection of U.S. Highway 30 and Watson Road, adjacent to the Columbia County line, from Commercial Forest Use CFU-2 to CFU-5. *[Amended 1999, Ord. 924 § II]*

POLICY 5: Promote a community core in the rural West Hills through establishment of a rural center which serves the local needs of West Hills residents.

STRATEGY: Consider a limited area near the intersection of Cornelius Pass Road and Skyline Blvd. for designation as a Rural Center if justified by a county-initiated assessment of the need for additional commercial or other uses to support public needs in the rural West Hills.

STRATEGY: Do not consider expansion of the existing Burlington Rural Center unless 1) existing facilities of the Burlington Water District are upgraded, 2) evidence of increased demand for housing and commercial or institutional services in Burlington exists in the form of construction on vacant lots within the existing rural center boundaries, and 3) a market analysis indicates that the expansion of the Burlington Rural Center is necessary to serve West Hills Rural Area needs.

POLICY 6:

Implement a Plan for the Burlington Community that is consistent with the Community Vision reflecting the input received indicating the community's satisfaction with the community the way it is. Key elements of the vision are to maintain the rural character of the community, and to ensure that new businesses support the needs of residents.

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Strategies

- The County should adopt plan policies and ordinances that meet the state Unincorporated Community Rule codified as Oregon Administrative Rule OAR 660-022-0000 through 0070.

- Burlington should be designated and planned as a Rural Community because it is composed primarily of permanent residential uses with at least two other land uses present (such as commercial, industrial or public uses).
- Revise the Rural Center zoning ordinance to reflect the needs of the Burlington community consistent with the Division 22 OAR for Unincorporated Communities.

Commercial and Industrial Development

POLICY 7:

New commercial and industrial uses within the Burlington Rural Community need to be small-scale and low impact in nature as defined by the State Unincorporated Communities Rule and to be consistent with the rural nature of the community. These uses will not adversely impact agriculture or forestry uses and will reinforce the rural nature of the Burlington Community.

Strategies

- Multnomah County will update county codes to implement the Unincorporated Communities Rule for small-scale, low impact commercial and industrial uses. Due to the proximity of the communities to the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), the plan does not justify new uses that are larger than the small-scale, low impact limits in the State Rule.
 - Existing commercial uses may expand up to the small-scale, low impact limit of 4,000 square feet subject to approval criteria in the ordinance.
 - Expansion of existing industrial uses shall be subject to the small-scale, low impact limit of 10,000 square feet and to approval criteria in the ordinance.
- Multnomah County will update its implementing regulations to ensure that new or expanded commercial and industrial development will not result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts.
- The County will update its implementing regulations to ensure that new or expanded commercial and industrial development will no exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply and waste disposal services.
- The County will ensure that new and expanded commercial or industrial uses are subject to Design Review in order to ensure compatibility with the community character and vision.

Residential Development

POLICY 8:

Maintain existing density allowed under current zoning.

Strategies

- The County will update the zoning ordinance to implement the Unincorporated Communities Rule for consistency for residential development while maintaining existing density allowed currently.
- Include provisions in the residential zone that allow for Type A home occupations outright, and Type B home occupations through a conditional use process and design review.
- The zoning code for new residential parcels in the Rural Center will be at least two acres in order to not increase residential density and to ensure that the carrying capacity of public services and the environment is not exceeded.

Design

POLICY 9:

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Accommodate the changing conditions within the Burlington community while preserving their rural function and appearance

Strategies

- The County should allow flexibility of setback and parking requirements to accommodate irregular lots and existing developments to help preserve the rural character of the area.

Transportation

POLICY 10:

Enhance all modes of travel in a manner consistent with the rural character of the Burlington Community.

Strategies

- Provide pedestrian and bicycle access throughout the Burlington Community consistent with the rural character of the area.
- Review the existing parking standards to ensure sufficient parking is provided to meet demand.

* * * * *

Appendix 3: Maps

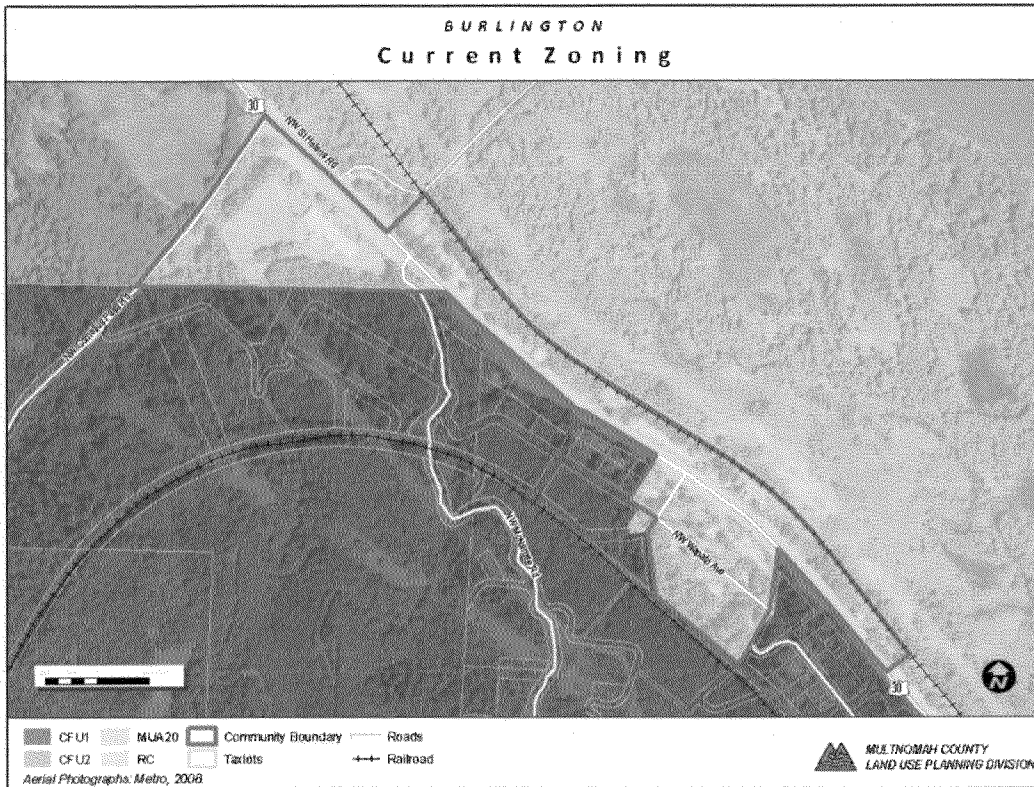
Map 1: Community Boundary



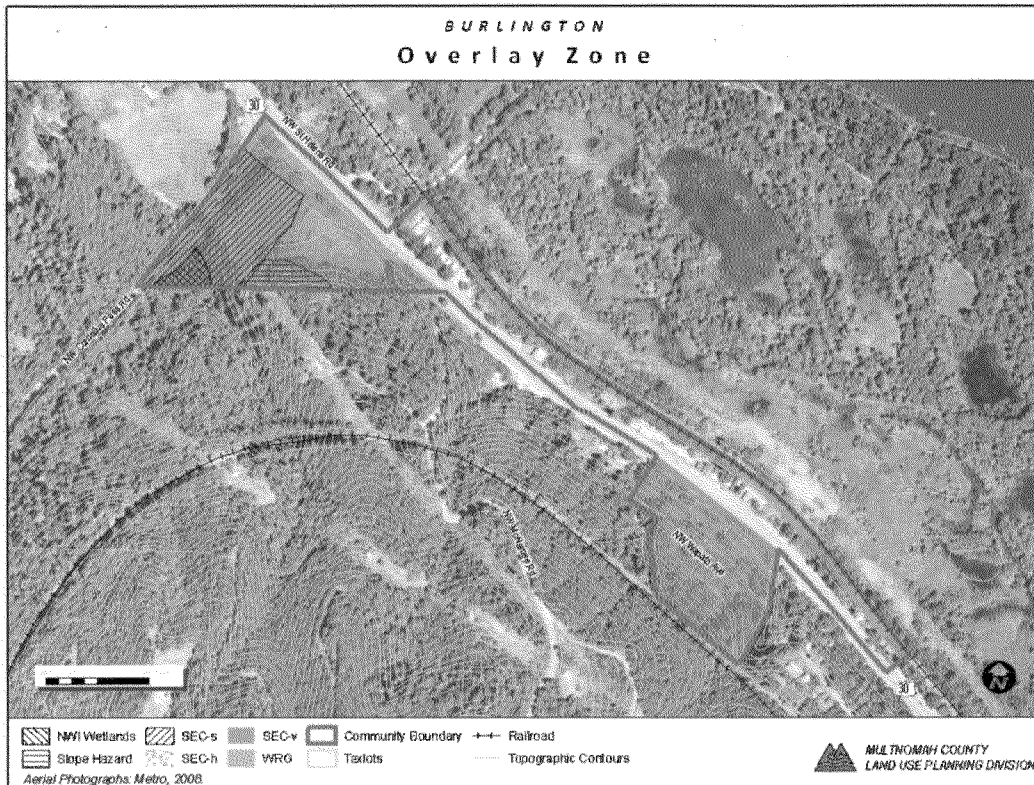
Map 2: Land Use



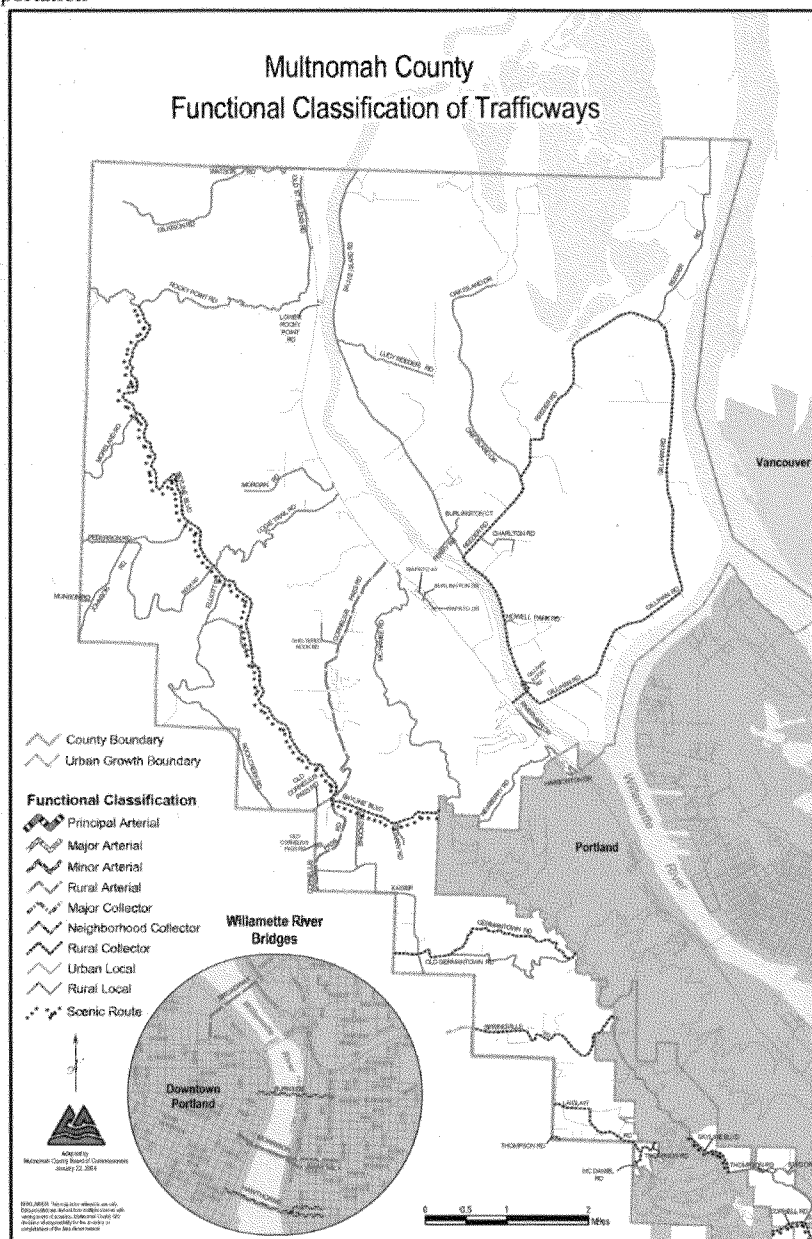
Map 3: Zoning



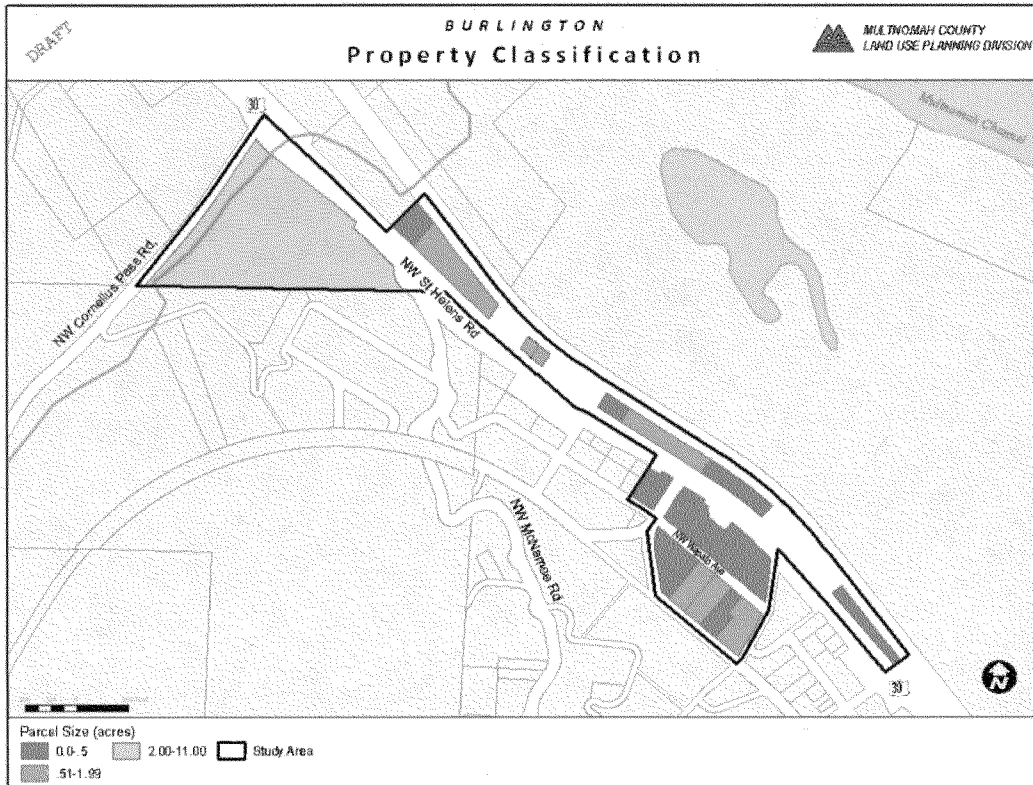
Map 4: Zoning Overlay



Map 5: Transportation



Map 6: Range of Parcel Sizes (Acres)



Appendix 4: Inventory/Data Table

RNO	Parcel Size Class	LANDUSE
R119900060	.51-1.99	COM
R119900080	.51-1.99	COM
R119900210	0.0-.5	SFR
R119900250	.51-1.99	SFR
R119900410	0.0-.5	SFR
R119900430	0.0-.5	SFR
R119900440	0.0-.5	COM
R119900470	0.0-.5	COM
R119900640	0.0-.5	VAC
R119900660	0.0-.5	VAC
R119900690	0.0-.5	SFR
R119900740	0.0-.5	SFR
R119900750	0.0-.5	SFR
R119900760	0.0-.5	VAC
R119901640	0.0-.5	VAC
R119901650	0.0-.5	VAC
R119901670	0.0-.5	VAC
R119901680	0.0-.5	VAC
R119901690	0.0-.5	SFR
R119901720	0.0-.5	VAC
R119901740	0.0-.5	VAC
R119901770	0.0-.5	SFR
R119901800	0.0-.5	SFR
R119901820	0.0-.5	SFR
R119901880	0.0-.5	SFR
R119901920	0.0-.5	VAC
R119902130	0.0-.5	SFR
R119902150	0.0-.5	SFR
R119903080	0.0-.5	VAC
R119903100	0.0-.5	VAC
R119903110	0.0-.5	VAC
R119903120	.51-1.99	SFR
R119903150	.51-1.99	SFR
R119903180	0.0-.5	SFR
R119903210	.51-1.99	SFR
R119903370	0.0-.5	SFR
R649862770	0.0-.5	SFR
R649875730	0.0-.5	SFR
R649875740	.51-1.99	SFR
R971180070	2.00-11.00	COM

SFR: Single Family Residence
VAC: Vacant
COM: Commercial

Appendix 5: Public Involvement and Process

- Fliers
- Website



COME JOIN US!

BURLINGTON RURAL COMMUNITY PLANNING MEETING

**Location: Skyline Grange
11275 NW Skyline Blvd, Portland, OR 97231
Date and Time: April 27, 2010 from 7:00 pm to 8:30 pm**

Note: From 5:30-7:00 pm, a separate Open House is being held to share general information on the county land use, code compliance, and transportation programs. This event is not a part of the Burlington meeting.

Multnomah County Land Use Planning is beginning work on a zoning plan for Burlington. You're invited to come and share your views. Our goal is to better understand your Community and to plan for its future under the guidance of Oregon State Planning Goals and Guidelines. Come join us to learn about the process, review data and information about the area, and give us your feedback.

Burlington was recognized as an unincorporated rural community in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan and was zoned Rural Center in 1977. State rules recognize that areas of residential and commercial land uses which are more intensive than is allowed on rural land existed outside of urban growth boundaries when the statewide planning goals were adopted in 1973. State Administrative Rules in OAR 660-022-0000 to 660-022-0070 include requirements for counties to implement to help plan for these areas.

Why are we going through this process?

Community plans are required under statewide regulations for unincorporated communities, such as Burlington. The rules generally require that zoning provide for appropriate uses and level of development to ensure that nearby agricultural or forestry uses are not adversely affected, that the capacity and function of transportation facilities is maintained, and that water quality and the carrying capacity of soil and water supplies is maintained. This allows the County to maintain appropriate zoning regulations for its unincorporated areas outside of the regional Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

What is the timeline for the project?

Our goal is to adopt any needed plan and zoning amendments by the end of this calendar year. A series of three community meetings will be scheduled throughout the year starting with the introductory meeting in April. Future meetings will be scheduled in June and September of this year to review drafts and provide feedback on the community plan.

How can I participate in the process?

If you want more information, if you cannot attend, or if you want to sign up for email updates, please see below for more information on how to participate.

Send us comments:

Attention: Burlington Rural Community Planning

Exhibit B of Ordinance No. _____
Burlington Community Plan
PC-10-009

1600 SE 190th Ave, Suite 116
Portland, OR 97202
Email: burlingtonplan@co.multnomah.or.us
Fax: 503-988-3389

Sign-up for email notices: burlingtonplan@co.multnomah.or.us

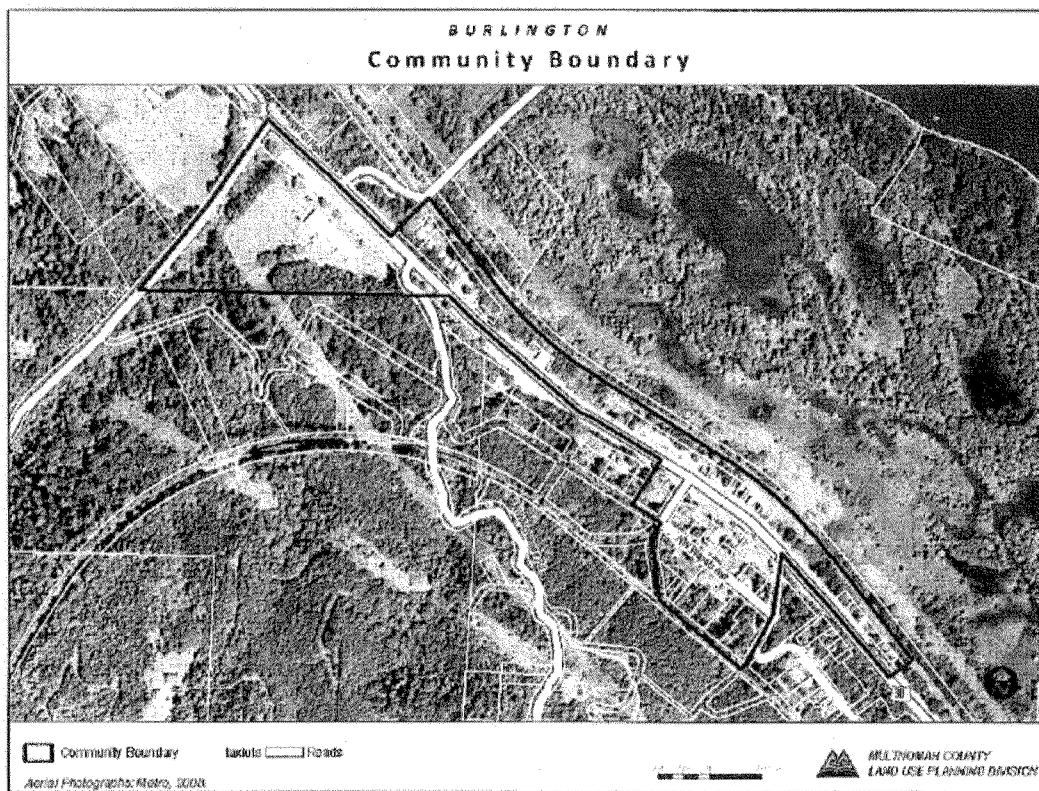
Where can I get more information?

Check online for upcoming dates of future community meetings and posted documents and information at www.multco.us/burlingtonplan

Who do I contact if I have questions?

George Plummer
Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 29152
Email: george.a.plummer@co.multnomah.or.us

Joanna Valencia
Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 29637
Email: joanna.valencia@co.multnomah.or.us





Informational Handout

Why are we going through this process?

The Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and guidelines require planning for all the communities in the state. The Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR's) provide supporting legislation for communities working to implement the applicable Statewide Planning Goals. The OAR that applies specifically to land use planning for Unincorporated Communities is OAR 660-022, also known as the Unincorporated Communities Rule.

The Unincorporated Communities Rule requires that established communities outside of urban growth boundaries be designated and planned as one of the four types of communities described in the Rule. Due to the characteristics of the Burlington Rural Center area, county staff has determined that it should be designated as a Rural Community. Specific provisions for Rural Communities require that counties adopt rural community zoning designations for the uses within the area. The type and extent of specific uses permitted are subject to provisions outlined in the Rule.

The Burlington area is currently zoned as Rural Center, which allows single family residential uses outright and requires a conditional use review to establish some community service uses and commercial uses. State rules for rural communities acknowledge that some concentrated areas of residential and commercial activities have come to exist outside of urban growth boundaries. State guidelines for these areas help counties plan for these areas. The state rule requires that counties identify and designate such areas, plan for permitted and prohibited uses, and anticipate future facility needs. This task aims to accomplish this and identify the appropriate designations for this area.

What is the Unincorporated Communities Rule?

Through the Unincorporated Communities Rule, the State has acknowledged that some communities have developed outside of urban growth boundaries to an extent that they are not entirely rural in nature. State guidelines for these areas have been implemented to help counties plan for these areas and bypass a stringent "exceptions" process (detailed in statewide Goal 2, land use planning) in their planning efforts. The rule requires that counties identify and designate such areas, plan for permitted and prohibited uses, and anticipate current and future facilities needs.

The rule provides, first, for areas to be designated as either Urban Unincorporated Communities or one of three rural types of unincorporated communities. An Urban Unincorporated Community contains over 150 permanent residential dwellings and a mixture of land uses, and is served by a community sewer and water system.

According to the State Rule, Rural Unincorporated Communities may be defined as one of the three following types:

- Resort Communities- established primarily for recreation and resort purposes.
- Rural Communities- consisting primarily of permanent residential dwellings, with at least two other land uses present (such as commercial, industrial or public uses).
- Rural Service Centers- consisting primarily of commercial or industrial uses. They provide goods and services to the surrounding rural area and to persons travelling through the area.

In order to determine the appropriate designation for the Burlington area, county staff conducted a parcel-by-parcel inventory of the area. The inventory included site visits, inspections of aerial

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Burlington Community Plan
PC-10-009

photographs and Assessor data, and a land use overview. The current area of the Burlington Rural Center is defined by the extent of the Rural Center zoning district. The findings from this inventory are illustrated in the land use map we have provided.

What does this task accomplish?

This task will determine the type of community Burlington is and guide us in planning for that type of community. Data collection including an inventory of existing uses, services and infrastructure is being conducted. We will be doing community outreach to discover issues, concerns, and the vision of the community of Burlington. The final product of this task includes a community plan and zoning consistent with the findings of the public process-our research, and state requirements.

The goal of this project is to provide for appropriate zoning for the Community of Burlington and to achieve compliance with Division Oregon Administrative Rule Division 22, Unincorporated Communities Rule. The project will be tailored and focused to follow an approach that achieves compliance.

Our goal is to adopt a community type designation, a community plan and zoning amendments for Burlington. A series of three community meetings will be scheduled: an introductory meeting in April and future meetings will be scheduled in June and September of this year to review drafts and provide feedback on the community plan.

Next Steps

- Future community meetings tentatively scheduled for June and September
- Opportunity to review and comment on Preliminary Plan
- Planning Commission in October/November
- Board of Commissioners in December
- Target to adopt by the end of calendar year

How can I participate in the process?

Send us comments:

Attention: Burlington Rural Community Project
1600 SE 190th Ave, Suite 116
Portland, OR 97233
Email: burlingtonplan@co.multnomah.or.us
Fax: 503-988-3389

Sign-up for email notices: burlingtonplan@co.multnomah.or.us

Survey available online at: www.multco.us/burlingtonplan

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Joanna Valencia
Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 29637
Email: joanna.valencia@co.multnomah.or.us

April 27, 2010
Page 2 of 2



Burlington

Summary and Inventory

Introduction

Burlington is approximately 2.5 miles from the city of Portland, and is located along Highway 30. The community is comprised primarily of residential uses, with some commercial uses.

History

Burlington was recognized as an unincorporated rural community in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan and was zoned Rural Center in 1977. The established Rural Center zoning district applied to approximately 30 acres in the Burlington Community. This zoning district is intended to encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses, light industrial uses, and public service uses and centers such as churches, fire stations, schools, etc.

Land Use and Inventory

Table 1 below provides data on the number of parcels and acreage per Land Use designation and three parcel size classifications. A majority of the acreage is in Single Family Use, with a small number in commercial use or vacant land. Burlington is comprised of 40 parcels totaling approximately 21.73 acres.

Burlington

Table 1

Parcel Size Class	Data	LANDUSE			
		Commercial	SFR	Vacant	Grand Total
0.0-.5	Total Acres	0.36	3.69	1.81	5.86
	Number of Parcels	2	17	13	32
.51-1.99	Total Acres	1.04	3.84		4.88
	Number of Parcels	2	5		7
2.00-11.00	Total Acres	10.99			10.99
	Number of Parcels	1			1
Total Acres		12.39	7.53	1.81	21.73
Number of Parcels		5	22	13	40

*Doesn't include acreage in right-of-way
Updated 4/22/10

Zoning

The current zoning of the parcels located within the Burlington Community Boundary is Rural Center. The Rural Center zoning district permits residences outright, and under a Conditional Use Permit may permit 1) limited rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops and similar uses, 2) tourist commercial uses such as restaurants, taverns, gas stations, motels, guest ranches, and similar uses, 3) light manufacturing uses that employ fewer than 20 people, 4) commercial processing of agricultural or forestry products primarily grown in the vicinity, and 5) community service uses such as schools and churches. All new lots must be at least two acres in size.



Burlington Planning Meeting

[County Home](#) • [Departments](#) • [Community Services](#) • [Land Use & Transportation](#) • [Land Use Planning](#) • [Codes & Plans](#) • [Burlington Rural Community Planning Meeting](#)

Burlington Rural Community Planning Meeting

Upcoming Community Meeting to review draft Community Plan, Policies and Zoning

Tuesday, September 14th, 6:00 pm to 7:00 pm

Location: Skyline Grange

11275 NW Skyline Blvd, Portland OR 97231

Flier

Meeting Documents:

[Plan](#) | [Policy](#) | [Zoning](#)

Documents:

- [Handouts: Summary and Inventory](#) | [Informational Handout](#)
- [Maps: Land Use](#) | [Zoning](#) | [Zoning Overlays](#)
- [June 30 Meeting Handouts: DRAFT Burlington Unincorporated Community Plan](#) | [Memo: Response to community comments raised for Burlington Community](#) | [Burlington Policies Document](#) | [Burlington Zoning Document](#)

Multnomah County Land Use Planning is beginning work on a zoning plan for Burlington. You're invited to share your views. Our goal is to better understand your Community and to plan for its future under the guidance of Oregon State Planning Goals and Guidelines. Learn about the process, review data and information about the area, and give us your feedback.

Burlington was recognized as an unincorporated rural community in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan and was zoned Rural Center in 1977. State rules recognize that areas of residential and commercial land uses which are more intensive than is allowed on rural land existed outside of urban growth boundaries when the statewide planning goals were adopted in 1973. State Administrative Rules in OAR 660-022-0000 to 660-022-0070 include requirements for counties to implement to help plan for these areas.

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Community plans are required under statewide regulations for unincorporated communities, such as Burlington. The rules generally require that zoning provide for appropriate uses and level of development to ensure that nearby agricultural or forestry uses are not adversely affected, that the capacity and function of transportation facilities is maintained, and that water quality and the carrying capacity of soil and water supplies is maintained. This allows the County to maintain appropriate zoning regulations for its unincorporated areas outside of the regional Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

What is the timeline for the project?

Our goal is to adopt any needed plan and zoning amendments by the end of this calendar year. A series of three community meetings will be scheduled throughout the year. The first was held on April 27. Future meetings will be scheduled in June and September of this year to review drafts and provide feedback on the community plan.

How can I participate in the process?

If you want more information, or if you want to sign up for email updates, please see below for more information on how to participate.

Send us comments:

Attention: Burlington Rural Center Project
1600 SE 190th Ave, Suite 116



Burlington Community Boundary Map
[Click here for full-sized map](#)

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Burlington Community Plan
PC-10-009

<http://www2.co.multnomah.or.us/Public/EntryPoint?chr=d0a30c0ee5b67...>

Portland, OR 97233
Email: burlingtonplan@co.multnomah.or.us
Fax: 503-988-3389
Sign-up for email notices: burlingtonplan@co.multnomah.or.us

Attachment D. Public Outreach Materials
PC-10-009, Burlington

Who do I contact if I have questions?

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Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 29152
Email: george.a.plummer@co.multnomah.or.us

Joanna Valencia
Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 29637
Email: joanna.valencia@co.multnomah.or.us

Portland, OR 97214 | Phone: 503.823.4000 | TDD: 503.823.6868
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Appendix 6: April 27, 2010 Community Meeting

- Handouts
- PowerPoint Presentation
- Community Input

The April 27th Community Meeting, included a staff presentation and a staff led Community Input Session. The staff facilitated Community Input Session involved a large group discussion with those in attendance. Staff posed the three questions below and initiated discussion and noted the feedback received during the input session. The information below reflects the community input received in response to the three questions asked by staff.

Community Input Session
Burlington Community Meeting
April 27, 2010
Skyline Grange, 7-8:30pm

1. What aspects of the Burlington Community do you like? What is important to you?

Preserve what's there. Preserve the community

Like location and proximity to cities but still be in the county (rural)

It's a walkable community

Community feel

Good water service

Like the current density

Feel safe

Neighborhood.

2. What issues are important to the Burlington Community?

Why was the boundary set where it is?

Can it be expanded to include lots currently outside of Rural Center zoning?

Small lots

Sewer and water service on small lots

Want a place to live. Being able to replace home if destroyed.

Septic regulations

Concerned about being able to maintain current residence

Make sure that we preserve the interest of the community while meeting state laws

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Burlington Community Plan
PC-10-009

METRO owns approximately 20 lots. METRO interested in expanding boundary. Current CFU zoning is restricting. METRO is interested in getting rid of smaller lots in their ownership.

Being able to develop vacant lots with setback and septic requirements

Would like a grocery store, gas station, restaurant in the community

No TriMet bus service. Can we get service?

Columbia County Riders Service? Commuting. Can we collaborate to establish service?

Traffic congestion- commuters from Columbia County

What about a commuter rail line?

Difficult at times to get on Highway 30

We don't have enough room for services (grocery stores, etc.)

Access to Highway 30 (safety)

Burlington Avenue intersection to Highway 30- sight distance concerns

Explore reduction of speed limit

3. What suggestions do you have for improving the Burlington Community?

Look into expanding community boundary to recognize "de facto" community boundary. Smaller lots not currently in boundary.

Survey and Comment Letters Received

05/05/2010 18:43 FAX 5038484489

Health Clinic Hillsboro

002/002



Burlington Community Survey

Please fill out and return to the Multnomah County Land Use and Transportation Program Office by May 7, 2010. Attach additional sheets if needed. The survey is also available online at www.multco.us/burlingtonplan.

1. What aspects of the Burlington Community do you like? What is important to you?

That it is a forested area/sim. community ~~close~~ to pt (incl. close)

2. What issues are important to the Burlington Community?

Traffic, clean H₂O, ~~not~~ minimal ~~and~~ increase in development, keeping Metro areas in mind (greenspace and opening individual lots to purchase from adjacent home owners)

3. What suggestions do you have for improving the Burlington Community?

TRIMET!!
Public transit is VERY MUCH needed incl hix part of Multnomah County to join up MAX lines both downtown & Hills-

Your Name:	Beth Doyle	When completed, please return to:
Mailing Address:	14017 NW St. Helens Rd. PH1 97231	Attention: Burlington Rural Community Project 1800 SE 190 th Ave, Suite 116 Portland, OR 97233
Phone Number:	(503) 621-9854	Email: burlingtonplan@co.multnomah.or.us
Email:	scupcat@earthlink.net	Fax: 503-988-3389 Phone: 503-988-3043 Staff Contacts: George Plummer or Joanna Valencia

4. Include any additional comments, suggestions or questions you may have:

We live in an area of Multnomah county that has been ignored by the county for a long time. That's not entirely bad, we don't need a lot of attention, but an organized plan for development is a good thing. Getting public transit to our area would be a VERY good thing.

Thank you

RECEIVED

10 MAY -6 AM 10:10

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
PLANNING SECTION

George Plummer
Joanna Valencia
Multnomah County Land Use Planning
1600 SE 190th Ave, Suite 116
May 5, 2010

Dear Joanna and George,

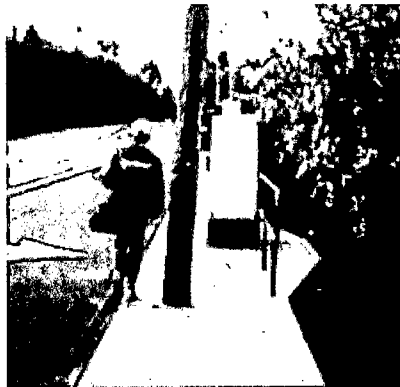
Thank you for the opportunity to provide our input at the recent Burlington Neighborhood meeting. On behalf of my wife Julie and myself I would like to recap the most important points we attempted to make at the meeting.

First, the neighborhood boundary should reflect the actual residential neighborhood that exists now, rather than excluding existing homes in this contiguous geographic area. The actual Burlington neighborhood is well separated from any other residential area by substantial stretches of open or forested land. It makes little sense – even from a land use perspective – to exclude residences in this clearly distinct area from the neighborhood boundary. Although we can in all possibility never reconstruct the process that led to the boundary drawn in 1977, I would respectfully submit that the process that led to the present boundary excluding then-existing homes was flawed at best. This should be an opportunity to correct that error. If necessary I can provide you with a list of the addresses currently outside the boundary which should be included although 5 minutes with one of your GIS technicians would produce the same results. I suspect that a property by property search of the tax records would confirm that most, if not all of these homes existed when the 1977 boundary was established.

Second, the zoning within the ultimate boundary should reflect its residential use. We would like to make it clear that we do not necessarily seek to increase development or density within the neighborhood but rather to increase the likelihood that existing homes on undersized lots might have a means to improve or repair their properties should the occasion arise. As was repeatedly pointed out during the meeting, wastewater disposal is a primary concern for any rural property, and septic systems are to a significant degree limited by the space available to install them. METRO is the owner of most of the property in the Burlington area that does not have a home presently situated on it. They would of course play a prominent role in facilitating this idea of continuance of any individual residence adjacent to land METRO currently owns, but establishing the neighborhood identity might lend significant weight to their future decisions on the disposition of such properties.

Our final point concerns Multnomah County's role in embracing the needs of its citizens. Public hearings may provide an opportunity to voice our concerns, but we are a very small and isolated constituency – we need advocates. When members of your staff meet with other departments or agencies to discuss issues that concern or affect us, how do we make our little voice heard over the cacophony of ever increasing bureaucratic infrastructure which act as a barrier to public agencies being able to serve the needs of their citizens?

Think of us as a pedestrian on a sidewalk. The sidewalk is for walking. We have a right to walk. But other uses have begun to encroach onto the sidewalk: utility poles, signal boxes, fire hydrants, bike racks, paper boxes, sidewalk cafes, etc. Each of these is legitimate too, and each has an advocacy of sorts, but collectively and without oversight they can begin to displace the primary purpose of the sidewalk: to facilitate pedestrian transportation.



Allow me to cite one example of this. The Burlington area is not served by TRIMET. If we wanted to take the bus, we would have to walk two miles to a stop which offered infrequent service at best. The St Helens based transit agency *Columbia County Rider* goes by our neighborhood several times a day but does not stop – apparently can't stop – in Burlington. Why? Is it because it would be poaching on potential TRIMET turf? Is it because all transit agencies are subsidized to some extent by taxes of their home jurisdiction and Burlington is out of that jurisdiction? We don't know really, and we're not suggesting that it's Multnomah County's problem to solve, but we feel that anything we can do to strengthen our neighborhood identity also strengthens our chance of solving the problem in the future.

Meanwhile, anything your office can do to support our cause would be very much appreciated.

Respectfully,

Charles Morrow
16501 NW Wapato Drive
Portland, OR 97231

By way of a postscript, one of my neighbors who couldn't attend the meeting asks that you add him to the e-mail update list. His name is Lee Heckman, his e-mail address is <mailto:hummingbirdprojector@gmail.com>
Thanks again. CM

Appendix 7: June 30, 2010 Community Meeting

The June 30th Community Meeting, included a staff presentation and a staff led Community Input Session. The staff facilitated Community Input Session involved a large group discussion with those in attendance. Staff initiated discussion and noted the feedback received during the input session. The information below reflects the community input received.

Community Input Session
Burlington Community Meeting
June 30, 2010
Linnton Community Center, 6-7:30pm

Community Comment
Take a look at setback requirements.
Reduce to allow more use of lots.
33.5'X100' deep lots limit development with setbacks that are currently 30' for the front, 30' for the rear, and 10' for sides.
Setbacks encumber a majority of the property.
Support for 10' parking lot setback on front
Take a look at gravel versus paved parking.
Explore zoning options/changes for development standards for commercial and/or residential uses.

Appendix 8: Findings

Findings

Statewide Planning Goals Compliance
and Compliance with OAR Chapter 660, Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule

Burlington Community Plan, PC-10-009

Statewide Planning Goals Compliance

MCC Chapter 11.05.180 Standards for Plan and Revisions requires legislative plan amendments comply with the applicable Statewide Planning goals pursuant to ORS 197.175(2)(a). These findings show that the Burlington Community Plan amendments are consistent with and comply with the applicable goals which include: Goal 1: Citizen Involvement, Goal 2: Land Use Planning, Goal 3: Agricultural Lands, Goal 4: Forest Lands, Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces, Goal 6: Air, Water and Land Resources Quality, Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services and Goal 14: Urbanization.

GOAL 1: CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Finding: The public outreach program for the project included a number of different methods including mailed and emailed notification, conducting a community survey, and holding meetings in the community. A series of three public meetings were held for the community, with one being held in the nearby community of Linnton and the other two meetings held at the Skyline Grange Hall. The first meetings included staff presentations and community input sessions. The second and third meeting, staff met with individuals that attended. Results from these meetings were that the citizens are generally happy with their community and enjoy the neighborhood, and they want to preserve the community as it is. Concerns raised included septic requirements and small lots, lack of services such as a grocery store, gas station and restaurant in the community, concerns with traffic on Highway 30, expansion of the community boundary, and lack of transportation alternatives especially bus service in particular. Public hearings were held before the Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners, where the public had opportunity to provide testimony.

GOAL 2: LAND USE PLANNING

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decision and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

Finding: The Burlington Community plan and map, policies and zoning amendments put in place the framework needed to carry out the objectives of the Unincorporated Communities Rule by:

- *Identifying the community boundary,*
- *Inventorizing and analyzing data and information about the community related to the existing land uses, available public services, parcel sizes, and current plan policies and zoning regulations, and*
- *Reviewing the characteristics of the community, preparing a plan, proposing policies and amending the existing zoning regulations for consistency with the State Rule*

GOAL 3: AGRICULTURAL LANDS

To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

***Finding:** The proposed boundary does not include any properties which are currently zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) nor is the community adjacent to any lands zoned EFU. Agricultural lands in the county are protected for farm use by existing zoning and plan policies, and these are unchanged by the proposed amendments. The community boundary encircles a contiguous area of "exception land," specifically properties that are currently zoned Rural Center.*

GOAL 4: FOREST LANDS

To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest land consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.

***Finding:** Forest lands in the county are protected for forest use by existing zoning and plan policies that are unchanged by the proposed amendments. The community boundary encircles a contiguous area of "exception land," specifically properties that are currently zoned Rural Center. Additionally, the proposed boundary does not include any properties which are currently zoned or Commercial Forest Use-1 (CFU-1) or Commercial Forest Use-2 (CFU-2).*

GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES

To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

***Finding:** The Goal 5 resources in the county are protected by existing zoning and plan policies that are unchanged by the proposed amendments. The community planning efforts recognize the historic Burlington Community, and include policies recognizing the rural character of the area.*

The only identified Goal 5 resources within Burlington is one stream and associated wetland along the western boundary of the community along Cornelius Pass Road and following the west property line of the NARA facility property. This stream is protected through the existing Significant Environmental Concern Overlay Zone.

GOAL 6: AIR, WATER AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY

To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

***Finding:** The OAR Division 22 rule requires that unincorporated community plans assess the capacity of the local public facility infrastructure (i.e., sewer system or septic conditions, water, and transportation systems), and determine if they will be adequate to serve future growth anticipated or planned in the unincorporated community.*

The Burlington area is not served by a community sewer system. All wastewater treatment in the area is accomplished through on-site septic systems. The Unincorporated Communities Rule requires counties to adopt public facilities plans for unincorporated communities with a population over 2,500, or when expected density or potential health hazard indicates a need for such plans. The current population of the area is significantly below the threshold, and there is no known potential health hazard thus there is no indication of a need for a public facility plan, therefore this rule provision does not apply.

The land use and density analysis conducted by staff finds that a minimal number of lots could potentially be developed under the zoning standard of a two acre minimum lot size. All new parcels will have to be served with on-site septic systems that meet Department of Environmental Quality standards. Stormwater control systems designed by an Oregon Registered Engineer to meet no increase of off property flow for up to a 10 year -24 hour rain event are also required. County requirements currently address stormwater management through an engineer's certification of ability of the property to process stormwater. The area is served by the Burlington Water District.

The carrying capacity for on-site sewage disposal is already reviewed by the City of Portland Bureau of Development Services Sanitation and Site Development Office with the office being able to approve or deny building permits based on percolation tests and site inspections.

The scale of the existing and potential development allowed through the plan for the Community does not affect air quality.

GOAL 11: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Finding: Public facilities and services are addressed through the findings below for OAR 660-022-0050 of the Division 22 rule for unincorporated communities.

GOAL 14: URBANIZATION

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

Finding: Two Oregon Administrative Rule divisions that implement elements of Goal 14 are relevant to the Burlington plan. The most important is Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule, the other is Division 27, Urban and Rural Reserves in the Portland Metropolitan Area. The Unincorporated Communities Rule provides a framework for counties to use in identifying and designating unincorporated communities outside established Urban Growth Boundaries (UGB) consistent with Goal 14. The Burlington planning effort recognizes the community as an Unincorporated Community under the rule, and incorporates the requirements to plan and zone for this community type into the county's regulations. Establishing planning rules as proposed for the community of Burlington is consistent with this goal.

Multnomah County adopted Comprehensive Plan policy 6A, and amended the county plan and zoning map, in June of 2010 to designate certain areas of the county as Rural Reserve pursuant to the Division 27 Reserves Rule. Areas designated as rural reserve are protected from urbanization for 50 years, and are subject to other limitations. Most relevant to the Burlington plan amendments are the provisions in OAR 660-027-0070(3) and (4)(d) that prohibit the county from amending the plan to allow new uses or smaller lots unless allowed by state rules prior designation of the area as rural reserve. The proposed amendments do not add any new uses, do not increase density, and continue to apply the land division rules in effect when Burlington was designated rural reserve. Thus the proposed plan, policies and zoning code are consistent with Policy 6A, Rural Reserves and OAR Division 27.

Compliance with OAR Chapter 660, Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule

The findings below demonstrate that the proposed zoning and comprehensive plan amendments meet the applicable requirements in OAR Chapter 660, Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule.

OAR 660-022-0010

Definitions

(7) "Rural Community" is an unincorporated community which consists primarily of permanent residential dwellings but also has at least two other land uses that provide commercial, industrial, or public uses (including but not limited to

schools, churches, grange halls, post offices) to the community, the surrounding rural area, or to persons traveling through the area.

Finding: The unincorporated community of Burlington is comprised of 40 parcels. Existing uses include 22 residences, and 3 commercial uses. The community also includes the Native American Rehabilitation Association of the Northwest (NARA) Facility. A vast majority of the land within Burlington has been divided into lots or parcels of less than two acres, with the only parcel larger than two acres being the NARA Facility parcel at 10.99 acres. Most of the lots in the Community of Burlington were created by the Burlington Subdivision, platted in 1909, with an average lot size at 8,000 square feet. This subdivision extends west and south of the Burlington Northern Cornelius Pass Line railroad tracks zoned as commercial forest lands. Most of the Burlington Subdivision, lots are located outside of the existing rural center boundary and most are under a single ownership. The community therefore meets the definition of a rural community, and the plan adopts provisions applicable to that community type.

(10) "Unincorporated Community" means a settlement with all of the following characteristics:

(a) It is made up primarily of lands subject to an exception to Statewide Planning Goal 3, Goal 4 or both;

Finding: The Burlington community is composed solely of state exception lands as described below in the findings for OAR 660-022-0020(3)).

(b) It was either identified in a county's acknowledged comprehensive plan as a "rural community", "service center", "rural center", "resort community", or similar term before this division was adopted (October 28, 1994), or it is listed in the Department of Land Conservation and Development's January 30, 1997 "Survey of Oregon's Unincorporated Communities";

Finding: Burlington is listed in the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) January 30, 1997 "Survey of Oregon's Unincorporated Communities." It also is identified as a rural center in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan.

(c) It lies outside the urban growth boundary of any city;

Finding: Burlington is not within a UGB.

(d) It is not incorporated as a city; and

Finding: Burlington is not incorporated as a city.

(e) It met the definition of one of the four types of unincorporated communities in sections (6) through (9) of this rule, and included the uses described in those definitions, prior to the adoption of this division (October 28, 1994).

Finding: Burlington satisfies the definition of Rural Community under OAR 660-022-0010(7) (see findings for subsection 7 above).

CONCLUSION: The Burlington Community satisfies the rule definitions of unincorporated community and Rural Community.

660-022-0020

Designation of Community Areas

Exhibit B of Ordinance No. _____
Burlington Community Plan
PC-10-009

(1) Except as provided in OAR 660-022-0070, county comprehensive plans shall designate and identify unincorporated communities in accordance with the definitions in OAR 660-022-0010. Counties may amend these designations as circumstances change over time.

***Finding:** Adoption of the Burlington Community Plan as part of the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan will designate and plan for Burlington as a rural unincorporated community in accordance with the rule.*

(2) Counties shall establish boundaries of unincorporated communities in order to distinguish lands within the community from exception areas, resource lands and other rural lands. The boundaries of unincorporated communities shall be shown on the county comprehensive plan map at a scale sufficient to determine accurately which properties are included.

***Finding:** The Burlington Community Plan Map includes a boundary that distinguishes the unincorporated community from surrounding exception areas, resource lands, and other rural land. The map shows the Community boundary at a scale that clearly indicates the properties that are included within the boundary.*

- (3) Only land meeting the following criteria may be included within an unincorporated community boundary:
- (a) Land which has been acknowledged as a Goal 3 or 4 exception area and historically considered to be part of the community provided the land only includes existing, contiguous concentrations of:
 - (A) Commercial, industrial, or public uses; and/or
 - (B) Dwelling units and associated residential lots at a greater density than exception lands outside rural communities.
 - (b) Land planned and zoned for farm or forest use provided such land meets the criteria in section (4) of this rule.

***Finding:** The land included within the Burlington unincorporated community boundary includes no Goal 3 or 4 land, but only exception lands that have historically been considered part of the community and consist of commercial, industrial, residential, or public uses. Land within the Burlington community historically has been zoned at a higher density than surrounding lands zoned for commercial forest use.*

* * *

(5) Site specific unincorporated community boundaries that are shown on an acknowledged plan map on October 28, 1994, are deemed to comply with subsections (2) and (3) of this rule unless the boundary includes land designated for farm or forest use that does not meet the criteria in section (4) of this rule.

***Finding:** The Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan and zoning map defines the Burlington unincorporated community boundary through the "RC" Rural Center plan and zone designation. This zoning was applied to the exception lands area prior to 1982.*

CONCLUSION: The Burlington Community Plan is part of the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan and meets the applicable designation requirements under OAR 660-022-0020.

660-022-0030

Planning and Zoning of Unincorporated Communities

(1) For rural communities, resort communities and urban unincorporated communities, counties shall adopt individual plan and zone designations reflecting the projected use for each property (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, public) for all land in each community. Changes in plan or zone designation shall follow the requirements to the applicable post-acknowledgment provisions of ORS 197.610 through 197.625.

Exhibit B of Ordinance No. _____
Burlington Community Plan
PC-10-009

Finding: Land within the Burlington Community Plan is proposed to continue to be zoned similarly to the current Rural Center zoning. Proposed key amendments to the zoning code address commercial and industrial development consistent with the provisions of the OAR, revised off-street parking requirements, and amendments to the dimensional standards.

(2) County plans and land use regulations may authorize any residential use and density in unincorporated communities, subject to the requirements of this division.

Finding: The plan, policies and zoning code authorizes a continuance of the two acre minimum lot size for new lot creation.

(3) County plans and land use regulations may authorize only the following new or expanded industrial uses in unincorporated communities:

- (a) Uses authorized under Goals 3 and 4;
- (b) Expansion of a use existing on the date of this rule;
- (c) Small-scale, low impact uses;
- (d) Uses that require proximity to rural resource, as defined in OAR 660-004-0022(3)(a);
- (e) New uses that will not exceed the capacity of water and sewer service available to the site on the effective date of this rule, or, if such services are not available to the site, the capacity of the site itself to provide water and absorb sewage;

* * *

Finding: The Burlington Rural Center (BRC) zoning designation permits the uses identified in OAR 660-022-0030(3). In recognition of feedback received from the community, a limitation to the square footage of floor space has been reduced to 10,000 square feet from the 40,000 allowed for small-scale low impact industrial uses.

(4) County plans and land use regulations may authorize only the following new commercial uses in unincorporated communities:

- (a) Uses authorized under Goals 3 and 4;
- (b) Small-scale, low impact uses;
- (c) Uses intended to serve the community and surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.

Finding: The Burlington Rural Center (BRC) zoning designation permits the uses identified in OAR 660-022-0030(4). This zone includes a limit on building sizes consistent with the definition of small-scale, low impact uses (maximum of 4,000 square feet of floor space) as defined by OAR 660-022-0030(10).

* * *

(6) County plans and land use regulations shall ensure that new or expanded uses authorized within unincorporated communities do not adversely affect agricultural or forestry uses.

Finding: Forest lands in the county are protected for forest use by existing zoning and plan policies, and these are unchanged by the proposed amendments. The community boundary encircles a contiguous area of existing "exception land," specifically properties that are currently zoned Rural Center.

(7) County plans and land use regulations shall allow only those uses which are consistent with the identified function, capacity and level of service of transportation facilities serving the community, pursuant to OAR 660-012-0060(1)(a) through (c).

Finding: The land use regulations contained in the Burlington Community Plan and other applicable County planning documents are consistent with the function, capacity, and level of service identified for the transportation facilities serving the community. According to county policies and zoning regulations in place, results from the community inventory and analysis, and staff discussions with the Oregon Department of Transportation, it is found that the Rural Community Plan for the Burlington Community will not affect the existing or planned transportation facilities. According to ODOT staff and county transportation plan road classifications roads in the area are adequate to accommodate existing and future traffic levels. State Highway 30 and Cornelius Pass Rd. provide major access to Burlington. The remaining roads in the area, Burlington, and Wapato provide access to homes and properties abutting them. There are several unbuilt "paper" roads that are in some cases unbuildable that criss-cross the community. Burlington and Wapato are classified as Rural Local Roads and are addressed in the county policies. Highway 30 is addressed as part of the Oregon Highway Plan administered by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). Improvements to existing local streets and/or construction of new internal local streets to support specific developments could be required as part of a future subdivision approval process and would be addressed on a site-specific basis.

The existing transportation network is capable of accommodating the two acre minimum lot size density. According to ODOT staff and county transportation plan road classifications, roads in the area are adequate to accommodate existing and future traffic levels resulting from existing uses and potential build out. Improvements to existing local streets and/or construction of new internal local streets to support specific developments could be required as part of a future subdivision approval process and would be addressed on a site-specific basis.

(8) Zoning applied to lands within unincorporated communities shall ensure that the cumulative development:

(A) Will not result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts that violate state or federal water quality regulations; and

(B) Will not exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply resources and sewer services.

Finding: The community of Burlington is not within a designated health hazard area nor is it served by a public sanitary sewage system. Currently, wastewater can only be treated through individual septic or other on-site sewage treatment systems. Review of the area's carrying capacity is already been conducted by the City of Portland Bureau of Development Services Sanitation and Site Development Office with the office being able to deny or approve permits for new systems for new development based on percolation tests and site inspections. County requirements currently address stormwater management through an engineer review and design of stormwater detention systems, and the area is served by the Burlington Water District. Proposed developments require on-site sewage disposal and stormwater review. These provisions ensure that the cumulative development will not result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts that violate state or federal water quality regulations and that development will not exceed carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply resources and sewer services.

* * *

(10) For purposes of subsection (b) of section (4) of this rule, a small-scale, low impact commercial use is one which takes place in an urban unincorporated community in a building or buildings not exceeding 8,000 square feet of floor space, or in any other type of unincorporated community in a building or buildings not exceeding 4,000 square feet of floor space.

Finding: The Burlington community Burlington Rural Center (BRC) zone includes the 4,000 square foot size limit for small-scale, low-impact buildings in commercial use within rural unincorporated communities.

(11) For purposes of subsection (c) of section (3) of this rule, a small-scale, low impact industrial use is one which takes place in an urban unincorporated community in a building or buildings not exceeding 60,000 square feet of floor space, or in any other type of unincorporated community in a building or buildings not exceeding 40,000 square feet of floor space.

Finding: The Burlington Rural Center (BRC) zoning designation permits the uses identified in OAR 660-022-0030(3). In recognition of feedback received from the community, a limitation to the square footage of floor space has been reduced to 10,000 square feet from the 40,000 allowed in the State Rule.

CONCLUSION: The Burlington Community Plan is implemented through the Burlington Rural Center Zone. The proposed amendments together with the existing zoning regulations results in compliance with the state rule.

660-022-0050

Community Public Facility Plans

(1) In coordination with special districts, counties shall adopt public facility plans meeting the requirements of OAR 660, division 11, and include them in the comprehensive plan for unincorporated communities over 2,500 in population. A community public facility plan addressing sewer and water is required if the unincorporated community is designated as an urban unincorporated community under OAR 660-022-0010 and 660-022-0020. For all communities, a sewer and water community public facility plan is required if:

- (a) Existing sewer or water facilities are insufficient for current needs, or are projected to become insufficient due to physical conditions, financial circumstances or changing state or federal standards; or
- (b) The plan for the unincorporated community provides for an amount, type or density of additional growth or infill that cannot be adequately served with individual water or sanitary systems or by existing community facilities and services; or
- (c) The community relies on groundwater and is within a groundwater limited or groundwater critical area as identified by the Oregon Department of Water Resources; or
- (d) Land in the community has been declared a health hazard or has a history of failing septic systems or wells.

* * *

CONCLUSION: Burlington is a rural unincorporated community with a population less than 2,500. The community is served by the Burlington Water District. The area has not been officially designated as a health hazard. Therefore, none of the conditions cited in (a) through (d) are met and the Burlington Community Plan is not required to include a sewer and water community public facility plan.

660-022-0060

Coordination and Citizen Involvement

ORS 660-022-0060 requires that counties shall ensure that residents of unincorporated communities have adequate opportunities to participate in all phases of the planning process.

***Finding:** Multnomah County Land Use Planning staff formulated a process for preparing the Burlington Unincorporated Community Plan and completing the unincorporated community planning requirements for the State Rule. The process included public outreach that consisted of a series of three public meetings held nearby in Skyline and Linnton, web pages for each community that included information on the project and process as well as served as a resource to download electronic copies of the project documents, mailed property owner notification, emailed notifications to interested parties list, and distribution of a community survey to gather community input. Public hearings will be held before the County's Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners. Public notice and other procedures associated with these hearings comply with the applicable requirements listed above.*

This project has involved coordination with the Burlington Water District, Portland Bureau of Development Services, County Transportation Planning, Oregon Department of Transportation, and the local Fire District. In addition coordination with the Portland Bureau of Development Services has occurred. Portland Bureau of Development of Services conducts on-site sewage reviews for this area. Notices proposing to designate Burlington as an unincorporated community were mailed to these agencies prior to the first adoption hearing.

CONCLUSION: The Burlington Community planning process satisfies the applicable requirements of OAR 660-022-0060.

BURLINGTON

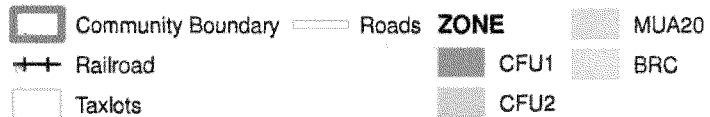
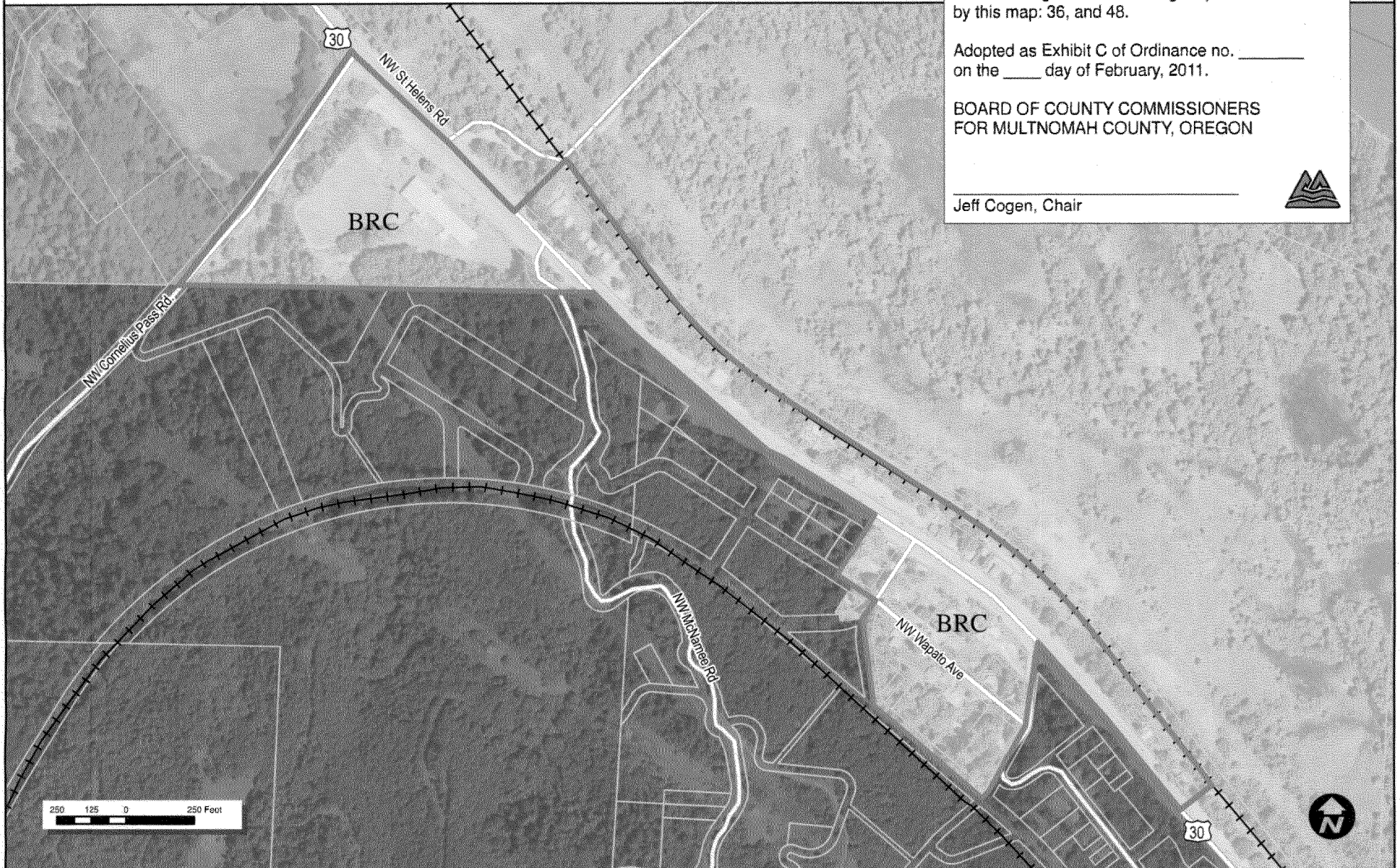
Multnomah County Burlington Rural Community Plan Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Map

The following Sectional Zoning Maps are amended
by this map: 36, and 48.

Adopted as Exhibit C of Ordinance no. _____
on the ____ day of February, 2011.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Jeff Cogen, Chair



Aerial Photographs: Metro, 2008.

Exhibit E of Ordinance No. _____
Springdale Community Plan
PC-10-010

Springdale Unincorporated Community Plan

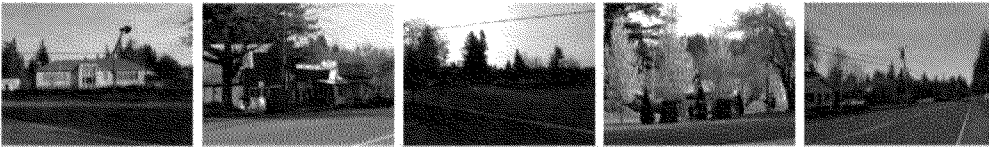


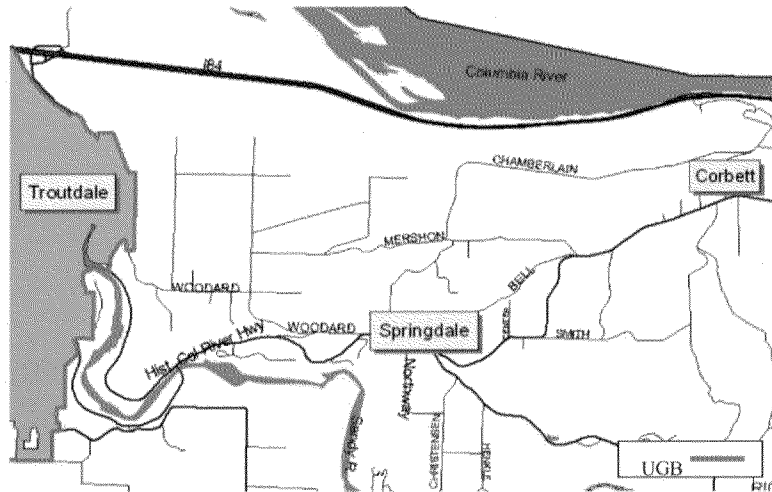
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-

I. Background

a. Location and Community Description

Springdale is small rural community located in east Multnomah County about 1000 feet northeast of the Sandy River Canyon. Springdale is approximately three miles southeast from the city of Troutdale, along the Historic Columbia River Highway. The community is also located approximately 2 miles southwest of the community of Corbett. Springdale is comprised primarily of residential uses, and commercial uses with some community service uses that include a church, a fire station and government buildings. The commercial uses include offices for businesses, a barbershop, a tavern, and a market with a deli. The community service uses includes the Fire District #14 fire station and county owned property occupied by Multnomah County Road Services. There is no sewer service for the area with properties served by individual on-site septic systems. Water service is provided by the Corbett Water District.



b. Planning for Unincorporated Communities

In December of 1994, the State of Oregon's Land Conservation Development Commission (LCDCC) adopted Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) Chapter 660, Division 22, or the Unincorporated Communities Rule ("the Rule"). The Rule provides a framework for counties to use in identifying and designating unincorporated communities outside established Urban Growth Boundaries (UGB), and establishes planning rules for unincorporated communities pertaining to development standards, allowed land uses and public facilities.

New state rules affecting the Rural Center have been implemented since the County's last plan was prepared. Due to the characteristics of the Springdale Rural Center area, county staff has determined that it should be designated as a "Rural Community". As defined by the state rule a Rural Community is one that consists of primarily of permanent residential dwellings, with at least two

other land uses present, such as commercial, industrial or public uses. Specific provisions for a Rural Community require that the County adopt rural community zoning designations for the uses within the area. The type and extent of specific uses permitted are subject to provisions outlined in the Rule.

Springdale was recognized as an unincorporated rural community in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan and was zoned Rural Center in 1977. The established Rural Center zoning district applied to approximately 73 acres for the Springdale Community. This zoning district is intended to encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses, light industrial uses, and public service uses and centers such as churches, fire stations, schools, etc.

The state Unincorporated Communities Rule (OAR 660-022) requires counties to adopt land use and zoning measures specific to unincorporated communities in order to ensure that cumulative development in the communities will not:

- Result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts that violate state or federal water quality regulations, or
- Exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply resources and sewer services.

The Unincorporated Communities Rule limits the types of land that can be included in an officially designated Unincorporated Community. Lands identified as "exception areas" (i.e., rural lands that are zoned for commercial, industrial or residential use, not farm or forest use) can be included if they have historically been considered part of the community. The land included must represent a "contiguous concentration" of commercial, industrial, public use, or residential land. Residential land to be included must be of a greater density than residential exception lands that are outside of identified Unincorporated Communities. Further, the designated community must have been identified in a county's acknowledged comprehensive plan as a "rural community," "service center," "rural center," "resort community," or similar term before the adoption of the Rule (October 28, 1994), or the community is listed in the Department of Land Conservation and Development's January 30, 1997 "Survey of Oregon's Unincorporated Communities."

Land zoned for farm or forest use may only be included in the Unincorporated Community if adjacent to exception lands included in the community boundary and was occupied on October 28, 1994 (the date of the Unincorporated Community Rule) by one or more of the following public uses: church, cemetery, school, park, playground, community center, fire station, museum, golf course, or utility facility.

The Springdale Unincorporated Community is consistent with these requirements. The community boundary encircles a contiguous area of "exception land," specifically properties that are currently zoned Rural Center. Additionally, the proposed boundary does not include any properties which are currently zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) and Commercial Forest Use-4 (CFU-4) or other exception lands such as Multiple Use Agriculture-20 (MUA-20) low density residential land.

c. Plan Process

Multnomah County Land Use Planning formulated a process for preparing the Springdale Unincorporated Community Plan and completing the unincorporated community planning requirements of the State Rule. The process included public outreach with a series of three public meetings held in the community, and distribution of a community survey to gather community input. The results of these meetings and community input are provided in the Appendices of this plan.

As part of the planning project, the following tasks were undertaken:

- Identified the community boundary recognizing the extent of the established Rural Center zoning boundary
- Inventoried and analyzed data and information about the community related to the existing land uses, available public services, parcel sizes, and current plan policies and zoning regulations
- Reviewed the characteristics of the community and existing zoning regulations for consistency with the State Rule

A series of three public meetings were held in the community. An introductory meeting was held on April 20th, 2010 where approximately 45 citizens attended. During this introductory meeting, staff introduced the project, explained the goals of the project, went over the state rule, and covered the process. In addition, a community survey was distributed asking the community what they liked about their community, what issues were important to the community, and what suggestions they have for improving their community. During the meeting staff also led a large group discussion with the attendees gathering community input on the same three questions asked on the survey.

The second community meeting was held on June 22, 2010. During this meeting staff distributed drafts of the Community Plan and Policies, and proposed Zoning changes. These three documents were handed out and discussed during the meeting which had approximately 15 members of the public in attendance. Electronic copies of the documents were also made available for download on the project website. Comments were encouraged and collected, and were due by July 9th, 2010. In addition, staff distributed a Memo addressing the community comments received and raised during the first meeting. This memo address questions and comments received regarding water service, transportation the use of the Springdale Community School Building, and off-street parking.

The third community meeting is scheduled for September 7, 2010. Staff will bring the revised proposed drafts of the Community Plan, Policies and Zoning. Multnomah County Land Use Planning has been working on putting together land use and zoning plans for the Springdale community after the second community meeting in June. We've considered over the input received during the community meetings held on April 20th and June 22nd, in addition to the input received from the community surveys. Staff has taken this information and has combined this with the information gathered by staff for the community inventory with the goal being to better understand your community and to plan for its future under the guidance of Oregon State Planning Goals and Guidelines.

II. Land Use Planning

a. Land Use

In order to determine the appropriate designation for the Springdale area consistent with the Rule, county staff conducted a parcel-by-parcel inventory of the area. The inventory included an analysis

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of County Assessment data, site visits, and inspection of aerial photographs. In addition, staff conducted an inventory and observation of area businesses. The findings from this inventory are illustrated in Maps 1, 2 and 6, which appears at the end of this report. Information on land uses are also provided in Table 1 below, which illustrates the types and acreage of land inventoried.

Springdale is comprised of 81 parcels. Existing uses include 57 residences, 6 commercial uses, and 3 public uses. There are 15 vacant parcels that are either in agricultural use, parking areas, back yards of residences or just simply public uses that include the Fire District #14 fire station, county owned property occupied by Multnomah County Road Services, and the currently closed Springdale Elementary School.

Springdale

Table 1

		LANDUSE DESIGNATION				
Range of Parcel Sizes (Acres)	Data	COMMERCIAL	PUBLIC	SFR (Single Family Residence)	VACANT	Grand Total
0-1.99	Total Acres	2.2 ac	2.07 ac	41.44 ac	3.23 ac	48.94ac
	Number of Parcels	8	2	55	11	76
2-3.99	Total Acres	0	2.12 ac	4.52 ac	3.15 ac	9.79 ac
	Number of Parcels	0	1	2	1	4
4-15	Total Acres	0	0	0	5.02 ac	5.02 ac
	Number of Parcels	0	0	0	1	1
Total Acres		2.2 ac	4.19 ac	45.96 ac	11.4 ac	63.75 ac
Number of Parcels		8	3	57	13	81

*Doesn't include acreage in right-of-way

Updated 5/10/10

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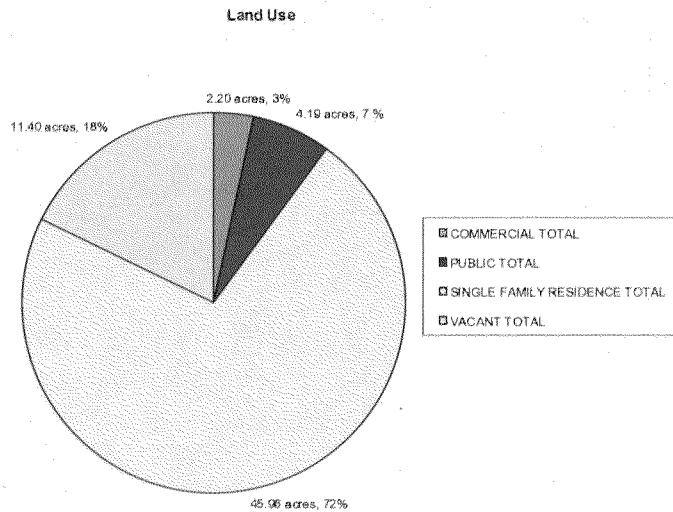
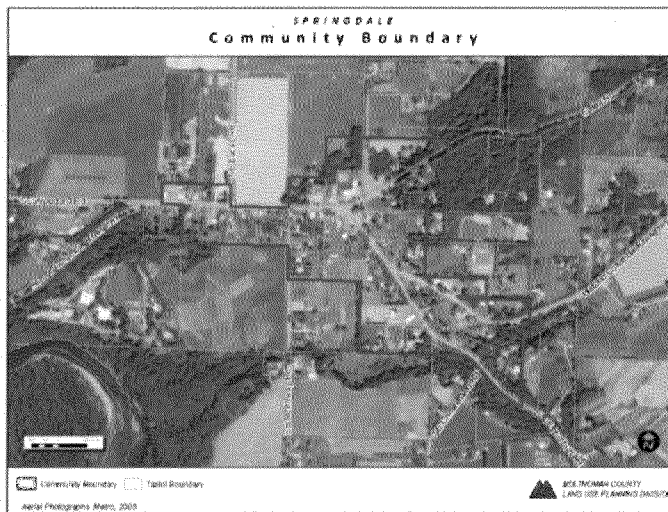


Chart 1: Land Use Acres and Percentages

None of the parcels within the community boundary are in a farm or forest tax deferral program. A total of 73.3 acres is located within the identified community boundary, 63.75 acres of which are the total number of acres for just the parcels, minus the right-of-way. A vast majority of the parcels are less than 2 acres. Four parcels range in size between 2-3.99 acres, with one vacant parcel being 3.15 acres. The largest vacant parcel is 5.02 acres.



b. Zoning and Development Requirements

Residential Uses

The Unincorporated Communities Rule identifies that county plans and regulations may permit any residential use and density as long as the density of residential development is greater than that of surrounding rural areas, and as long as it will not exceed the carrying capacity of the soil for waste disposal and of existing water supply resources.

Residential uses are permitted outright in the current Rural Center (RC) zoning designation for the area. Under the zoning regulations the minimum lot size for new parcels or lots shall be one acre for lands inside the boundary of an "acknowledged unincorporated community." Dimensional requirements consist of front, side, and rear setback requirements. Listed Conditional Uses include more intensive commercial and industrial uses require demonstration of adequate parcel size for approval.

Commercial Uses

The Unincorporated Communities Rule sets restrictions on the size and type of commercial uses that counties may allow in unincorporated communities. Specifically, the rule allows new commercial uses that are:

- Authorized under Goals 3 (Agricultural Lands) or 4 (Forest Lands);
- Considered "small-scale" and "low-impact;" or
- Intended to serve the community and surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.

In rural unincorporated communities, a commercial use is considered "small-scale, low-impact" if it takes place "in a building or buildings not exceeding 4,000 square feet of floor space." Additionally, hotels and motels of up to 35 units may be authorized in any unincorporated community that is at least 10 miles from any urban growth boundary bordering Interstate Highway 5 and is served by a community sewer system. In this instance, the Springdale Community doesn't fit this criterion and therefore the zoning regulation will need to be revised to not allow development of hotels and motels. Currently, the only commercial uses that are permitted outright in the Rural Center zone are farming and forestry uses and home occupations. Other uses are permitted only as a Review Use or Conditional Use. Listed Review Uses are limited to wholesale and retail sales of products raised or grown in the area, with the location and building standards subject to review and permits. Conditional Uses in the Rural Center zone include local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, restaurants, and gas stations.

Industrial Uses

Per the State guidelines for Rural Communities, permitted industrial uses include:

- Uses authorized under Goals 3 and 4 (farm or forest related);
 - Expansion of a use legally existing on the date of this rule (December 5, 1994);
 - Small-scale, low-impact uses;
-

- Uses that require proximity to rural resource, as defined in OAR 660-004-0022(3)(a), such as geothermal wells, mineral or aggregate deposits, water reservoirs and natural features; or
- New uses that will not exceed the capacity of water and sewer service available to the site on the effective date of this rule, or, if such services are not available to the site, the capacity of the site itself to provide water and absorb sewage.

Uses that are more intensive than those identified above may be allowed provided an analysis set forth in the comprehensive plan demonstrates, and land use regulations ensure:

1. That such uses are necessary to provide employment that does not exceed the total projected work force within the community and the surrounding rural area;
2. That such uses would not rely upon a work force employed by uses within urban growth boundaries; and
3. That the determination of the work force of the community and surrounding rural area considers the total industrial and commercial employment in the community and is coordinated with employment projections for nearby urban growth boundaries.

Current county zoning permits light industrial activities as a Conditional Use. These uses should require no more than 20 daily employees and include uses such as wholesale distribution of bakery goods, photo processing, building maintenance, and automobile repair work. Uses may be expanded up to 40 daily employees when it is found that:

1. The proposed expansion is a result of normal growth of the existing use and not required as a result of diversification of the business;
2. The use provides a public benefit to the rural center by employing primarily persons who reside within the rural center or surrounding rural area, and this same employment pattern will continue with the proposed expansion;
3. The proposed expansion satisfies the applicable elements of Comprehensive Framework Plan Policies:
 - No. 20 – Arrangement of Land Uses;
 - No. 30 – Industrial Location (Isolated Light Industrial);
 - No. 36 – Transportation System Development Requirements;
 - No. 37 – Utilities; and
 - No. 38 – Facilities
4. The proposed expansion satisfies the Design Review provisions of County Code.

c. Density Analysis

Under the identified zoning regulations of Multnomah County Code 35.3355 for the Rural Center Zone the minimum lot size for new parcels or lots shall be one acre for lands inside the boundary of an “acknowledged unincorporated community.”

As an “acknowledged unincorporated community,” there are two identified scenarios for possible minor density increases based on information provided in the table below. This assumes that the currently developed lots will remain developed under the current use and will not be further developed. Development of additional lots may be contingent on being able to meet county code requirements, including on-site septic requirements.

Springdale Density Analysis

Table 2

		LANDUSE DESIGNATION	
Range of Parcel Sizes (Acres)	Data	VACANT	Grand Total
2-3.99	Total Acres	3.15 ac	9.79 ac
	Number of Parcels	1	.4
4-15	Total Acres	5.02 ac	5.02 ac
	Number of Parcels	1	1
Total Acres		8.17 ac	14.81 ac
Number of Parcels		2 lots	5 lots

*Doesn't include acreage in right-of-way

Updated 6/2/10

Scenario 1 - Vacant lots

Two vacant parcels that could possibly be further divided to one acre lots have been identified totaling 8.17 acres. Under this scenario the 8.17 acres could potentially be further divided into one acre lots for a potential of 8 additional lots.

Scenario 2 - Total acres of parcels greater than 2 acres in size

In looking at the total number of acres of parcels that are greater than 2 acres in size and lots that could be further divided to one acre lots, a potential of 5 lots totaling 14.81 acres could be divided for a potential of 14 additional lots.

III. Public Facilities

OAR 660-022-0050 requires that unincorporated community plans assess the capacity of the local public facility infrastructure (i.e., sewer system or septic conditions, water, and transportation systems), and determine if they will be adequate to serve future growth anticipated or planned in the unincorporated community. If the public facilities are found to be inadequate to serve future growth, then the unincorporated plan must identify the improvements needed to accommodate the growth and establish a procedure to limit growth in the community until the necessary public facility improvements have been made.

a. On-Site Sewage Disposal Conditions

The Springdale area is not served by a community sewer district or system. All wastewater treatment in the area is accomplished through on-site septic systems. The Unincorporated Communities Rule requires counties to adopt public facilities plans for unincorporated communities with a population over 2,500. The current population of the area is significantly smaller than this; therefore this rule provision does not apply.

The Rule further requires that sewer and water community public facility plans are required in any of the following circumstances:

- Existing sewer or water facilities are insufficient for current needs, or are projected to become insufficient due to physical conditions, financial circumstances or changing state or federal standards; or
- The plan for the unincorporated community provides for an amount, type or density of additional growth or infill that cannot be adequately served with individual water or sanitary systems or by existing community facilities and services; or
- The community relies on groundwater and is within a groundwater limited or groundwater critical area as identified by the Oregon Department of Water Resources; or
- Land in the community has been declared a health hazard or has a history of failing septic systems or wells.

The land use and density analysis conducted by staff finds that a minimal number of lots could potentially be developed under the zoning standard of a one acre minimum lot size. All new parcels would have to be served with on-site septic review to meet Department of Environmental Quality standards and stormwater control systems designed by an Oregon Registered Engineer to meet no increase of off property flow for up to a 10 year -24 hour rain event. Two main factors will influence the growth potential of the area, one being the desire to develop the parcels, and the other being the ability to support an on-site septic system and control stormwater on-site. In considering these factors, the potential for additional growth may be limited.

In taking a look at these factors, staff determined that a public facility plan is not needed for the Springdale Community. The size and location would require a costly system to serve a small number of lots in the area. Review of the area's carrying capacity is already being reviewed by the City of Portland Bureau of Development Services Sanitation and Site Development Office with the office being able to deny or approve building permits based on percolation tests and site inspections. County requirements currently address stormwater management, and the area is served by the Corbett Water District.

b. Water System

The Springdale area is served by the Corbett Water District. Service is available with water service lines located along the Historic Columbia River Highway, and down Northway and Lucas Roads. Staff discussions with the water district indicates that the district has the ability to service the minor amount of possible growth that could be result within the Springdale Community and it service area.

c. Transportation System

The Rule requires that county plans and land use regulations shall allow only those uses which are consistent with the identified function, capacity and level of service of transportation facilities serving the community, pursuant to OAR 660-012-0060(1)(a) through (c), requiring that where an amendment to a functional plan, an acknowledged comprehensive plan, or a land use regulation would significantly affect an existing or planned transportation facility, the local government shall put in place measures as provided consistent with OAR 660-012-0060(2) to assure that allowed land uses are consistent with the identified function, capacity, and performance standards (e.g. level of service, volume to capacity ratio, etc.) of the facility. As identified in the State Guidelines a plan or land use regulation amendment significantly affects a transportation facility if it would:

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- (a) Change the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility (exclusive of correction of map errors in an adopted plan);
- (b) Change standards implementing a functional classification system; or
- (c) As measured at the end of the planning period identified in the adopted transportation system plan:
 - (A) Allow land uses or levels of development that would result in types or levels of travel or access that are inconsistent with the functional classification of an existing or planned transportation facility;
 - (B) Reduce the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility below the minimum acceptable performance standard identified in the TSP or comprehensive plan; or
 - (C) Worsen the performance of an existing or planned transportation facility that is otherwise projected to perform below the minimum acceptable performance standard identified in the TSP or comprehensive plan.

According to county policies and zoning regulations in place, results from the community inventory and analysis, and staff discussions with the Oregon Department of Transportation, it is found that the Rural Community Plan for the Springdale Community will not affect the existing or planned transportation facilities. According to ODOT staff and county transportation plan road classifications roads in the area are adequate to accommodate existing and future traffic levels. Bell, Northway and Lucas Roads are classified as Rural Local Roads and are addressed in the county policies. The Historic Columbia River Highway is addressed as part of the Historic Columbia River Highway Master Plan administered by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). Improvements to existing local streets and/or construction of new internal local streets to support specific developments could be required as part of a future subdivision approval process and would be addressed on a site-specific basis.

IV. Appendices

Appendix 1: Zoning Code

SPRINGDALE RURAL CENTER - SRC

35.3300- Purpose

~~The purposes of the Springdale Rural Center District are to provide standards and review procedures which will encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with small-scale low impact commercial and industrial uses that primarily serve the population of the immediate surrounding rural area and tourists traveling through the area.~~

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The purposes of the Rural Center District are to provide standards and review procedures which will encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses which satisfy area and regional needs; to provide for local employment through light industrial uses consistent with rural character and to manage the location and extent of public service centers and limit the extension of public services.

Section 1. MCC 35.3305 is amended as follows:

35.3305 Area Affected

MCC 35.3300 through 35.3385 shall apply to those lands designated SRC on the Multnomah County Zoning Map.

Section 2. MCC 35.3320 is amended as follows:

35.3320 Allowed Uses

(A) Farm use, as defined in ORS 215.203(2)(a), for the following purposes only:

- (1) Raising and harvesting of crops;
- (2) Raising of livestock and honeybees; or
- (3) Any other agricultural or horticultural purpose or animal husbandry purpose or combination thereof, except as provided in MCC 35.3330. This subsection does not permit the raising of fowl or fur-bearing animals for sale, the keeping of swine, or a feed lot.

(B) The propagation or harvesting of forest products.

(C) Residential use consisting of a single family dwelling constructed on a Lot of Record or a single family dwelling constructed off-site, including a mobile or modular home placed on a Lot of Record, subject to the following conditions:-

- (1) Construction shall comply with the standards of the Building Code or as prescribed in ORS 446.002 through 446.200, relating to mobile homes.

(2) The dwelling shall be attached to a foundation for which a building permit has been obtained.

(3) The dwelling shall have a minimum floor area of 600 square feet.

(D) Public and private conservation areas and structures for the protection of water, soil, open space, forest and wildlife resources.

* * * * *

Section 3. MCC 35.3325 is amended as follows:

35.3325 Review Uses

~~(A) Residential use, consisting of a single family dwelling constructed off-site, including a mobile or modular home placed on a Lot of Record, subject to the following conditions:~~

~~(1) Construction shall comply with the standards of the Building Code or as prescribed in ORS 446.002 through 446.200, relating to mobile homes.~~

~~(2) The dwelling shall be attached to a foundation for which a building permit has been obtained.~~

~~(3) The dwelling shall have a minimum floor area of 600 square feet.~~

(BA) Temporary uses when approved pursuant to MCC 35.0510 and 35.0515.

(CB) Wholesale or retail sales, limited to those products raised or grown on the premises, subject to the following condition:

The location and design of any building, stand, or sign in conjunction with wholesale or retail sales shall be subject to approval of the Planning Director on a finding that the location and design are compatible with the character of the area; provided that the decision of the Planning Director may be appealed to the approval authority pursuant to MCC 35.0785 and 35.0790.

(DC) Off-street parking and loading;

(ED) Property Line Adjustment pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.3360.

(FE) Placement of Structures necessary for continued public safety, or the protection of essential public services or protection of private or public existing structures, utility facilities, roadways, driveways, accessory uses and exterior improvements damaged during an emergency/disaster event. This includes replacement of temporary structures erected during such events with permanent structures performing an identical or related function. Land use proposals for such structures shall be submitted within 12 months following an emergency/disaster event. Applicants are responsible for all other applicable local, state and federal permitting requirements.

(GF) Lots of Exception pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.3360.

(HG) Wireless communication facilities that employ concealment technology or co-location as described in MCC 35.6177(B) pursuant to the applicable approval criteria of MCC 35.6175 through 35.6188.

(H) Consolidation of Parcels and Lots pursuant to MCC 35.7794 and Replatting of Partition and Subdivision Plats pursuant to MCC 35.7797.

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(J) Structures or uses customarily accessory or incidental to any use permitted or approved in this district, which do not meet the "accessory structures" standard in MCC 35.3320 Allowed Uses.

Section 4. MCC 35.3330 is amended as follows:

35.3330 Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted when found by the approval authority to satisfy the applicable ordinance standards. Commercial and industrial uses shall be limited to small-scale low impact as defined in MCC 35.0005.

(A) Community Service Uses pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.6000 through 35.6230.

(B) The following small-scale low impact Conditional Uses pursuant to the provisions of MCC 35.6300 through 35.6660:

(1) Rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, and similar uses including:

(a) Automobile Repair,

(b) Restaurant,

(c) Tavern

(d) Professional Office,

(e) Garden supply store,

(f) Hardware store,

(g) Retail bakery,

(h) Service station,

(i) Beauty and hair salon,

(j) Electronic media rental (i.e. DVD, electronic games),

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(2) The following industrial uses conducted within an enclosed building that entails the manufacturing and processing of:

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(a) Apparel and other finished products made from fabric;

(b) Millwork, veneer, plywood, and structural wood members;

(c) Wood containers;

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(d) Wood products, not elsewhere classified;

(e) Furniture and fixtures;

(f) Stone, clay, glass products except: cement, ready-mix concrete, and minerals and earths ground or otherwise treated;

(g) Fabricated metal products;

(h) Household appliances;

(i) Electric lighting and wiring equipment;

(j) Communications equipment;

(k) Electronic components and accessories;

(l) Motor vehicle parts and accessories;

(m) Laboratory apparatus and analytical, optical, measuring, and controlling instruments;

(n) Food and kindred products.

(3) Commercial or industrial uses allowable in the EFU or CFU district, and agricultural support services. These uses shall not be subject to the small-scale low impact requirement that defines the commercial or industrial uses of this section.

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(1) Limited rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops, and similar uses;

(2) Tourist commercial uses such as restaurants, taverns, gas stations, motels, guest ranches, and similar uses;

(3) The following Light Manufacturing Uses conducted within an enclosed building which require the daily employment of twenty or fewer persons;

(a) The manufacture, compounding, processing, packaging, treatment, storage or wholesale distribution of such products as bakery goods, fruits, vegetables, sea foods, dairy products, candy, confections, beverages including brewing and bottling, miscellaneous food products, ice and cold storage plant, drugs, pharmaceuticals, perfumes, toilet soaps, toiletries, barber and beauty supplies, and similar items, but not sauerkraut, vinegar or pickles manufacture;

(b) The manufacture, compounding, assembling, treatment, storage or wholesale distribution of articles or merchandise from previously prepared materials such as bone, cellophane, canvas, cloth, cork, feathers, felt, fur, glass, hair, foam, lacquer, leather (but not tanning), paper or paperboard, plastics, precious or semi-precious metals or stones, shell, textiles, tobacco, wood (except as provided in the GM and HM districts), yarns and paints;

(c) The manufacture, assembly, packaging, repair, storage or wholesale distribution of articles such as electrical appliances, lighting and communication equipment, electronic, radio or television equipment, parts

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or accessories, professional, scientific, optical, photographic or controlling instruments, amusement devices, small parts assembly, jewelry, musical instruments, toys, sporting goods, novelties, rubber or metal stamps;

(d) The manufacture, finishing, refinishing, repair, storage or wholesale distribution of furniture, office or store fixtures, small boats, upholstery, cabinets, office, computing or accounting machines, electric and neon signs, billboards and other signs;

(e) Business, professional, executive, administrative, wholesale, contractor or similar office, clinic, service or studio, trade, business or commercial school, research, experimental or testing laboratory;

(f) Printing, publishing, bookbinding, graphic or photographic reproduction, blueprinting, or photo processing;

(g) Building, building maintenance, plumbing, electrical, heating, roofing, glass, landscaping, painting or similar contractor's office, shop, warehouse, equipment sales or maintenance;

(h) Retail or wholesale lumber, building materials, garden supplies sales and tools, or small equipment sales, rental, repair or servicing;

(i) Laundry for carpets, uniforms, linens, rags, rugs and similar items, dyeing plant, dry cleaning not using explosive or inflammable materials;

(j) Automobile, light truck, motorcycle and recreational vehicle repair or maintenance, body and fender work, painting, parts and glass replacement, upholstery, engine, radiator or battery rebuilding, tire recapping, commercial, industrial or fleet vehicle parking and auto detailing;

(k) Metal or sheet metal shop, ornamental iron works, welding, blacksmithing, electroplating, tool and hardware manufacture, machine shop not using a drop hammer or large capacity punch press;

(l) Warehouse, furniture and household goods storage, moving equipment rental, distribution plant, parcel delivery, wholesaling of durable and non-durable goods, light and heavy equipment sales, rental or repair, fuel and ice distribution;

(m) Manufacture of non-structural clay products, ornamental clay, concrete, plaster or plastics casting, stone and purchased glass products cutting, polishing or installation; and

(n) Collection, recycling, sorting, baling or processing of previously used materials such as rags, paper, metals, glass or plastics;

(4) Commercial processing of agricultural or forestry products primarily grown in the vicinity.

(C) Planned Development pursuant to the provisions of MCC-35.4300 through 35.4360. If the property is outside of an "acknowledged unincorporated community", then the applicable current "planned unit developments" standards within the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, Division 004 shall also be satisfied.

(DC) Existing legally established small-scale low impact light industrial uses permitted by MCC-35.3330(B)(3) may be expanded up to a daily total of 40 employees, based on findings that:

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- (1) The proposed expansion is a result of normal growth of the existing use and not required as a result of diversification of the business;
- (2) The use provides a public benefit to the rural center by employing primarily persons who reside within the rural center or surrounding rural area, and this same employment pattern will continue with the proposed expansion;
- (3) The proposed expansion satisfies the applicable elements of Comprehensive Framework Plan Policies:
- (a) No. 20 – Arrangement of Land Uses;
 - (b) No.30 – Industrial Location (Isolated Light Industrial);
 - (c) No. 36 – Transportation System Development Requirements;
 - (d) No. 37 – Utilities; and
 - (e) No. 38 – Facilities.
- (4) The proposed expansion satisfies the Design Review provisions of MCC 35.7000 through 35.7070.

(ED) Type B home occupation as provided for in MCC 35.6650.

~~(F) Large Fills as provided for in MCC 35.6700 through 35.6720.~~

Section 5. MCC 35.3355 is amended as follows:

35.3355 Dimensional Requirements

(A) Except as provided in MCC 35.3360, 35.3370, 35.3375 and 35.4300 through 35.4360, the minimum lot size for new parcels or lots shall be one acre, ~~for those RC-zoned lands inside the boundary of an "acknowledged unincorporated community". For RC-zoned properties outside an "acknowledged unincorporated community" the minimum lot size is two acres except for those properties within one mile of the Urban Growth Boundary and then the minimum lot size shall be as currently required in the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660, Division 004 (20 acre minimum as of October 4, 2000).~~

(B) That portion of a street which would accrue to an adjacent lot if the street were vacated shall be included in calculating the area of such lot.

(C) Minimum Yard Dimensions - Feet

Front	Side	Street Side	Rear
30	10	30	30

Maximum Structure Height – 35 feet

Minimum Front Lot Line Length – 50 feet.

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(D) The minimum yard requirement shall be increased where the yard abuts a street having insufficient right-of-way width to serve the area. The county Road Official shall determine the necessary right-of-way widths based upon the county "Design and Construction Manual" and the Planning Director shall determine any additional yard requirements in consultation with the Road Official.

(E) Structures such as barns, silos, windmills, antennae, chimneys, or similar structures may exceed the height requirement if located at least 30 feet from any property line.

(F) On-site sewage disposal, storm water/drainage control, water systems unless these services are provided by public or community source, required parking, and yard areas shall be provided on the contiguous ownership.

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(1) Sewage and stormwater disposal systems for existing development may be off-site in easement areas reserved for that purpose.

(2) Stormwater/drainage control systems are required for new impervious surfaces that are greater than 400 square feet in area. The system shall be adequate to ensure that the rate of runoff from the lot for the 10 year 24-hour storm event is no greater than that before the development.

(G) Grading and erosion control measures sufficient to ensure that visible or measurable erosion does not leave the site shall be maintained during development. A grading and erosion control permit shall be obtained for development that is subject to MCC Chapter 29.

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(H) New, replacement, or expansion of existing dwellings shall minimize impacts to existing farm uses on adjacent land (contiguous or across the street) by:

(1) Recording a covenant that implements the provisions of the Oregon Right to Farm Law in ORS 30.936 where the farm use is on land in the EFU zone; or

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(2) Where the farm use does not occur on land in the EFU zone, the owner shall record a covenant that states he recognizes and accepts that farm activities including tilling, spraying, harvesting, and farm management activities during irregular times, occur on adjacent property and in the general area.

(I) New, replacement or expansion of existing industrial use buildings shall minimize stormwater drainage impacts by limiting the footprint of the building or buildings to 7,500 square feet of the maximum 15,000 square feet.

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Section 6. MCC 35.3380 is amended as follows:

35.3380 Off-Street Parking and Loading

Off-street parking and loading shall be provided as required by MCC 35.4100 through 35.4220 except as identified below for Review Uses and Conditional Uses.

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New, replacement or expansion of existing commercial, industrial, or community service developments shall minimize stormwater drainage impacts for off-street parking by:

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(A) Surfacing

(1a) All areas used for parking, loading or maneuvering of vehicles shall either be hard surfaced with two inches of blacktop on a four inch crushed rock base or six inches of portland cement or other material providing a durable and dustless surface capable of carrying a wheel load of 4,000 pounds, or shall be surfaced with a gravel "mix," wherein the fine particles are removed at the production yard, that which provides a durable and dustless surface capable of carrying a wheel load of 4,000 pounds.

(2b) Approaches to public rights-of-way shall be paved for a minimum distance of 21' from the fog line, or for a greater distance when required by the County Engineer.

(B) A stormwater drainage system, shall be installed for parking lots, that is designed and certified by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer to ensure that the rate of runoff at the property line for the 10 year 24 hour storm event is no greater than that which existed prior to development.

(C) Off-street parking for new, replacement or expansion of existing commercial or industrial developments shall provide a minimum of 10 foot landscaped front yard setback. All other minimum yard dimensions for parking shall be as required in the Off-Street Parking and Loading Code Section.

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Appendix 2: Policies

EAST OF SANDY RIVER RURAL AREA PLAN - SPRINGDALE RURAL CENTER

* * * * *

SPRINGDALE RURAL CENTER

The Rural Center zoning district applies to approximately 73 acres in the Springdale Community, along the Historic Columbia River Highway. This district is intended to encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses, light industrial uses, and public service uses and centers such as churches, fire stations, schools, etc. ~~The Springdale rural center currently has 55 existing residences with 12 vacant and developable parcels.~~ Springdale is comprised of 81 parcels. Existing uses include 57 residences, 6 commercial uses, and 3 public uses. There are 15 vacant parcels that are either in agricultural use, parking areas, back yards of residences or just simply public uses that include the Fire District #14 fire station, county owned property occupied by Multnomah County Road Services, and the currently closed Springdale Elementary School. The rural center also contains several commercial uses and other community-serving uses, including two churches, a fire station, a County road shop, and until 1995 the Springdale Elementary School (now closed).

The Springdale Rural Center zoning district permits residences and under a hearing's officer's decision may permit 1) limited rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops and similar uses, 2) tourist commercial uses such as restaurants, taverns, gas stations, motels, guest ranches, and similar uses, 3) ~~light manufacturing uses that employ fewer than 20 people,~~ 4) 3) commercial processing of agricultural or forestry products primarily grown in the vicinity, and 5) 4) community service uses such as schools and churches. All new lots must be at least one acre in size.

Multnomah County originally analyzed the Springdale Community in the 1981 Rural Centers Study, which was not adopted as an ordinance by the Board of Commissioners. That study did not identify any significant problems in the provision of water, fire, or school service to the community, nor any specific problems with on-site sewage disposal systems. Local service providers indicate that there are still no problems with service provisions. The study noted that about 40% of the land area of the Springdale rural center was vacant, either in agricultural use, or as back lots of residences. The study noted that Springdale was at a relative disadvantage to Corbett as a site for rural community-serving and commercial uses because of Corbett's larger size, more central location, and flatter topography. Since then, Springdale has not experienced significant new non-residential development. Problems identified in 1981 included a lack of off-street parking for commercial and community-serving uses, and the fact that if a commercial building is vacant for more than one year the new tenant must obtain a new conditional use permit from the County before establishing a business.

Based upon the amount of vacant land and the lack of new development within the past 15 years, the current size of the Springdale Rural Center is adequate and no expansion should be studied unless new development within the existing Rural Center boundaries justifies an analysis. Disposition and re-use of the Springdale School site will be a key issue in Springdale in the near future.

It should be noted that Corbett was originally a rural center designated by the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan, but is now part of the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, where it is also designated as a rural center. Planning for the Corbett Rural Center occurs within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area Management Plan review process. ~~It contains a greater variety of land uses than the Springdale Rural Center.~~

~~Planning for the Corbett Rural Center will occur within the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area Management Plan review process.~~

Rural Center Policies

13. Encourage commercial and civic uses that serve local needs within the Springdale rural center.

STRATEGY: Multnomah County shall implement this policy through the review process for conditional commercial and civic uses within Springdale.

14. Study reuse of the closed Springdale Elementary School as a possible multi-purpose community and cultural center.

STRATEGY: Multnomah County shall consider the results of a re-use study during the review any conditional use permit proposing re-use of the Springdale Elementary School site.

~~**15. Consider additional community and economic development planning for the Corbett Rural Center as part of a review of the National Scenic Area by Multnomah County.**~~

~~**STRATEGY:** Subsequent to the completion of this plan, Multnomah County shall include a review of land use issues regarding farm lands in the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area as part of the Division of Transportation and Land Use Planning work program.~~

15. Implement a Plan for the Springdale Community that considers the input received from the community indicating the community's satisfaction with the existing community the way it is. Key elements of the community input are to maintain the rural character of the community, and to ensure that new businesses support the needs of residents and tourism.

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Strategies

The County should adopt plan policies and ordinances that meet the state Unincorporated Community Rule codified as Oregon Administrative Rule OAR 660-022-0000 through 0070.

- Springdale should be designated and planned as a Rural Community (RC) because it is composed primarily of permanent residential uses with at least two other land uses present (such as commercial, industrial or public uses).
- Revise the RC zoning ordinance to reflect the needs of the Springdale community consistent with the Division 22 OAR for Unincorporated Communities.

Ensure that new or expanding uses minimize impacts to Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zoned land that is adjacent to the RC zone by requiring "right to farm" measures to be implemented. These measures can be in the form of maintaining a larger setback between the new development and the zone boundary and/or requiring recordation of a covenant that recognizes the rights of adjacent farm managers to farm their land.

Commercial and Industrial Development

16. New commercial and industrial uses within the Springdale Rural Community will be small-scale and low impact in nature as defined by the State Unincorporated Communities Rule. These uses will not adversely impact agriculture or forestry uses and will reinforce the rural nature of the Springdale Community.

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Strategies

- Multnomah County will update county codes to implement the Unincorporated Communities Rule for small-scale, low impact commercial and industrial uses. Due to the proximity of the communities to the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), the plan does not justify new uses that are larger than the small-scale, low impact limits in the State Rule.
 - Existing commercial uses may expand up to the small-scale, low impact limit of 4,000 square feet subject to approval criteria in the ordinance.
 - Expansion of existing industrial uses shall be subject to the small-scale, low impact limit of 15,000 square feet and to approval criteria in the ordinance.
- Multnomah County will update its implementing regulations to ensure that new or expanded commercial and industrial development will not result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts.
- The County will update its implementing regulations to ensure that new or expanded commercial and industrial development will not exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply and waste disposal services through the inclusion of development standards.
- The County will ensure that new and expanded commercial or industrial uses are subject to Design Review in order to ensure compatibility with the community character and vision.
- Multnomah County will develop zoning ordinance standards for lot coverage of commercial and industrial development that allow adequate development area while ensuring the rural character of these areas is retained.

Residential Development

17. New residential development within the Springdale Community will continue to reinforce the rural nature of the areas through the zoning code.

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Strategies

- The County will update the zoning ordinance to implement the Unincorporated Communities Rule for residential development.
- Include provisions in the residential zone that allow for Type A home occupations outright and Type B home occupations through a conditional use process and design review.
- The zoning code for new residential parcels in the Rural Center will be at least one acre in order to not increase residential density and to ensure that the carrying capacity of public services and the environment is not exceeded.

Design

18. Accommodate the changing conditions within the Springdale community while preserving their rural function and appearance

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Strategies

- The County should allow flexibility of setback and parking requirements to accommodate irregular lots and existing developments to help preserve the rural character of the area.

Transportation

19. Enhance all modes of travel in a manner consistent with the rural character of the Springdale Community.

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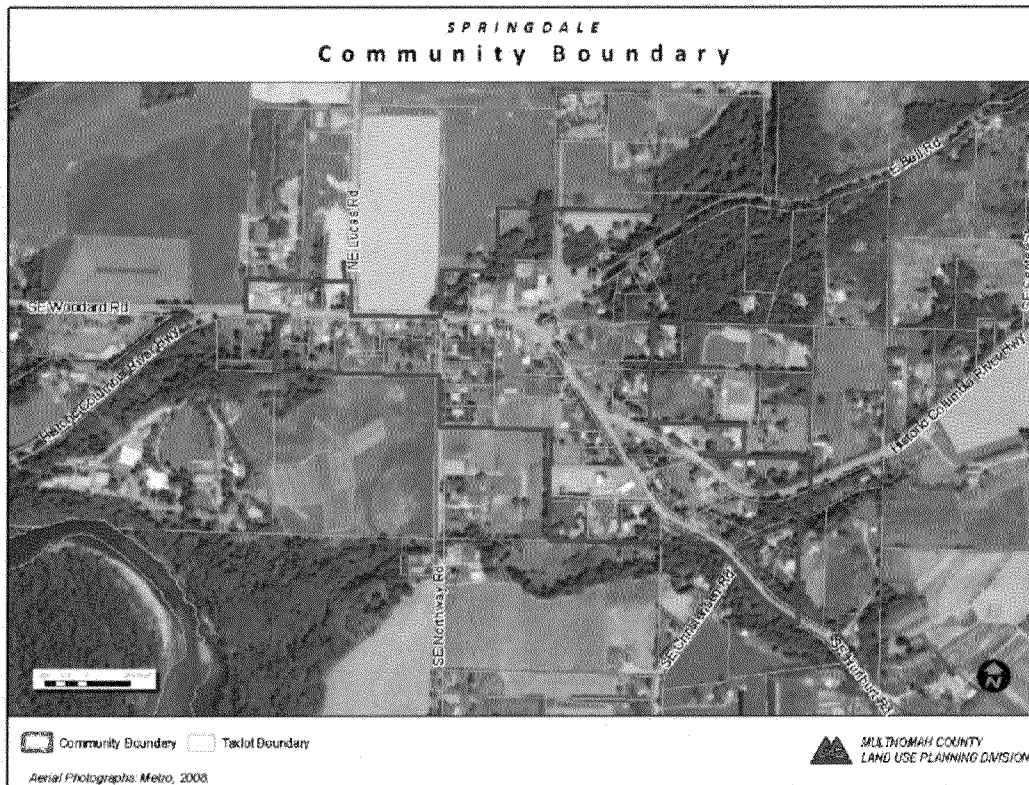
Strategies

Exhibit E of Ordinance No. _____
Springdale Community Plan
PC-10-010

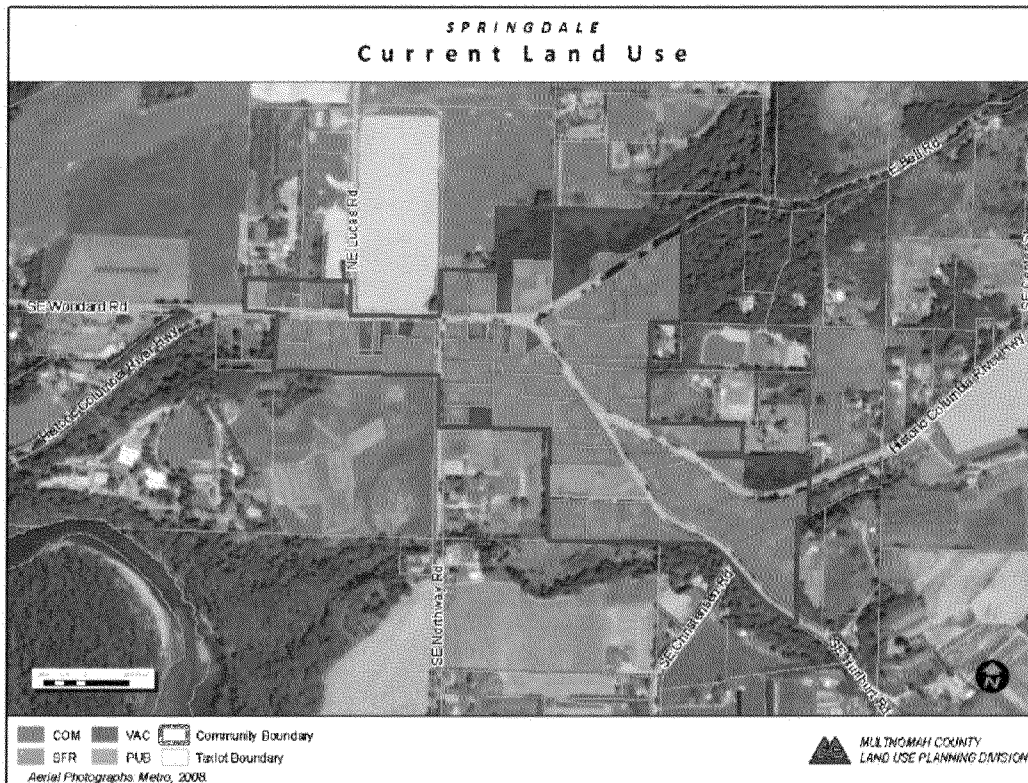
- Provide pedestrian and bicycle access to schools, transit and commercial activities within the Springdale Community consistent with the rural character of the area.
- Review the existing parking standards to ensure sufficient parking is provided to meet demand.

* * * * *

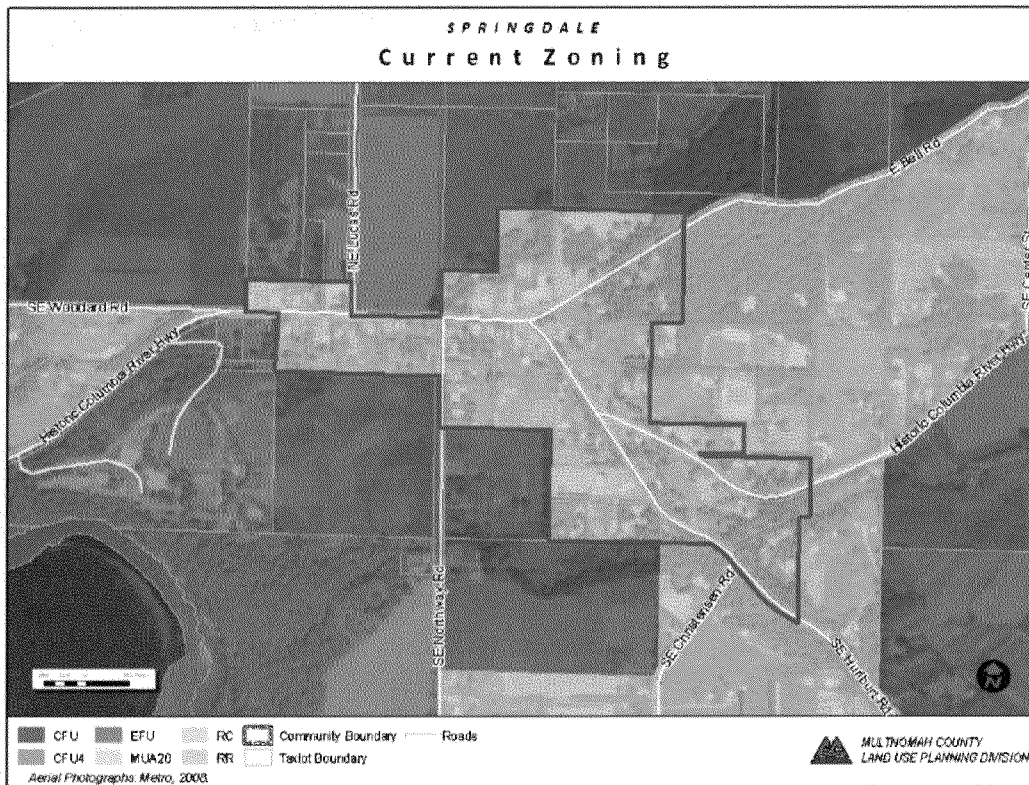
Appendix 3: Maps
Map 1: Community Boundary



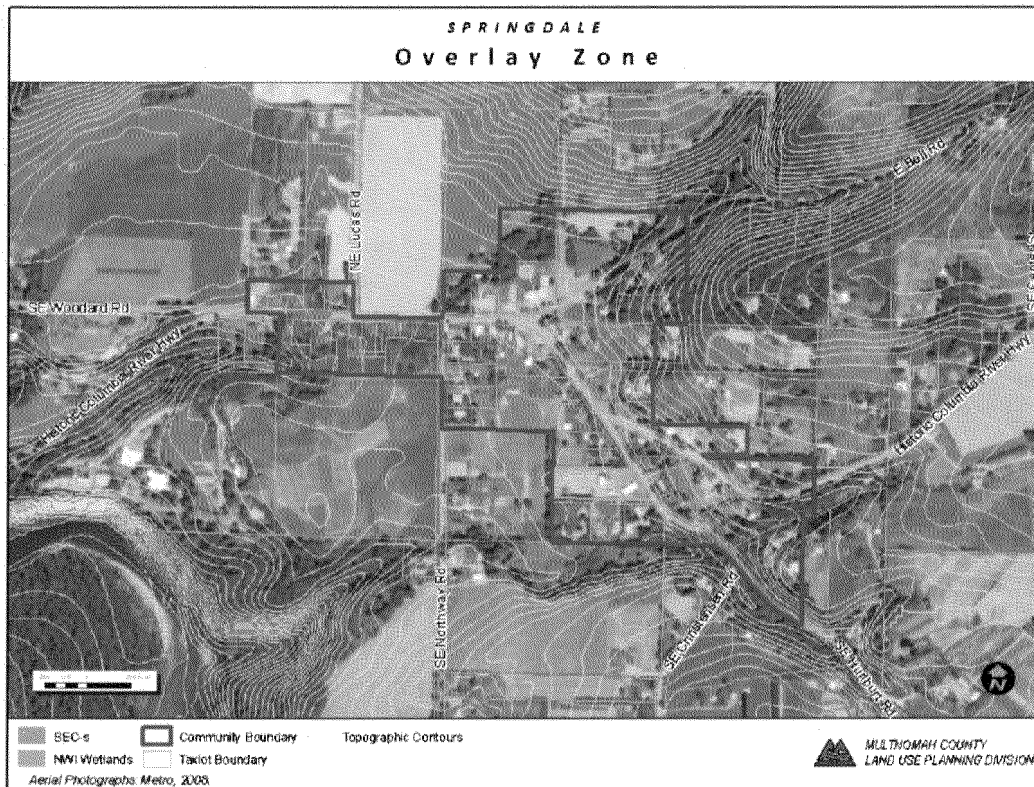
Map 2: Land Use



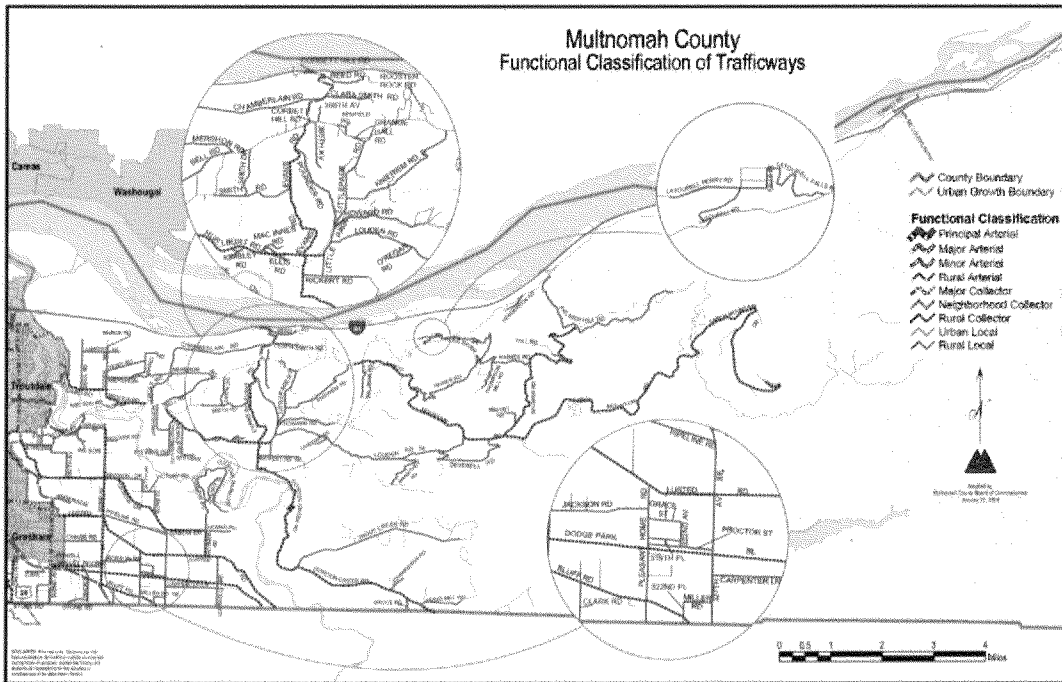
Map 3: Zoning



Map 4: Zoning Overlay



Map 5: Transportation



Map 6: Range of Parcel Sizes (Acres)

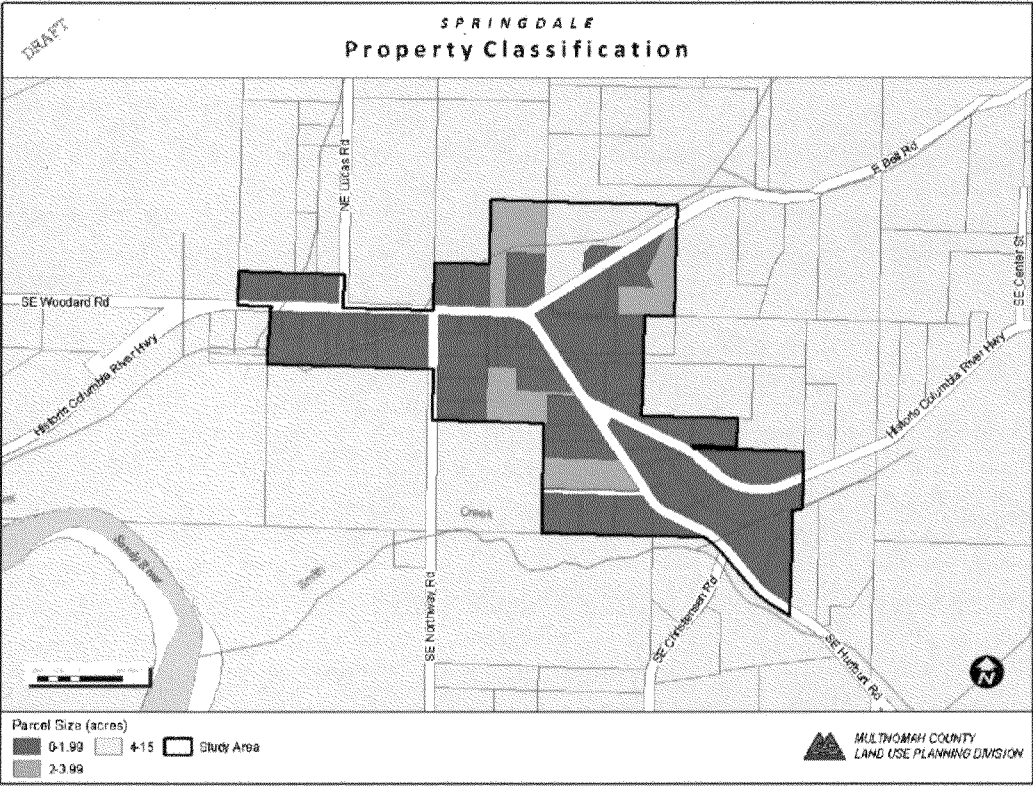


Exhibit E of Ordinance No. _____
Springdale Community Plan
PC-10-010

Appendix 4: Inventory/Data Table

RNO	ACRES	Parcel Size Class	LANDUSE
R944330220	5.02	4-15	VAC
R944320120	0.47	0-1.99	COM
R944330600	3.15	2-3.99	VAC
R944320070	0.42	0-1.99	SFR
R944330690	2.30	2-3.99	SFR
R944330290	0.33	0-1.99	SFR
R944330760	0.38	0-1.99	SFR
R944330470	0.46	0-1.99	SFR
R944330190	1.60	0-1.99	PUB
R944330460	0.38	0-1.99	SFR
R649711720	0.95	0-1.99	SFR
R649711700	0.94	0-1.99	SFR
R944330200	1.24	0-1.99	SFR
R944320140	0.47	0-1.99	PUB
R944320150	0.63	0-1.99	COM
R649791920	0.39	0-1.99	SFR
R944320130	0.18	0-1.99	COM
R649791900	1.00	0-1.99	SFR
R649791880	1.98	0-1.99	SFR
R994050190	1.08	0-1.99	SFR
R994050320	0.39	0-1.99	SFR
R994050440	0.38	0-1.99	SFR
R994050330	0.43	0-1.99	SFR
R994050400	1.13	0-1.99	SFR
R994050590	0.39	0-1.99	SFR
R994050230	0.35	0-1.99	COM
R994050500	0.15	0-1.99	SFR
R994050170	0.20	0-1.99	VAC
R994050470	0.07	0-1.99	SFR
R994050160	0.22	0-1.99	VAC
R994050030	0.30	0-1.99	SFR
R994040370	0.31	0-1.99	SFR
R994040550	0.18	0-1.99	COM
R994040090	0.52	0-1.99	SFR
R994040460	0.09	0-1.99	COM
R994040570	0.08	0-1.99	COM
R994040120	0.36	0-1.99	SFR
R994040110	0.22	0-1.99	COM
R994040100	0.33	0-1.99	SFR
R994040490	0.24	0-1.99	VAC

R994050670	1.53	0-1.99	SFR
R994040380	0.91	0-1.99	SFR
R994041320	0.12	0-1.99	SFR
R994050640	0.01	0-1.99	VAC
R994050650	0.06	0-1.99	VAC
R994050700	0.04	0-1.99	VAC
R994040130	0.90	0-1.99	SFR
R994050620	0.30	0-1.99	VAC
R994040930	0.87	0-1.99	SFR
R994040420	0.01	0-1.99	VAC
R994040580	0.19	0-1.99	SFR
R994040080	0.65	0-1.99	SFR
R994040770	1.08	0-1.99	SFR
R649730070	2.22	2-3.99	SFR
R649730050	0.90	0-1.99	SFR
R994040410	0.88	0-1.99	SFR
R994041030	0.48	0-1.99	SFR
R649730060	0.86	0-1.99	SFR
R994040400	0.37	0-1.99	SFR
R994040920	0.51	0-1.99	VAC
R994040350	0.75	0-1.99	SFR
R994040780	1.00	0-1.99	SFR
R994040390	0.67	0-1.99	SFR
R994040650	0.80	0-1.99	SFR
R994040680	1.00	0-1.99	SFR
R994040450	0.52	0-1.99	SFR
R994040620	0.53	0-1.99	SFR
R994040530	1.63	0-1.99	VAC
R994040740	1.01	0-1.99	SFR
R994040600	1.17	0-1.99	SFR
R994040750	2.12	2-3.99	PUB
R994040730	0.26	0-1.99	SFR
R994040630	1.96	0-1.99	SFR
R994041250	0.01	0-1.99	VAC
R994040720	1.21	0-1.99	SFR
R994041190	1.09	0-1.99	SFR
R994041240	1.17	0-1.99	SFR
R994040670	0.80	0-1.99	SFR
R994040640	0.52	0-1.99	SFR
R649812540	1.86	0-1.99	SFR
R649812530	1.07	0-1.99	SFR

SFR: Single Family Residence
VAC: Vacant
COM: Commercial
PUB: Public

Appendix 5: Public Involvement and Process

- Fliers
- Website



COME JOIN US!

SPRINGDALE RURAL COMMUNITY PLANNING MEETING

**Location: Corbett High School Cafeteria, Multi-Purpose Building
35800 Historic Columbia River Highway, Corbett, OR 97019
Date and Time: April 20, 2010 from 7:00 pm to 8:30 pm**

Note: From 5:30-7:00 pm, a separate Open House is being held to share general information on the county land use, code compliance, and transportation programs. This event is not a part of the Springdale meeting.

Multnomah County Land Use Planning is beginning work on a zoning plan for Springdale. You're invited to come and share your views. Our goal is to better understand your Community and to plan for its future under the guidance of Oregon State Planning Goals and Guidelines. Come join us to learn about the process, review data and information about the area, and give us your feedback.

Springdale was recognized as an unincorporated rural community in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan and was zoned Rural Center in 1977. State rules recognize that areas of residential and commercial land uses which are more intensive than is allowed on rural land existed outside of urban growth boundaries when the statewide planning goals were adopted in 1973. State Administrative Rules in OAR 660-022-0000 to 660-022-0070 include requirements for counties to implement to help plan for these areas.

Why are we going through this process?

Community plans are required under statewide regulations for unincorporated communities, such as Springdale. The rules generally require that zoning provide for appropriate uses and level of development to ensure that nearby agricultural or forestry uses are not adversely affected, that the capacity and function of transportation facilities is maintained, and that water quality and the carrying capacity of soil and water supplies is maintained. This allows the County to maintain appropriate zoning regulations for its unincorporated areas outside of the regional Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

What is the timeline for the project?

Our goal is to adopt any needed plan and zoning amendments by the end of this calendar year. A series of three community meetings will be scheduled throughout the year starting with the introductory meeting in April. Future meetings will be scheduled in June and September of this year to review drafts and provide feedback on the community plan.

How can I participate in the process?

If you want more information, if you cannot attend, or if you want to sign up for email updates, please see below for more information on how to participate.

Send us comments:
Attention: Springdale Rural Center Project

Exhibit E of Ordinance No. _____
Springdale Community Plan
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1600 SE 190th Ave, Suite 116
Portland, OR 97202
Email: springdaleplan@co.multnomah.or.us
Fax: 503-980-3389

Sign-up for email notices: springdaleplan@co.multnomah.or.us

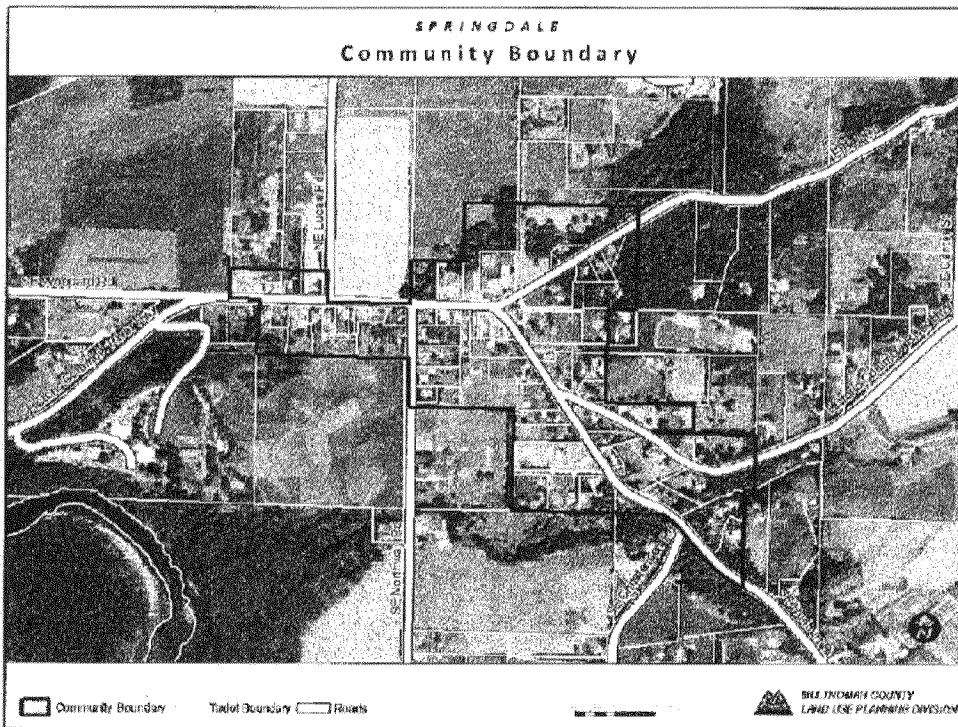
Where can I get more information?

Check online for upcoming dates of future community meetings and posted documents and information at www.multco.us/springdaleplan

Who do I contact if I have questions?

George Plummer
Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 29152
Email: george.a.plummer@co.multnomah.or.us

Joanna Valencia
Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 28637
Email: joanna.valencia@co.multnomah.or.us





Informational Handout

Why are we going through this process?

The Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and guidelines require planning for all the communities in the state. The Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR's) provide supporting legislation for communities working to implement the applicable Statewide Planning Goals. The OAR that applies specifically to land use planning for Unincorporated Communities is OAR 660-022, also known as the Unincorporated Communities Rule.

The Unincorporated Communities Rule requires that established communities outside of urban growth boundaries be designated and planned as one of the four types of communities described in the Rule. Due to the characteristics of the Springdale Rural Center area, county staff has determined that it should be designated as a Rural Community. Specific provisions for Rural Communities require that counties adopt rural community zoning designations for the uses within the area. The type and extent of specific uses permitted are subject to provisions outlined in the Rule.

The Springdale area is currently zoned as Rural Center, which allows single family residential uses outright and requires a conditional use review to establish some community service uses and commercial uses. State rules for rural communities acknowledge that some concentrated areas of residential and commercial activities have come to exist outside of urban growth boundaries. State guidelines for these areas help counties plan for these areas. The state rule requires that counties identify and designate such areas, plan for permitted and prohibited uses, and anticipate future facility needs. This task aims to accomplish this and identify the appropriate designations for this area.

What is the Unincorporated Communities Rule?

Through the Unincorporated Communities Rule, the State has acknowledged that some communities have developed outside of urban growth boundaries to an extent that they are not entirely rural in nature. State guidelines for these areas have been implemented to help counties plan for these areas and bypass a stringent "exceptions" process (detailed in statewide Goal 2, land use planning) in their planning efforts. The rule requires that counties identify and designate such areas, plan for permitted and prohibited uses, and anticipate current and future facilities needs.

The rule provides, first, for areas to be designated as either Urban Unincorporated Communities or one of three rural types of unincorporated communities. An Urban Unincorporated Community contains over 150 permanent residential dwellings and a mixture of land uses, and is served by a community sewer and water system.

According to the State Rule, Rural Unincorporated Communities may be defined as one of the three following types:

- Resort Communities- established primary for recreation and resort purposes.
- Rural Communities- consisting primarily of permanent residential dwellings, with at least two other land uses present (such as commercial, industrial or public uses).
- Rural Service Centers- consisting primarily of commercial or industrial uses. They provide goods and services to the surrounding rural area and to persons travelling through the area.

In order to determine the appropriate designation for the Springdale area, county staff conducted a parcel-by-parcel inventory of the area. The inventory included site visits, inspections of aerial photographs and Assessor data, and a land use overview. The current area of the Springdale Rural Center is defined by the extent of the Rural Center zoning district. The findings from this inventory are illustrated in the land use map we have provided.

What does this task accomplish?

This task will determine the type of community Springdale is and guide us in planning for that type of community. Data collection including an inventory of existing uses, services and infrastructure is being conducted. We will be doing community outreach to discover issues, concerns, and the vision of the community of Springdale. The final product of this task includes a community plan and zoning consistent with the findings of the public process-our research, and state requirements.

The goal of this project is to provide for appropriate zoning for the Community of Springdale and to achieve compliance with Division Oregon Administrative Rule Division 22, Unincorporated Communities Rule. The project will be tailored and focused to follow an approach that achieves compliance.

Our goal is to adopt a community type designation, a community plan and zoning amendments for Springdale. A series of three community meetings will be scheduled: an introductory meeting in April and future meetings will be scheduled in June and September of this year to review drafts and provide feedback on the community plan.

Next Steps

- Future community meetings tentatively scheduled for June and September
- Opportunity to review and comment on Preliminary Plan
- Planning Commission in October/November
- Board of Commissioners in December
- Target to adopt by the end of calendar year

How can I participate in the process?

Send us comments:

Attention: Springdale Rural Community Project
1600 SE 190th Ave, Suite 116
Portland, OR 97233
Email: springdaleplan@co.multnomah.or.us
Fax: 503-988-3389

Sign-up for email notices: springdaleplan@co.multnomah.or.us

Survey available online at: www.multco.us/springdaleplan

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Joanna Valencia
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Email: joanna.valencia@co.multnomah.or.us



Springdale

Summary and Inventory

Introduction

Springdale is approximately 3 miles from the city of Troutdale, and is located along the Historic Columbia River Highway. The community is comprised primarily of residential uses, with some community service uses that include churches, commercial uses, and a fire station.

History

Springdale was recognized as an unincorporated rural community in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan and was zoned Rural Center in 1977. The established Rural Center zoning district applied to approximately 73 acres in the Springdale Community. This zoning district is intended to encourage concentrations of rural residential development, together with limited local and tourist commercial uses, light industrial uses, and public service uses and centers such as churches, fire stations, schools, etc.

Land Use and Inventory

Table 1 below provides data on the number of parcels and acreage per Land Use designation and three parcel size classifications. A majority of the acreage is in Single Family Use, with a small number in commercial use or vacant land. Springdale is comprised of 81 parcels. There are number of vacant parcels, with the inventory finding that these lots were either in agricultural use, used as a parking area or were back lots of residences.

Springdale
Table 1

Parcel Size Class	Data	Land Use Designation			
		Commercial	SFR	Vacant	Grand Total
0 to 1.99 acres	Total Acres	3.8	41.91	3.23	48.94
	Number of Parcels	9	56	11	76
2 to 3.99 acres	Total Acres	2.12	4.52	3.15	9.79
	Number of Parcels	1	2	1	4
4 to 15 acres	Total Acres			5.1	5.1
	Number of Parcels			1	1
Total Acres		5.92	48.43	11.48	65.83
Number of Parcels		10	58	13	81

*Doesn't include acreage in right of way
Updated 4/15/10

Zoning

The current zoning of the parcels located within the Springdale Community Boundary is Rural Center. The Rural Center zoning district permits residences outright, and under a Conditional Use Permit may permit 1) limited rural service commercial uses such as local stores, shops, offices, repair shops and similar uses, 2) tourist commercial uses such as restaurants, taverns, gas stations, motels, guest ranches, and similar uses, 3) light manufacturing uses that employ fewer than 20 people, 4) commercial processing of agricultural or forestry products primarily grown in the vicinity, and 5) community service uses such as schools and churches. All new lots must be at least two acres in size.

PC-10-010, Springdale



County Home • Departments • Community Services • Land Use & Transportation • Land Use Planning • Codes & Plans • Springdale Rural Community Planning Meeting

Springdale Rural Community Planning Meeting

Upcoming Community Meeting to review draft Community Plan, Policies and Zoning

Tuesday, September 7th, 6:00 pm to 7:30 pm

Location: Corbett High School Cafeteria, Multi-Purpose Building
35800 Historic Columbia River Highway, Corbett, OR 97019

File:

Meeting Documents:
Plan | Policies | Zoning

Documents:

- Handouts: Summary and Inventory | Informational Handout
- Maps: Land Use | Zoning | Zoning Overlays
- June 22 Meeting Handouts: DRAFT Springdale Unincorporated Community Plan | Memo: Response to community comments raised for Springdale Community | Springdale Policies Document | Springdale Zoning Document

Multnomah County Land Use Planning is beginning work on a zoning plan for Springdale. You're invited to share your views. Our goal is to better understand your community and to plan for its future under the guidance of Oregon State Planning Goals and Guidelines. Learn about the process, review data and information about the area, and give us your feedback.

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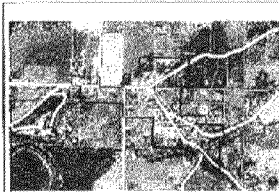
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Springdale Community Boundary Map
[Click here for full-sized map](#)

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<http://www2.co.multnomah.or.us/Public/EntryPoint?ch=eea30e0ec5b672...>

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George Plummer
Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 29152
Email: george.a.plummer@co.multnomah.or.us

Joanna Valencia
Phone: 503-988-3043 extension 29637
Email: joanna.valencia@co.multnomah.or.us

Attachment D. Public Outreach Materials
PC-10-010, Springdale

Portland, OR 97214 | Phone: 503.823.4000 | TDD: 503.823.6060
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Appendix 6: April 20, 2010 Community Meeting

- Handouts
- PowerPoint Presentation
- Community Input

The April 20th Community Meeting, included a staff presentation and a staff led Community Input Session. The staff facilitated Community Input Session involved a large group discussion with those in attendance. Staff posed the three questions below and initiated discussion and noted the feedback received during the input session. The information below reflects the community input received in response to the three questions asked by staff.

Community Input Session
Springdale Community Meeting
April 20, 2010
Corbett High School, 7-8:30pm

1. What aspects of the Springdale Community do you like? What is important to you?

It's our home.

We should leave it alone.

It's a small community.

Community Center

Its swell!

We like the way it is. ****

Walking the area

Natural Resources

Places for large animals (i.e. horses)

Wildlife

Like the Community Boundary location as it is.

2. What issues are important to the Springdale Community?

Road Infrastructure

Water Service

Off-Street Parking

Lack of services

Lots are small

ODOT Requirements and Right-of-way

Transportation and Safety (speed limits)

Drainage

Roadway Run-Off

Seasonal increases in traffic, especially in the summer when visitors come to the Gorge.

Additional traffic generated from charter school.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving the Springdale Community?

Consideration of boundary location

Job Corps Site- adding site within community boundary

Re-evaluate Commercial Forest Use (west of community)

Springdale Community School Building and use of property and maintaining it as a community use

Parking options- improvement

Survey and Comment Letters Received



Springdale Community Survey

Please fill out and return to the Multnomah County Land Use and Transportation Program Office by May 7, 2010. Attach additional sheets if needed. The survey is also available online at www.multco.us/springdaleplan.

1. What ~~aspects~~ of the Springdale Community do you like? What is important to you?

I love having the historic Springdale School to use as a community center. I like having a market & deli in Springdale.

2. What issues are important to the Springdale Community?

Keeping the Springdale school viable as a meeting space for the community.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving the Springdale Community?

Buying the Springdale School and improving it to be able to be used for even more community use. Developing the "Blue House" back into a cafe/bakery. Getting another business in between the two and a bus stop.

Your Name:	Jennifer Prince	When completed, please return to: Attention: Springdale Rural Community Project 1800 SE 180 th Ave, Suite 118 Portland, OR 97202 Email: springdaleplan@co.multnomah.or.us Fax: 503-988-3389 Phone: 503-988-3043 Staff Contacts: George Plummer or Joanna Valencia
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 237 Corbett OR 97017	
Phone Number:		
Email:	jprince@cascaadiaccess.com	



Springdale Community Survey

Please fill out and return to the Multnomah County Land Use and Transportation Program Office by May 7, 2010. Attach additional sheets if needed. The survey is also available online at www.multco.us/springdaleplan.

1. What aspects of the Springdale Community do you like? What is important to you?
I've lived in this community for almost 63 years. It has been & still is a wonderful community. Friendly, non-invasive - helpful when needed.

2. What issues are important to the Springdale Community?
We need to make the Springdale School a Permitted Bldg. The school is a resource for families, & for children to have a safe place to play. Oregon Quilting has been encouraged - It is a place for community gatherings - picnics, celebrations for family gatherings - historical society - A great "fun" business. It should be encouraged to maintain & grow.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving the Springdale Community?
Save our school bldg center for the community - Corbett uses it, as much as residents - We need - support each other. Please resign in the business demands - parking, etc. Be part of the solution, not the multiple problems. Work together to keep Springdale a safe & vibrant community, where the senior business is helping us keep it.

Your Name:	Jean E. Driver		When completed, please return to: Attention: Springdale Rural Community Project 1600 SE 180 th Ave, Suite 116 Corbett Portland, OR 97202 Community use here. Email: springdaleplan@co.multnomah.or.us Fax: 503-988-3389 Phone: 503-988-3043 Staff Contacts: George Plummer or Joanna Valencia
Mailing Address:	1105 SE Christensen Rd		
Phone Number:	503-695-5790 Corbett OK 9/20/18		
Email:	jean.driver@comcast.net		

4. Include any additional comments, suggestions or questions you may have:
For example we need to encourage more businesses - it would shame to have to give up the "Blue House" restaurant - largely due to junky restrictions. There is what is needed - answers, not shuffling backs. A positive outlook - not always a negative one.

We need money & services from the City.
The first Monday of the month, at the Fire Hall, for Safety action, is a good time force, & is highly appreciated. Ending my comment, on a positive note.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
PLANNING SECTION
10 APR 23 PM 2:59

RECEIVED



Springdale Community Survey

Please fill out and return to the Multnomah County Land Use and Transportation Program Office by May 7, 2010. Attach additional sheets if needed. The survey is also available online at www.multco.us/springdaleplan.

1. What aspects of the Springdale Community do you like? What is important to you?

BEING A RURAL community
SATISFIED AS IT IS

2. What issues are important to the Springdale Community?

To Keep it AS IT IS.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving the Springdale Community?

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOT HAVE ANY
MORE HOMES - NO LAND FOR THEM

Your Name:	KIRBY	When completed, please return to:
Mailing Address:	708 SE NORTHWAY RD.	Attention: Springdale Rural Community Project
Phone Number:		1600 SE 190 th Ave, Suite 116
Email:		Portland, OR 97202
		Email: springdaleplan@co.multnomah.or.us
		Fax: 503-988-3389
		Phone: 503-988-3043
		Staff Contacts: George Plummer or Joanna Valencia

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10 APR 30 PM 2:31
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
PLANNING SECTION

Dear Janice, 4/21/10
Thanks for your time to
come to Springdale/Corbett last
night. You can tell that
people are pretty happy about
the way things are out here
when they complain about
parking on the street (a small
issue in the big picture). I
think the meeting went well
and the folks were
positive.

Regards,

Karen Dehaan



Springdale Community Survey

Please fill out and return to the Multnomah County Land Use and Transportation Program Office by May 7, 2010. Attach additional sheets if needed. The survey is also available online at www.multco.us/springdaleplan.

1. What aspects of the Springdale Community do you like? What is important to you?

I live on the highway & have for 16 years. I love the location & the visitors! I see bikers & car clubs & horses!! It is great! People come from all over the world & ask

2. What issues are important to the Springdale Community? me for direction as I walk in

Keep it the same. My yard! → over
Enforce the speed limit through town.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving the Springdale Community?

Allow us to save that beautiful ICON on the highway - the Old Springdale School/Casino, make it easy for the Community to see

Your Name:	Karen Schaat
Mailing Address:	32201 E. Hirt, Col. Riv. Hwy
Phone Number:	503-695-5652
Email:	KESchaat@gmail.com

When completed, please return to:
Attention: Springdale Rural Community Project
1600 SE 190th Ave, Suite 116
Portland, OR 97202
Email: springdaleplan@co.multnomah.or.us
Fax: 503-988-3389
Phone: 503-988-3043
Staff Contacts: George Plummer or Joanna Valencia

4. Include any additional comments, suggestions or questions you may have:

People from all over the world stop & take pictures of the field & pasture next to my house. People from all over the world stop & take pictures of my flower stand & flowers at my house & the flowers @ Springdale School.

One time a tour bus of visitors from the Orient stopped to video & take pictures of the "cowboys" riding their horses among the white behind my house!!

Springdale Community Survey

1. We love living in Springdale, it's a nice little area.
We don't want to be incorporate with Troutdale.
Leave troutdale the same and leave Springdale the same. Why change every thing
- 2 If you want to do something, help us get the old Springdale school fixed up as a community center where we can have all kinds of activities that every one can enjoy.

Stephen Kenney, Jr.
31841 E. Hist. Col. R. Hwy.
Troutdale, OR 97060 HOME 503-695-5151

Stephen & Patricia

Kenney

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10 APR 30 AM 8:03
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
PLANNING SECTION

Nevalin Scott
31700 Historic Columbia
Troutdale, OR 97060-9376

SPRINGDALE

I have a passion for Springdale. My family bought the garage and filling station in 1959 and we would still be doing business there if the County would have let us. OK.

I cannot imagine living anywhere else. I believe in the folks here and my fondest wish is to continue to help them.

What do we need from the County? Mostly, just let us live and continue to function as a community.

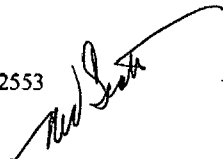
The County Road department does an excellent job, our water district is working to keep us healthy (at a hefty price), our Volunteer Fire Department is second to none, PGE (even though they would rather pay insurance to keep us supplied in the winter rather than putting the wiring underground) does fair, ODOT pretty well does as they see fit with the Historic Columbia River Highway newly named Historic Highway 30 (surprise), the Springdale Country Market and Deli with new owners are doing a truly great job, we have Perfect Climate (employing a number of local folks), a barber, two churches, and the Springdale Pub taking up the slack, with new owners cooperating with the rest of the community.

What we really need and are trying diligently to accomplish IS TO RECLAIM OUR IDENTITY via the Springdale School Community Association. We have the Historical Museum, Art Gallery, Framing shop, Boy Scouts, meeting rooms, community garden, covered building for community functions (the Bob Scott Memorial Pigout, garage sales, Night Out Potluck, Springdale Christmas Tree, Lighted Christmas Parade, and any and all functions that come our way).

So, anything the County can do to help us regain our identity, please do. If the County plans on making things more difficult, please be aware that I make a really good friend or a powerful, unforgiving enemy.

Sincerely,

Nev Scott
(504)695-2553



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10 APR 28 PM 2:01
MULTI-NOMAH COUNTY
PLANNING SECTION

Appendix 7: June 22, 2010 Community Meeting

The June 22nd Community Meeting, included a staff presentation and a staff led Community Input Session. The staff facilitated Community Input Session involved a large group discussion with those in attendance. Staff initiated discussion and noted the feedback received during the input session. The information below reflects the community input received.

Community Input Session

Springdale Community Meeting

June 22, 2010

Corbett Grade School Cafeteria, 6-7:30pm

Community Input
Recommendation
Strong community support for use of gravel surface for parking and access
Issue of flooding on Southside of Historic Columbia River Highway. Concern with impact of possible additional commercial and/or industrial development. Impact to drainage and additional run-off from developments.
There are underground springs that affect drainage. Issues with flooding on lots.
Drainage
Existing drainage has issues; we need to make sure that we don't add to it.
1 acre vs. 2 acre lot size for new lots. Community support for 1 acre lot sizes.
Sidewalks. Is it possible to require? Community support and recommendation to ODOT for sidewalks.
Industrial Uses. 10,000 (current county code) vs. 40,000 (maximum allowed according to State Rule).
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comments were received regarding the possibility of not having industry. Some support received for it, but community members still felt that some form of industry is still appropriate for the community.• Consideration for a 5,000 square foot limit was suggested by some community members.• It was also suggested that we should look at the list of Review Uses and Conditional Uses in the zone, and explore whether or not some of the uses should be removed or whether or not some conditional uses should be moved to a review use or vice versa.
Develop a list of existing uses and sizes (i.e. size of Perfect Climate Structure)
Explore drafting code: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less than 5,000 square feet would be a Review Use• Greater than 5,000 to 40,000 square feet would be Conditional Use
Is 5,000 square feet sufficient?
Take a look at 10,000 square feet with a 5,000 square feet footprint limitation (lot coverage). Less impact to drainage due to less potential of creating additional impervious surfaces.
Community support for limiting Commercial Uses consistent with State Rule limitation of 4,000 square feet
Attendees identified creeks in the community: Dairy Creek and Springdale Creek.

Appendix 8: Findings

Findings

Statewide Planning Goals Compliance
and Compliance with OAR Chapter 660, Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule

Springdale Community Plan, PC-10-010

Statewide Planning Goals Compliance

MCC Chapter 11.05.180 Standards for Plan and Revisions requires legislative plan amendments comply with the applicable Statewide Planning goals pursuant to ORS 197.175(2)(a). These findings show that the Springdale Community Plan amendments are consistent with and comply with the applicable goals which include: Goal 1: Citizen Involvement, Goal 2: Land Use Planning, Goal 3: Agricultural Lands, Goal 4: Forest Lands, Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces, Goal 6: Air, Water and Land Resources Quality, Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services and Goal 14: Urbanization.

GOAL 1: CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

***Finding:** The public outreach program for the project included a number of different methods including mailed and emailed notification, conducting a community survey, and holding meetings in the community. A series of three public meetings were held in Corbett. These meetings included staff presentations and community dialog sessions. Results from these meetings found that the citizens are generally happy with their community and enjoy the neighborhood, and they want to preserve the community as it is. Concerns raised included ensuring adequate water service, increases in traffic, drainage and run-off, off-street parking and the use of the Springdale Community Building. Public hearings were held before the Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners, where the public had opportunity to provide testimony.*

GOAL 2: LAND USE PLANNING

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decision and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

***Finding:** The Springdale Community plan and map, policies and zoning amendments put in place the framework needed to carry out the objectives of the Unincorporated Communities Rule by:*

- *Identifying the community boundary,*
- *Inventorizing and analyzing data and information about the community related to the existing land uses, available public services, parcel sizes, and current plan policies and zoning regulations, and*
- *Reviewing the characteristics of the community, preparing a plan, proposing policies and amending the existing zoning regulations for consistency with the State Rule*

GOAL 3: AGRICULTURAL LANDS

To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

***Finding:** Agricultural lands in the county are protected for farm use by existing zoning and plan policies, and these are unchanged by the proposed amendments. The community boundary encircles a contiguous area of "exception land," specifically properties that are currently zoned Rural Center. Additionally, the proposed boundary does not include any properties which are currently zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU). Proposed*

policies and zoning code amendments include provisions to protect farm use and encourage continued farm use by ensuring that new or expanding uses minimize impacts to Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zoned land that is adjacent to the Springdale Rural Center zone by requiring "right to farm" measures to be implemented. These measures require recordation of a covenant that recognizes the rights of adjacent farm managers to farm their land.

GOAL 4: FOREST LANDS

To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest land consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.

***Finding:** Forest lands in the county are protected for forest use by existing zoning and plan policies that are unchanged by the proposed amendments. The community boundary encircles a contiguous area of "exception land," specifically properties that are currently zoned Rural Center. Additionally, the proposed boundary does not include any properties which are currently zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) or Commercial Forest Use-4 (CFU-4).*

GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES

To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

***Finding:** The Goal 5 resources in the county are protected by existing zoning and plan policies that are unchanged by the proposed amendments. The community planning efforts recognize the historic Springdale Community, and include policies recognizing the rural character of the area. The only identified Goal 5 resources within Springdale are two streams running through the eastern half the Community which are protected through the existing Significant Environmental Concern Overlay Zone.*

GOAL 6: AIR, WATER AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY

To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

***Finding:** The OAR Division 22 rule requires that unincorporated community plans assess the capacity of the local public facility infrastructure (i.e., sewer system or septic conditions, water, and transportation systems), and determine if they will be adequate to serve future growth anticipated or planned in the unincorporated community.*

The Springdale area is not served by a community sewer system. All wastewater treatment in the area is accomplished through on-site septic systems. The Unincorporated Communities Rule requires counties to adopt public facilities plans for unincorporated communities with a population over 2,500, or when expected density or potential health hazard indicates a need for such plans. The current population of the area is significantly below the threshold, and there is no known potential health hazard thus there is no indication of a need for a public facility plan, therefore this rule provision does not apply.

The land use and density analysis conducted by staff finds that a minimal number of lots could potentially be developed under the zoning standard of a one acre minimum lot size. All new parcels will have to be served with on-site septic systems that meet Department of Environmental Quality standards. Stormwater control systems designed by an Oregon Registered Engineer to meet no increase of off property flow for up to a 10 year -24 hour rain event are also required.

The carrying capacity is already reviewed by the City of Portland Bureau of Development Services Sanitation and Site Development Office with the office being able to deny or approve building permits based on percolation

tests and site inspections. County requirements currently address stormwater management, and the area is served by the Corbett Water District.

The scale of the existing and potential development allowed through the plan for the Community does not affect air quality.

GOAL 11: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Finding: Public facilities and services are addressed through the findings below for OAR 660-022-0050 of the Division 22 rule for unincorporated communities.

GOAL 14: URBANIZATION

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

Finding: The Springdale planning effort recognizes the community as an Unincorporated Community under State Rule OAR Chapter 660, Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule. The Rule provides a framework for counties to use in identifying and designating unincorporated communities outside established Urban Growth Boundaries (UGB) consistent with Goal 14. Establishing planning rules as proposed for the unincorporated community of Springdale is consistent with this goal.

Compliance with OAR Chapter 660, Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule

The findings below demonstrate that the proposed zoning and comprehensive plan amendments meet the applicable requirements in OAR Chapter 660, Division 22, the Unincorporated Communities Rule.

OAR 660-022-0010

Definitions

(7) "Rural Community" is an unincorporated community which consists primarily of permanent residential dwellings but also has at least two other land uses that provide commercial, industrial, or public uses (including but not limited to schools, churches, grange halls, post offices) to the community, the surrounding rural area, or to persons traveling through the area.

Finding: The unincorporated community of Springdale is comprised of 81 parcels. Existing uses include 57 residences, 6 commercial uses, and 3 public uses. There are 15 vacant parcels that are either in agricultural use, parking areas, back yards of residences or just simply public uses that include the Fire District #14 fire station, county owned property occupied by Multnomah County Road Services, and the currently closed Springdale Elementary School. The community therefore meets the definition of a rural community, and the plan adopts provisions applicable to that community type.

(10) "Unincorporated Community" means a settlement with all of the following characteristics:

(a) It is made up primarily of lands subject to an exception to Statewide Planning Goal 3, Goal 4 or both;

Finding: The Springdale community is composed solely of state exception lands as described below in the findings for OAR 660-022-0020(3)).

(b) It was either identified in a county's acknowledged comprehensive plan as a "rural community", "service center", "rural center", "resort community", or similar term before this division was adopted (October 28, 1994), or it is listed in the Department of Land Conservation and Development's January 30, 1997 "Survey of Oregon's Unincorporated Communities";

Finding: Springdale is listed in the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) January 30, 1997 "Survey of Oregon's Unincorporated Communities." It also is identified as a rural center in the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan.

(c) It lies outside the urban growth boundary of any city;

Finding: Springdale is not within a UGB.

(d) It is not incorporated as a city; and

Finding: Springdale is not incorporated as a city.

(e) It met the definition of one of the four types of unincorporated communities in sections (6) through (9) of this rule, and included the uses described in those definitions, prior to the adoption of this division (October 28, 1994).

Finding: Springdale satisfies the definition of Rural Community under OAR 660-022-0010(7) (see findings for subsection 7 above).

CONCLUSION: The Springdale community satisfies the rule definitions of unincorporated community and Rural Community.

660-022-0020

Designation of Community Areas

(1) Except as provided in OAR 660-022-0070, county comprehensive plans shall designate and identify unincorporated communities in accordance with the definitions in OAR 660-022-0010. Counties may amend these designations as circumstances change over time.

Finding: Adoption of the Springdale Community Plan as part of the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan will designate and plan for Springdale as a rural unincorporated community in accordance with the rule.

(2) Counties shall establish boundaries of unincorporated communities in order to distinguish lands within the community from exception areas, resource lands and other rural lands. The boundaries of unincorporated communities shall be shown on the county comprehensive plan map at a scale sufficient to determine accurately which properties are included.

Finding: The Springdale Community Plan Map includes a boundary that distinguishes the unincorporated community from surrounding exception areas, resource lands, and other rural land. The map shows the Community boundary at a scale that clearly indicates the properties that are included within the boundary.

- (3) Only land meeting the following criteria may be included within an unincorporated community boundary:
- (a) Land which has been acknowledged as a Goal 3 or 4 exception area and historically considered to be part of the community provided the land only includes existing, contiguous concentrations of:
 - (A) Commercial, industrial, or public uses; and/or
 - (B) Dwelling units and associated residential lots at a greater density than exception lands outside rural communities.
 - (b) Land planned and zoned for farm or forest use provided such land meets the criteria in section (4) of this rule.

***Finding:** The land included within the Springdale unincorporated community boundary includes only Goal 3 or 4 exception areas that have historically been considered part of the community and consist of commercial, industrial, residential, or public uses. Land within the Springdale community historically has been zoned at a higher density than surrounding lands zoned for exclusive farm use.*

- * * *
- (5) Site specific unincorporated community boundaries that are shown on an acknowledged plan map on October 28, 1994, are deemed to comply with subsections (2) and (3) of this rule unless the boundary includes land designated for farm or forest use that does not meet the criteria in section (4) of this rule.

***Finding:** The Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan and zoning map defines the Springdale unincorporated community boundary through the "RC" Rural Center plan and zone designation. This zoning was applied to the area prior to 1982.*

CONCLUSION: The Springdale Community Plan is part of the Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan and meets the applicable designation requirements under OAR 660-022-0020.

660-022-0030

Planning and Zoning of Unincorporated Communities

- (1) For rural communities, resort communities and urban unincorporated communities, counties shall adopt individual plan and zone designations reflecting the projected use for each property (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, public) for all land in each community. Changes in plan or zone designation shall follow the requirements to the applicable post-acknowledgment provisions of ORS 197.610 through 197.625.

***Finding:** Land within the Springdale Community Plan is proposed to continue to be zoned similarly to the current Rural Center zoning. Proposed key amendments to the zoning code address commercial and industrial development consistent with the provisions of the OAR, revised off-street parking requirements, and amendments to the dimensional standards. In addition, the amendments include the changes of the minimum lot size from 2 acres to a 1 acre minimum lot size.*

- (2) County plans and land use regulations may authorize any residential use and density in unincorporated communities, subject to the requirements of this division.

***Finding:** The plan, policies and zoning code authorizes a one acre minimum lot size for new lot creation.*

- (3) County plans and land use regulations may authorize only the following new or expanded industrial uses in unincorporated communities:
-

Exhibit E of Ordinance No. _____
Springdale Community Plan
PC-10-010

- (a) Uses authorized under Goals 3 and 4;
- (b) Expansion of a use existing on the date of this rule;
- (c) Small-scale, low impact uses;
- (d) Uses that require proximity to rural resource, as defined in OAR 660-004-0022(3)(a);
- (e) New uses that will not exceed the capacity of water and sewer service available to the site on the effective date of this rule, or, if such services are not available to the site, the capacity of the site itself to provide water and absorb sewage;

* * *

Finding: The Springdale Rural Center (SRC) zoning designation permits the uses identified in OAR 660-022-0030(3). In recognition of feedback received from the community, a limitation to the square footage of floor space has been reduced to 15,000 square feet from the 40,000 allowed for small-scale low impact industrial uses.

- (4) County plans and land use regulations may authorize only the following new commercial uses in unincorporated communities:

- (a) Uses authorized under Goals 3 and 4;
- (b) Small-scale, low impact uses;
- (c) Uses intended to serve the community and surrounding rural area or the travel needs of people passing through the area.

Finding: The Springdale Rural Center (SRC) zoning designation permits the uses identified in OAR 660-022-0030(4). This zone includes a limit on building sizes consistent with the definition of small-scale, low impact uses (maximum of 4,000 square feet of floor space) as defined by OAR 660-022-0030(10).

* * *

- (6) County plans and land use regulations shall ensure that new or expanded uses authorized within unincorporated communities do not adversely affect agricultural or forestry uses.

Finding: Agricultural lands in the county are protected for farm use by existing zoning and plan policies, and these are unchanged by the proposed amendments. The community boundary encircles a contiguous area of "exception land," specifically properties that are currently zoned Rural Center. In addition, proposed policies and zoning code amendments includes provisions to protect farm use and encourages continued adjacent farm use through the addition by ensuring that new or expanding uses minimize impacts to Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zoned land that is adjacent to the Springdale Rural Center zone by requiring "right to farm" measures to be implemented. These measures require recording of a covenant that recognizes the rights of adjacent farm managers to farm their land.

- (7) County plans and land use regulations shall allow only those uses which are consistent with the identified function, capacity and level of service of transportation facilities serving the community, pursuant to OAR 660-012-0060(1)(a) through (c).

Finding: Bell, Northway and Lucas Roads are classified as Rural Local Roads and are addressed in the county policies. The Historic Columbia River Highway is addressed as part of the Historic Columbia River Highway Master Plan administered by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT).

The land use regulations contained in the Springdale Community Plan and other applicable County planning documents are consistent with the function, capacity, and level of service identified for the transportation facilities serving the community. According to county policies and zoning regulations in place, results from the community inventory and analysis, and staff discussions with the Oregon Department of Transportation, it is found that the Rural Community Plan for the Springdale Community will not affect the existing or planned transportation facilities.

The existing transportation network is capable of accommodating the one acre minimum lot size density. According to ODOT staff and county transportation plan road classifications, roads in the area are adequate to accommodate existing and future traffic levels resulting from existing uses and potential build out. Improvements to existing local streets and/or construction of new internal local streets to support specific developments could be required as part of a future subdivision approval process and would be addressed on a site-specific basis.

(8) Zoning applied to lands within unincorporated communities shall ensure that the cumulative development:

(A) Will not result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts that violate state or federal water quality regulations; and

(B) Will not exceed the carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply resources and sewer services.

Finding: The community of Springdale is not within a designated health hazard area nor is it served by a public sanitary system. Currently, wastewater can only be treated through individual septic or other on-site treatment systems. Review of the area's carrying capacity is already being conducted by the City of Portland Bureau of Development Services Sanitation and Site Development Office with the office being able to deny or approve permits for new systems for new development based on percolation tests and site inspections. County requirements currently address stormwater management through an engineer review and design of stormwater detention systems, and the area is served by the Corbett Water District. Proposed developments require on-site sewage disposal and stormwater review. These provisions ensure that the cumulative development will not result in public health hazards or adverse environmental impacts that violate state or federal water quality regulations and that development will not exceed carrying capacity of the soil or of existing water supply resources and sewer services.

* * *

(10) For purposes of subsection (b) of section (4) of this rule, a small-scale, low impact commercial use is one which takes place in an urban unincorporated community in a building or building not exceeding 8,000 square feet of floor space, or in any other type of unincorporated community in a building or buildings not exceeding 4,000 square feet of floor space.

Finding: The Springdale community Springdale Rural Center (SRC) zone includes the 4,000 square foot size limit for small-scale, low-impact buildings in commercial use within rural unincorporated communities.

(11) For purposes of subsection (c) of section (3) of this rule, a small-scale, low impact industrial use is one which takes place in an urban unincorporated community in a building or buildings not exceeding 60,000 square feet of floor space, or in any other type of unincorporated community in a building or buildings not exceeding 40,000 square feet of floor space.

***Finding:** The Springdale Rural Center (SRC) zoning designation permits the uses identified in OAR 660-022-0030(3). In recognition of feedback received from the community, a limitation to the square footage of floor space has been reduced to 15,000 square feet from the 40,000 allowed in the State Rule.*

CONCLUSION: The Springdale Community Plan is implemented through the Springdale Rural Center Zone. The proposed amendments together with the existing zoning regulations results in compliance with the state rule.

660-022-0050

Community Public Facility Plans

(1) In coordination with special districts, counties shall adopt public facility plans meeting the requirements of OAR 660, division 11, and include them in the comprehensive plan for unincorporated communities over 2,500 in population. A community public facility plan addressing sewer and water is required if the unincorporated community is designated as an urban unincorporated community under OAR 660-022-0010 and 660-022-0020. For all communities, a sewer and water community public facility plan is required if:

- (a) Existing sewer or water facilities are insufficient for current needs, or are projected to become insufficient due to physical conditions, financial circumstances or changing state or federal standards; or
- (b) The plan for the unincorporated community provides for an amount, type or density of additional growth or infill that cannot be adequately served with individual water or sanitary systems or by existing community facilities and services; or
- (c) The community relies on groundwater and is within a groundwater limited or groundwater critical area as identified by the Oregon Department of Water Resources; or
- (d) Land in the community has been declared a health hazard or has a history of failing septic systems or wells.

* * *

CONCLUSION: Springdale is a rural unincorporated community with a population less than 2,500. The community is served by the Corbett Water District. The area has not been officially designated as a health hazard. Therefore, none of the conditions cited in (a) through (d) are met and the Springdale Community Plan is not required to include a sewer and water community public facility plan.

660-022-0060

Coordination and Citizen Involvement

ORS 660-022-0060 requires that counties shall ensure that residents of unincorporated communities have adequate opportunities to participate in all phases of the planning process.

***Finding:** Multnomah County Land Use Planning staff formulated a process for preparing the Springdale Unincorporated Community Plan and completing the unincorporated community planning requirements for the State Rule. The process included public outreach that consisted of a series of three public meetings held nearby in Corbett, web pages for each community that included information on the project and process as well as served as a resource to download electronic copies of the project documents, mailed property owner notification, emailed notifications to interested parties list, and distribution of a community survey to gather community input. Public hearings will be held before the County's Planning Commission and Board of*

Exhibit E of Ordinance No. _____
Springdale Community Plan
PC-10-010

Commissioners. Public notice and other procedures associated with these hearings comply with the applicable requirements listed above.

This project has involved coordination with the Corbett Water District, Portland Bureau of Development Services, County Transportation Planning, Oregon Department of Transportation, the local Fire District, and the Corbett School District. In addition coordination with the Portland Bureau of Development Services has occurred. Portland Bureau of Development of Services conducts on-site sewage reviews for this area. Notices proposing to designate Springdale as an unincorporated community were mailed to these agencies prior to the first adoption hearing.

CONCLUSION: The Springdale Community planning process satisfies the applicable requirements of OAR 660-022-0060.

SPRINGDALE

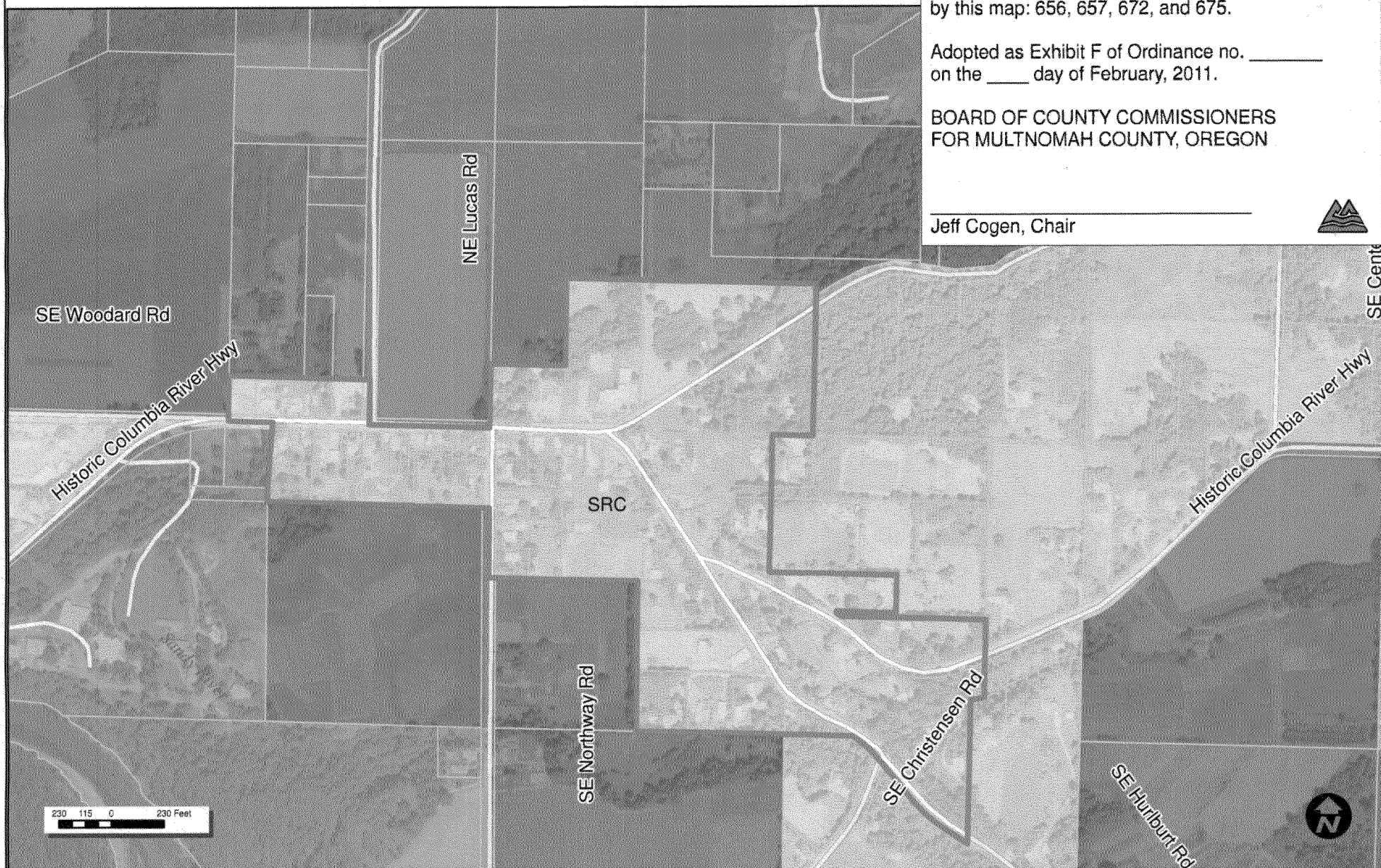
Multnomah County Springdale Rural Community Plan Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Map

The following Sectional Zoning Maps are amended
by this map: 656, 657, 672, and 675.

Adopted as Exhibit F of Ordinance no. _____
on the ____ day of February, 2011.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Jeff Cogen, Chair



ZONE	EFU	RR	Roads
CFU	MUA20	Community Boundary	
CFU4	SRC	Taxlot Boundary	



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

(Revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # R-2 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: R-2
Est. Start Time: 10:10 am approx

Agenda Title: **Approval of Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup Report**

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

Requested Meeting Date: February 3, 2011 **Amount of Time Needed:** 40 minutes

Department: Nondepartment **Division:** Commission on Children, Families & Community

Contact(s): Joshua Todd, Director

Phone: 503-988-6981 **Ext.** **I/O Address:**

Presenter Name(s) & Title(s): Jerry Burns, DHS District Manager; Joshua Todd, CCFC Director; Melissa Butterfield, CCFC Board Member; Damon Isiah Turner, CCFC Board Member

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Approval of report

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

On April 29, 2010 the Board of County Commissioners adopted a resolution that called for the creation of an interdepartmental workgroup represented by the departments and divisions of the County which provide services to children in foster care or the families of children in foster care. Representatives of the Department of Human Services served as partners in this workgroup. Convened by the CCFC Foster Care Reduction Initiative the workgroup was co-chaired by Commissioner Kafoury and Commissioner Willer. The Workgroup met monthly from June 2010 through November 2011.

The goals of the work group were: 1) to establish a baseline of where County investments interact with DHS, 2) to identify where opportunities for better coordination, efficiency, and collaboration exist between the County and DHS, and 3) to identify a few key areas for further exploration in 2011.

The recommendations that came from the workgroup make up the Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup Report.

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

There is no direct fiscal impact of approval of the County Child Welfare Workgroup Report. However, actions taken in response to the report will have a positive fiscal impact by increasing the coordination and decreasing the duplication of services between the State of Oregon Department of Human Services: Child Welfare and Multnomah County.

The report looks at over 90 County funded programs, with a total cost of over \$270 million, with over \$80 million dollars coming from the County General Fund.

The estimated cost of keeping a child in foster care for a year is over \$20,000 per child. Possible cost savings will come from not having kids in care as well as less duplication.

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

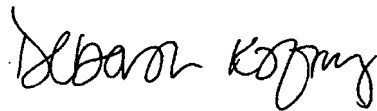
There are no direct legal and or policy issues involved in the approval of this document. However, actions taken in response to the report may have policy implications.

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

Feedback was elicited from approximately 400 citizens of the County in the form of community forums, prior to the outset of the workgroup. This citizen feedback was incorporated in the development of this report. The Work Group was convened by Commissioner Kafoury and Commissioner Willer, and attended by DHS staff, County staff, CCFC Board members and programs that serve kids and families through contracts with the County.

Required Signature

Elected Official or
Department/
Agency Director:



Date: 1/26/2011

School-based health care is successful in Oregon because of the commitment of those whose stories are contained in this publication. It is successful because the hundreds of people who have provided their time and talents to move this work forward at the local, state and national level. It is successful because communities have embraced it.

We would like to specifically note those who have served in a direct capacity as OSBHCN board members since the mid-1990s:

Sandy Adams, RN	Sheila Kodadek
Barbara Arnold, RN	Nancy Malone, NP
Mike Barker	Shawna Marshall
Judy Blickenstaff, FNP	Charlene McGee
Karen Brist	Rev. Frank Moss
Justin Bush, PhD.	Ed Neubuert
Jacob Cambier, MD	Devon O'Brienv
Denise Chuckovich	Andy Osborn
Jill Daniels, RN	Maxine Proskurowski, RN
Connie Eliason, RN	Cindy Shaw, RN
Debbie Goodman, RN	Wendy Shelden, RN
Sister Barbara Hasse	Tom Sincic, FNP
Karen Holt	Margaret Stochosky, NP
Kathleen Howard	Terry Thompson
Debbie Kaufman	Valerie Whittlesey

Current OSBHCN Board Members:

Tammy Alexander	Jackie Rose, ANP
Sandra K. Clark	Margaret Stochosky, NP
Joe Koziol	Bill Thomas
Michael Ralls	Brad Victor

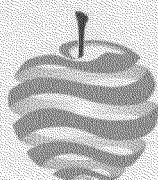
OSBHCN Staff and Consultants:

Paula Hester	Betse Thielman
Liz Smith Currie	Jennifer Sansom
John Dougherty, PhD.	Annie Colombo
Jennifer Melo	

DHS State SBHC Program Office Staff:

Robert Nystrom	Carol Opheikens, RN
Rosalyn Liu	Jody Noon, RN, JD
Loretta Jenkins	





**Oregon School-Based
Health Care Network**

Advancing Access to Quality Health Care for Youth

www.osbhc.org

ms with healthy kids

Honoring a Legacy and Advancing a Future

Oregon's School-Based Health Centers
Building Access to Health Care for Children 1985-2010

Clinics a welcome shot in arm for teens



Oregon School-Based
Health Care Network

Advancing Access to Quality Health Care for Youth

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Designer

Kory Kinnick

Design Consultant

Roberta Lampert

Producer

Paula Hester

Editors

Tammy Alexander, Liz Smith Currie, Paula Hester

We express a special thanks to all who contributed to the making of this story by sharing their personal experiences and insights.

Tigard High clinic seen
as the model of health

A Look Back

"If you ask the question, 'How do we provide better health care services to our children and teens?' you will always get the same answer: Bring the services to them," says Christopher Reif, M.D., one of the pioneers in school-based health care. School-based health centers (SBHCs) are a proven, time-tested solution to provide access to high-quality, comprehensive physical, mental and preventative health services to children who otherwise might not get the care they need to stay healthy, in school and ready to learn.

The SBHC movement began in the late 1960s and early 1970s with centers opening in Massachusetts and Texas. Soon, services expanded and became more comprehensive, initiating the development of the first state grants to support the development of SBHCs in New York in 1978. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation took a specific interest in SBHC programs, providing the first major grant effort focusing on replicating SBHCs nationwide in the 1980s.

In 1985, Dr. Phil Porter, head of paternal and child health in Cambridge, MA, and head of pediatrics for Cambridge Hospital, spoke at a hearing at the Oregon legislature. Dr. Porter was impressed by what happened when he hired nurse practitioners and put them in schools. His idea of a school-based health system had germinated from the success of that program. Dr. Porter testified, "Health care needs to be where students can trip over it. Adolescents do not carry appointment books, and school is the only place where they are required to spend time."

1902-1903

New York City Schools hires first school nurse, reducing health-related absences by 90%

1914-1918

WWI impacts school health programs due to poor physical condition draftees

1930-1940s

Great Depression & WW II redirects funds for school-related health to other crucial needs, like unemployment

the **Courage** to **Begin** 1985-1990

Portland Public Schools Leads the Way

In 1985, Matthew Prophet, Superintendent of Schools in Portland, Oregon, made a courageous and monumental decision to site and open Oregon's first school-based health center at Roosevelt High School. Prophet was influenced by discussions with Multnomah County Health Department officials who had seen, and been convinced by, Dr. Porter's research. Howard Klink was Public Information Officer at Multnomah County at that time. He remembers that organized national opposition from a vocal minority, in cooperation with local groups opposed to SBHCs as a manifestation of school interference in family issues, protested Prophet's decision. Prophet consulted with county, state and school communities to support the needs of Portland's students. Later, he talked about his commitment to Portland's neediest students. "I say that the role of schools—whether we like it or not—is to deal with those issues and challenges of society that other institutions have failed to deal with responsibly."

Despite bomb threats and protests provoked by the inclusion of family planning counseling and referral in its array of services, Roosevelt SBHC opened and thrived. "We worried when we opened," Judy Fisher, Nurse Practitioner at Roosevelt SBHC from 1986 until retiring in 2006 remembers, "that students weren't going to come, but it was amazing—from day one they would be lined up at the door when we'd get there. It was like that from then on. Eventually, even students from families initially opposed to the health center came to rely on its services."

Fisher remembers, "There was a girl, who came in as a freshman, with the reputation that she'd hardly attended any of her 8th grade classes. She ended up at the clinic, and we talked a lot about that. Her father had died of alcoholism when she was in 7th or 8th grade. Her mother was a drinker also. She believed that if she didn't go to school, and stayed home, then she would have some control over this. Then her

mother died. She ended up in a shelter, attended an alternative high school, and started to have some stability in her life. How amazingly resilient children are—that she came to school at all was remarkable."



Jill Daniels, Coordinator of the Multnomah County SBHCs since 1985, believes fervently that keeping "kids healthy so they can be in school is a powerful goal. Teen health is bigger than reproductive health. It involves working with adolescents to make good choices and find pathways to graduation. High school completion is one of the great equalizers of health disparities. When you graduate from high school you begin to have choices about your own life. You're more likely to earn a living wage, which allows you to afford housing with safe water, safe streets, and access to healthy groceries. You end up with life-long health."

The State Initiates Funding SBHCs

Building on the model at Roosevelt, the State of Oregon awarded \$212,000 in grants to fund five additional SBHCs in Jackson, Lane, Lincoln and Union Counties. In Eugene, Debbie (Knox) Goodman, RN and Nancy Borges, PNP opened North Eugene SBHC in 1986. "I believe we are one of the oldest original teams in the state," says Goodman, "We were literally put in the clinics and told, 'Work with the teens around whatever issues come up!' We were flying by the seat of our pants and on a steep learning curve. The work has always been rewarding, fun, touching and challenging. We learned so much and the paycheck from the kids was worth all the struggles to keep up."

Jackie Rose worked with emotionally disturbed adolescent girls in the Christie School at Marylhurst. As a health assistant working under physicians and psychologists, she monitored medical and dental needs, seeking out free care for girls under her charge. She returned to school, earned a nursing degree, and found work as Clackamas County's Family Planning Coordinator. Rose visited high schools to talk with teens about birth control, and served on the County Teen Pregnancy Task Force, where she was an officer for 10 years.

1950s

General shift in consciousness: public starts to demand more substantial health interventions for adults and children

1967

First school-based health clinic (SBHC) opens in Cambridge, MA under Dr. Philip Porter

1969

SBHCs open in two elementary schools in TX using federal funding from the War on Poverty

In early 1988 the Oregon Health Division invited local health departments to submit letters of intent for establishing a state-funded SBHC, to be operational by fall of that year. Rose won approval to explore interest in the county's schools for an SBHC. She sent an announcement to every school superintendent in Clackamas County, urging them to partner with the health department to provide adolescent care in a school health center. When the Clackamas County Teen Pregnancy Task Force next met, and no response had been received, one member of the task force placed a call to Charles A. Clemans, Oregon City Superintendent of Schools, who embraced the idea of pursuing an SBHC.

The school district, school board, superintendent, and high school principal fully supported Rose's application for the state grant. "Our success at garnering the one available grant for state SBHC funding" Rose recalls, "was due largely to the inclusion of key individuals from the beginning, and diligent efforts to educate people who needed to be convinced of the benefits of an SBHC before the grant application was submitted."



When the Oregon City SBHC opened, an assessment identified the needs of the student body, and services students would value. It revealed the students' hunger for help in treating "the blues." The school, county health department, and the Oregon Health Science University Department of Psychiatry cooperated to win a National Institute of Mental Health 3-year grant for assessing teen depression and developing resources for immediate support and treatment. This effort addressed multiple problems that students faced and cemented the relationship between the SBHC staff and the high school counseling team. "The SBHC has done wonders for our community," wrote Gordon Borse, an Oregon City School Board Member, "It has

improved school attendance. It has helped in early detection and treatment of potentially serious diseases. It has been a tremendous resource."

Tom Sincic, a former Michigan high school math teacher, drew connections between health and achievement as he watched students struggle in class. "Kids had barriers to education. There were things distracting them from their learning. Kids weren't focused—they were drugged, sleepy, and angry." Believing the solution to problems he encountered in the classroom could be addressed only by the integration of health care and education, Sincic became a nurse practitioner.

Determined to enter the Oregon SBHC program, he relocated to Portland in 1987. Sincic initiated a jail-based health care component in the Juvenile Justice system. In 1990 he transferred the Multnomah County Health Department, to expand Portland's SBHC program to three additional high schools—Parkrose, Madison, and Grant. He stayed at Grant High School health center for four years, moved to Roosevelt High School for four years, and returned to Grant until his retirement in 2010.

A student who visited for a specific physical complaint was often found to have additional barriers to health improvement—mental health issues, poor nutrition, drug use, unprotected sex, or domestic abuse. Individual impacts, says Sincic, were obvious from the start. "Kids would come back and tell you how things were different or better. They were thankful and appreciative of what you'd done. We had full-time counseling services then. Access to someone to listen became immediately important. The other immediate impact was that urgent needs got taken care of."

With teacher Carey Cameron, Sincic developed the Bridge Program at Grant. Cameron was primary educator for the hundred 9th-grade students considered at highest risk for dropping out of school between 9th and 10th grade. With parental consent, each student was scheduled for an SBHC appointment, with follow-up for the full school year. The SBHC engaged in 'asset building'—engaging students in school activities, providing a supportive adult in the clinic, and addressing risk factors such as drug and alcohol abuse. The following year, Bridge students returned to 10th grade at Grant High School at the same rate as the general school population, a stunning success.

1973

MN starts an SBHC serving pregnant and parenting teens; success legitimizes SBHC as a new approach to adolescent pregnancy prevention

1978

Early success of these SBHCs inspires NY legislature to approve first state grants to SBHCs

Robert Wood Johnson (RWJ) Foundation funds first SBHC projects in Chicago, Kansas City, Flint and Houston

Reproductive Health Care: Early Challenges

The SBHC model was not universally accepted. Teen pregnancy was a statewide problem at this time. In Tillamook County, officials unsuccessfully proposed the establishment of SBHCs in the county high schools to address this issue. According to the report: "Achieving Better Health Outcomes: The Oregon Benchmark Experience", Jeffrey Tryens and Howard Leichter noted, "For many Oregonians, 'school-based health clinics' [was] code language for counseling about birth control and distributing contraceptives." The proposal ignited a storm of controversy in Tillamook; the school board, in a 4-1 vote, soundly defeated the proposal. Despite its

failure, the initiative sparked a community debate over the seriousness of the county's problem. The Tillamook plan to address teen pregnancy through traditional community organizations found short-term success, but failed to find a sustainable solution to the problem, as focus, energy, and enthusiasm waned over time.

While some cited teen pregnancy as a reason to start a center in these years, many centers lacked a full spectrum of care addressing all the complex issues of reproductive health care, including teen pregnancy prevention. Many centers were barred from dispensing contraception (per community decisions), yet were held accountable for the teen pregnancy rate. Over time, SBHCs have learned that teen pregnancy is more than contraception, and that addressing complex health, mental health, social and academic challenges, in addition to complete reproductive health care services available on site, is the most effective way to help decrease teen pregnancies.

Growing pains

1991-1995

In 1991, growth of SBHCs expanded services to children in 18 schools across nine counties. SBHC Coordinators began meeting quarterly in an effort to unify their efforts, share best practices, and build relationships among themselves. They understood the challenge to establish and retain revenue streams. With a goal of enlarging and protecting access to health care through safety-net providers, coordinators defended health centers and students with determination.

Communication amongst coordinators built unity; they were on call to move into action for letter writing and policy advocacy. Coordinators established and maintained contacts at local and state levels. They nurtured relationships with school administrators, encouraging their pursuit of new centers.

Confronting Financial Health

The passage of Measure 5 in 1991 limited property taxes and reduced all state budgets. As a result, Oregon's SBHCs were threatened by loss of funds and reduced operations. Spurred to action by SBHC coordinators, a small corps of dedicated volunteers galvanized students, parents, teachers, administrators, caregivers, advisory board members, and community leaders to save SBHC funding.

Students demonstrated outside the state capital. Coordinators and parents wrote letters, pursued conversations with legislators, and testified against loss of service. John Lashley, Director of Administrative Support for Portland schools, spoke about the benefits of SBHCs for students, asserting, "Many of them have this as their only medical care." State funding for SBHCs shrunk by almost 50 percent despite the advocacy efforts. SBHCs remained open, but many were forced to reduce hours of operation and services.

SBHCs are financed with a dynamic blend of resources, some of which are fragile, like state general funds, others which are more dependable, like insurance reimbursements. In their infant stage, few SBHCs billed for their services. Many encountered



1983

Dr. Porter presents concept of SBHCs to a statewide coalition of advocates in Oregon

1984

First national conference of SBHCs meets in Texas

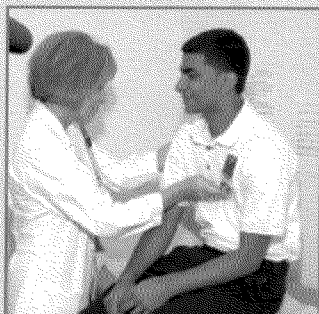
1985

Oregon legislature commits to address health care needs of underserved youth by funding SBHCs

difficulties establishing contracts with managed care organizations. Some, which operated as Federally Qualified Health Centers, more easily established systems and infrastructure to collect revenue. Smaller SBHC systems generally faced more difficulty than larger ones.

To facilitate creation of funding streams for health centers, the state enacted legislation in 1991 requiring that prepaid Medicaid health providers contract and pay public health providers (including SBHCs) for immunizations, diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, and testing and treatment of communicable diseases. The law allowed SBHCs to bill Medicaid directly for these specific services.

The difficulty for the SBHCs was that pathways to sustainable financial support are difficult to navigate, particularly without the infrastructure to collect revenue. This problem remained unresolved as other, more easily addressed issues, moved ahead.



Coordinators prepared for the next legislative session, meeting that challenge with a will to win. They organized Advocacy Day at the Capitol. Again, coordinators brought together staff, youth and parents, met with legislators and built their case. The funding that was cut in the 1991 legislative session was restored in 1993.

By now, Multnomah County was supporting its SBHCs with \$1.3 million, mostly from county general fund dollars. Eleven additional centers statewide served both rural and urban students, with a combination of state and local support. Parents and officials statewide recognized the potential to address urgent issues confronting schools and families.

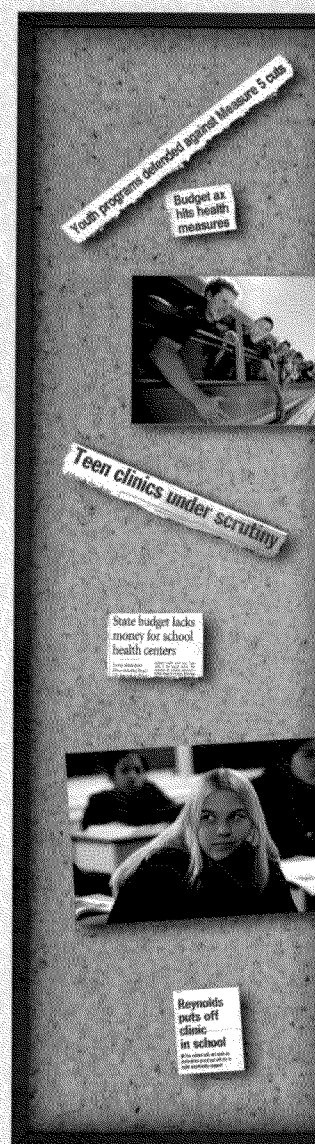
With the SBHC budget restored, the state hired Tammy Alexander in 1993 as the State Adolescent Health Coordinator. She led SBHC Coordinators in advocacy efforts and in further development of the SBHC model of care. Keeping attuned to opportunities, Alexander worked with Maureen Whitman and Sheri Boyd to write a successful application for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's *Making the Grade* grant. This grant provided \$2.3 million to the Oregon Health Division for SBHCs from 1994 through 2000, funding a

mix of six urban and rural SBHCs in Multnomah, Jackson, and Umatilla counties.

Bob Nystrom oversaw the grant project and documented its success. He credits the grant with providing an opportunity for SBHCs to integrate data on how many students were served, patient satisfaction, and outcomes, and a financial strategy for the SBHC model was designed. Messaging was developed on the role centers play in enriching the lives of students. *Making the Grade* enabled the creation of statewide policy for and refinement of the SBHC model, development of Certification Standards, data collection and reporting systems, refinement of the state model for funding, and development of messaging.

Ten years after the Roosevelt High health center opened, there were 39 SBHCs providing services in Oregon. Nineteen received State support; thirteen received state general funds from the Child and Adolescent Health Division. One center received Federal Preventive Health Block Grant funds, and six centers received support from the *Making the Grade* grant.

State grants supplied base funding for some SBHCs, ranging from about \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year, yet many centers lacked access to any state revenues. Most SBHCs included in one of these funding streams had to raise operation support from other sources. The diversity of revenue streams include county general funds, private foundations, partnerships, penny drives and dinners sponsored by schools or service clubs, Medicaid and sometimes private insurance reimbursement.



1986

RWJ Foundation funds first major grant effort focused on replicating SBHCs nationwide

Opposition mounts - conservatives attack SBHCs as LA Catholic Archbishop criticizes SBHCs at three high schools, worrying that they are "sex clinics"

First SBHC opens in Oregon at Portland's Roosevelt High School

Oregon legislature provides \$212,000 to fund SBHCs on a competitive grant basis

Robert Wood Johnson (RWJ) Foundation funds first SBHC projects in Chicago, Kansas City, Flint and Houston

Some SBHCs operated without any traditional funding streams. In 1994, Merlo Station, an alternative high school in Washington County, opened its SBHC as a joint venture with Oregon Health Sciences University School of Nursing. The center offered routine physical exams; diagnosis and treatment of colds, sprains, infections and other minor illnesses or injury; as well as preventive care including immunizations and AIDS and smoking prevention education. For OHSU, the school-based health care facility provided nursing students with training and practice in a real-world environment.

Consolidating our Voices to Build Stability 1996-2002

Expanding Relationships and the Model

With the stability of some funding streams in the late nineties, SBHCs enjoyed some peace. Staff became comfortable with their resources and routines. Relationships had been established with the schools, and community support had grown. Practitioners and supporters no longer battled opposition; their efforts focused on community outreach. SBHC staff concentrated on care and outreach, becoming more and more integrated in the character and culture of their 'home' schools. Judy Fisher recalls, "We (Roosevelt SBHC staff) decided we needed to write a set of standards for ourselves about what we were trying to accomplish, and what was our main mission and goals. We refined things—who do you give appointments to, what do you emphasize, what do you prioritize?"

Partnerships between SBHCs and their hosts matured. In an era of pressure for academic success, Jill Daniels observed, the relationship between the school and the health center was mutually beneficial. "SBHCs minimize the time that students are out of their seats. In return, school staff recognizes that a student, who has a health care need, whether physical or emotional,

cannot meet academic goals." Even the work of the traditional school nurses changed, as they become the eyes and ears of the SBHC, identifying students and families that need services and coordinating their care. "When we started, SBHCs were available only to students in the building where the center was located. Now all students can attend whatever center is convenient for them," says Daniels.

Efforts to provide mental health care at Roosevelt High, remembers Judy Fisher, were also realized. "We knew from the beginning that mental health was part of what we wanted to do. The (staff) were saying, 'Half the job we're doing is a mental health person's job...We need mental health full-time.' When we finally did get it full-time at the high school, then we added it to middle schools. That was when we were at the height—the perfect model—when you had a kid with mental health needs, you had somebody right there they could bond with, form a relationship with."



Across the state, SBHC providers became partners with schools and advocates for student success. Joya Feltzin, nurse practitioner at Illinois Valley High School in Cave Junction, recounted a single day which included treating a paraplegic/asthmatic senior student with whom she worked on plans for his future; a runaway girl with multiple issues including sexual abuse, depression, and suicide risk; education for a student who had obesity and smoking issues coupled with a family history of cardiovascular disease; a young woman whose recurring headaches were possibly related to vision problems, and who might be eligible for free professional vision screening and eyeglasses; and a sports physical for a young man with a cardiac murmur, who she referred for further evaluation. "That was a good day," she mused.

1987

Oregon leads the nation with 8 SBHCs, 5 partially state-funded

1988

Dr. Porter publically recognizes collaborative efforts of Oregon to address health needs of youth through SBHCs

1989

150 SBHCs in the US

Community Support Counts

Community involvement in planning and developing centers helps assure success. When the Crater High School SBHC opened in 1986, the community allowed the SBHC to prescribe, but not dispense, contraception on site. The closest dispensary was 25 miles away in Medford. In 1994, the community recognized a rising pregnancy rate among local teens. The SBHC, with community support, received a grant to house a contraceptive dispensary close to the school, and the pregnancy rate fell. Upon completion of the grant, arrangements were made to dispense one day a week from the public library, five blocks from the school campus.

The Willamina High School Health Center originally opened in 1989, serving students from Yamhill and Polk Counties. The center provided reproductive education but did not offer contraceptive care. When threatened with closure due to a state funding cut, one county pulled their funding. The school superintendent and SBHC Advisory Board fought to keep the center open. Recognizing the importance of this service in the community, the other county stepped in, underwriting the budget deficit. (In May 2009, 14 girls from the school's student population of 500 were parenting or pregnant. Discussions involving the school board, parents, students, and the community resulted in the inclusion of contraceptive care in SBHC services. In the following year, only one pregnancy was reported in the school population.) One girl wrote, "I can always turn to my SBHC because they will always give me constructive criticism and also keep in mind that I am young and my life is full of mistakes and accomplishments."



Statewide Organizing

For stakeholders, the lesson of the Coordinators' successful campaign to save SBHC funding was an awareness that the state health division could support health centers only on an administrative and technical assistant level. An independent organization was necessary to develop and pursue political action, advocacy, and initiate strategic communication. This entity could build cooperation by encouraging local advisory groups, and spearhead acquisition of

additional ongoing funding and development by successfully seeking grants for capacity building and operations.

Sister Barbara Haase of PeaceHealth and Barb Arnold from the SBHC in Eugene were instrumental in assembling the building blocks to establish the early foundation of the Oregon School-Based Health Care Network. While the formal organization emerged much later, Haase and Arnold shared a passion for creating the Network to sustain advocacy work. Sister Barbara was a long-standing member of the board over the years and a vigilant monitor of donations that helped support the organization's growth.

Their combined efforts in 1996 helped move activists to elect a board of directors and formalize their new organization's advocacy activities. Its mission included support of SBHCs for prevention, treatment, and health promotion addressing the unique needs of students; promotion of integrated and comprehensive care appropriate for Oregon's youth; and maintenance of an active commitment to the advancement of SBHCs.

In 1997, the Oregon Department of Human Resources recognized Tammy Alexander's commitment to adolescent healthcare with a "Power of One" Quality Award, citing her work to reduce the statewide problem of teen suicide. "Alexander," the nomination stated, "saw a serious problem and knew how to convince people to respond. Oregon is a better place due to the commitment and creativity shown by Tammy."

Alexander was awarded \$2,500 to use in her work. "I knew right where it was going...to support the volunteer efforts of the Network. In 1993, school-based health care became my real passion. I saw that the Network needed to formally organize and this money could seed that effort." Her donation, along with 19 individual memberships and 26 organization memberships, established a treasury and action fund for the young Network.

Advocates in Oregon worked to expand SBHC on a national level, as well as locally. In October 2000, Julia Graham Lear, PhD, of RWJ Foundation's *Making the Grade*, noted, "Now (Oregon has) 45 centers, with two in the pipeline. When you opened, there were 40 to 60 centers nationally. Now there are over 1,300." She

1990

17 SBHCs in 9 counties in Oregon, 12 partially state-funded

1991

SBHCs are "appropriate vehicles for reaching youth" (Healthy People 2000)
Oregon budget: Measure 5 slashes SBHC funding
SBHC Coordinators begin meeting quarterly

1993

18 SBHCs in Oregon, 13 partially state-funded
SBHC advocates get state funding restored to pre-1991 level
First SBHC Coordinators Conference convened by the Adolescent Health Program

celebrated growth in numbers and that the centers and leaders nationwide had built a national organization—National Assembly on School-Based Health Care (NASBHC) which began in 1995; several Oregonians played a crucial role in its development: Denise Chuckovich was the third national president; Tammy Alexander participated in launching the organization, as well as serving on the board. Bob Nystrom provided leadership as co-chair of the research and evaluation panel; Jill Daniels served on this panel, too.

Turning Tides

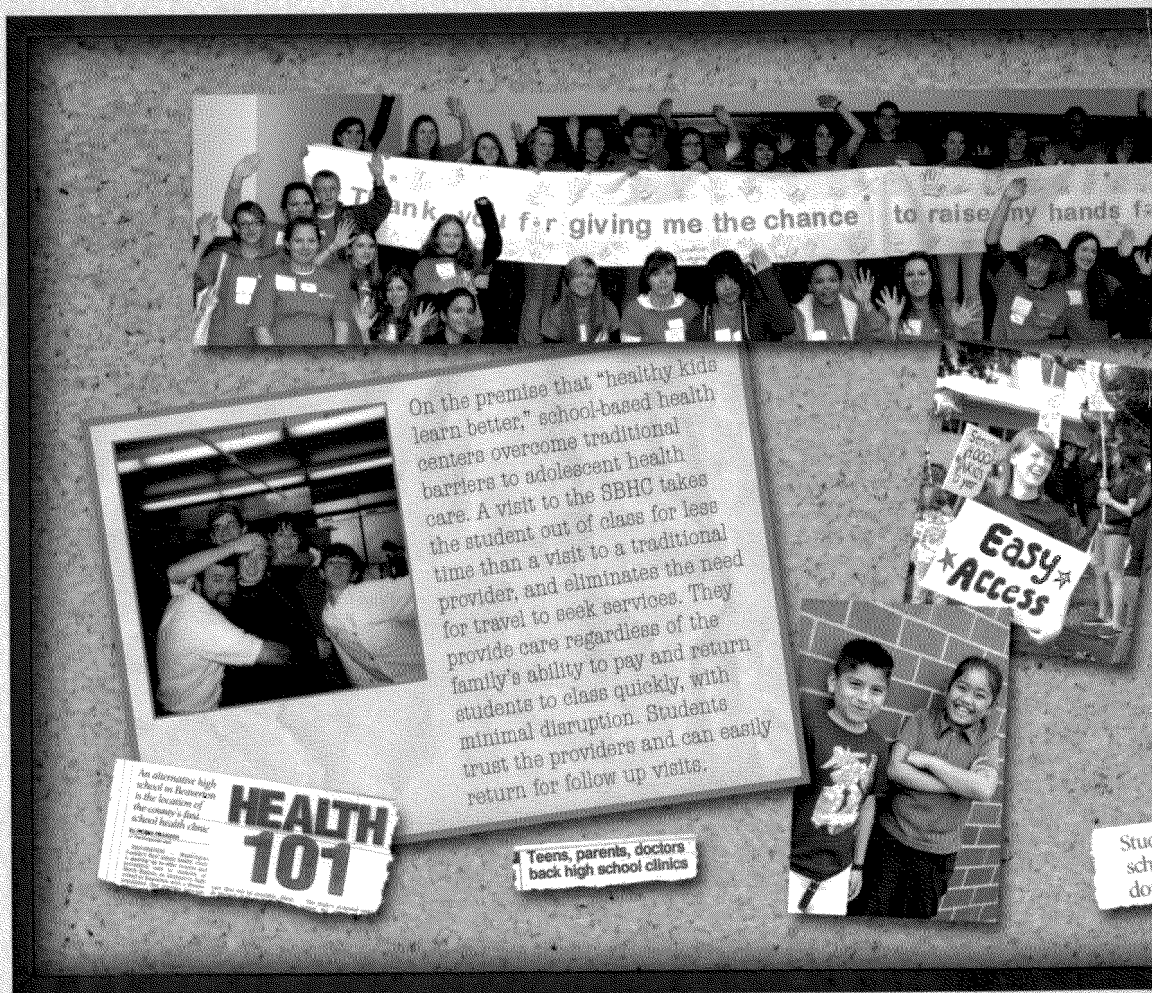
With the Robert Wood Johnson grant ending in 2000, the Governor's 1999-2001 recommended budget contained a policy package to increase SBHC support by \$1,000,000 to backfill funds for sites. However, in November 2000, Governor Kitzhaber's budget proposal eliminated all funding for SBHCs for the coming biennium (2001-2003). The State SBHC Program Office was unable to mail out its annual data report, which is critical to helping legislators understand the state's investment in the program and in the children it served.

Coordinators sent emails to legislators, and began a Save Our Schools (SOS) online movement to save the centers. Jackie Rose personally mailed a cover letter and the annual reports to legislators, using the Network's coordinated effort to reintroduce SBHC funds into the budget through the legislature, and again SBHC programs were rescued.

Threats and Promises 2003-2008

The Constant Challenge

Keeping SBHC budgets viable is a perpetual challenge. In early 2003, unanticipated revenue shortfalls resulted in sudden and deep cuts to many state-funded programs, including the State SBHC Program Office (SPO), which oversaw the regulatory side of SBHCs. The SPO closed, with an annual report detailing data and positive impacts of SBHCs again undistributed. State grant funds were suddenly unavailable; some centers that relied completely on state funding closed within days.



1994

The GAO finds that "SBHCs do improve children's access to health care"

\$2.3 million RWJ grant awarded to Oregon to model development for six new SBHCs

1995

National Assembly on School-Based Health Care (NASBHC) forms

1996

947 SBHCs in the US

Oregon School-Based Health Care Network (OSBHCN) forms as a charter state chapter of NASBHC

Barb Arnold is first OSBHCN board president



Knowing that the SPO report contained information which unequivocally supported the survival of SBHCs, the Network's small treasury was used to distribute it to every legislator. The Network's rapid-response communication network galvanized action and encouraged its constituents to initiate calls. Students, alerted to the threat of SBHC closures, traveled to Salem, highlighting the importance of SBHCs, meeting again with legislators to reveal the personal stories of how health services impact lives. Funds were cut in this session, and as a result, many SBHCs closed their doors.

A newly constructed SBHC at Oregon City never opened. Jackie Rose had designed the facility and expected to move into it during the summer. Instead, she packed up all of the furnishings, records, and materials and sent them to the county health department. Still passionate about her belief in SBHC care, Jackie used her experience and commitment acting as a consultant to newly forming SBHCs.

Maxine Proskurowski, SBHC coordinator in Eugene since 2000, sought out new sources of funding in response to the budget cuts. She solicited foundation support to buttress the embattled SBHCs and maintain momentum for their programs. The PacificSource Foundation, recognizing the importance of SBHCs, responded by providing \$250,000 in 'bridge funding' to enable SBHC operation during the final months of the spring 2002-03 school year. Funds in \$25,000

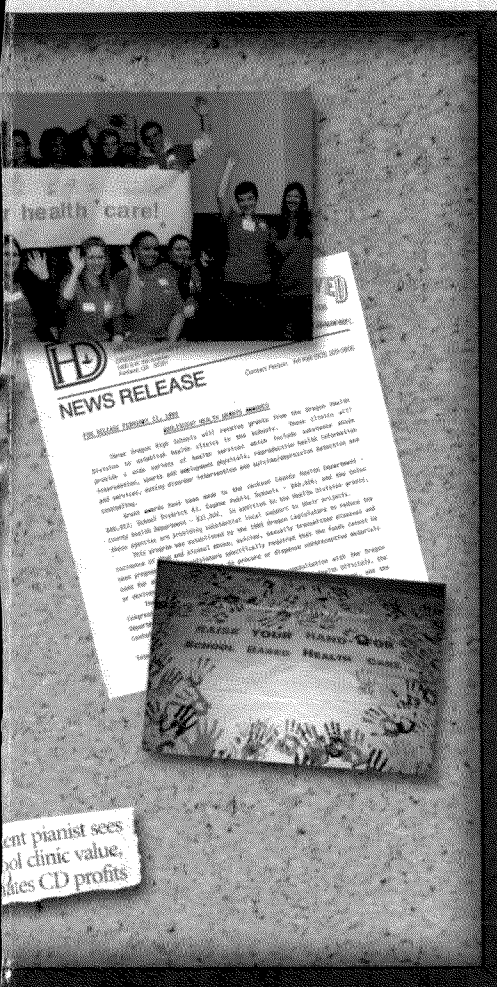
increments were distributed to struggling centers during the spring term. Proskurowski, Sincic, and Rose worked determinedly during this time to help centers remain open, garner legislative support for restoration of funds, and keep school-based health workers informed.

Changing Landscape

In a landmark proclamation, in November 2003, Governor Ted Kulongoski's "Children's Charter for Oregon" acknowledged the contributions of SBHCs, and promised continuing support for the centers.

"We not only take care of our own children, and our neighbors' children. We take care of children we don't know. We take care of children who are poor. We take care of children being raised by one parent. We take care of children whose bodies are broken—or whose bodies are healthy but whose spirits are broken. They are all our children. And they are all our responsibility."

The Children's Charter enumerated certain assumptions, including, "Every child in Oregon is safe, healthy and has adequate food and shelter." Kulongoski



SBHC support was restored at the end of the legislative session, and money flowed back to the counties in the fall of 2003. The State Program Office was restored. Bob Nystrom, now the manager of Adolescent Health, who had lost his staff when the office closed, contracted with Jackie Rose to get health centers open and operating again statewide. Rose was also contracted to reopen the Oregon City SBHC in February 2004, refurbishing, stocking, and hiring new staff to run it.



1997

39 SBHCs in Oregon

\$2,500 "Power of One" award seeds OSBHCN, donated by Tammy Alexander

1999

41 SBHCs in Oregon, 20 partially state-funded

OSBHCN sets its mission and organizational structure

RWJ grant ends with all stated goals met

Oregon Legislature increases support by \$1,000,000 to backfill grant

explained, "In the 2001-2002 school year, 32-percent of students treated at school-based centers had no insurance, and 67-percent said that if they couldn't receive care at their school—they wouldn't have received care at all.

"But we need to do more... So I promise you: As the federal government makes more money available for community care, we will make sure Oregon gets every dollar it's entitled to. We will also think creatively about how the state can directly support school-based health centers—including expanding private partnerships, securing additional grant funding, and getting certified as federally qualified health clinics."

Moving the Network Forward

In late December 2003, there was a buzz about a WK Kellogg Foundation grant designed to advance capacity and strengthen state SBHC associations. The grant would assist development of Network capacities to advocate at local, state, and national levels. Using a small portion of the PacificSource grant, the Network hired Tammy Alexander and Jackie Rose to write a grant proposal. Working with Maxine Proskurowski, they applied for the Kellogg Foundation grant "to promote health of children, adolescents, and their families by developing their capacity to mobilize and engage communities and exploring models that financially secure the future of school-based health centers."

The work was intense, with only a month to write and submit the application. Emails, phone calls, and technical assistance conference calls consumed the month of January. In a highly competitive process, the written application was the first step. In February 2004, Terri Wright, a representative from the WK Kellogg Foundation made a site visit at the newly reopened Oregon City Health Center. The event drew VIPs such as State Senator Kurt Schrader and representation from the offices of Representative Darlene Hooley and Senator Gordon Smith.

Building on the Voice of Youth

Armed with the Kellogg Grant, the Network went to work developing SBHC Community Partners in five communities across the state, and providing nearly \$400,000 in direct funding to them between 2004 and 2008. Community Partners increased local outcomes in services and policy advocacy. Aiding SBHCs as they sought additional funding, the Network expanded and developed training and technical assistance for the centers' staff and advocates, emphasizing the development of the youth voice for advancing the movement.



Students have played an important role in developing new centers and improving services at existing sites. Their involvement includes everything from testifying about critical services to school boards to helping choose the colors on the

waiting room walls. In Multnomah County, members of the Multnomah Youth Commission conducted focus groups and sent "secret shoppers" to sites so that they could make recommendations to improve services to youth. In Eugene, students have raised thousands of dollars to support their SBHCs. In Forest Grove, students were involved in all phases of the development of the new center. The Network brings students together at its annual conference and SBHC Awareness events so they can learn from each other's experiences. Ultimately, it is the voice of student advocates telling their stories that secured nearly \$6,000,000 for SBHC services between 2004 and 2009.

The Network has historically brought youth and other advocates to the capitol to ensure that policy makers hear their stories and understand why support for the model is so important. Hundreds of adolescents have received advocacy and leadership training. Network policy director Liz Smith Currie says that teen involvement has been crucial to the growth in SBHCs during the last 6 years, "Any lobbyist can meet with legislators and show them data, but when a youth comes to the capitol and says, 'without this service, I would not be in school' that really makes the program stand out for legislators."

The \$1.6 million multiple-year WK Kellogg Foundation grant was awarded to the Network in 2004. With this infusion of capital, the Network hired staff, created working plans to build political support for SBHC at the local, state and national level, and began its efforts to build capacity and credibility. The Network received its IRS nonprofit status in 2006. Work began in earnest to build an organization that could build support and prosperity for SBHCs, and end the era of reaction to adversity.

2000

Governor Kitzhaber removes SBHC funding from biennial budget; it is reinstated by legislators

State Certification Standards implemented

2001

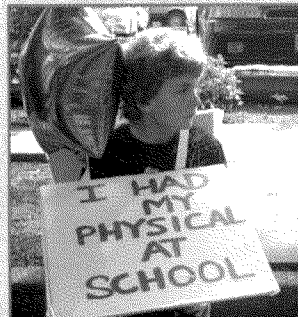
44 SBHCs in Oregon, 20 partially state-funded

Enhancing the Model and Advocacy Efforts

SBCH staff especially appreciates Network assistance and seminars, which assist growth of expertise. Trainings as diverse as suicide prevention, clinical and dermatological care, and "kitchen cupboard" care—the use of common sense and readily available supplies to treat ailments, says Jackie Rose, help the SBHCs "to be the best they can be, operating at maximum capacity and with outstanding results."

The Network, as a concentrated source of education, enablement, and advocacy, increases SBHCs' ability to serve children and youth. Jackie Rose credits the capacity-building focus of the Kellogg grant with propelling the Network to its current organizational standing and ability to support policy-making for the SBHC model in Oregon "We've had the resources for (relaying our message) to be at the policy-making table...we're a voice that's heard. As we have moved to make SBHCs an integral part of the health system structure, the challenge is to move the Network to a sustainable level that will continue to support that work. The Network has done a tremendous job."

For Jim Carlson, of the Mitchell School-Based Health Center in Wheeler County, the remoteness of his SBHC is partially mitigated by the Network. "Being isolated as



Deborah Johnson, at Sheldon High School-Based Health Center in Eugene, remarks that, "I have received and benefited from training in the areas of youth involvement, running focus groups, and understanding biases. Key to our success has

been the Network's advocacy training. The Health Center staff has grown to be pretty savvy as advocates for health care and for SBHCs in particular. We have used our training to train teen advocates of school-based health care." Members of the Teen Advocacy Council (TAC) in Eugene raise money, build community and legislative support, and raise awareness about the centers among peers, educators, and local businesses. Jacquie Kenyon, a student who participated in the Eugene TAC, understands that, "Everyone deserves a healthy and high quality life, and I want to strive to help people get there."

we are, we are not able to participate much in statewide advocacy. I am the sole administrator: CEO; CFO; HR Director; grant writer and administrator and really can't afford many days away from here."

The Oregon Network is one of more than 20 state associations engaged in the SBHC movement. These associations are important nationwide as vehicles for sharing information, ensuring professional development, and for doing the political business that is essential if centers are going to be publicly supported at the local, state, or federal level. Terri Wright, Project Director at WK Kellogg says that the Oregon Network "has done an outstanding job of keeping a state policy focus on funding and expanding school-based health care for children and adolescents. There has been a tremendous return on this Kellogg Foundation investment in policy advocacy."

Local advocacy is a crucial component of the SBHC movement's success. Peg Bowden, a community health nurse and outreach RN with the Crater High School SBHC in Central Point, joined forces with stage writer and director Carolyn Myers. They developed a teen theatre production called the Crater Cabaret as part of the clinic's outreach. Students wrote, improvised and acted out timely vignettes addressing the issues of pregnancy, HIV, bullying, independence, family chaos, and relationships, as well as adolescent sexuality. The act developed into an award-winning road show, dramatically portraying controversial themes drawn from teens' experiences. The theater project was funded in its early years by the EC Brown Foundation.



2003

State funding is withdrawn due to revenue shortfalls; some SBHCs close

PacificSource Foundation provides \$250,000 in bridge funding for SBHCs and OSBHCN

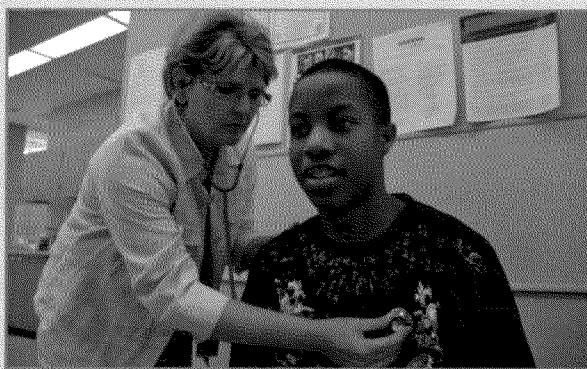
Oregon legislature proclaims February as SBHC Awareness Month
Governor Kulongoski introduces his Charter for Children

In late 2006, the Network and the EC Brown Foundation partnered to expand funding for improving healthy relationships among youth. In addition to the funding for Community Partners under the Kellogg grant, the Network has coordinated more than \$236,000 in mini-grant funding to SBHCs since 2007, expanding development of services for children and youth. Highlights include working with staff in developing school and SBHC partnerships, increasing culturally competent outreach to minorities about mental health services, and building assets for motivational interviewing to support effective communication with teens. Focus on youth has played a major role winning financial support to centers where grantees are addressing and preventing abuse in relationships, developing peer-led education materials regarding healthy relationships, and implementing a youth council model at the local level.

SBHC Staff, Youth and Families

The Mitchell School-Based Health Center, which opened in 2006, is the only health facility in Wheeler County. For the first time, students in Mitchell, Oregon have access to local care. The SBHC provides primary care and dental services to the entire population in an extended area. Jim Carlson explains its importance: "We now have people from Condon, 65 miles from here, coming to Mitchell for their dental care. The federally-subsidized dental facility is so popular that its funding is exhausted after 11 days of operation each month.

Deborah Johnson of Eugene describes the reliance of students on the centers for general support. "The health and mental health care is obvious, but students regularly come in when they are looking for everyday things, unrelated to health care. I stock safety pins, sewing kits, deodorant, toothbrushes and paste, contact lens solution and lens holders, hair bands, underwear, socks, extra clothes, basic school supplies, etc. etc. Many of these items are donated. Students never take advantage. Having these items available helps keep the kids in school but also gives them the message that we care about every part of their lives and all of their needs. As a result, we have lots of foot traffic, which is good, because high school students like to check us out—to see if it feels safe and welcoming—before sharing greater needs. It works out well for all of us: students, parents and staff. Plus it just feels good."



Parents, as well as adolescents, turn to the SBHCs for help. In Tigard, Margaret Stochosky treats a full spectrum of health issues. "A mother brought her son into the health center for enlarged lymph glands of several weeks duration. She had no health insurance, and had been off work for two weeks taking care of her mother who died during that time of breast cancer. This mother worried that her son might have something serious, but had no money to seek urgent care. She was so relieved to find that her son could have lab tests done here at the SBHC, with treatment as well. She was both tearful and grateful, hugging all the staff and thanking us for relieving her worst fears regarding her son's health concerns."

Sometimes, the SBHC can help build bridges between students and parents, paving the way for further parental engagement with the student and school. Maxine Proskurowski describes a program that a Eugene SBHC practitioner facilitates for teenage boys "who aren't popular, lack social and/or academic success, and are suffering in school. The boys are required to get to class every day, and do their homework. At the end of the term they'll go on a backpacking, canoeing, or rafting trip. The parents get involved and excited as well. They are generally parents who haven't been involved in a school before, and now they're really part of the school. They come to parent meetings and help prepare for the trips. You get the kids back into school and the parents, who have never felt comfortable in the school, come to school to see how their kids are doing."

Parental involvement helps practitioners develop support systems for children who come within the scope of their care, and has played an important role in building the movement at the national level. Among the parents who valued the SBHCs and actively supported their work, are former US Senator Gordon Smith and his wife, Sharon. Their son, Garrett,

2004

WK Kellogg Foundation initiates the second national initiative for SBHC

OSBHCN is one of 9 states associations awarded \$1.3 million for policy advocacy

2005

Governor includes SBHCs in his budget, asks for and wins expansion of SBHCs to 20 counties

All of Oregon's congressional delegates voice support for SBHCs

committed suicide in 2004, while attending college. Cindy Shaw, SBHC coordinator in Pendleton says, "The Smiths were always supportive of our SBHC. They had registered their kids for services at the center, and after Garrett's death, Sharon spent time with me discussing the signs that they were aware of prior to his suicide. They have been active in helping us in any way we want them or need them. Sharon would call to see what they could do and they were advocates in keeping the SBHC open."

Promise and Challenge *2009 and beyond*

In 2009, six years after Governor Kulongoski introduced his Children's Charter, Oregon passed the Healthy Kids Plan he had championed. Though the state was reeling from fiscal distress from the Great Recession, Kulongoski's commitment to health insurance for all of Oregon's children was enacted as Oregon law. "This isn't the time to retrench," he said, "You have to continue to invest in your state, even in the most difficult times." Hospitals, which will pay a tax to help cover the cost, supported its passage. "It's actually cheaper for them," Kulongoski argued, "to have insured patients coming to the emergency room, than to provide care to the uninsured."

Bob Nystrom believes that the SBHC program provides a model profile for development of universal health care. SBHCs operate as health maintenance facilities, providing preventive, rather than reactive, care. They offer immunization, nutrition, and health education services, as well as confidentiality and reliability for patients. They build relationships with their clients, and help them learn to advocate for themselves. "How hard it is for adolescents to navigate the world," Nystrom observes. "SBHCs address the tension around meeting kids' actual needs verses what the medical model provides."

Nancy Borges, Nurse Practitioner at North Eugene Health Center since 1986, undoubtedly agrees. Maxine Proskurowski notes that, "Nancy is now seeing a third generation of children visiting her center. She has a huge following in her community. Many people can vouch that they grew to be healthy adults and parents because of her compassionate care. They know that they can come to her and talk about their problems." SBHCs have proven to have a population-wide impact on successive generations in this community, who will strive to help their kids make healthy choices.



Health Care Reform

The "triple aim" of Oregon's health care reform efforts are: a healthy population, extraordinary patient care for everyone, and reasonable costs shared equitably. Liz Smith Currie believes that SBHCs can be a model for how to provide quality health care. "We are patient-focused and deliver prevention services that save money down the road," says Smith Currie. "Because SBHCs are located where kids spend their day, SBHCs are there when kids need them. A child may come in with a stomach ache, and in a traditional care system, that is what is treated. But SBHC practitioners develop relationships with kids, and are able to sit and take the time to really find out what's happening—and often that stomachache is really a sign of depression, or anxiety and they can talk about what is going on in that

2005 cont.

Senator Gordon Smith hosts congressional briefing on SBHCs and Medicaid

A new funding formula for state grants is established

2006

1700 SBHCs in the US

National SBHC conference held in Portland, hosted by OSBHCN

Governor proposes \$2 million SBHC expansion as part of the Healthy Kids Plan with funding by tobacco tax

child's life. Many centers have mental health counselors on staff, so issues can be addressed right there in the office. Focusing on prevention, integrating health care and mental health services, putting the patient first—that is where health care can and should be going, and SBHCs are already there. In many ways, SBHCs beat the basic goals of health care reform."

The Oregon Healthy Kids initiative, providing access to health insurance for all children for the first time, extends to as many as 80,000 uninsured children. They will gain access to expanded health coverage, including vision and dental care. SBHCs help students

and their families to enroll in the program and work to set up contracts with insurance plan providers to be paid for services. Because SBHCs continue to vary in their capacity to be reimbursed for services from health insurance, the Network's role is critical in helping sites develop business plans to improve reimbursements and achieve greater sustainability.

Today SBHCs operate in 55 Oregon schools, with ten additional centers slated to open by spring of 2011. SBHCs transform the lives of students and parents. They provide care without charge, access to care at school, and continuing care where indicated as principle tenets of operation.

Health education and a supportive environment for delivery enhance the SBHC profile and increase adolescents' opportunities for learning and personal growth. Many SBHCs serve a larger client base than their resident student population—entire communities may benefit from the presence of a center.

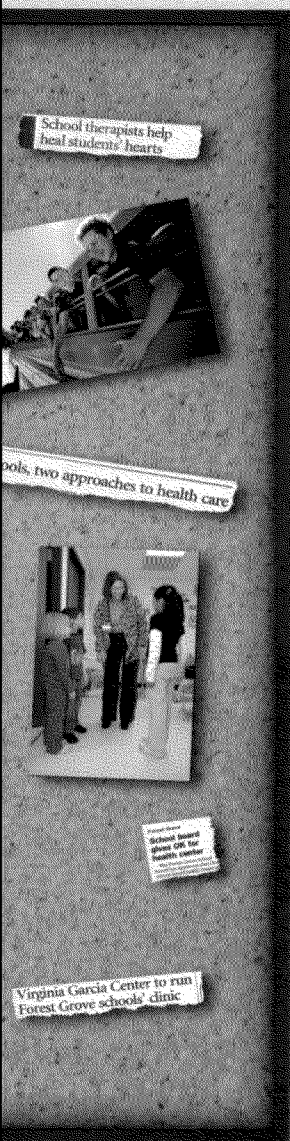
"I believe nurses, nurse practitioners, mental health therapists, and health assistants can help resolve the issues of poverty by assuring that low-income children can access health care."

~ Maxine Proskurowski

Governor Kulongoski has consistently proposed budgets expanding the role of SBHCs, and advocates and regulators have revised state funding formulas to equalize funding of centers statewide. But Oregon's recurring revenue shortfalls dictate planning for major cutbacks in all areas. The SBHC program remained untouched through the 2009-11 legislative session, but cuts that are planned may affect quality of service.

For example, shortened school years impact the delivery of care. Liz Smith Currie cites the Pendleton Schools schedule, where 14 days were cut from the school year, and 10 from the SBHC schedule. "It has a huge impact," she claims. "When we talk about the connection between health and education, if you have shorter days, and a less supportive environment, you're going to have negative outcomes. With cuts looming to school programs—art, music, shop, and athletics—fewer and fewer kids find a foothold that helps them be successful in the school." And that, believes Judy Fisher, leads to higher risk behaviors and poor outcomes for adolescents as they try to make their way in the world.

For three of the SBHCs in Eugene, the school district serves as their employer, rather than the local health department. The recession has meant dwindling foundation and hospital funding, and the school district will need to make cuts. Understanding that health positions may be eliminated before teaching positions in an educational system, coordinator Maxine Proskurowski says that she feels "real anxiety" for the first time.



2007

45 Certified SBHCs in Oregon

Ways and Means co-chairs include and secure \$2 million SBHC expansion in General Funds

Tobacco tax is referred to voters, which fails

2008

2000 SBHCs in the US

OSBHCN call for an examination of the funding formula equalize state grant for SBHCs

2009

54 Certified SBHCs in 20 Oregon counties

With shortened hours, staff will lose income and the ability to maintain the standard of care the centers have attained. Vacant health department positions may remain unfilled. Students for whom SBHCs have been the sole source of medical care will be most severely impacted, some catastrophically.

At Last, Federal Support

After many years of advocacy, SBHCs have achieved federal recognition. Paula Hester, Network Executive Director believes the maxim, 'many hands make light work.' "It has truly taken many hands to move access to health care to a meaningful level. Senator Gordon Smith and Representative Darlene Hooley helped pave the way for Authorization of SBHC at the federal level when they were in office," says Hester, "They co-authored the original bills and helped bridge the gap across the aisle around this service." She appreciates that the Network staff "stands on the shoulders of early pioneers in SBHC advocacy, both in Oregon and across the nation." Joint efforts of policy makers and advocates are making a difference in healthy outcomes in communities across the country.

For the first time, the recently passed health care reform act authorizes a federal SBHC program. While funds to support it have yet to be allocated, Congress passed a bill that will grant \$50 million per year to SBHC programs for capital improvement and



equipment through 2013. These grants will allow centers to pursue expansion of facilities and improvements to equipment, including health information technology, all crucial to continuing efforts to meet high standards of care. SBHC supporters are still pursuing authorization of federal operating dollars to support staffing and service.

Linda Juszcak, NASBHC Executive Director, leads the field in securing federal program authorization and funding opportunities. She notes that preservation of gains for the SBHC movement will require our continued, combined efforts. "It's exciting to witness the development of leaders from Oregon in our national movement. You have brought many voices to the table—students, practitioners, advocates, and legislators. Your contributions are greatly appreciated." Federal funding, along with more children who have billable health insurance (through Healthy Kids), help move Oregon's SBHCs into the mainstream of health provision and may enable delivery of more comprehensive services—primary care, more mental health, and dental care services.

One clinic reported a visit from a boy with a broken arm. "It was his first time in a doctor's office. His parents could not afford health insurance. The nurse practitioner quickly realized that he had signs of a life-threatening bone cancer. Our clinic (was) able to collaborate with both state and local agencies in an effort to treat the child and cover the cost."



2009 cont.

Oregon expands SBHC funding by \$1.38 million to equalize funding formula and expand new sites

Oregon passes Healthy Kids Plan, extending health insurance to 80,000 children and tax-based funding for a portion of state SBHC grants

2010

55 Certified SBHCs in Oregon

45,203 students have direct access to SBHCs in Oregon schools

Federal Authorization of SBHC program

Special federal allocation \$200 million SBHC facilities and equipment

10 new SBHCs coming spring 2011

A Look Forward

From a visionary experiment in 1985, Oregon's school-based health centers have emerged as a vital part of the state's health care system. From a commitment of \$53,000 from Multnomah County for one SBHC at Roosevelt High School, funding is projected to be in the tens of millions of dollars for SBHCs from local, state, and federal sources. Since SBHCs began operating in Oregon, nearly 290,000 individuals have been seen in more than 1,000,000 visits to the centers. In 25 years, service has expanded from eight communities, to the soon-to-open 65th SBHC under state certification.

SBHCs continue to evolve and develop their model. Fully operational primary care centers, focusing on preventive health care, childhood and adolescent development, and health education for students, schools, parents and communities go far beyond the vision that moved Dr. Prophet in 1986. Jill Daniels recalls, "I think back to where we started, the assumptions we made, and what we thought were the priorities. Where we are today is very different... from what kind of services we provide, the cost of service, parent involvement, even assumptions about limiting whom we served"

As we look back on the last 25 years, there is much to be proud of. However, it is essential to recognize and embrace the work remaining to be done. Jackie Rose believes, "When everyone works together, and you have quality programs with good outcomes, you need to have advocates at the table with decision-makers to refine and improve the programs." The state collects data and oversees certification; the Network provides technical assistance and quality expertise in policy advocacy; local advisory and youth groups keep the services authentic.

The commitment of SBHC advocates and personnel is absolute. "I work locally and nationally with some of the most passionate people in the world," reflects Daniels. "We care about these kids that walk through our doors. Some of them have nothing. We're the one stable thing in their life. Every day my staff comes to work to help those kids. I can't think of anything more rewarding than that."

with healthy kids



Clinics a welcome shot in arm for teens



MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHILD WELFARE WORKGROUP REPORT

*Safely and Equitably Reducing
the Number of Children in Foster Care*

February 2011



*Report to the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners
prepared by the Multnomah County Commission on
Children, Families and Community*



Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup Report

*Safely and Equitably Reducing the Number
of Children in Foster Care*

February 2011

*Report to the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners
prepared by the Multnomah County Commission
on Children, Families and Community*

An effort of the Safe & Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative



2010 Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup Report

Acknowledgements:

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INTRODUCTION

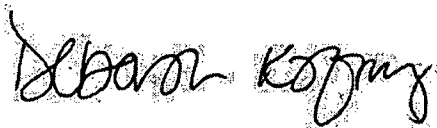
The Commission on Children, Families & Community convened and we served as co-chairs of the Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup during the summer of 2010 to explore areas for increased collaboration between Multnomah County and the Oregon Department of Human Services Child Welfare (DHS) to improve outcomes for children and families in our community. Oregon places far more children in foster care than most states. And within Oregon, Multnomah County has a very high placement rate. When a child is removed from their home and separated from their family, even if required for safety reasons, the traumatic impact is severe and long-lasting. As a community, we have a moral obligation to do all we can to strengthen and stabilize families so they can safely care for their children.

The Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup spent six months exploring the connections and opportunities for collaboration between nearly one hundred programs administered by Multnomah County that serve children or families in the child welfare system. Multnomah County does not have primary responsibility for foster care and permanency placement. However, we do have significant resources committed to supporting, strengthening and keeping children and families safe that can and should be coordinated with the efforts of the State of Oregon. At all times, but especially given our current economic realities, efficiency, collaboration, and effective use of existing resources are critical. It is important to find opportunities for improvement in the delivery of services to children and families engaged with the child welfare system.


This report provides an overview of the Workgroup process and its findings and serves as a primer on the child welfare system and its impacts on children and families in Multnomah County. Our intention is that County Departments, State DHS staff, our colleagues on the Board of County Commissioners, non-profit partners and community members will use this report to find ways that they can support improved outcomes for our most vulnerable families.

We extend our deep gratitude to all of our colleagues here at Multnomah County, our contractors, community members and partners with DHS who contributed to this effort. It has been an honor to convene this Workgroup, and we look forward to ensuring that Multnomah County plays a pivotal role in safely and equitably reducing the number of children in the child welfare system. There is no more important work than keeping families intact so they can care for and raise happy, strong and successful children.

Sincerely,



DEBORAH KAFOURY
Multnomah County Commissioner
District 1



BARBARA WILLER
Multnomah County Commissioner
District 2

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Oregon has one of the highest rates of foster care in the country and Multnomah County has a foster care rate almost three times the national average. Locally, the Oregon Department of Human Services Child Welfare (DHS), the Multnomah County Commission on Children, Families and Community (CCFC), and the Multnomah County Family Court partner together on the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative. The Child Welfare Workgroup was formed by County Resolution, as part of the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative to explore how Multnomah County can become an active partner in the effort to strengthen families and prevent foster care placement or, if in care, move children to permanency faster. The County can have a strong impact on outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system as a provider of service and a funder of many community based services.

The goals of the Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup were to:

- establish a baseline of where County investments interact with DHS;
- catalogue County investments in serving children and families in the child welfare system;
- identify opportunities for better efficiency, coordination and collaboration; and
- identify a few key areas for further exploration in 2011 between DHS and the County around shared issues, goals, measurements and improved results.

It is our hope that work done on improving the connections between these services will provide more holistic and effective services for children and families that succeed at keeping children safe at home.

Intended outcomes of the workgroup were to develop:

- new and deeper relationships between DHS and County staff;
- a report that provides an overview of the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative, provides local and national research on coordination and collaboration with child welfare agencies, a description of the Workgroup's findings, and recommendations for continuing work moving forward; and
- County Board led efforts to improve coordination and efficiency in the delivery of services to children and families served concurrently by Multnomah County and DHS.

Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative:

Due to the high numbers of Oregon children in foster care and the disproportionate number of families of color, in 2009 the Oregon Commission on Children and Families, the Oregon Department of Human Services and the Oregon Judicial Department established a partnership with Casey Family Programs (Casey). Casey is the nation's largest operating foundation focused on safely reducing the number of children in foster care and improving the lives of those who remain in care. The partnership with Casey is intended to fundamentally change the way Oregon provides child welfare services so that fewer children are taken into care, more children at-risk are maintained safely with their families, and children of color are no longer disproportionately represented in our foster care system.

Locally, the partners working on the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative are identifying areas to improve funding allocations, increase culturally responsive services, empower community members to become actively involved and develop cross-system collaborations to achieve the identified goals. The County Child Welfare Workgroup is a vital cross-system collaboration for the success of this initiative.

The figure below illustrates how all the parts of the initiative are connected.

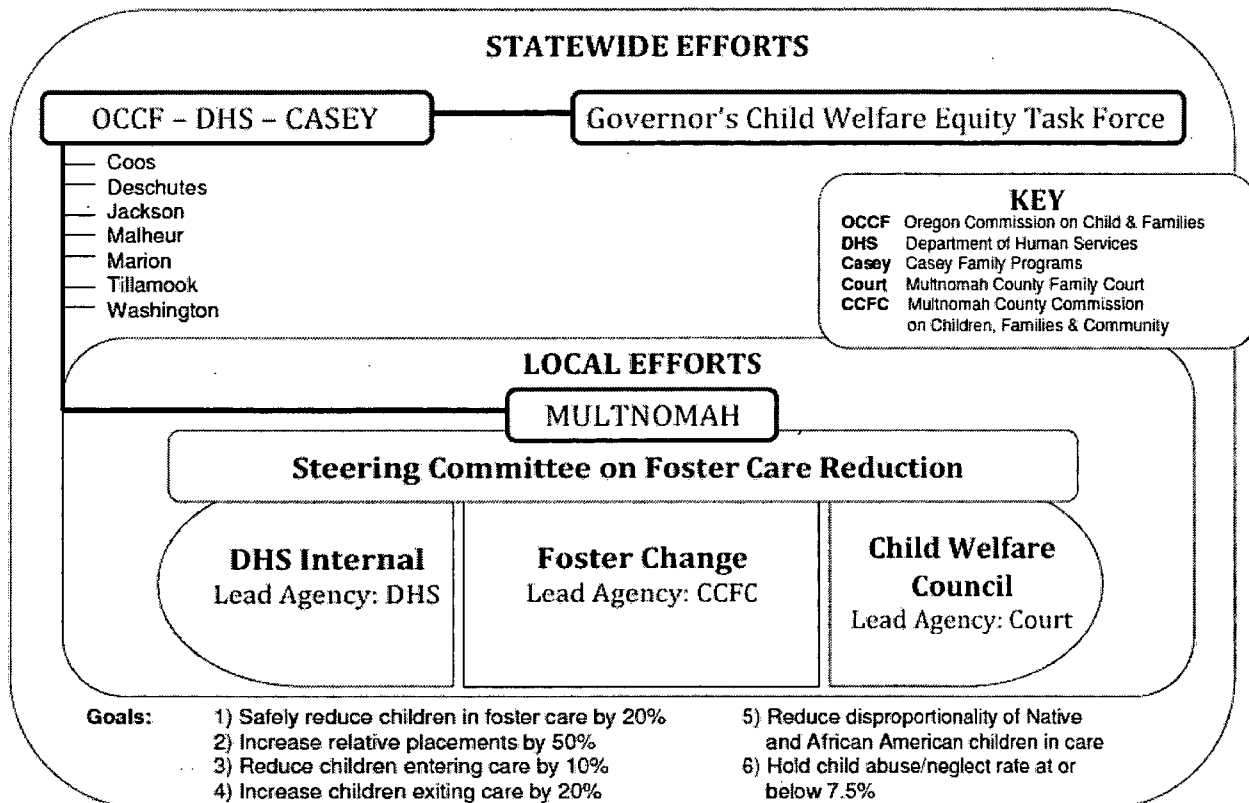


Figure 0.1

Workgroup Process:

The County Child Welfare Workgroup met six times to explore the County's relationship with DHS across five departments, contractor perspectives, and examples of existing positive collaborations. A smaller group met to develop this report which:

- summarizes what was learned,
- provides recommendations for the County Board to consider in their budget process for fiscal year 2012, and
- informs individual board members' work plans over the next year.

After review of all the feedback collected the following recommendations were developed by staff and volunteers of the Commission on Children, Families & Community.

Recommendations

- 1. Multnomah County should continue to support Countywide efforts to promote racial equity and empowerment through policy, programmatic and organizational change efforts.**
- 2. Multnomah County's legislative agenda should support the State maintaining investments in preventative and supportive services for struggling families that help prevent entry into the child welfare system.**
- 3. Individual County departments should explore systematic ways to document child welfare involvement of the children and families they serve and work, where appropriate, to coordinate County and State investments with families.**
- 4. Replicate the successful "30 Families in 30 Days" housing model created by Commissioner Kafoury and the Department of County Human Services, with a new focus on aligning County and State resources for a small set of families working to either keep their children out of the child welfare system or have their children returned.**
- 5. Create a joint DHS/County workgroup to explore opportunities for greater partnership, coordination, and improved client care for children with developmental disabilities.**
- 6. Establish a task force to study how DHS, the Courts, and Multnomah County might help decrease the number of family members who are excluded as placement resources because of past criminal records.**
- 7. Continue to support the Community Response to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children program and support efforts to prevent victimization of children and provide support services for children who have been victimized. Continue working collaboratively across County departments and State agencies to address the needs of this population with a special attention to children who have been engaged in the child welfare system.**

This report describes how these recommendations were developed, provides a primer on how the child welfare system in Multnomah County functions and is organized, and summarizes the research conducted as part of this effort. The report authors hope that this effort helps motivate individuals, County programs and anyone who touches the lives of children in the child welfare system to seek ways to help keep children out of foster care and help children in foster care find permanency.

SECTION I: SAFE AND EQUITABLE FOSTER CARE REDUCTION OVERVIEW

Foster Care in Oregon and Multnomah County

Foster care is an essential element of our system to keep kids safe, yet we know children should not grow up in foster care. Children who remain in foster care for long periods of time are at risk of multiple placement moves, lower educational attainment, higher teen pregnancy, lower rates of employment and increased involvement in the criminal justice system.

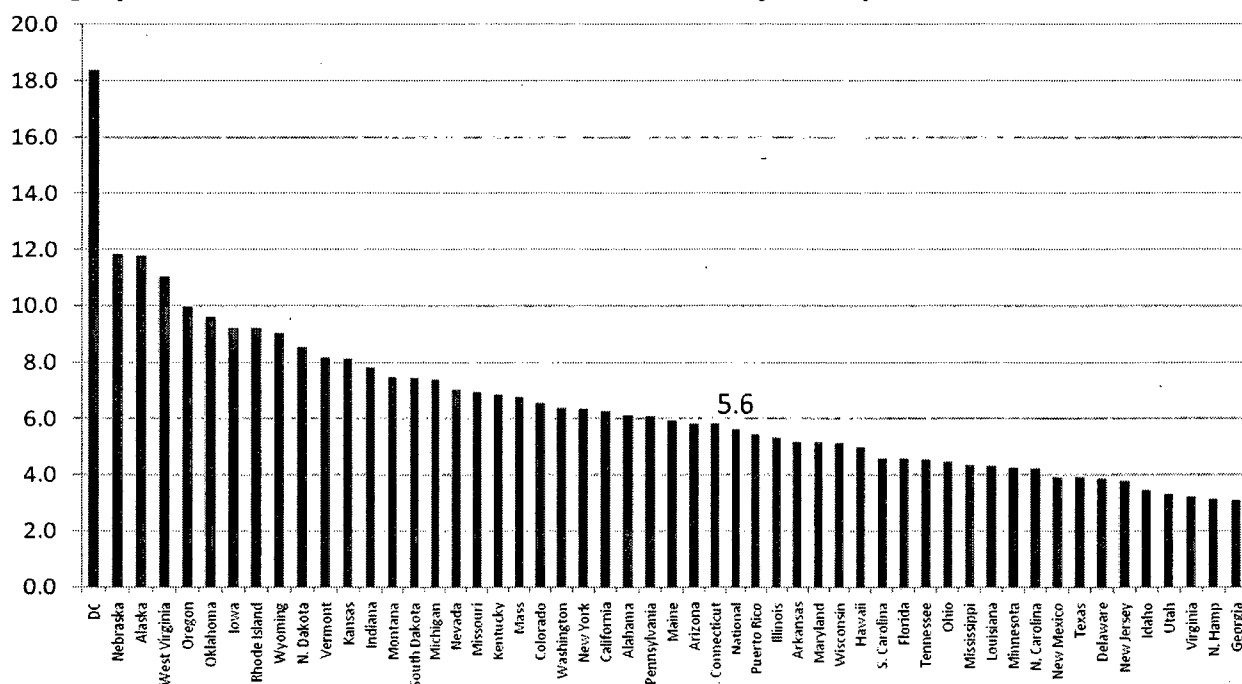


Figure 1.1

Oregon has one of the highest foster care placement rates in the country. In 2009, the national foster care placement rate was 5.6 per 1000 children. In Oregon it was 10.0 per 1000. In Multnomah County it was 13.8 per 1000.

African American and Native American children are disproportionately represented in Multnomah County's child welfare system. Disproportionality occurs when particular racial or ethnic group is represented at a higher rate than in the general population. In 2008, Native and African American children made up 12% of Multnomah County's child population, while they made up 43% of the foster care population. Native American children were particularly overrepresented. In Multnomah County, approximately 1.2% of the child population identified as American Indian/Native Alaskan yet American Indian/Native Alaskan children made up 21% of Multnomah County's foster care population. African American children were twice as likely to be in foster care as would be expected based on their representation in Multnomah County's population (10.8% in the total child population but 22% of the foster care population). This

means American Indian/Native Alaskan children were 16.5 times more likely to be in foster care and African American children twice as likely.

How Does a Family Travel Through the Child Welfare System?

Families travel through the child welfare system in various ways. However, there are important decision points that affect many families that become involved in the system.

Families initially come to the attention of DHS when a report (typically a phone call to the Child Abuse Hotline) is received. At this point, an initial decision is made about whether it appears serious enough to refer for a full assessment or can be closed at screening. If it is assigned to a full assessment, then a Child Protective Services worker will conduct assessments with children, families, and others who have contact with the family. The result of the assessment, indicating whether or not abuse or neglect occurred, is known as the disposition. The disposition is used to determine whether or not a child should be removed from his/her family based on the immediate safety concerns arising from assessment of the report. The decision to remove a child is crucial because it has implications for the well-being of children and families, specifically concerning the short- and long-term effects of parent-child separation, safety, and service needs. For children who are placed in foster care, a process including DHS, the family and sometimes the court and other service providers, works to move the child along to a permanent safe family, either by reunification or another permanent family connection.

See Appendix A, for two illustrations of how families move through the system.

Statewide Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative

Due to the high numbers of Oregon children in foster care and the disproportionate number of families of color, in 2009 the Oregon Commission on Children and Families, the Department of Human Services and the Oregon Judicial Department joined with Casey Family Programs (Casey), the nation's largest operating foundation focused on the goal of safely reducing the number of children in foster care and improving the lives of those who remain in care, to fundamentally change how Oregon provides child welfare services.

Six statewide goals to be met by 2011 are:

- Safely reduce children in foster care by 20%,
- Increase relative placements by 50%,
- Reduce children entering care by 10%,
- Increase foster care exits by 20%,
- Reduce disproportionality and disparities for Native and African American children, and
- Hold the child re-abuse and neglect rate stable.

Locally, the Department of Human Services District 2 (DHS), the Multnomah County Commission on Children, Families and Community (CCFC), the Multnomah County Family Court and other community partners are working together to identify areas to improve funding allocations, increase culturally responsive services, empower community members to become actively involved and develop cross-system collaborations to achieve the identified goals.

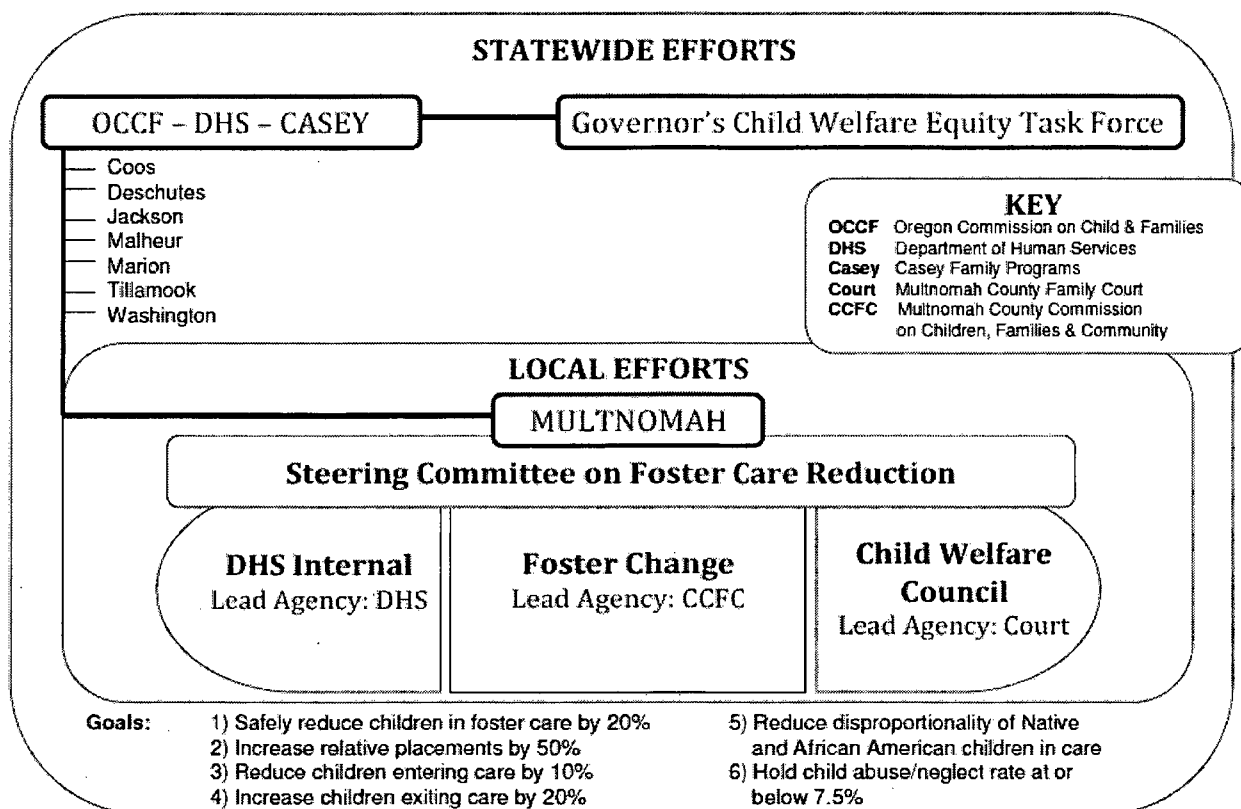


Figure 1.3

Figure 1.3 illustrates how the statewide and Multnomah County efforts are connected.

Disproportionality and Racial Equity

Definitions

Often the terms *disproportionality* and *disparity* are used interchangeably, however the terms have different meanings.

Disproportionality is generally defined as the extent to which a specific group experiences some event, either at a higher or lower rate (over or underrepresented) than the same group's proportion of the general population. The comparison is **within** a group.

Disparity is generally defined as the comparison of one group's disproportionality (over or underrepresented) to another group. Typically, the majority population is used as the benchmark or reference group in the comparison. The comparison is **between** groups.

Disproportionality in Multnomah County

As is mentioned, African American and Native American children are disproportionately represented in foster care. This trend exists in Multnomah County, Oregon and nationwide.

In 2009, if Native and African American children in Multnomah County were in foster care at the same rate as their percent of the county population, DHS would have had over 750 fewer foster care cases, and a one third reduction in their caseload.¹

In 2008, Native American children were 16.5 times more likely to be in foster care. African American children, in the same year, were twice as likely to be in foster care, when compared to their total population in the county [see figure 1.4].

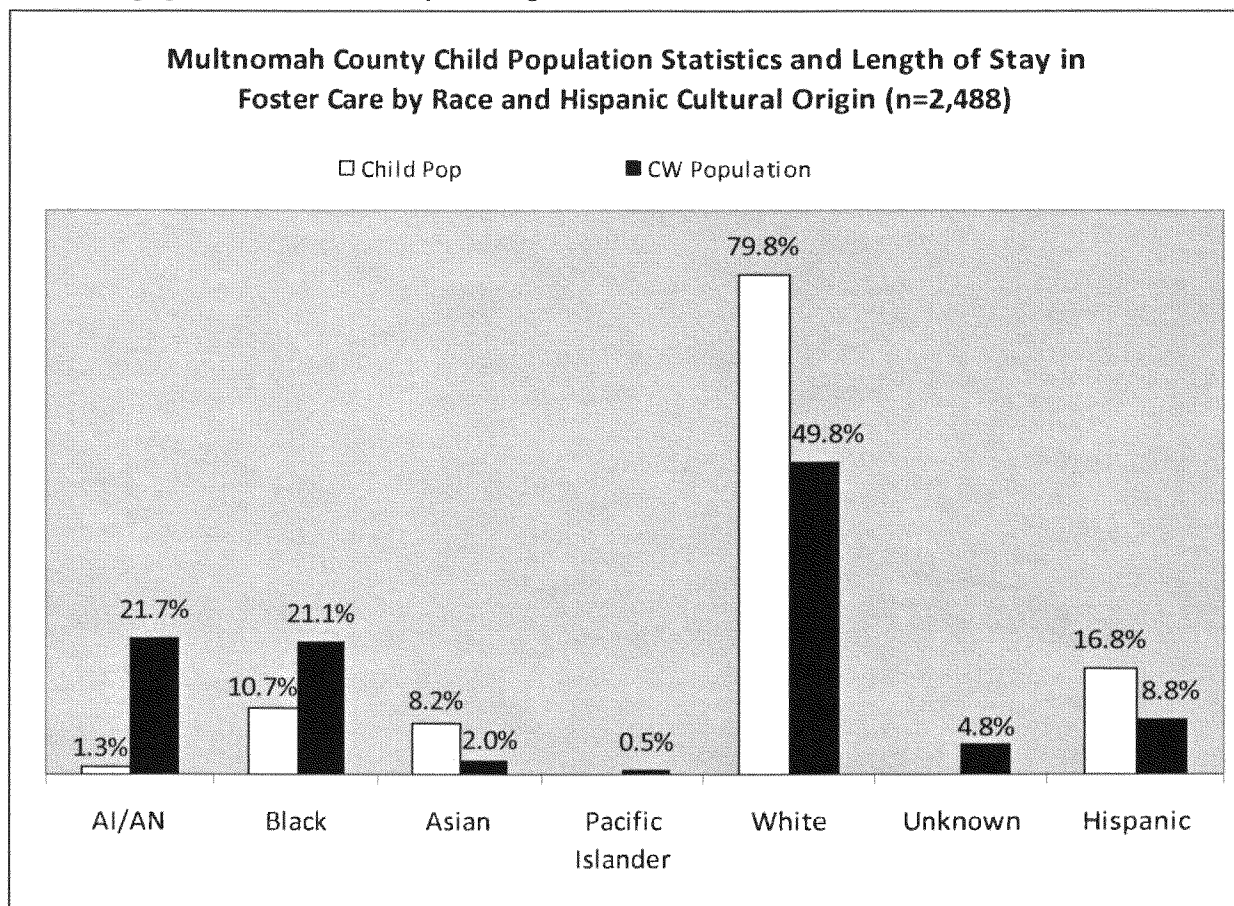


Figure 1.4

There are multiple theories for why these disparities exist. National “research shows that children of color in foster care and their families are treated differently from—and often not as well as—white children and their families in the system. For example, fewer African American children receive mental health services even though the identified need for this type of service may be as great (or greater) for African Americans as for other racial or ethnic groups.”²

When children become involved in the child welfare system, they come into contact with many professionals who make decisions that impact the rest of their lives. In 2009 the Child Welfare Partnership at Portland State University’s School of Social Work conducted a decision point

¹ Department of Human Services, District 2, *2010 Refocus Plan*

² Hill, R. (2006).

analysis on behalf of the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative. This research evaluated disparities at critical decision points in the child welfare system.

The research concluded that Native American families were three times more likely to be reported to the child abuse hotline. African American families were twice as likely to be reported. However, at the hotline, the intake decision point, African American and Native American families were referred for further assessment at proportionate rates to all families.

At other decision points, there were disparities for Native and/or African American families. Native American families were more likely to have a “founded” case of abuse, neglect or threat of harm. Native and African American children were more likely to be removed from their families and more likely to stay in foster care longer.

Many societal factors, barriers and challenges contribute to this issue. Children of color are in families that:

- are more likely to be in poor, single parent homes, which are risk factors for maltreatment;
- have less access to services that prevent placement and hasten permanency;
- are more likely to come into contact with social service or other workers who notice and report maltreatment; and
- are more likely to be reported and less likely to be reunified with family due to biased decision making.³

Statewide Efforts

In addition to the statewide Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative, in January 2009, Governor Kulongoski issued an executive order establishing a Child Welfare Equity Task Force composed of leaders from across the state. A bill enacting this Task Force passed the Oregon legislature in the 2009 legislative session. The Task Force was charged with submitting a report with recommendations to the Oregon Legislative Assembly by the end of 2010.

Local Efforts

Beginning in 2009, the local steering committee of the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative hosted community forums in the Native and African American communities in order to ensure they were informed about the disproportionate outcomes for their children and families. The steering committee heard from the community what barriers and opportunities exist to change outcomes of their children and families. The feedback from community forums informed the work of the County Child Welfare Workgroup. A summary of the feedback from the forums is included in Appendix B.

Moving Forward Multnomah County’s Policy Goals

Multnomah County provides supports and services to our community’s most vulnerable populations; the elderly, disabled, low-income, individuals who struggle with mental health and addictions and children. Through County investment, as well as State, Federal and private

³ Adapted from Congressional Research Service. August 2005. *Race/Ethnicity and Child Welfare*

grants, Multnomah County is currently engaged in many efforts that support the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative. For example,

- Healthy Start is the largest, nationally accredited child abuse prevention program in the State of Oregon. The Multnomah County Health Department serves hundreds of children in this program and screens hundreds more for risk factors that could lead to abuse or neglect.
- Schools Uniting Neighborhoods (SUN) Service System is the County's largest investment of general fund in children and families. The goals of the system are to support the academic success and financial security of children and their families.
- The homeless & runaway youth continuum, supported in large part by Multnomah County, helps young people leave homelessness, find employment, complete their education and reunify with family.
- Community Response to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children program works to free minor victims of sex trafficking and provide treatment and support so they can lead healthy lives.

This list is in no way exhaustive. These are only a few programs and initiatives that improve the outcomes for children and families in the child welfare system. Additionally, the success of these programs is diminished if we are not able to safely and equitably reduce the number of children in foster care. National statistics show that youth in foster care have a 25% chance of becoming homeless⁴. A national study of foster youth alumnae showed that 17.2% of the female alumni gave birth to at least one child while in foster care. The same study found that only 54% of foster care alumni had completed high school.⁵ If we do not actively partner and work to keep children out of foster care, Multnomah County will bear the costs of many of the negative outcomes associated with foster care placement. Prevention and intervention services for abuse, neglect, teen pregnancy, homelessness, juvenile and criminal justice involvement are all within the purview of Multnomah County.

Over the last several years Multnomah County and the City of Portland have partnered to support the academic success of youth and reduce the drop out rate. Neither the County nor the City has direct authority over schools, but both understand the critical importance of student success to their missions and the health of our community. Engagement in safely and equitably reducing our County's foster care population is much the same. Multnomah County does not have direct responsibility for child welfare, but does have an interest in children and youth experiencing lives free of abuse, neglect, and other negative outcomes. By investing our time and resources in this effort we help reduce costs to the County by mitigating the negative outcomes children experience once placed in foster care. It is not only a moral imperative but also a financially prudent investment to work to prevent foster care placement and support permanency for children already in the State's custody.

⁴ Casey Family Programs (2008). <http://www.raisemeup.org>.

⁵ Pecora, P., Williams, J., Kessler, R., Downs, A., O'Brien, K., Hiripi, E., & Morello, S. (Revised December 10, 2003). *Assessing the effects of foster care: early results from the Casey National Alumni Study*. Casey Family Programs.

SECTION II: CROSS-SYSTEM COLLABORATION FOR FAMILIES IN THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

Research on Collaboration

In the State of Oregon, DHS is the agency charged with the primary responsibility for child protection. However, having a positive impact on these children and their families is not the responsibility of any one agency or department, but is a shared community responsibility.

DHS, along with many other child welfare agencies across the country, recognize that the many needs of the children and families they serve require a collaborative and integrated system of care in order to achieve permanency, safety and well-being for children.

Successful partnerships can benefit communities by:

- strengthening families,
- extending the reach of limited resources,
- improving service access and delivery,
- enhancing relationships among public and private service providers, and
- creating community responsibility for child safety and family stability.⁶

Principles to Guide Collaboration

Collaboration is rooted in interdependent relationships. There are a number of research-based guidelines for a successful collaboration. These principles will be helpful in development of new collaborations between DHS and County departments as well as the enhancement of existing collaborative efforts. The following collaborative principles are from the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Abuse and Neglect:

Build and maintain trust. Trust enables people to share information, perceptions and feedback. Collaborators can build trust by:

- reaching agreement regarding norms for behavior for working together;
- developing mutual respect;
- correcting common misconceptions and learning up-to-date information regarding other agencies;
- developing an informal, relaxed atmosphere; and
- viewing all participants as equal members in designing and implementing the collaborative efforts.⁷

Reach agreement on core values. All the parties must reach consensus on a core set of values for the collaborative effort. Each of the parties must honor the importance of the values and their implementation in practice.

⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2000). *Communities have the power to prevent child abuse and neglect*. Available: http://cbexpress.acf.hhs.gov/articles.cfm?&issue_id=2000-03&article_id=37

⁷ Lawson, H., & Barkdull, C. (2001). Gaining the collaborative advantage and promoting systems and cross-systems change. In A. Sallee, H. Lawson, & K. Briar-Lawson (Eds.), *Innovative practices with vulnerable children and families* (pp. 245-269). Dubuque, IA: Eddie Bowers.

Reach agreement and stay focused on common goals. A well-coordinated system is based on common goals, such as the prevention of child abuse, child safety and permanency. In spite of the fact that the professionals or agencies involved in child welfare have differences in philosophy, focus, mission and perceptions, it is possible to agree on common goals. This requires that all parties:

- set aside or merge their vested interests and
- believe that by developing and maintaining common goals children and families will attain more positive outcomes.

Develop a common language. Each profession and agency has its own terminology, jargon, and acronyms. It is important to overcome language barriers. Each of the parties should:

- explain the technical language, words, and phrases they use;
- refrain from using acronyms and professional jargon; and
- achieve a common understanding of what terms mean.

Demonstrate respect for the knowledge and experience of each person. Effective collaboration requires the expertise and knowledge of all parties, who should listen to and be respectful of each person's opinions and ideas. Any misunderstandings, unreasonable expectations, myths, previous problems, or other issues must be worked through.

Assume positive intentions of all parties. When a variety of professionals and nonprofessionals come together to develop and implement a collaborative effort, they bring with them different ideas, perspectives and approaches. It is important to recognize that all parties are genuinely interested in working toward the agreed upon goals and positive outcomes for children and families.

Recognize the strengths, needs, and limitations of all of the parties. This may require being open to and exploring alternative ways individuals can contribute to the collaborative effort.

Work through conflict. Conflict is healthy and inevitable when people work collaboratively. The extent to which people feel comfortable with conflict and airing differences has an impact on process and decision making. Great care must be taken to encourage the equal participation of all members.

Share decision-making, risk taking, and accountability. A true collaborative effort means that decisions are made and risks are taken as a team. Members feel a professional responsibility for the performance of the partnership. This means the entire team is accountable for achieving the outcomes and goals.⁸

⁸ Stark, D. R. (1999). *Collaboration basics: Strategies from six communities engaged in collaborative efforts among families, child welfare and children's mental health: A partnership for action*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University, Child Development Center, National Technical Assistance Center for Children's Mental Health.

National Models

There are many national models of communities working to develop integrated service delivery collaborations. Here are a few examples of how these collaborations can strengthen families, keep children safe and out of foster care.

San Francisco. For many years African American children have been overrepresented in the San Francisco child welfare system. DHS, the Department of Public Health, the California Department of Social Services, Inter-City Family Resource Network, Inc., Bay Area Academy, the Children's Council of San Francisco, the Youth Law Center, the District Attorney's Office, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Kinship Support Network, community-based and faith-based organizations and interested community advocates came together to create the Disproportionality Task Force and action plan. This collaborative has made great progress and is listed as a "Place to Watch" by The Center for Community Partnerships in Child Welfare of the Center for the Study of Social Policy.⁹

New York City. Leaders of nonprofit groups and officials from the New York City Administration for Children's Services are confronting the challenge of community collaboration, through twenty-five Neighborhood Networks which work locally to improve both the quality and accessibility of social services for families while reducing the number of children entering foster care. They are doing this through emphasizing the integration of services in neighborhoods and across organizations. The number of New York City children entering foster care each year has dropped nearly in half between 1998 and 2004, and the total number of children in foster care declined from 41,000 in 1998 to 22,000 in 2004.¹⁰

Montgomery County, Ohio. Montgomery County has taken the integration of human services to another level with five and a half acres of office space, known as the Jobs Center. In addition to the co-location of all human services, they have developed multi-program community collaborations that provide neighborhood-based supportive services. Montgomery County also developed Integrated Service Teams that include County staff and contracted caseworkers to address multiple client needs.¹¹

Local Case Studies

Collaborative Case Study I: Crossover Youth Practice Model

Abbey Stamp (Family Court), David Koch (Juvenile Justice) and Jerry Burns (DHS) presented information about the Crossover Youth Practice Model at the second work session of the County Child Welfare Workgroup.

⁹ The Center for Community Partnerships in Child Welfare of the Center for the Study of Social Policy (2006). *Places to watch: Promising practices to address racial disproportionality in child welfare.*

¹⁰ White, A., Rosenbaum, N., Lerner, S., & Nyary, S. (2005). *Community collaboration in New York City: Charting the course for a neighborhood-based safety net.* New York City: New School University, Milano Graduate School of Management and Urban Policy, Center for New York City Affairs.

¹¹ Ragan, M. (2002). *Human Services in Montgomery County, Ohio - Service Integration Writ Large- Prepared for the Casey Strategic Consulting Group.* Ohio: Rockefeller Institute of Government.

Multnomah County is one of 12 different sites across the county that is implementing the model, developed by Casey Family Programs and the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown University.

“Crossover youth” have simultaneous involvement in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. The Crossover Youth Practice Model describes specific practices and philosophies needed in order to reduce the number of youth who crossover between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

In Multnomah County this collaborative between juvenile justice, child welfare and family court began with a gap analysis to identify areas and practices needing improvements to enhance positive outcomes for crossover youth.

Though juvenile justice staff had informal relationships with child welfare staff there was no uniform systematic collaboration with shared goals and outcomes prior to implementing this practice model. Oregon Youth Authority, DHS and the Department of Community Justice developed a co-management agreement to clarify roles and responsibilities.

Using the gap analysis, the collaborative has developed an implementation plan to improve interventions and outcomes for these youth.

Some of the lessons the collaborative learned in this process about how to effectively work together are:

- allow sufficient time to grow the collaboration;
- set common goals;
- learn each others language;
- build relationships; and
- cultivate strong judicial leadership.

Collaborative Case Study II: Homeless Youth

Caitlin Campbell (County Human Services) and Dennis Morrow (Janus Youth Programs) presented information about a collaboration between the Homeless Youth Continuum and DHS regarding homeless youth at the second work session of the County Child Welfare Workgroup.

In the early 2000’s approximately 20% of homeless youth in Multnomah County were involved in the child welfare system. 90% of homeless youth reported past involvement with child welfare. The Citizen’s Crime Commission requested that the Homeless Youth Oversight Committee (HYOC) develop policies and recommendations in partnership with DHS to address this issue.

As a result, the following actions were taken:

- The HYOC designated a liaison at the child abuse hotline;
- DHS sent a representative to the HYOC;
- In 2005, a mandate went into effect that required a plan for housing for all youth who were exiting the foster care system;

- DHS developed “bridge beds” in runaway youth shelters, like Harry’s Mother to prevent a youth’s exposure to homeless youth culture;
- Janus Youth Programs provides back-up staff to the child abuse hotline. Now Janus staff have a deeper understanding of the child welfare system; and
- Diversionary resources from the Department of County Human Services and the Reception Center were developed.

The results demonstrate the success of this collaboration. On average in the years 2006-2009, 6% of homeless youth had current child welfare involvement, and only 35% had past child welfare involvement.

Some of the aspects that lead to the success of the collaboration were:

- An external mandate from the Citizen’s Crime Commission;
- Recognition that this work would require practice changes for both DHS and the Homeless Youth Continuum; and
- The Homeless Youth Continuum is based on the principles of positive youth development, so youth have been involved in the collaboration and are on the boards of many of the agencies that make up the Continuum.

What Opportunities Exist? (Inventory of County Programs)

DHS District 2 and CCFC staff identified 97 county programs in fiscal year 2011 that served children and families involved with the child welfare system (Appendix C). Feedback was requested from each of these County programs regarding what sort of interaction they currently have with DHS Child Welfare. Forty-four programs responded. Some of the responses came from community agencies that contract with the County to provide services.

Each feedback form requested the following information:

- Summary of services provided to children or the caregivers/families of children in the child welfare system;
- Estimated number of children served by the program who are involved with child welfare;
- Estimated number of caregivers/family members served by the program who are involved with child welfare;
- How staff determine if a client is engaged in child welfare;
- If a child/caregiver or family member is identified as being engaged in the child welfare system, how many cases they currently connect with DHS;
- How program staff connect with DHS;
- Interactions with DHS that benefited children or families in the child welfare system; and
- Factors that prevented this program and DHS from interacting in ways that benefit children or families in the child welfare system.

The feedback forms received are included in Appendix F.

County programs have a variety of ways of knowing whether the children or caregivers they are serving are involved in child welfare. Some programs do not ask about child welfare involvement. Others include it on all of their intake assessments.

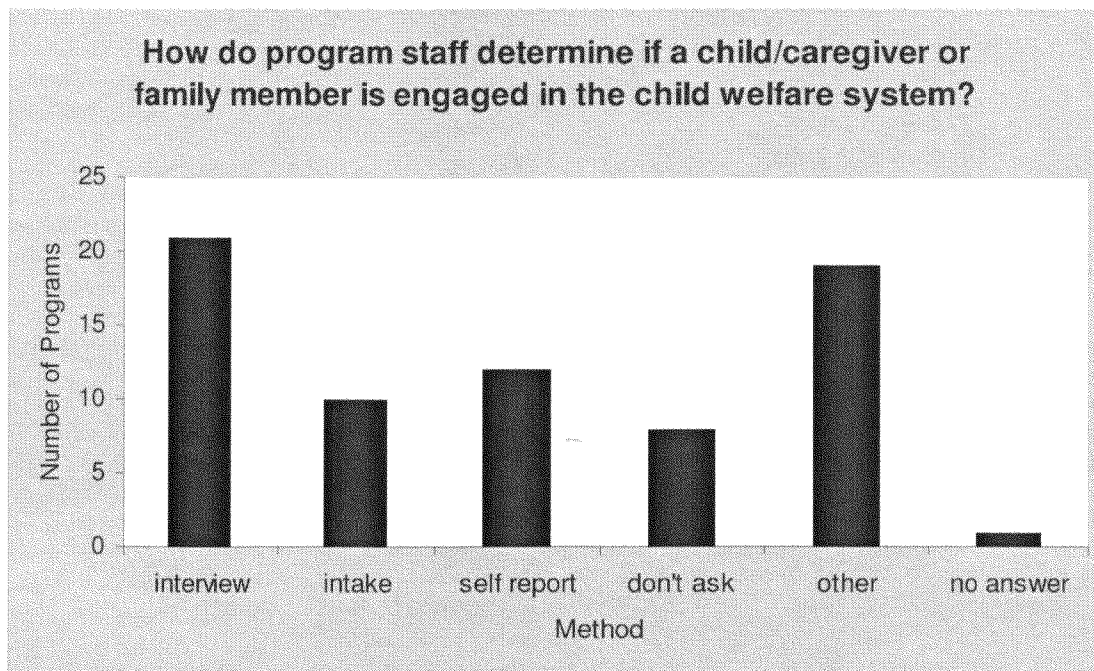


Figure 2.1

It is of note in the survey that when respondents were asked "Once a child/caregiver or family member is identified as having child welfare involvement, how often does your program contact DHS?" Most commonly, respondents chose not to answer this question. It could be that this is something they do not track, were hesitant to estimate, or they rarely connect with DHS.

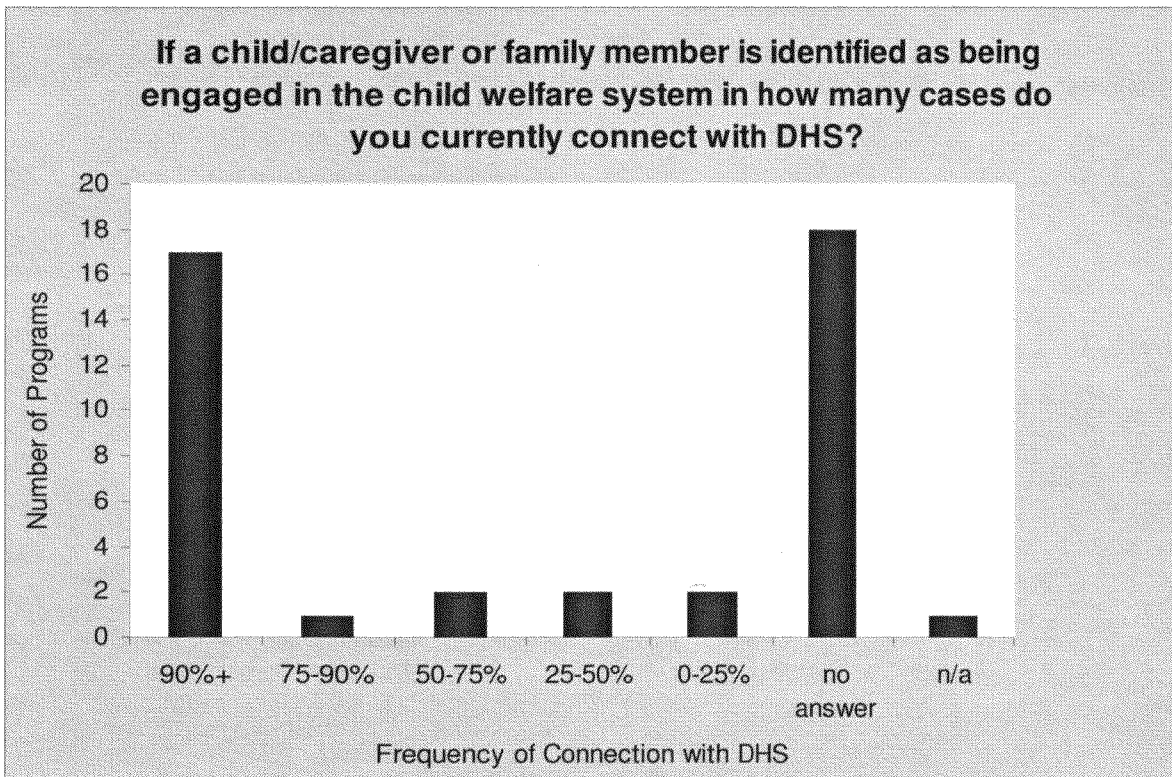


Figure 2.2

For those who did respond to the question, the most common response was they connect with DHS more than 90% of the time. For some programs, referrals come from DHS, so the connection happens from the outset of the case.

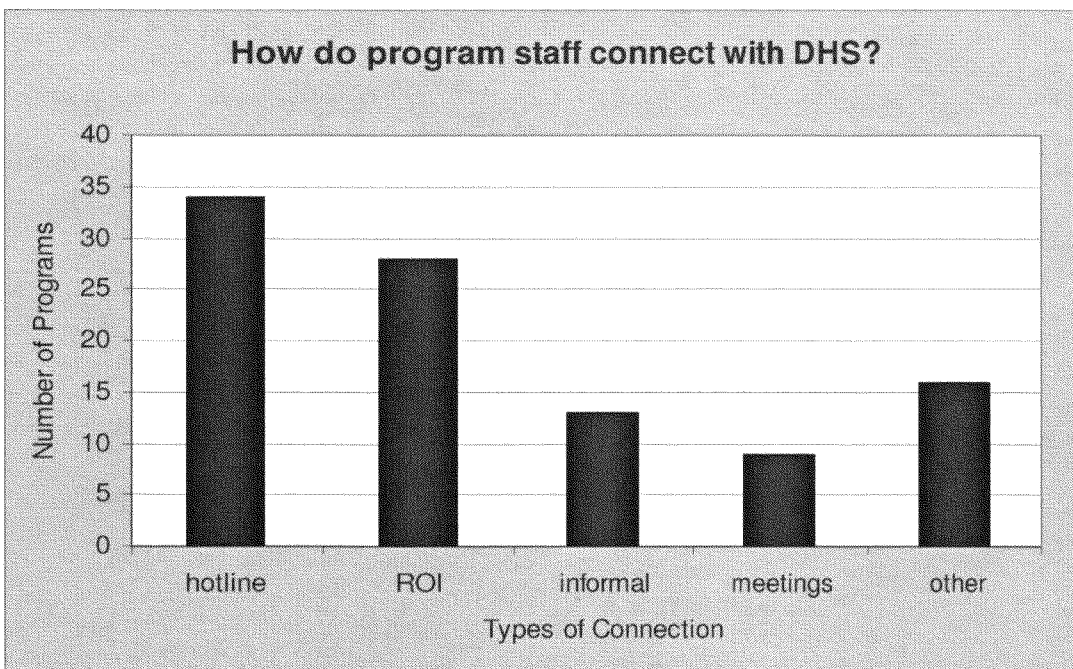


Figure 2.3

The most common way that programs reported having contact with DHS was through reporting concerns to the child abuse hotline. A formal interaction with DHS, via a Release of Information from the family involved, was the second most common way that County programs connected to DHS. Many programs also have contact with DHS in a myriad of different ways, ranging from legal cross-reporting to involvement in case planning.

SECTION III: MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHILD WELFARE WORKGROUP

Description and Process

Overview

The Child Welfare Workgroup was formed by County Resolution (Appendix D), as part of the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative, to explore how Multnomah County can become an active partner in the effort to strengthen families and prevent foster care placement and move children to permanency faster. The County can improve outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system as a service provider and a funder of many community based services.

The goals of the Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup were to:

- establish a baseline of where County investments interact with the DHS;
- catalogue County investments in serving children and families in the child welfare system;
- identify opportunities for better efficiency, coordination, and collaboration; and
- identify a few key areas for further exploration in 2011 between DHS and the County around shared issues, goals, measurements and improved results.

It is our hope that work done on improving the connections between these services will provide more holistic and effective services for children and families that succeed at keeping children in safe and permanent homes.

Some of the intended outcomes of the workgroup were to develop:

- new and deeper relationships between DHS and County staff;
- a report that provides an overview of the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative, provides local and national research on coordination and collaboration with child welfare agencies, a description of the Workgroup's findings, and recommendations for continuing work moving forward; and
- County Board led efforts to improve coordination and efficiency in the delivery of services to children and families served concurrently by Multnomah County and DHS.

Process

First, the Multnomah County Commission on Children, Families and Community (CCFC) worked with DHS staff to identify County funded services provided to children and families involved with the child welfare system. This involved identifying which County departments, divisions, programs and contracted services had a direct impact on children and families involved with child welfare. The programs identified can be found in Appendix C. The multitude of programs was one factor which led to the adoption of the County Resolution and creation of the workgroup.

Second, the CCFC collected feedback from the programs and contracting agencies that provide services to children and families in the child welfare system. The feedback was done via email by completing a data collection form.

Third, the Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup had six work sessions from June to November 2010. Participants explored the County's relationship with DHS across five departments, the perspective of contractors and brought forth examples of existing positive collaborations. Figure 3.1 provides an overview of the work sessions.

COUNTY CHILD WELFARE WORKGROUP

Overview of Work Sessions

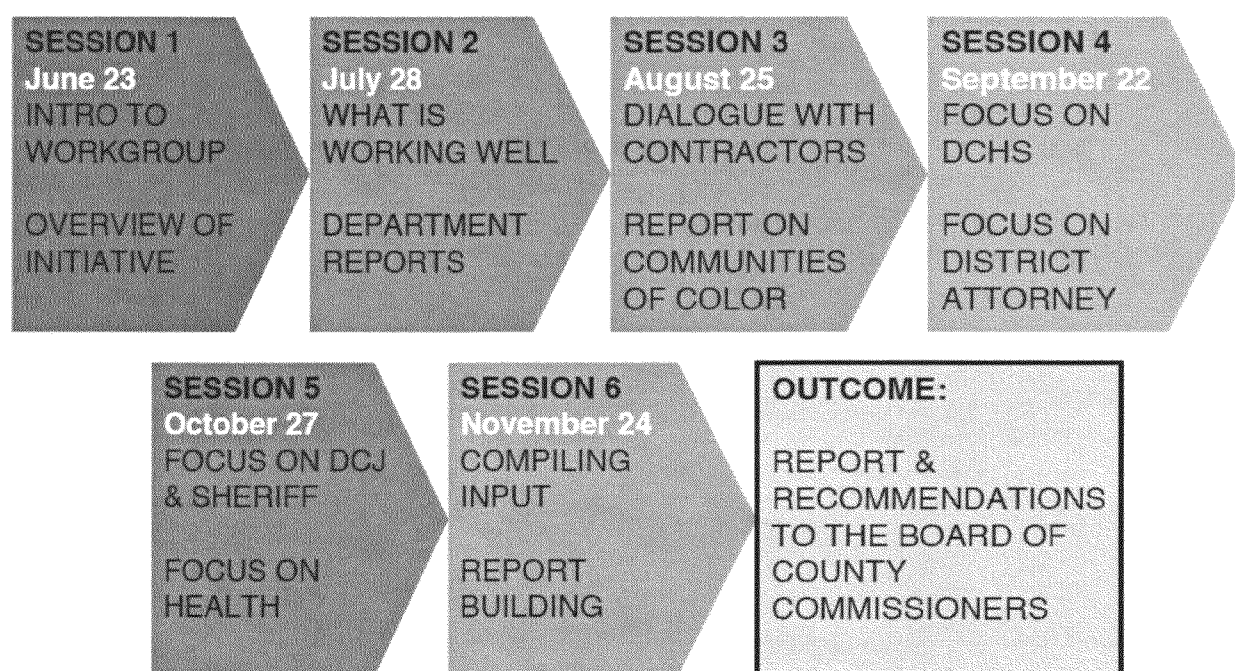


Figure 3.1

Fourth, a smaller report writing group met three times between December 2010 and January 2011. The group compiled feedback from the work sessions and County programs (Appendix F) to develop this report in order to summarize what was learned, create recommendations for the County Board to consider in their budget process for fiscal year 2012 and to inform individual board members' work plans over the next year. Staff from the offices of both Commissioner Kafoury and Commissioner Willer served on the writing group to ensure the report provided a level of detail and analysis that could inform the County budget process.

A draft of the report was submitted to DHS Child Welfare managers, County Department directors and Workgroup participants for final review. The final draft was approved by the Multnomah County Commission on Children, Families and Community in January of 2011.

Finally, this report and recommendations were submitted to the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners in February 2011 for their approval. Moving into fiscal year 2012, the second phase of this work will be determined by individual County Commissioners and Department Directors who choose to move recommendations forward by sponsoring workgroups or similarly targeted conversations. The CCFC, if requested by the Board of County Commissioners, is available to help support implementation efforts and report progress on recommendations moving forward.

Participants

Sincere thanks to Commissioners Deborah Kafoury and Barbara Willer for their guidance, leadership and willingness to abide a fast-paced and sometimes nebulous process in service as the co-chairs of the Multnomah County Child Welfare Workgroup. Their involvement made all the difference.

County Child Welfare Workgroup Chairs

Deborah Kafoury, Multnomah County Commissioner

Barbara Willer, Multnomah County Commissioner

Additionally, none of this work would be possible without the dozens of committed professionals and dedicated volunteers who shared their wisdom, experience and insight. The individuals listed below contributed to making this report possible.

County Child Welfare Workgroup Participants

<i>Vanetta Abdellatif</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Raimond Adgers</i>	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
<i>Amy Baker</i>	Cascadia Behavioral Healthcare
<i>Joslyn Baker</i>	Multnomah County Department of Community Justice
<i>Cheryl Baldomaro-Lucas</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Georgianne Bales</i>	Multnomah County Department of Human Services
<i>Lisa Begelow</i>	Native American Youth and Family Center
<i>Keith Bickford</i>	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
<i>Drew Brosh</i>	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
<i>David Brown</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Jerry Burns</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Caitlin Campbell</i>	Multnomah County Department of Human Services
<i>Lee Po Cha</i>	Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization
<i>Coury Coates</i>	Multnomah County Department of Human Services
<i>Tom Eby</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Barb Fletcher</i>	Multnomah County Department of Community Justice
<i>Terry Forrest</i>	DePaul Treatment Center

<i>Joanne Fuller</i>	Multnomah County Department of Human Services
<i>Nick Gallo</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Christine Glidden</i>	Multnomah County District Attorney's Office
<i>Beth Glisczinski</i>	Lifeworks Northwest
<i>Julie Goodrich</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Lee Gosson</i>	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
<i>Carolyn Graf</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Sharon Grant</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Miriam Green</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Kendra Johnson</i>	Impact Northwest
<i>Maurita Johnson</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Sandy Johnson</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Alicia Hahn</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Tim Hartnett</i>	CODA
<i>Amy Holmes Hehn</i>	Multnomah County District Attorney's Office
<i>Leila Keltner</i>	Multnomah County Commission on Children, Families and Community
<i>David Koch</i>	Multnomah County Department of Community Justice
<i>Mary Li</i>	Multnomah County Department of Human Services
<i>C. Manning-Ferguson</i>	Quest Center
<i>Shalonda Menefee</i>	Multnomah County Commission on Children, Families and Community
<i>Dennis Morrow</i>	Janus Youth Programs
<i>Marcia Morrow</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Kory Murphy</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Andrea Muzikant</i>	Multnomah County Department of Human Services
<i>Annie Neal</i>	Multnomah County Domestic Violence Coordinator's Office
<i>Lonnie Nettles</i>	Multnomah County Department of Community Justice
<i>Kathy Norman</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Pam Olbrich</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Cathy Olsen-Dennis</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>John Pearson</i>	Multnomah County Department of Human Services
<i>Edgar Perez</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Roberta Phillip</i>	Multnomah County Chair's Office
<i>John Richmond</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Aaron Ridings</i>	Multnomah County District 1 Commissioner's Office
<i>Diane Ruminski</i>	Multnomah County Health Department
<i>Emily Ryan</i>	Multnomah County District 2 Commissioner's Office
<i>Peggy Samolinski</i>	Multnomah County Department of Human Services
<i>Tawna Sanchez</i>	Native American Youth and Family Center
<i>Steve Smith</i>	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

<i>Rachel Spigal</i>	Impact Northwest
<i>Abbey Stamp</i>	Multnomah County Family Court Services
<i>Susan Stoltenberg</i>	Impact Northwest
<i>Thuy Vanderlinde</i>	Multnomah County Department of Community Justice
<i>Patrick Walker</i>	Choices Domestic Violence Intervention Program
<i>Elaine Wallick</i>	Oregon Department of Human Services
<i>Ned Walls</i>	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
<i>Michael Ware</i>	Multnomah County Commission on Children, Families and Community
<i>Serena Wesley</i>	Self Enhancement Inc.
<i>Gloria Wiggins</i>	El Programa Hispano Catholic Charities

Findings

Themes from Program Feedback

As mentioned, DHS and CCFC staff identified 97 county programs in fiscal year 2011 that served children and families involved with the child welfare system. The full list of programs can be found in Appendix C. The level, intensity and number of children and families served by these programs vary widely. The feedback from these programs illustrated their current patterns of interaction with DHS.

One was that some programs lacked sufficient coordination between DHS and County staff. Some County funded programs do not identify if a child or family they are serving is involved with child welfare, unless the client self discloses. Some staff reported trouble coordinating services for families due to an inability of the two information systems to communicate. Also, programs that work outside of standard business hours had trouble coordinating with DHS.

A second theme in the feedback was funding to bring programs to scale and maintain them over a long period of time is difficult in a budget climate of year after year budget cuts for both the County and the State. In a number of surveys from County staff, the items listed as working well were only available in one DHS branch or were slated to be cut. One contractor said, "The County knows what it needs to do to help solve this problem, they need to go through their archives and restore those prevention programs that were very effective that they used to fund."

Finally, it was clear from the program feedback that those programs that had standing meetings with DHS staff, clear protocols for interaction, and/or joint case planning reported the highest level of collaborative interactions that benefited children or families in the child welfare system. In several cases program staff attributed high levels of coordination and collaboration based on collocation of staff or joint funding of staff to ensure systems integration, as happens with DHS and the County's homeless youth, domestic violence, and mental health programs. This same model was suggested as a way to address disproportionality by the County and DHS jointly hiring culturally responsive staff, housed as DHS, who serve as a central point person for Native American and African American community members and service providers.

Themes from County Child Welfare Workgroup

In work sessions 4 and 5 DHS, County department staff, and County contractors were asked to identify: what was currently working well, gaps and barriers to working together and recommendations for improvement. Then, they were asked to organize the feedback by theme and prioritize the themes. Four themes that were identified by nearly all parties were:

- Disparities for African American and Native American families,
- Prevention,
- Policy, and
- Service coordination and communication.

Both the County and DHS are working on efforts to become more culturally responsive. DHS is currently supporting efforts to address racial bias by implementing cultural awareness trainings and working to disaggregate outcome data to explore more deeply practices which support or create barriers to success for children of color. At the County, the Health Department has developed an Equity and Empowerment Lens and the Office of Diversity and Equity has efforts to create more culturally responsive internal systems. Many participants indicated that additional coordinated equity work would need to be done in order to fully address the disproportionate number of African American and Native American children in foster care.

Participants in the work sessions often identified families that ended up in the child welfare system due to a lack of adequate prevention services and services to address basic needs. Housing was identified as a critical need to prevent removal and expedite the return of children home. Even those departments that predominantly provide intervention services when crises happen, such as the Sheriff's Office, felt that primary prevention and early intervention programs should be provided to families "at-risk" of child welfare involvement.

Workgroup participants mentioned that very few departments have written standard protocols and procedures for serving families that are concurrently involved with County programs and DHS. In order to effectively improve the outcomes for children and families, departments need to review the impact of current policies and procedures on child welfare involved families. For instance, one participant indicated there was no written procedure for how a child should be transferred from a DHS foster parent to a developmental disability foster care provider.

Finally, while DHS and County funded programs attempt to communicate and coordinate services, there are still many gaps and barriers to be addressed. These barriers include:

- incomplete information sharing regarding family issues,
- lack of knowledge of each system's services, and
- lack of shared goals for family outcomes.

Co-location of staff, liaisons between programs, multi-disciplinary teams, and co-management agreements were all recommended as strategies to overcome these barriers.

SECTION IV: RECOMMENDATIONS

Authority

The Oregon Commission on Children and Families system was created by state statute and county ordinance to provide policy advice to the Governor, State Legislature, and Boards of County Commissioners on issues related to children and families. Additionally in Multnomah County, the Commission on Children, Families and Community (CCFC) serves as Multnomah County's Community Action Board with oversight and authority for poverty-related policy. This report is presented given this authority and because Multnomah County is a pilot site for the Safe & Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative of which the CCFC serves as convener. Policy recommendations can take many forms; from specific interventions that can be quickly implemented to systemic solutions that require multiple partners, thorough review and cultural change. Given the complex nature of the child welfare system and the significant impact changes can have on the lives of children, families and communities, the recommendations in this report are intended less as "quick fixes" and more as a roadmap for Multnomah County to follow. When explored further, these areas of work could more deeply align DHS and County efforts and investments to ensure that vulnerable families are stabilized and strengthened. Strong alignment may help to prevent foster care placements and support children to overcome the trauma of removal and to foster resiliency, success and permanency.

Workgroup Premise

A State has no more awesome power than when it exercises its ability to terminate someone's life or parental rights. These powers require stringent standards to ensure they are exercised as last resorts and with diligent restraint. When a parent's rights are terminated, the trauma for both the child and parent can be devastating. When this trauma is experienced repeatedly for generations (as is the case in some communities of color), the impact on the community is profound. In Multnomah County, African American and Native American children experience higher rates of foster care placement, longer stays in placement and more frequent terminations than white children. If termination of parental rights and removal are to become last resorts for only the most serious cases of abuse and neglect, then a fundamental shift in how the County and State think about child welfare must occur. The basis of the Child Welfare Workgroup is rooted in this shift.

The responsibility for children in the child welfare system should not rest with the State alone. Communities must come together to support children and ensure they are loved, nurtured and successful. This workgroup asserts that:

- Multnomah County is an important part of the child welfare system;
- even when systems work well together, there is always room for improvement;
- in times of shrinking resources and as stewards of the public trust, it is our responsibility to seek innovative and efficient ways to use available resources; and
- the Workgroup's effort compliments the larger statewide initiative to fundamentally change the way child welfare services are delivered.

These efforts are driven by the belief that institutional racism and implicit biases exist. For the statewide, local and workgroup efforts to be successful, these must be addressed systematically. For this reason, a racial equity and empowerment lens, as developed by the Multnomah County Health Department, was used to develop the following recommendations.

The following recommendations are organized by starting with those recommendations that have the broadest impact but also are the least likely to see immediate change. To ignore the impacts racial bias and available funding have on our ability to improve outcomes for children in the child welfare system, would be to ignore two of the most critical issues. The recommendations that follow try to strike a balance between calling out issues that are most critical and issues which are the most actionable. All implementation efforts should pay special attention to the needs of African American and Native American children and families to ensure we address the significant, disproportionate, negative outcomes for these two populations.

Recommendations

1. Multnomah County should continue to support Countywide work to promote racial equity and empowerment through policy, programmatic and organizational change efforts.

If African American and Native American children were represented in the foster care population at the same rate they are represented in our overall child population, there would be an immediate reduction in the number of children in foster care by one-third. Addressing bias by interrupting and unlearning racism, whether found in conduct, words, policies, practices or protocols, is a moral imperative and key strategy to safely and equitably reduce the number of children in foster care. The Coalition of Communities of Color, in partnership with Portland State University, recently published a profile of communities of color in Multnomah County that establishes the need for policy and practice changes.¹² DHS is currently supporting efforts to address racial bias by implementing cultural awareness trainings and working to disaggregate outcome data to explore more deeply practices which support or create barriers to success for children of color. As a strong partner in the child welfare system, Multnomah County should continue its efforts at eliminating racial bias and increasing equity throughout Multnomah County government to ensure our services to the community are culturally responsive, desired by the communities they are intended to serve, and provided by employees with a strong understanding of the communities in which they work. The Health Department's development of an Equity and Empowerment Lens and the Office of Diversity and Equity's efforts to create more culturally responsive internal systems serve as a starting point. Equity work should include:

- building the capacity in communities of color to address their own needs. This will help build their capacity to meaningfully partner with DHS and Multnomah County to support the systemic changes needed to keep children safely at home and return them to their families as quickly as possible.
- prioritizing culturally proficient prevention and intervention services to African American and Native American children and families in the child welfare system

¹² Curry- Stevens, A., Cross-Hemmer, A., & Coalition of Communities of Color (2010). *Communities of Color in Multnomah County: An Unsettling Profile*. Portland, OR: Portland State University.

- Engaging the African American and Native American community regarding how to improve services for children in or at risk of entering the child welfare system

2. Multnomah County's legislative agenda should support the State maintaining investments in preventative and supportive services for struggling families that help prevent entry into the child welfare system.

As one provider quipped, "We used to argue over how to divide up a dollar. Now we fight over a penny." For years, Oregon has struggled to afford all the services and supports necessary to maintain and improve the quality of life for its residents. For Multnomah County to prevent children from entering the foster care system, it needs to be able to adequately fund early childhood services, SUN Community Schools, school-based physical and mental health care, family supports and interventions, and other prevention services. Funding for prevention services has been continually reduced due to shrinking budgets.

In Oregon, the tax system is dependent on personal income taxes (which shrink during times of economic hardship) and property taxes (which can only increase by a limited amount each year under State law). The tax structure is broken; such that when Oregonians have the greatest need for services and support the State is least able to provide those services because of reduced revenue.

The State must protect children when they are in danger, despite the economic climate. Child welfare intervention is expensive. Some estimates place the cost of maintaining a child in the foster care system for one year over \$20,000.00. When demands for services increase and revenue does not the State is forced to cut those services which are not mandatory to be able to afford its services that are obligatory. The State must provide child welfare services but can not afford the services which would help reduce the need for child welfare interventions. It does not make financial sense for the State, yet decisions are made based on the system we have, not the system which would best support the needs of Oregonians.

While this recommendation may not be easily achieved, adequate and stable funding for prevention services may have the greatest impact on keeping children safe at home. As important as new resources are, we cannot allow lack of resource to stop us from creating positive change. There are several areas we could explore which would require few, if any, new resources; although they may require that we use our existing resources differently.

3. Individual County departments should explore systematic ways to document child welfare involvement of the children and families they serve and work, where appropriate, to coordinate County and State investments with families.

DHS District 2 and CCFC staff used County department organizational charts (Appendix E) and county budget program offers to identify 97 county programs in fiscal year 2011 that served children and families involved with the child welfare system (Appendix C). Feedback was requested from each of these County programs regarding what sort of interaction they currently

have with DHS. Forty-four programs responded. Some of the responses came from community agencies that contract with the County to provide services.

Each feedback form requested the following information:

- Summary of services provided to children or the caregivers/families of children in the child welfare system;
- Estimated number of children served by the program who are involved with child welfare;
- Estimated number of caregivers/family members served by the program who are involved with child welfare;
- How staff determine if a client is engaged in child welfare;
- If a child/caregiver or family member is identified as being engaged in the child welfare system, how many cases they currently connect with DHS;
- How program staff connect with DHS;
- Interactions with DHS that benefited children or families in the child welfare system; and
- Factors that prevented this program and DHS from interacting in ways that benefit children or families in the child welfare system.

Of the forty-four programs that responded twelve relied on self reports of DHS involvement and seven reported they don't ask at all. The most frequent response to the question "Once a child/caregiver or family member is identified as having child welfare involvement, how often does your program contact DHS?" was no response. Those that did respond reported connecting with DHS on more than 90% of the identified cases. It is clear that connection between County programs and DHS can be beneficial as evidenced by strong working relationships in areas like care for homeless youth, juvenile justice, and petitions for terminations of parental rights (District Attorney). It is also clear that these beneficial connections are happening not because of a coordinated policy or procedure but in an ad-hoc, disjointed manner.

The functions of individual departments and programs are myriad. It is not the recommendation of this report to create a one-size fits all approach to fostering collaboration between Multnomah County and DHS. No one policy mandate, program requirement, or contract statement will effectively address this issue. Several things are clear:

- Each department should review their current practice and monitor how and when they track and subsequently follow up with DHS on clients who are engaged in the child welfare system;
- Flexibility is required to meet the needs of individual programs in developing more effective communication and coordination with DHS; and
- A focus on improving care for children and families should drive all decisions. If tracking whether families are engaged in the child welfare system would be damaging to families or create barriers to high quality care then our service goals should trump our collaboration goals.

4. Replicate the successful “30 Families in 30 Days” housing model created by Commissioner Kafoury and the Department of County Human Services, with a new focus on aligning County and State resources so families would be able to keep their children out of foster care or have their children returned.

In the winter of 2009/10, Multnomah County under the leadership of Commissioner Deborah Kafoury and the Department of County Human Services created a model for marshalling County resources to move 30 families from winter shelter to permanent housing. The model successfully helped 34 families find housing and then continued to support those families to find employment. Again this year, the County utilized this approach (although with new dedicated resources not just realigned funding) to help 70 families experiencing homelessness and domestic violence find housing through the “Homeless Families Rapid Re-Housing Initiative.” This successful model shows that providing housing first with a small amount of assistance can provide stability for families. In the report back on this program, JOIN shared a very specific example of a family reunited within three months due to this housing support.

Housing is one of the most critical and difficult resources for low and moderate-income families to secure. Lack of housing or unsafe housing can, not only cause removal of children from their families, but can also make it difficult for DHS to return children home. A rapid re-housing initiative for families experiencing impending or current involvement in the child welfare system could help achieve the County’s goal to move families into long-term housing instead of relying on shelter services. This would help achieve reductions in Multnomah County’s foster care population by providing this critical resource - a clean, safe, and stable place to live. Additionally, beyond just coordinating the resources of the County and the State, it is recommended that the City of Portland, Housing Authority of Portland, Worksystems, Inc, school and community resources be included in the planning for this project. This will ensure that families who receive housing have the resources and supports necessary to maintain their children in their care with no further DHS involvement. To determine if this approach is transferable to families at risk of child welfare involvement, the County would need to explore:

- How to identify families and more specifically how to narrow the focus to a manageable number of families to participate in this pilot effort;
- Whether a place-based or school-based model would be an effective way to narrow the number of eligible families. This place-based strategy could allow for more targeted community engagement and help to promulgate the belief that to be successful families need the support of their entire community;
- If a place or school-based strategy is chosen then the target area needs to ensure that we reach families of color to help achieve not only our foster care reduction goals but also our goal to reduce disproportionality within our foster care population; and
- How existing resources could be realigned to implement this project or whether it would require new resources. If new resources are required, the County would need to ensure that this approach was the best investment of the very limited resources Multnomah County has to support children and families at risk.

5. Create a joint DHS/County workgroup to explore opportunities for greater partnership, coordination, and improved client care for children with developmental disabilities.

Both Multnomah County and DHS serve children with developmental disabilities and their families. In some cases these children may have both a DHS caseworker and a Multnomah County Developmental Disabilities case worker. This report does not suggest this is duplicative, as these workers may play very different roles. However, it is clear that there are opportunities for improved communication and coordination within this service area.

A joint workgroup should:

- Clarify the roles of all County and State staff when both are assigned individual cases;
- Where redundancies do not add value, explore ways to streamline the joint service plan;
- Use joint agreements regarding ease of placement planning to improve the quality of services for clients and maximize the investments made by both Multnomah County and the State;
- Discuss the relationship between DHS, County Developmental Disabilities and Mental Health staff, with a focus on how deeper connections across County departments and divisions might enhance service outcomes; and
- Create a co-management agreement similar to an existing agreement between Department of Community Justice, DHS and the Oregon Youth Authority to clarify roles, improve collaborative case management and improve systems.

6. Establish a task force to study how DHS, the Courts, and Multnomah County might help decrease the number of family members who are excluded as placement resources because of past criminal records.

Prior to the establishment of the County Child Welfare Workgroup, the Multnomah County Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Initiative hosted over twenty community forums and engaged close to five hundred Multnomah County residents. The goals of the forums were two fold. First, the forums provided opportunities to raise awareness about the initiative and joint efforts to change the child welfare system in Multnomah County. Second, the forums allowed community members to share their experiences and ideas for how the system could be improved. Due to the focus on racial disproportionality, a majority of the participants in the forums were members of the African American and Native American communities. Community members frequently shared their frustration that they, or members of their family, had been ruled out as foster and adoptive resources because of past criminal records. In some cases, family members reported that records over twenty years old for non-violent crimes excluded them from serving as adoptive resources for their family members' children.

DHS has invested significant resources and attention to increasing relative placements. While bias against biological family members may exist, it is also true that multiple, complex regulations at both the federal and state level guide child welfare practice. Additionally, DHS has a legal responsibility to keep children safe that leads its employees to err on the side of caution to avoid risk of placing a child in a potentially unsafe environment. Multnomah County could support this effort by bringing the Sheriff, District Attorney and Department of

Community Justice together and encouraging DHS and the Courts to work collaboratively to see if improvements can be made to increase family placements and reduce the barriers created by past criminal convictions when possible. This work should look at several key considerations:

- How can the Oregon Safety Model, a tool used by the courts and DHS to assess risk and guide system practice, be used to explore more deeply the nature and threat that exists when past criminal records are discovered? Further investigation, guided by the Safety Model, might allow workers to more clearly place past criminal involvement within the context of current child safety.
- In some cases it would never be safe to place a child with an adult that has a specific criminal background and State and Federal prohibitions are clearly appropriate. In cases where the threat to the child is less clear, explore what policy solutions may exist at the State and Federal level (waivers, legislative action, etc).
- How can law enforcement, the courts, DHS, and the County work together to support expunging the records of those family members they deem safe to care for children?
- What possible opportunities exist to intervene before sentencing to ensure that family members, who could safely care for a child, repair the harm they created and are rehabilitated to prevent future criminal involvement in exchange for having their criminal case dismissed? For many, the motivation of being able to keep their child or family member out of foster care could serve as powerful motivation to engage in services (domestic violence counseling, alcohol and drug treatment, anger management, mental health services) and avoid future criminal involvement. In so doing, this effort would avoid the costs of both the child welfare system and the criminal justice system (incarceration and parole/probation).

7. Continue to support the Community Response to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children program and support efforts to prevent victimization of children and provide support services for children who have been victimized. Continue working collaboratively across County departments and State agencies to address the needs of this population with a special attention to children who have been engaged in the child welfare system.

Today in the United States, it is estimated that 300,000 minors are being trafficked for sexual exploitation. Ninety percent of the victims are American citizens. A recent FBI Operation Cross Country sting found Portland has the second highest standing in the country for sex trafficking with over 50 percent of those victims being children. Multnomah County, under the leadership of Commissioner Diane McKeel, has been a leader on the issue of minor victims of trafficking. The County has supported the Community Response to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children program, sponsored discussion groups, lecture series, conferences, and allocated resources to provide shelter services to this vulnerable population. As this work moves forward it is especially important to continue engaging the Oregon Department of Human Services

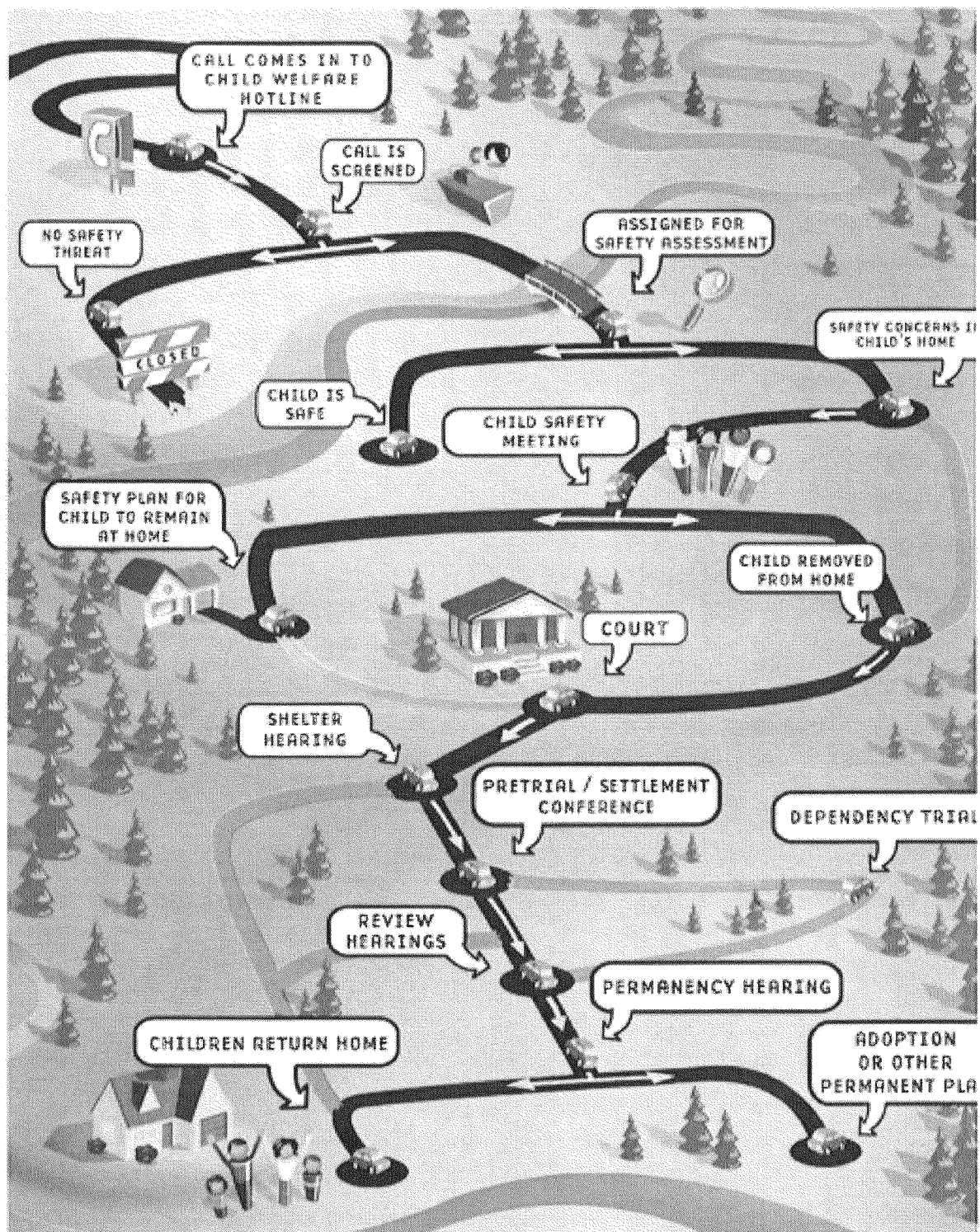
In 2010, FBI agent Gregory Christopher was named the State/Federal Law Enforcement Officer of the Year for his work in Florida's Hillsborough and Pinellas counties to establish a task force that worked to free children from sex slavery. Agent Christopher estimated that 70% of the children they encountered had at some point been in foster care or had runaway from foster care.

A January 14, 2011 article in Oregon Live highlighted the work Multnomah County is doing reporting that officials are tracking about 120 children who are involved in sex trafficking. The intent is to coordinate responses by police, prosecutors, child welfare workers and social service providers. Joslyn Baker, a collaboration specialist for the Department of Community Justice was quoted in the article saying "Predominantly we see kids that are known to child welfare." Similar to victims of domestic violence the cycle of abuse, affection, and manipulation can be extremely difficult to separate from, especially for a child. If minor victims of sex trafficking and commercial exploitation are going to be able to escape their abuse and rebuild their lives they need support, specialized treatment, and long-term, safe and supportive housing to achieve their goals. This recommendation will not help us achieve our goals of preventing children from entering the system or helping children leave the system but it is our moral obligation to ensure that children who have been in the care of the state are supported to achieve healthy, productive lives. When engagements in the child welfare system causes damage it is our responsibility to work to repair that damage.

"Having heard all this, you may choose to look the other way... but you can never say again that you did not know."
~William Wilberforce, Abolitionist

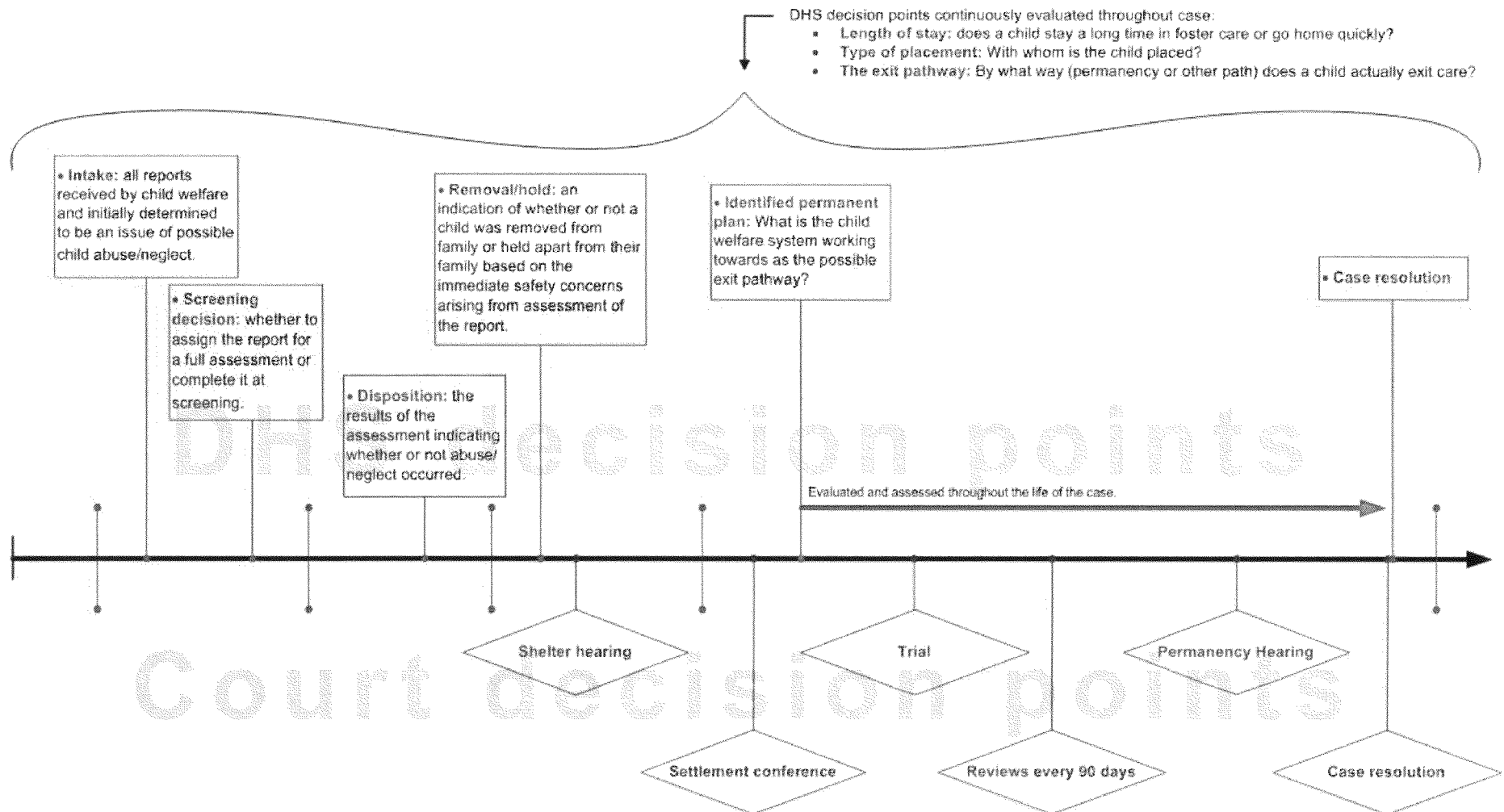
APPENDICES: INVENTORY OF FEEDBACK

Appendix A: Child Welfare System Maps



Created for Multnomah County by Amber Clough, MSW

Dependency System Decision Points Map: From Intake to Exit



Appendix B: Feedback from Community Forums

FEEDBACK FROM THE NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY

as of August 3rd, 2010

Questions:

- What is different this time?
- Can former parents in the system become foster parents?
- What is the government doing to sustain community voice?
- What kind of culturally specific services does DHS have for Native families?
- Who does training for DHS? What do the trainers know about the Native community?
- How can community members hold DHS accountable?
- Where is the support for moms who get kids returned after they leave prison?
- How long does someone need to be in recovery before they can become a foster parent?
- How is visitation time determined?
- When can a parent/family member who was initially involved at the time of removal become involved in a case?
- When does the non-offending parent have to pay child support?
- Do you consider the trauma of pulling a child out of their home?
- Is there a way for a parent to report when they believe they have experienced racism from a worker?
- Why are children kept in care for a reason other than the reason they were removed?
- Why limit visitation with non-offending parent?
- Why is child support assessed to one parent and not both parents?
- How can birth parents become informed about foster homes their children are placed in?
- What is the impact of mental illness on case planning? Will a child be returned to a parent suffering from mental illness?

Issues:

- Case workers don't always have experience with the Native community
- Native parents don't know the rules of the system
- Case workers sometimes have little life experience of their own
- Some community members do not trust DHS
- When kids grow up in care they get their kids taken away because of that fact
- Housing is a critical need to prevent removal
- Assumptions that Native American grandparents have grandkids who aren't Native American
- DHS tries to terminate for parents who are in prison more than 2.5 years
- There is difficulty getting needed medical services for children who are under the jurisdiction of a tribe in a different state- this discourages relative placement

- Once per week visitation is insufficient for young kids
- DHS makes bio parents jump through hoops- recovery, no TANF, full time employment, etc.
- NARA is a good place for families and addressing addiction
- Spirituality is an important part of recovery
- Visitation tends to happen according to DHS schedule, and don't always follow the judges orders.
- Visitation is too short.
- In ICWA cases where a family is assigned 2 case workers, one with the tribe and one with the State, they tend to have poor coordination and give parents mixed messages.
- DHS won't place grandkids with a grandparent who is a certified foster parent, caring for other children, because of a 20+ year old criminal record.
- The process families have to go through to have children returned to them takes long enough to traumatize children and create long term behavioral issues.
- Child support payments can get in the way of working to get kids back.
- When wages are garnished for child support payments it creates an additional financial burden for a parent trying to gain stability
- Children only hear one side of the story, because parents are not allowed to talk about a case.
- Parents didn't have any contact or receive any photos of their children for 8 months.
- Sometimes foster parents show favoritism to certain children, and do not treat them equally
- A father was denied placement due to his name not being listed on the birth certificate, even though he signed paternity and completed a DNA test
- DHS computer system is inadequate which creates problems in getting information.
- There is poor coordination during a transfer of jurisdiction from state to tribal court, which leaves families in limbo and children immeasurably traumatized.
- Case workers tend to have a lack of compassion for clients- often unwilling to forgive parents and/or acknowledge change in parents

Suggestions:

DHS Staff/Processes

- Have workers get familiar with family's issues (i.e. reasons for missing a U.A., relationship within family)
- Connect the various requirements expected of parents- do not make them more difficult over time
- Information on families should be shared between child welfare and self sufficiency
- Need more opportunities to make up missed UAs- rather than considering it "dirty"

- Better balance of staff at DHS from communities of color
- More Native case workers are needed
- Include representation of Native peoples in meetings
- Need people from the Native community who have been in the system on planning committees
- Partner with NARA on systems change
- Training for mandatory reporters on what warrants DHS involvement
- Drill down into data to see what brings families into care
- Look at prevention at every decision point
- Increased funding for prevention services
- Allow clients to text DHS workers
- Train workers in Historical/Generational Trauma
- Community engagement staff to be trained in how to engage our communities in a relational way
- Native community should have equal power in system-wide decision-making
- Create a system of checks and balances
- Encourage and support innovative services and solutions
- Native community should receive the same percentage of dollars as the percentage of Native children within the foster care system
- The tribe should be involved at all points in the court process. It is especially important that parents facing termination are aware of how their tribes are involved.
- Case workers need to be more available via phone. Too often parents leave voice mails that are never returned.
- DHS should have all necessary paperwork in place, before promises are made to parents that their children are going to be returned
- The court and DHS should have access to the same data about a family
- Moms and Dads should be evaluated by the same standards
- Children should not be in court when sensitive issues involving their parents are being discussed
- When in treatment it is hard to receive communication from DHS- DHS should consider making case workers available at times treatment centers allow for phone usage.
- There needs to be timely notification to parents when there is a change in case workers
- Case workers need better training in Drugs & Alcohol, Domestic Violence, and Cultural Competency
- Don't throw in extra "loops" for families to jump through midway through a case.
- DHS may be able to provide more transportation of children to visits if they transported more than one child at a time.
- When children are being removed, allow them to take security items with them in a bag.

- Court orders should be fulfilled by DHS. If parents don't comply with court orders, there are serious consequences.
- Both parents should be notified of all changes in a case.
- There is poor coordination between the State and private community services (i.e. conflicting visitation services)
- UAs should be available when required.
- Incarcerated parents should not be excluded from visitation, receiving photos, etc.

Family Support

- Services must be culturally responsive
- Give parents information and support.
- Improve services for dads
- Notification and communication to fathers at investigation and removal- automatically place children in dad's care if safe
- Dads should have equal rights & opportunities as moms
- Need residential treatment options for fathers where their children can stay with them
- Need access to housing for single people whose kids are not in their custody currently
- Develop a separate hotline to process concerns of families involved in the child welfare system
- Clarify for families what benefits are available to them through Child Welfare and Self Sufficiency and how those benefits might interact with one another
- Provide family mentors to support families in the system
- Better transition of infants when removal occurs at birth
- There should be fair and appropriate visitation between children and parents
- Increase resources/supports for single parents
- Historical trauma includes effects of alcohol and drug use- support programs that address these issues (like NARA)
- Children should be allowed to see family members when there is a death or other serious trauma in the life of the family
- Siblings should stay together
- Improve visitation in tribal system
- Better response to abuse claims from bio family members
- Focus on support rather than jumping through hoops
- Time is important to parents- move faster
- Need concurrent treatment for mom and dad
- Develop alternative tracts to avoid DHS involvement
- More help to expunge felonies from people's records
- More family advocates from within the Native community
- Services should be offered in places where parents and children feel safe and comfortable

- Fathers should be able to have children placed with them in treatment.
- Visitation times should be set at times extended family members can attend.
- Consider the biological parents' recommendations about who in their family is and is not safe.
- Explore family members who may be able to provide transportation to visits
- Having advocates, like NARA, make a big difference
- It is important for DHS to hear from parents what their needs are
- Case workers and the court should recognize that when you are talking about a native family that includes the extended family.
- Have DNA tests available to determine paternity, and ensure father's involvement
- There should be one transitional person who coordinates between the tribe, state and family.
- Services need to be made available for non-biological parents

Foster/Adoptive Homes

- More Native foster and adoptive homes
- Encourage traditional ways to be used in foster homes
- Allow Native children to teach their traditional ways to non-Native foster parents
- Increase/improve involvement of foster parents with bio parents
- Native American children should be adopted by Native families
- Target cultural diversity classes for foster parents
- More support needed for Native foster homes
- Community involvement in Foster Care recruitment
- There need to be stronger securitization of foster parents. One man used to sell drugs to foster parents.
- Place Native children with Native families.
- Children should have the opportunity to have input in placement decisions
- Fathers should have equal opportunities and placement
- Out of State relatives should be considered for placement.
- Grandparents should be given visitation, even if they can't be a placement option.

FEEDBACK FROM THE AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY as of August 11th, 2010

Questions:

- What is DHS doing to sustain community voice in this process?
- How can community members hold DHS accountable, when they disagree with decisions that are being made?
- How much does it cost to raise a child?

Issues:

- DHS staff often lack understand of the unique cultural needs of African American families
- Case workers who have never had children telling parents how to parent
- There is a lack of trust & confidence between the African American community and DHS.
- Children are prevented from being placed with family members (much less traumatizing) because of very old criminal records
- There is insufficient visitation made available to families.
- The African American community should have a stronger voice in policy making bodies
- There is a lack of culturally appropriate mental health services for AA children and parents
- Stable AA community members should be paid by DHS to be mentors and advocates for AA families in the system
- There is not enough culturally specific services for AA families
- Case workers are not willing to let go of what the initial allegations of abuse were and often don't people that parents can change
- The idea that "one size fits all" often crams African American families into a box that doesn't value their families ways of doing things
- African American children and families face overrepresentation in the justice system as well; this leads to a disproportionate number of children whose parents are incarcerated.
- African American people were disproportionately affected by the "War on Drugs", because of the drugs that were targeted. This leads to smaller pool of placements that DHS will approve within the community.
- Many family caregivers want to provide a permanent home for a child but can't afford to lose the financial support they receive.

Suggestions:

DHS Staff/Processes

- DHS needs to collaborate better with other entities that come in to contact with the same kids and families (i.e. law enforcement, schools, etc.)
- DHS needs to recruit and retain more African American staff
- DHS needs to access natural community resources (i.e. faith communities, sororities, etc.)
- DHS and the County know what works; they are in their old files. There are many programs that have served the community over the years that succeeded at supporting kids and families, but they have been cut in tight budget times.
- DHS needs to have increased accountability to the community it serves
- DHS should communicate in plain language with community stakeholders when changes in policy or funding decisions happen
- DHS needs to address the institutional racism that remains in the system

- DHS should continue to measure, document and analyze disparities- and make them publicly accessible.
- Cultural competency should be a core requirement for all agency policies, procedures and training

Family Support

- Work with relatives
- Put money back in the community to birth parents and relative placement
- Assure that communication with relatives actually happens
- Include former youth on policy boards
- Use community to assist with relative search/engagement
- Threat of harm as defined by DHS creates barriers and cultural conflict with the AA community
- Maintain youth in the community they came from when in foster care
- Traditionally in the African American community extended family members and friends of the family take care of the children during times of crisis. DHS could learn about and utilize these networks.
- Increase family's engagement and voice in the decision-making process in every case- for instance through family group decision meetings
- DHS should provide better greater access, incentives and resources for in-home services

Foster/Adoptive Homes

- There need to be more foster and adoptive homes in the African American community
- DHS needs to provide additional culturally specific training for foster parents led by other African American foster parents, that discuss the unique needs these families face
- Adoptive Agencies should actively encourage the recruitment of African American parents by adopting and implementing targeted recruitment and support strategies.

Appendix C: County Programs that Serve Children and Families Involved with Child Welfare

County Programs utilized by Families involved in Child Welfare

Department of Community Justice	Program Offer	General Fund	Total Cost	Program Contact
1. Family Court Services	50009	\$ 115,994	\$ 1,256,114	Janice Ashe
<i>Family Court Services provides parent education, mediation, evaluation, information and referral and support to the dependency court.</i>				
2. DCJ Response to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	50010	\$ -	\$ 199,241	Kathleen Treb
<i>Project to combat CSEC by providing victim-centered coordinated response in Multnomah County through the State of DHS and other community providers</i>				
3. Shelter & Residential Placements	50013	\$ 376,411	\$ 890,049	Rick Jensen
<i>Juvenile detention alternatives in the form of short-term shelter and residential placement protect the public by safely supervising identified high risk youth in the community.</i>				
4. Probation Services for Young Men	50015	\$ 1,392,735	\$ 1,563,515	Thach Nguyen
<i>JPS for young men promotes public safety by supervising youthful offenders, ages 12-18 using evidence based practices: hold youth accountable, reduce recidivism, repair harm to victims, prevent school drop-outs and improve public safety</i>				
5. Probation Services for Young Women	50016	\$ 300,562	\$ 300,562	Thach Nguyen
<i>JPS for young women ages 12-18 by using appropriate gender-specific approaches to hold youth responsible for their actions and prevent them from committing new crimes, JPS improves public safety.</i>				
6. Juvenile Sex Offender Probation Supervision	50017	\$ 706,563	\$ 706,563	Thach Nguyen
<i>Provides supervision and involvement with community-based agencies to adolescent SO through supervision, treatment and accountability.</i>				
7. Gang Resource Intervention Team (GRIT)	50018	\$ 193,044	\$ 1,613,077	Thach Nguyen
<i>Provides probation supervision to high risk, gang-involved delinquents using strategies that are tailored to each youth's problems, strengths, needs, culture and environmental influences.</i>				
8. Secure Residential A&D Treatment (RAD)	50020	\$ 578,076	\$ 2,029,471	Thuy Vanderlinde

A secure treatment program for high risk probation youth with serious D&A abuse, chronic offending behaviors and M/H issues. (RAD is a "last chance" resource for youths)

9. Youth Development Services	50021	\$ 834,279	\$ 1,299,322	Thuy Vanderlinde
<i>Provides structure, supervision, assessment, cognitive behavioral interventions, and other resources for high risk probation youth who are not enrolled in an educational setting and are predominately youth of color</i>				
10. Assessment & Treatment for Youth & Families (ATYF)	50022	\$ 235,687	\$ 1,442,354	Thuy Vanderlinde
<i>Services provided in the youth's home, school and other community settings on changing anti-social behaviors along with M/H services for youth held in detention.</i>				
11. Culturally Specific Intervention	50023	\$ 75,931	\$ 443,802	Thach Nguyen
<i>Provides culturally specific services to African American and Latino youth who are medium to high risk offenders. Receives a comprehensive assessment and individualized case plan.</i>				
12. Informal Intervention & Prevention Program	50024	\$ 237,024	\$ 389,414	Thach Nguyen
<i>Provides cost-effective sanctions and case management to medium and high risk juvenile who could be adjudicated in court.</i>				
13. Adult Transition and Re-Entry Services	50030	\$ 590,505	\$ 696,737	Truls Neal
<i>Supports community safety by initiating supervision planning prior to an offender's release from custody and working to ensure the offender has some measure of stability upon release.</i>				
14. Adult Re-Entry Enhancement Coordination Grant	50031	\$ -	\$ 934,979	Truls Neal
<i>Transitional services to offenders who have successfully completed substance abuse and or co-occurring disorder treatment. Provides wraparound services in the first few months of release.</i>				
15. Adult Offender Mental Health Services	50034	\$ 1,123,637	\$ 1,123,637	Kathleen Treb
<i>Mental Health Services (MHS) help PPOs access necessary services for severe and persistent mentally ill adult offenders.</i>				
16. Adult Sex Offender Supervision & Treatment	50039	\$ 458,819	\$ 2,550,965	Patrick Schreiner
<i>Requires offenders to participate in comprehensive evaluation, sexual offense specific treatment and polygraph examinations. On going assessment of risk, group and ind therapy and sexual arousal assessment</i>				
17. Family Services Unit	50041	\$ 1,286,242	\$ 1,588,587	Kevin Criswell
<i>A multi-disciplinary team to protect children and work to break the cycle of cross-generational antisocial behavior and crime. Approach to strengthen the family's resistance to future involvement in the system</i>				
18. Adult Day Reporting Center	50042	\$ 1,792,199	\$ 1,792,199	Kevin Criswell

A non residential sanction and skill building program for adult offenders who have been released from incarceration but had supervision violations.

19. Adult Community Service - Formal Supervision	50046	\$ 420,656	\$ 853,144	Truls Neal
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Courts sentence offenders to community service as a condition of probation to assist them with their court mandated obligations of community service work.

20. Londer Learning Center	50047	\$ 707,560	\$ 740,620	Kevin Criswell
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Addressing low employability, lack of education and poor behavioral skills of offenders by providing vocational and adult education.

21. Domestic Violence Deferred Sentencing Program	50051	\$ 151,138	\$ 151,138	Patrick Schreiner
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Program for first time offenders to assist in ending the cycle of violence by holding offenders accountable for their actions and giving them the opportunity to make long term positive changes.

22. Adult Sex Offender Reduced Supervision	50052	\$ -	\$ 126,095	Patrick Schreiner
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Provides supervision and monitoring of sex offenders who are low risk

23. Adult Prostitution Alternatives	50055	\$ -	\$ 250,000	Kathleen Treb
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A collaborative program to reduce offender risk and promote long-term behavioral and attitudinal change (M/H, D&A, mentoring, housing, job search etc.)

24. Adult DUI Supervision & Enhanced Bench	50057	\$ 110,164	\$ 403,532	Truls Neal
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Monitor the activities of offenders allows the courts to effectively supervise these cases and address violations in a timely manner.

25. Juvenile Detention Services	50011A,B	\$ 7,988,868	\$ 8,140,868	Craig Bachman
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Holds youth in custody who have been deemed to be serious offenders and/or youth who are unlikely to appear for court and are not appropriate for community placements.

26. Juvenile Community Detention/Electronic Monitoring	50012A	\$ 251,770	\$ 457,570	Craig Bachman
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Allows pre-adjudicated at risk youth to remain in community placements or at home while awaiting court with 4 levels of supervision

27. Employment Transition Services for Gang Members	50032B	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	Carl Goodman
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Provide skill building and employment services to high risk African American males ages 17-30 who are either in prison and within 120 days of release.

28. Addiction Services- Adult Offender Outpatient	50036A	\$ 344,294	\$ 485,932	Kathleen Treb
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Services provided through contracts with 8 non profit providers that are dually licensed to provide D&A treatment and M/H services.

29. Addiction Services- Adult Offender Residential Treatment	50037A	\$ -	\$ -	Kathleen Treb
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		3,560,176	3,560,176	
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Residential drug treatment that serves high and medium risk offenders and allows courts and probation officers an alternative option to jail use.

30. Addiction Services- Adult Women's Residential Treatment	50038A	\$ 1,686,546	\$ 1,686,546	Kathleen Treb
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Residential drug treatment for high risk female offenders which offers services to address addiction, M/H, parenting, relapse prevention and so forth.

31. Domestic Violence Supervision	50040A	\$ 1,333,726	\$ 2,308,538	Patrick Schreiner
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Supervise offenders convicted of misdemeanor and felony level and promote offender change along with working victims to empower them to make changes.

32. Adult Offender Housing	50048A	\$ 2,371,675	\$ 2,800,099	Truls Neal
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Provides short and long term housing to high risk and disabled offenders newly released from prison who are homeless or have inadequate housing arrangements that pose public safety concerns.

30. Community Service-Bench Probation	50050A	\$ 223,342	\$ 223,342	Truls Neal
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Provides direct visibility of offenders as they restore the damage done to the community as a result of criminal actions. These offenders report directly to the sentencing judge.

31. Addiction Services- Adult Drug Court	50054A	\$ 856,575	\$ 1,152,620	Kathleen Treb
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Serves adults charged with various drug-related offenses and provide various treatment services through contracted service providers who works closely with the court.

\$30,354,198 \$44,210,808

District Attorney's Office	Program Offer	General Fund	Total Cost	Program Contact
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32. Juvenile Court Trial Unit	15014	\$ 1,051,338	\$ 2,423,042	Scott Marcy
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Prosecutes juvenile crimes ranging from misdemeanors to homicides with 3 primary functions: delinquency, prosecuting juveniles and litigative child protection cases in juvenile court.

33. Domestic Violence Unit	15015A	\$ 830,949	\$ 1,088,523	Scott Marcy
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Screens and prosecutes D/V cases including misdemeanors, felonies, and works in conjunction with the Victims Assistance program to provide outreach and support services for all victims of D/V.

34. Child Abuse Team MDT	15016A,B	\$	\$	Scott Marcy
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		851,509	1,662,792	
<i>A multidisciplinary Child Abuse Team that reviews and investigates all reported cases of child abuse or child mistreatment in the county and all fatalities which involves a child under the age of 18.</i>				
35. Victims Assistance	15019A	\$ 485,889	\$ 740,125	Scott Marcy
<i>Provides legal information an support for victims throughout the processing of the case.</i>				
36. Child Support Enforcement	15020	\$ 484,015	\$ 2,719,169	Scott Marcy
<i>Provides parents with minor children with legal assistance in establishing, modifying and collecting child support, medical support and with legally establishing paternity.</i>				
		\$ 3,703,700	\$ 8,633,651	
Sherriff's Office	Program Offer	General Fund	Total Cost	Program Contact
37. Court Services	60034A,B,C	\$ 4,550,256	\$ 4,550,256	Raimond Adgers
<i>Provides armed deputies for the courts for various duties, escorting inmates, taking persons into custody, providing public services within the court, and maintaining court holding areas for inmates.</i>				
38. Domestic Violence Gateway One Stop	60035E	\$ 66,370	\$ 66,370	Elizabeth Daily
<i>Provides entry screening, court security, and public information for both the public and professionals transacting business at the Gateway Center facility.</i>				
39. Detectives, CAT, INTERCEPT	60066	\$ 1,021,585	\$ 1,471,937	Ned Walls
<i>Investigates state and federal laws relating to crimes against children, child pornography, child exploitation and the use of computers to promote these crimes</i>				
40. Special Investigations Unit	60067A	\$ 661,670	\$ 1,086,749	Ned Walls
<i>Investigation of crimes involving the sale, distribution, and manufacturing of dangerous drugs.</i>				
41. Human Trafficking Task Force	60073A	\$ -	\$ 139,697	Ned Walls
<i>MCSO in partnership with the Dept. of Justice, local US Attorney and others to provide public awareness of human trafficking, identifies victims of severe trafficking.</i>				
42. Domestic Violence Enhanced Response	60076A,B	\$ 55,753	\$ 94,246	Ned Walls

A one stop victim center to support D/V victims in an array of services, advocacy, safe emergency shelter, financial assistance and so forth.

\$
6,355,634 \$
7,409,255

Department of County Human Services	Program Offer	General Fund	Total Cost	Program Contact
43. Developmental Disability Services for Children	25013	\$ 53,804	\$ 3,847,772	Jeanne Wheaton
<i>Services for children / child-centered and family focused, providing assistance required to maintain in home placement.</i>				
44. DV Services & Coordination	25040A,B,C	\$ 2,158,374	\$ 3,470,789	Chiquita Rollins
<i>Provides professional staffing coordination efforts to provide a forum for collaborative efforts including training, policy and program development and implementation, and system wide problem solving.</i>				
45. Behavioral Health Crisis Services	25055	\$ 1,073,345	\$ 6,897,871	Ron Lagergren
<i>A 24 hour, 365 day a year behavioral health emergency crisis response system including the following services: crisis hotline, mobile crisis outreach and an urgent walk in clinic.</i>				
46. Inpatient, Sub-acute and Residential Mental Health Services for Children	25057	\$ -	\$ 2,847,600	Godwin Nwerem
<i>Three program elements combined: psychiatric inpatient hospitalization, secure alternative to psychiatric hospitalization and least intensive services for child and families in need of M/H services</i>				
47. Mental Health Commitment Services	25058	\$ 1,098,489	\$ 5,675,579	Sandy Haffey
<i>Staff to investigate and determine whether individuals on an E hold presents a risk of harm to themselves or others: services include Emergency holds, involuntary commitment and commitment monitors.</i>				
48. Mental Health Residential Services	25060	\$ 1,113,979	\$ 8,951,466	Sandy Haffey
<i>Programs provide intervention and service coordination in the provision of housing, comprehensive community supports and services as well as facilitating discharge of adults with M/H illness to the com. res. prg.</i>				
49. Mental Health Services for Adults	25062	\$ -	\$ 21,526,586	Len Lomash
<i>Contains 3 distinct service elements that contribute to a system of care for adults: psychiatric inpatient, respite and outpatient services.</i>				
50. Mental Health Treatment and Medications for the Uninsured	25063A	\$ 1,177,976	\$ 1,437,976	Len Lomash
<i>Provides funds to the network of providers to treat uninsured persons during periods of aggravated symptoms in acute stages of illness.</i>				
51. Mental Health Org. Provider Tax	25066	\$ -	\$ 428,121	Karl Brimmer

Fund Or. Health Plan benefits so that ind. At a higher percentage of the federal poverty level can receive healthcare, including M/H care.

52. Community Based MH Services for Children and Families	25067	\$ 1,456,486	\$ 14,333,834	Godwin Nwerem
<i>Provides a continuum of services for children to ensure the best outcomes for children and youth and to prevent and early intervention services to address child and families needs before they become more acute.</i>				
53. Family Care Coordinators	25068	\$ -	\$ 1,067,423	Godwin Nwerem
<i>Sole access point to the integrated services array for children and family where children served are at risk of out of home placements or who are already out of their home due to their M/H needs.</i>				
54. Bienestar Mental Health and Addiction Services	25070	\$ 319,547	\$ 319,547	Godwin Nwerem
<i>Provides M/H assessments, crisis intervention, ind. Family, group treatment services, referrals and consultation.</i>				
55. School Based Mental Health Services	25075	\$ 531,914	\$ 1,515,354	Godwin Nwerem
<i>Program reaches youth who have not accessed services in a mental health center and 47% of those served were children of color, 95% of children were uninsured or insured by the Or. Health Plan.</i>				
56. Culturally Specific Mental Health Services	25078	\$ 1,292,239	\$ 1,292,239	Len Lomash
<i>Address M/H problems through early access to culturally and linguistically appropriate treatment.</i>				
57. Adult Addictions Treatment Continuum	25080	\$ 3,026,170	\$ 11,495,516	Ray Hudson
<i>Supports recovery and a return to a healthy lifestyle by offering access to addictions treatment that addresses the negative consequences of alcohol and other drugs.</i>				
58. Addiction Services Alcohol and Drug Prevention	25086	\$ -	\$ 194,259	Ray Hudson
<i>A structured after school program for public housing residents that consist of after school clubs, tutoring, mentoring, family support home visits for children ages 8-12.</i>				
59. Detoxification and Post-Detoxification Housing	25090A	\$ 1,037,166	\$ 2,915,525	Ray Hudson
<i>Assist in detoxification of alcohol & drugs along with providing other services, M/H, case management, job training and supportive housing services.</i>				
60. Family and Youth Addictions Treatment Continuum	25094A	\$ 272,941	\$ 1,136,493	Ray Hudson
<i>Provides a continuum of youth outpatient and residential treatment as well as two culturally-specific intensive outpatient service packages for high risk Latino and African American youth and their families.</i>				
61. Sexual Offense and Abuse Prevention	25096	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	Godwin Nwerem
<i>Provides treatment services for children and youth who are exhibiting significant sexual reactivity and/or who are sexually predatory.</i>				

62. Enhanced Family Involvement Team	25098	\$ -	\$ 1,724,171	Ray Hudson
<i>Recovery program that is a team effort to connect parents with an allegation of child abuse/neglect with alcohol and/or drugs involved appropriate treatment.</i>				
63. Bridges to Housing	25114A,B	\$ 467,516	\$ 467,516	Mary Li
<i>Provides housing units to a difficult to house population, and case managers coordinate services across service systems, increasing their efficiency and effectiveness.</i>				
64. Energy Services	25119	\$ 331,985	\$ 20,077,918	Mary Li
<i>Contribute to reduction the number of households living in poverty by increasing households self-sufficiency and improving local economic conditions through energy conservation.</i>				
65. Homeless Family Shelter System	25120	\$ 295,000	\$ 295,000	Mary Li
<i>Provide access to year around shelter for homeless families and their children.</i>				
66. Youth Gang Prevention	25123A,B	\$ 1,272,279	\$ 1,324,202	Mary Li
<i>Supports community based, culturally, and gender specific prevention services to young people and their families at highest risk of gang membership, who are already involved with gangs but not yet in Juvenile sys.</i>				
67. East County Homeless Outreach	25124	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	Mary Li
<i>Support on going assessment of and interim response to the outreach needs of homeless populations currently camping in East County cities.</i>				
68. Court Care	25127	\$ 28,673	\$ 56,783	Mary Li
<i>Provides on site child care for children whose parents are involved with legal proceedings at the Multnomah courthouse.</i>				
69. Housing Stabilization for Vulnerable Populations	25133	\$ 1,503,738	\$ 2,130,299	Mary Li
<i>Provide shelter, rent assistance, teen parent housing, homeless children's education etc to faith based efforts and workforce support to households.</i>				
70. Family Warming Center	25134	\$ 153,000	\$ 153,000	Mary Li
<i>Provides basic life and safety services for homeless families and their children during the winter months, November through March.</i>				
71. Homeless Youth System	25136A	\$ 2,142,163	\$ 3,246,211	Mary Li
<i>Provides late stage interventions for homeless youths up to age 25: provide continuum of screening, crisis intervention, safety services, shelter, housing, education, employment and health services.</i>				
72. Native American Child Development Services	25137	\$ -	\$ -	Mary Li

		38,604	38,604	
<i>Provide services for families with young children, birth through age 5 to promote positive parenting, healthy child development and school readiness.</i>				
73. Runaway Youth Services	25138	\$ 744,054	\$ 933,529	Mary Li
<i>Provides 24/7 reception center, crisis line, shelter, support services, family counseling and reunification services for youths ages 12-17 who have run away, as well as their families.</i>				
74. Anti-Poverty Services	25139	\$ 572,370	\$ 3,460,376	Mary Li
<i>Assist homeless and low income households to become self-sufficient by providing 4 vote services: basic needs, anti poverty education/support, housing and system collaboration.</i>				
75. Housing	25140	\$ 156,884	\$ 668,900	Mary Li
<i>Administers public resources to expand affordable housing and infrastructure in low and moderate income communities through CDBG, AHDP and the home improvement loan program.</i>				
76. SUN Community Schools	25145	\$ 2,957,668	\$ 3,560,661	Peggy Samolinski
<i>Provides school based educational, recreational, social and health services focusing on school age children at risk of academic failure and their families.</i>				
77. Child and Family Hunger Relief	25147	\$ 186,043	\$ 186,043	Peggy Samolinski
<i>Allows SUN CS sites to increase the number of meals served to hungry children and families and develop on going capacity for food support.</i>				
78. Social and Support Services for Education Success	25149	\$ 1,915,056	\$ 2,237,887	Peggy Samolinski
<i>Provides year around school linked, age appropriate and culturally specific academic support, case management, family engagement, and skill building groups.</i>				
79. Parent Child Development Services	25151	\$ 1,301,274	\$ 1,453,627	Peggy Samolinski
<i>Provides young children (birth-5) and their parents to promote positive parenting, healthy child development and school readiness.</i>				
80. Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Services	25154	\$ 203,000	\$ 203,000	Peggy Samolinski
<i>Provides D*A screening, assessment, referral, and prevention services to youth aged 12-17 and their families.</i>				
81. Services for Sexual Minority Youth	25155	\$ 106,940	\$ 106,940	Peggy Samolinski
<i>Offers counseling, skill building and support services for sexual minority youth.</i>				
82. Bienestar Social Services	25156A	\$ 482,976	\$ 482,976	Peggy Samolinski

Provides culturally specific and linguistically appropriate case management, information and referral, service linkage, etc to address the needs of the Latino community.

		\$ 29,746,653	\$ 132,436,593	
Health Department	Program Offer	General Fund	Total Cost	Program Contact
83. Early Childhood Services for First Time Parents	40013A,B	\$ 6,203,193	\$ 13,974,077	RUMINSKI Diane T
<i>Services begin in early pregnancy and continue through infancy for high risk pregnant women, infants and children who can receive a range of services: home visits, hospital visits, classes and groups.</i>				
84. Lead Poisoning Prevention	40015	\$ 15,322	\$ 157,322	WICKHAM Lila A
<i>Prevents child hood lead poisoning by providing information and referral in multiple languages, and screens for lead levels in blood, environmental investigations, case management, education and advocacy services.</i>				
85. Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	40018	\$ 1,287,286	\$ 4,131,752	David Brown
<i>Serves lower-income pregnant, postpartum and breast feeding women, infants and children under age 5 who have health or nutritional risks.</i>				
86. Adolescent Health Promotion	40025	\$ 79,000	\$ 903,743	NORMAN Kathy M
<i>Designed to delay sexual activity and build healthy relationships for middle school students using peer educators to teach 5 sexually education sessions.</i>				
87. Dental Services	40017	\$ 100,544	\$ 15,738,515	Susan Kirchoff
<i>Provides residents with essential, urgent, routine, and preventive services in clinic settings and school based-programs.</i>				
88. North Portland Health Clinic	40019	\$ 204,138	\$ 4,236,145	THIELE Margaret
<i>Provides comprehensive, culturally appropriate primary care to vulnerable citizens who are uninsured or underinsured and other wise might not have access to health care.</i>				
89. Northeast Health Clinic	40020	\$ 70,747	\$ 5,310,621	SAUM Robert E
<i>Provides primary care and behavioral health services to the diverse, poor, underserved residents in NE Portland</i>				
90. Westside Health Clinic	40021	\$ 295,789	\$ 6,327,512	WILEY Lynne
<i>An outreach program that provides medical, behavioral and addiction case management, access to medication and social services for Multnomah County's homeless.</i>				
91. Mid County Health Clinic	40022	\$	\$	COCKRELL Deborah

		80,398	9,785,283	S
<i>Serves clients in the poorest and most culturally diverse area of Multnomah County.</i>				
92. East County Health Clinic	40023	\$ 90,002	\$ 8,178,345	MORROW Marcia M
<i>Serves residents in east county including seasonal migrant workers, pregnant women, infants and children that reside in the East Multnomah County.</i>				
93. School Based Health Centers	40024	\$ 1,868,119	\$ 5,204,087	Susan Kirchoff
<i>Provides services beyond regular school times with multiple sites, open during the summer and school breaks for school age youth to keep them healthy and provide needed health care services.</i>				
94. La Clinica de la Buena Salud	40026	\$ 80,982	\$ 1,720,154	Sandra Holden
<i>"The Clinic of Good Health": provides health services to residents in the NE Cully neighborhood.</i>				
95. Rockwood Health Clinic	40029A,B	\$ 222,897	\$ 2,373,217	Susan Kirchoff
<i>A new program to provide services in the Rockwood community: primary care, dental and pharmacy services.</i>				
		\$ 10,598,417	\$ 78,040,773	
Total Cost of Programs				\$ 270,731,080
Total General Fund				\$ 80,758,602

Appendix D: Resolution establishing the County Child Welfare Workgroup

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION NO. 2010-051

Creating an Interdepartmental Work Group on Children and Families in Foster Care.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a) Our future doctors, teachers, business owners and community leaders are all children currently learning and growing in our communities. Each of us has a responsibility to ensure they have what they need to grow up safe and healthy.
- b) All children deserve nurturing home environments, safe places to play, good medical care and stimulating schools. Children who experience secure, loving relationships and stimulating environments become confident, caring and contributing adults.
- c) The primary responsibility for children's health and wellbeing rests with parents, but parents need to be supported. All families benefit from strong, supportive neighborhoods and communities, where there are opportunities to ask for help. We each play a role in helping all children thrive.
- d) In Multnomah County, there were 2,813 incidents of abuse/neglect in 2009. 293 of these incidents were for sexual abuse and exploitation.
- e) Multnomah County has a higher placement rate of children in foster care than both the national rate and the rest of our State. More troubling, in Multnomah County African American children are twice as likely to be in foster care than are white children and Native American children and youth are 16.5 times more likely to be in foster care.
- f) Child abuse is an issue with serious long-term consequences for individuals, families and communities. Children who are abused suffer effects that often last a lifetime. The human cost is heartbreaking. The monetary cost of intervention in child abuse and neglect cases (conservatively estimated at \$258 million a day in the United States) places an enormous burden on our child protective services, educational, juvenile and mental health systems.
- g) To reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect we must do all we can to prevent abuse before it happens. The majority of child abuse cases stem from situations and conditions that are *entirely preventable* in an engaged and supportive community.
- h) Multnomah County Departments and staff are to be commended for their hard work to reduce child abuse and neglect in our community by providing important services and advocacy on behalf of children and their families. Multnomah County should continue to view child and family safety as a funding and policy priority, and help in creating a supportive community in order to prevent child abuse.
- i) The Department of Human Services District 2 and the Multnomah County Commission identified 67 separate programs across 5 County departments which serve the families of children or children in the foster care system and coordination between these 67 programs and DHS does not happen in a consistent and coordinated fashion.
- j) Better outcomes for children and families require better coordination and collaboration among all of the services and supports serving the needs of individual families and children.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Resolves:


1. To create an interdepartmental workgroup represented by as many of the Departments and Divisions who provide services to children in foster care or the families of children in foster care. Representatives of the Department of Human Services will be invited to serve as partners in this workgroup and will study the scope of services currently provided to children and families served by DHS District 2, opportunities for collaboration, coordination and improved efficiencies that lead to better outcomes for children and families.
2. To charge the Commission on Children, Families & Community with supporting the interdepartmental workgroup under the leadership of a member of the Board of County Commissioners and to report to the Board before January 31, 2011.

ADOPTED this 29th day of April, 2010.

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

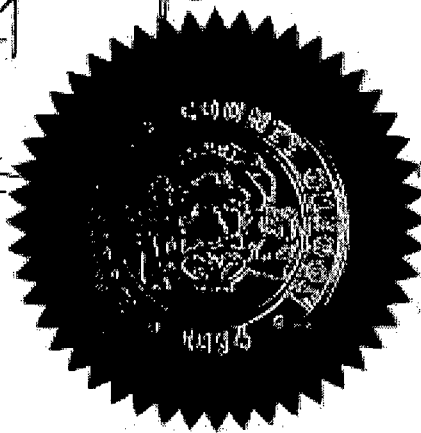

Jeff Cogen, County Chair


Deborah Kafoury,
Commissioner District 1


Barbara Willer,
Commissioner District 2


Judy Shiprack,
Commissioner District 3

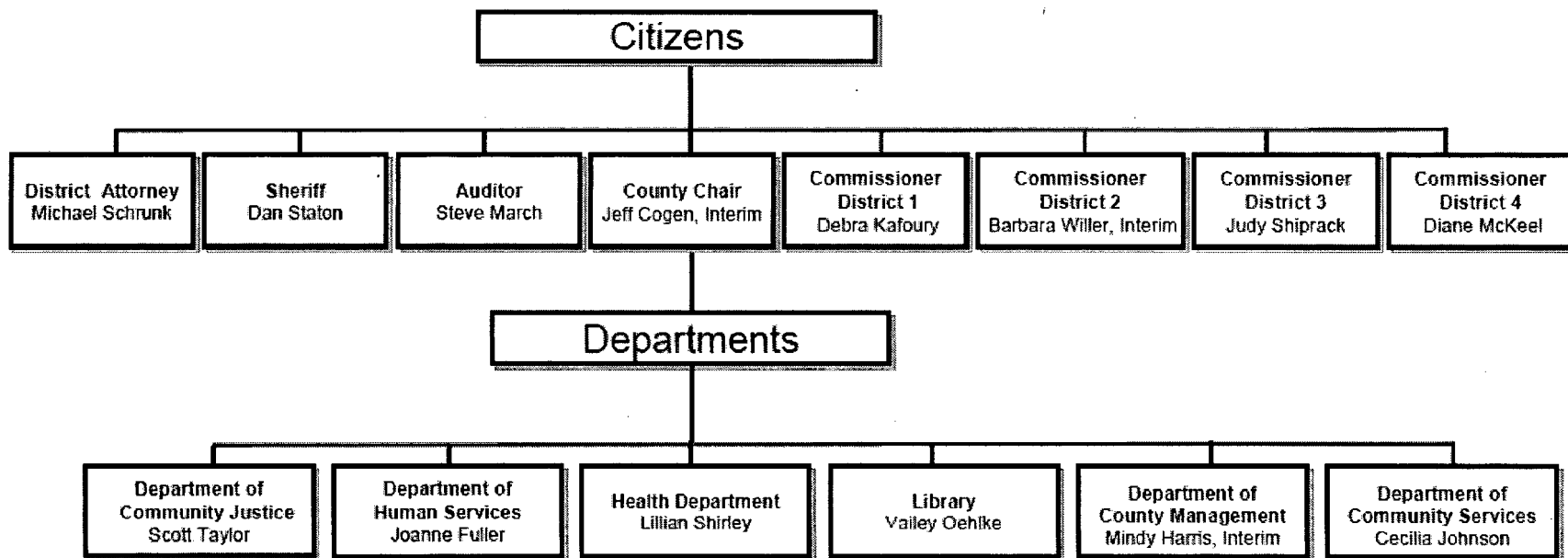

Diane McKeel,
Commissioner District 4



SUBMITTED BY:
Commissioner Deborah Kafoury, District 1

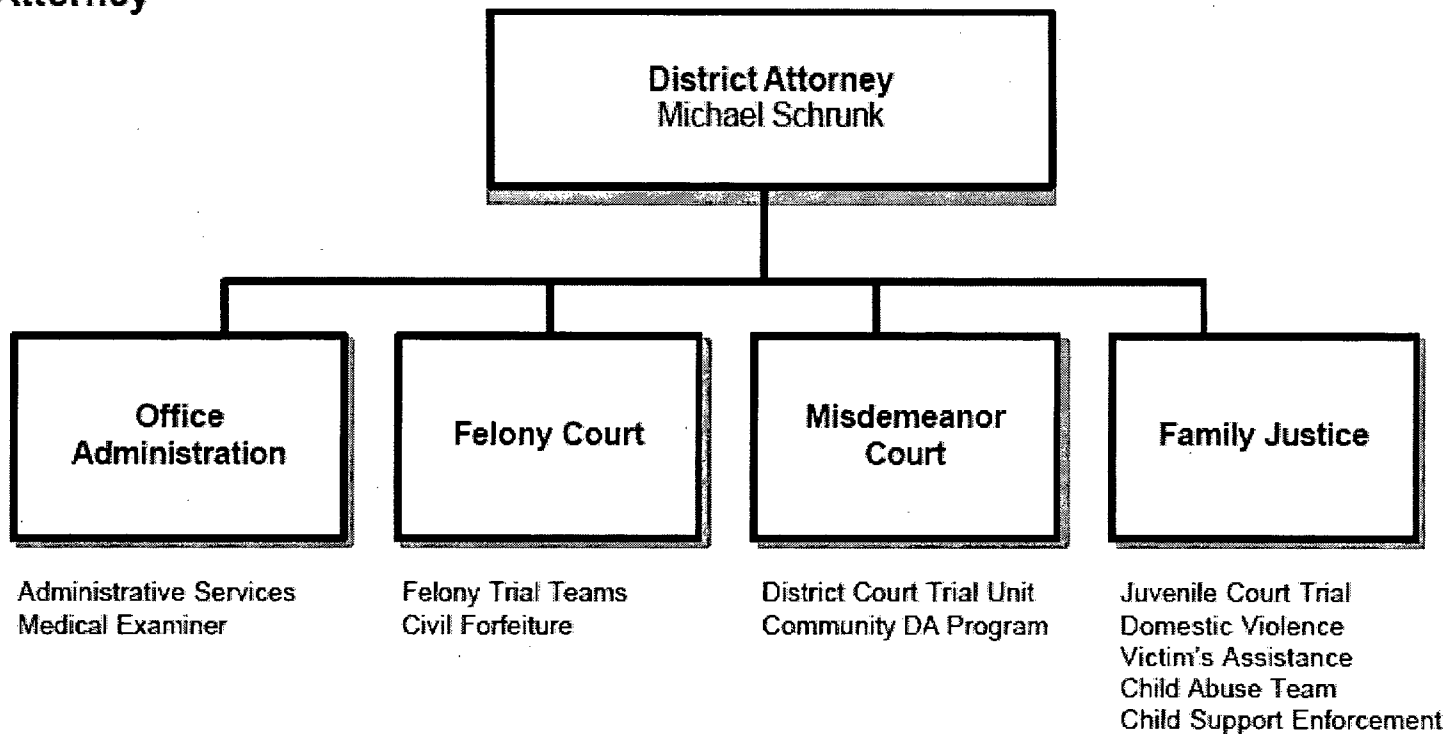
Appendix E: County Organizational Charts

Multnomah County Organizational Chart



Multnomah County

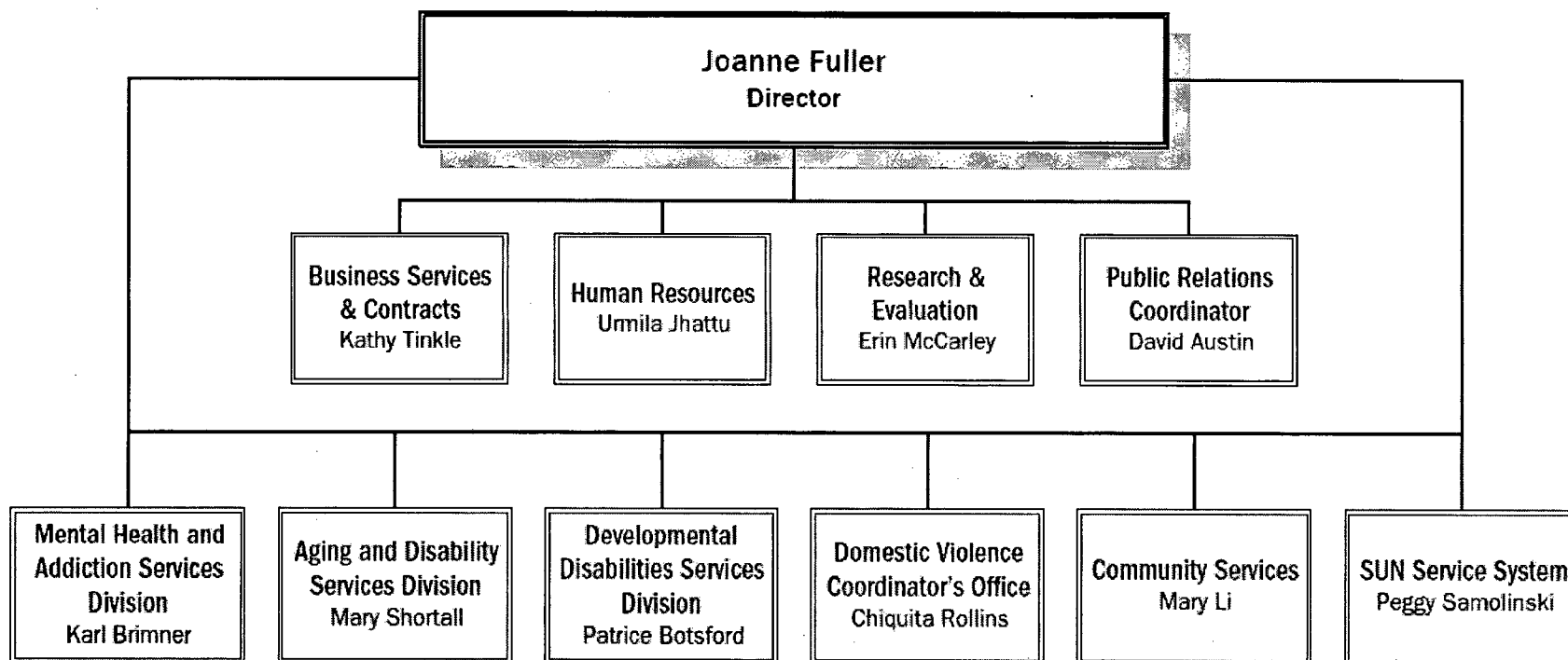
District Attorney





Multnomah County

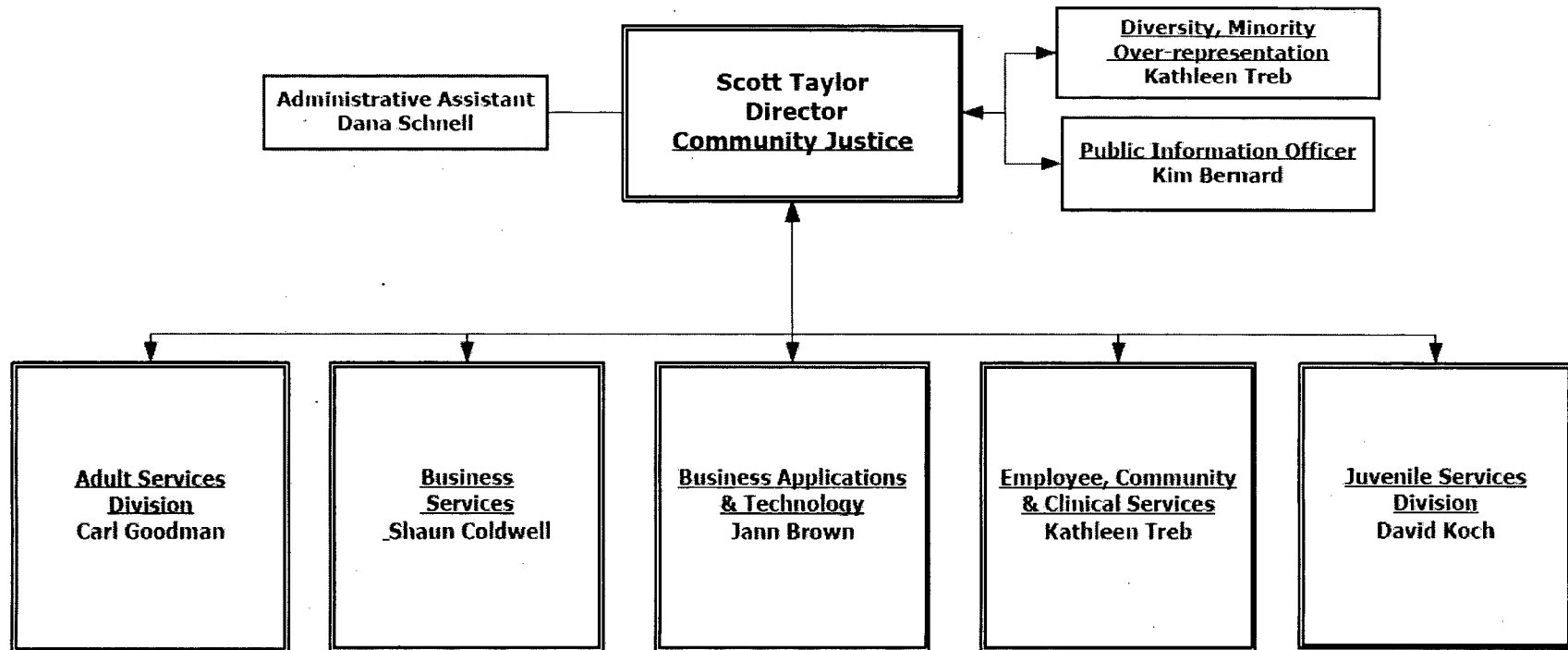
Department of County Human Services Fiscal Year 2011



Last updated May 13th, 2010

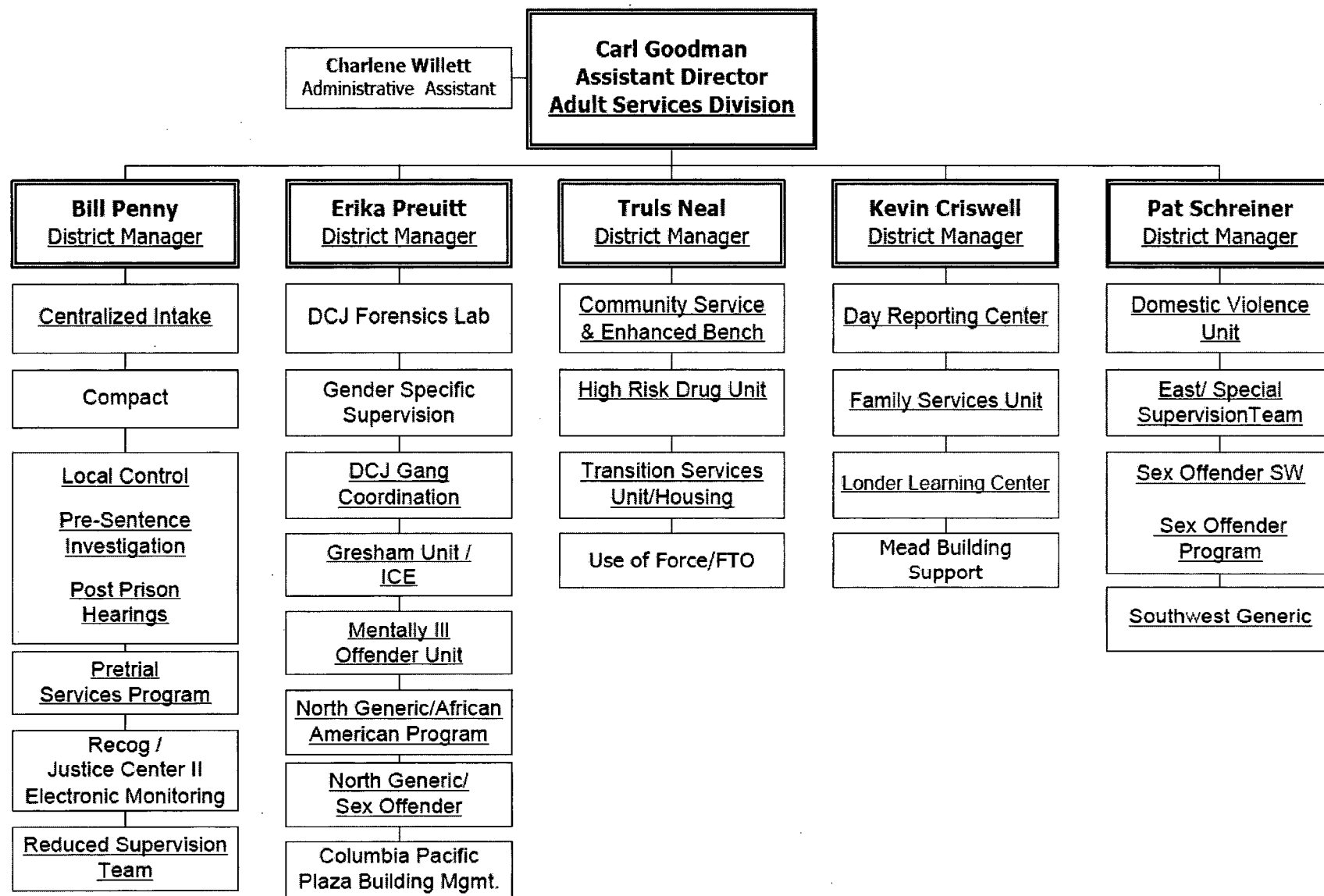


Department of Community Justice





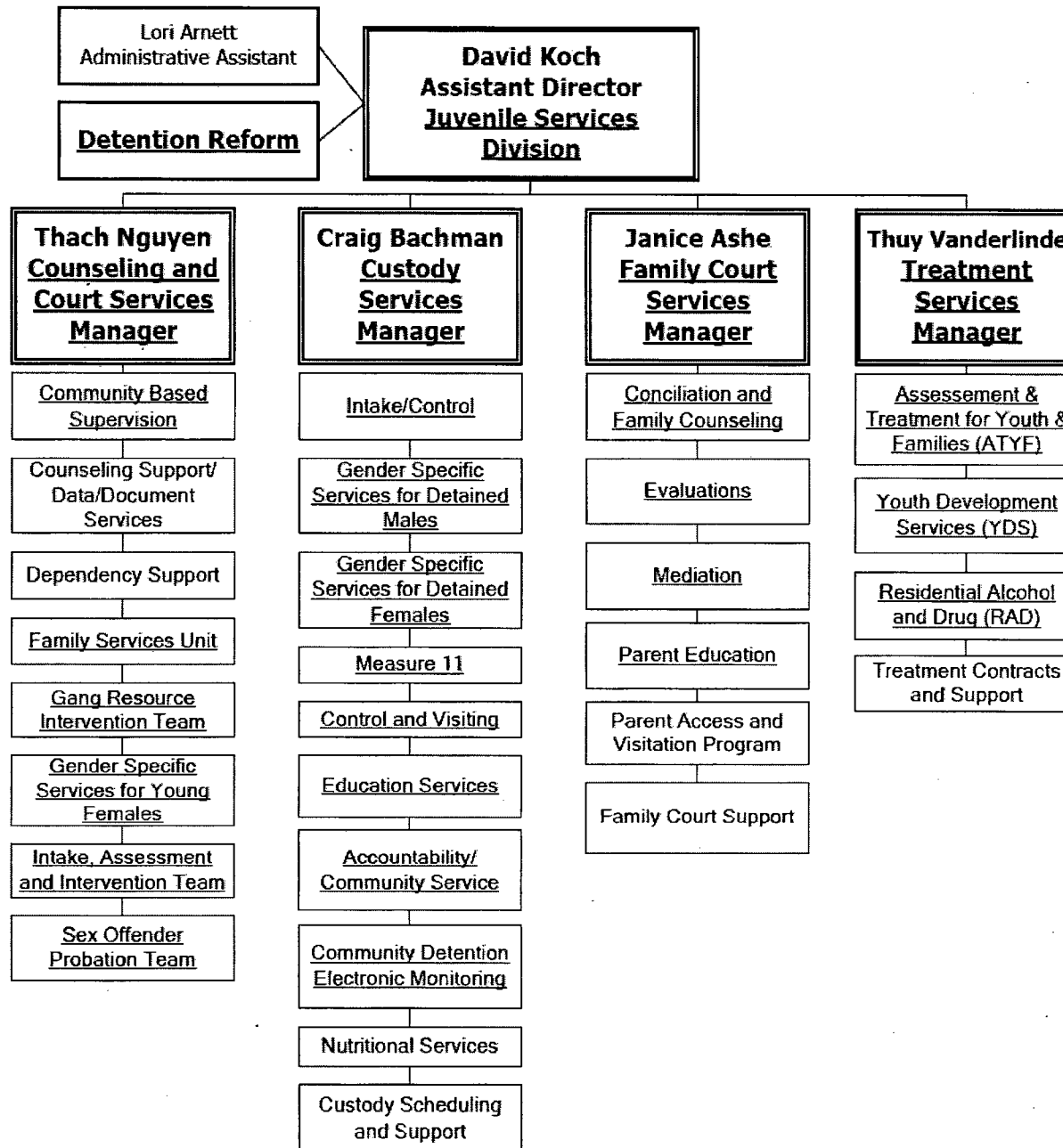
Department of Community Justice- Adult Services Division



Last date updated 11/09/09

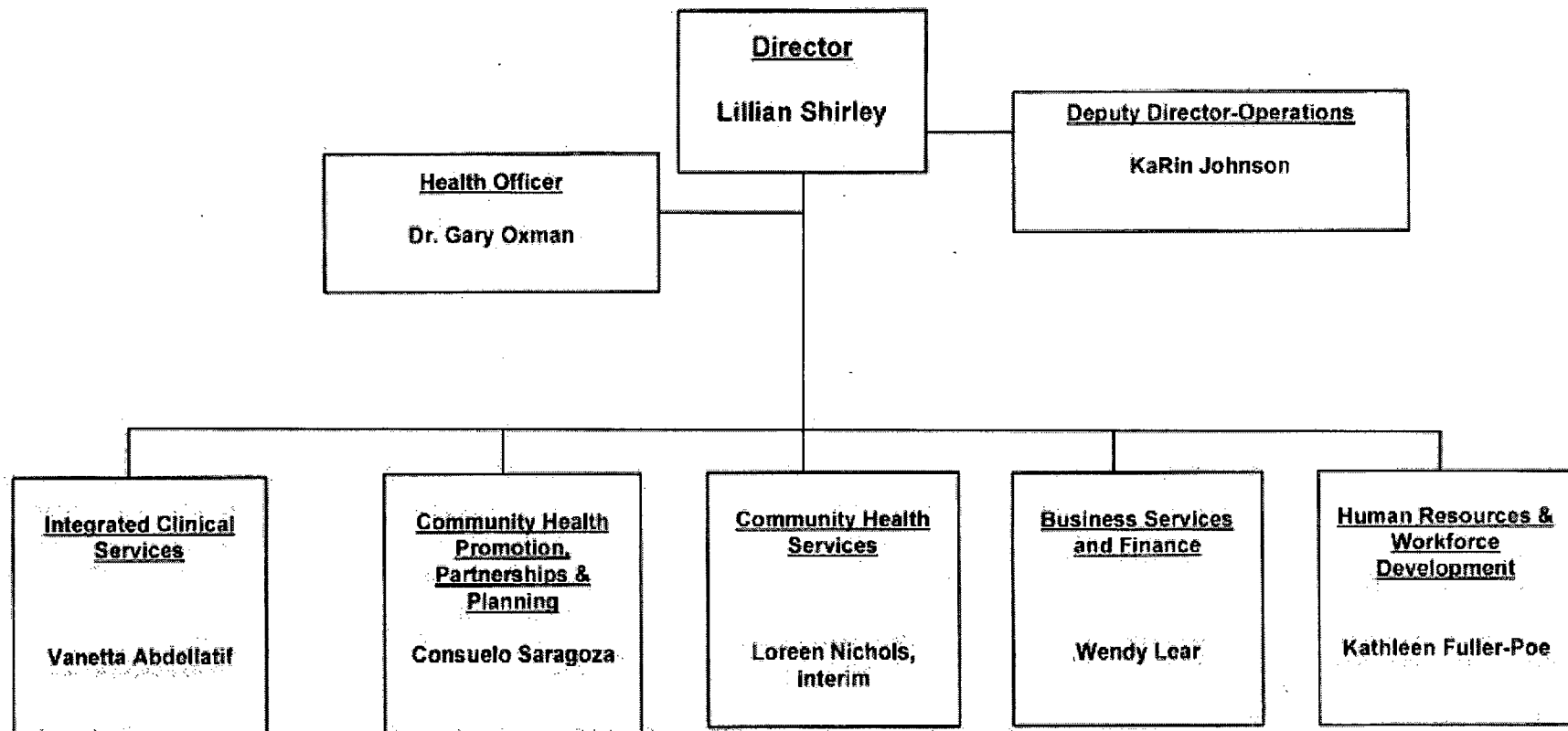


Department of Community Justice- Juvenile Services Division



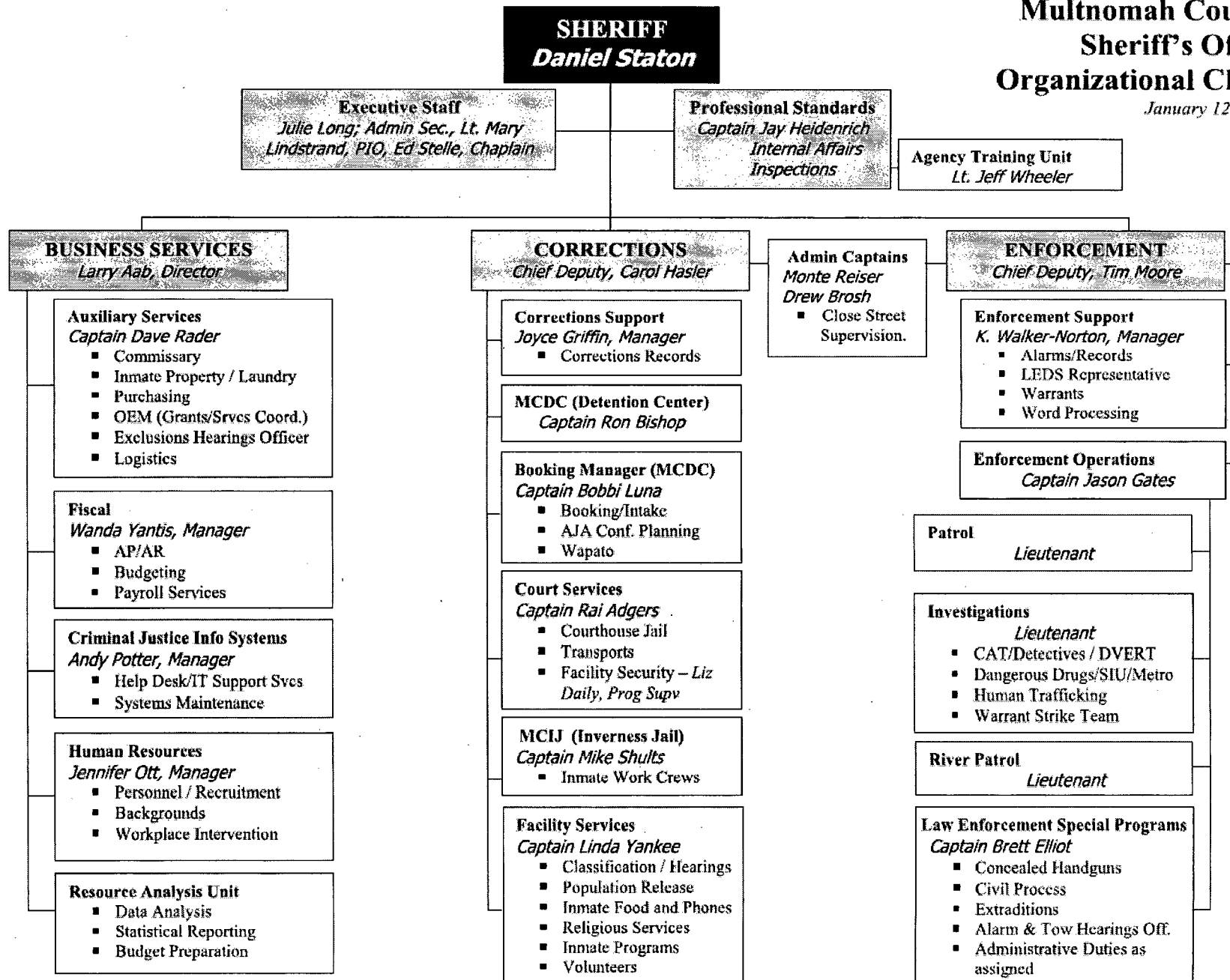
Last date updated 11/09/09

**Health Department Leadership Team
Functional Organization as of July 1, 2008**



Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Organizational Chart

January 12, 2010



Appendix F: Feedback from Work Sessions, County Programs and Contractors

Copies of all of the feedback that was submitted by County Programs and Contractors can be found at www.fosterchange.org under the heading “County Child Welfare Workgroup” This website also contains additional information and documents referenced in this report.

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Draft APR for ...



Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Draft APR for the County Child Welfare Workgroup

14 messages

Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>

Mon, Jan 10, 2011 at 4:18 PM

To: Lynda Grow <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Hi Lynda,

Please see attached *draft* APR for the approval of the recommendations from the County Child Welfare Workgroup. Can you hold 40mins. for this resolution? I expect to have final confirmation by end of week. Additional materials for this agenda item will be available by the deadline for the 2/3 meeting.

Thank you,
Aaron



apr_ws_board_worksession (final).doc

77K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 11, 2011 at 10:55 AM

To: Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>

You are in luck, it appears we have 40 min. available. That's fine, I will treat this as a placeholder then, until I get the final documents.

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
View our Agenda and Board Packets at:
<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 10:46 AM

To: Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>

Aaron: you will update to take Barbara Willer's name off, right?

On Mon, Jan 10, 2011 at 4:18 PM, Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us> wrote:

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Draft APR for ...

Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 25, 2011 at 1:44 PM

To: Joshua Todd <joshua.l.todd@multco.us>, GEELAN Mary K <mary.geelan@multco.us>

Cc: Lynda Grow <lynda.grow@multco.us>

My apologies for the number of emails today, but will need to submit the final workgroup apr by tomorrow at noon to the board clerk. Please send any final revisions to the attached to Lynda Grow, cced on this message.

Aaron

[Quoted text hidden]

—

Aaron Ridings
Office of Commissioner Deborah Kafoury
Multnomah County District 1
503-988-5220 aaron.m.ridings@multco.us
www.multco.us



apr_workgroup (1.26.2011).doc

78K

Joshua TODD <joshua.l.todd@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 25, 2011 at 2:11 PM

To: Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>

Cc: GEELAN Mary K <mary.geelan@multco.us>, Lynda Grow <lynda.grow@multco.us>

All final changes will be forwarded to Lynda tomorrow before noon. Lynda- it will be a final draft word version of the document not the printed and designed version which goes to the printer tomorrow.

Aaron- Any feedback on the recommendation language I sent to you?

[Quoted text hidden]

—

Joshua Todd

Director,
Multnomah County Commission on Children, Families & Community
421 SW Oak St, Suite 200 Portland, OR 97204
503.988.6981/5538(FAX)
joshua.l.todd@multco.us **That's a new email!!!**

The CCFC impacts policy, leverages resources, and makes strategic investments to build a thriving community.

Mary GEELAN <mary.geelan@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:03 PM

To: Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>, lynda.grow@multco.us

Cc: Joshua Todd <joshua.l.todd@multco.us>

Hello Lynda,

Attached are the APR for the County Child Welfare Workgroup presentation on Feb. 3rd and the Report itself. Please let me know if there is anything else that you need from me.

Mary Geelan

[Quoted text hidden]

—

Mary Geelan, MSW

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Draft APR for ...

Early Childhood Coordinator
Multnomah County
Commission on Children, Families & Community
mary.geelan@multco.us
503.988.4008 (office)

2 attachments



CCWW Report FINAL.doc
2581K



apr_workgroup (1.26.2011).doc
78K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:10 PM

To: Joshua TODD <joshua.l.todd@multco.us>

Cc: Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>, GEELAN Mary K <mary.geelan@multco.us>, BAKER Marina <marina.baker@multco.us>

What I have from you right now is a DRAFT APR. It is now noon, and I really need final paperwork as we are on deadline.

Please note: you used the wrong APR, Todd. You used a Budget Work Session form. I will have Marina forward the appropriate one for you to use in future submittals, as I am out today. I can correct this one for this occasion, but I do have clarifications I need to go forward for 2/3.

- 1) What is the action you are requesting? Are you asking for formal approval of a Report?
- 2) You have Barbara Willer listed on the APR as a presenter. Is she coming? If so, I will remove "Commissioner D-2" as title. If she is not, is someone coming in her place?

I am on deadline, so your immediate response is appreciated. We are no longer holding up the distribution of board packets for board materials.

Lynda

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
View our Agenda and Board Packets at:
<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:14 PM

To: Marissa Madrigal <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

I hope my response wasn't too tough.

[Quoted text hidden]

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Draft APR for ...

Mary GEELAN <mary.geelan@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:23 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Cc: Joshua TODD <joshua.l.todd@multco.us>, Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>, BAKER Marina <marina.baker@multco.us>

Hello Lynda,

Thank you so much!

1) Yes. We are asking for formal approval of a Report.

2) Barbara Willer will not be presenting. I have attached the APR with updated presenters.

Thanks!

Mary

[Quoted text hidden]

Mary Geelan, MSW

Early Childhood Coordinator

Multnomah County

Commission on Children, Families & Community

mary.geelan@multco.us

503.988.4008 (office)



apr_workgroup (1.26.2011)-updated.doc

78K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:25 PM

To: Mary GEELAN <mary.geelan@multco.us>

Oh, sorry, Mary, I think our e-mails crossed. Ok, so You did all the work!!

Thanks for the revisions.

Lyn

[Quoted text hidden]

Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 1:45 PM

To: Mary GEELAN <mary.geelan@multco.us>

Cc: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>, Joshua TODD <joshua.l.todd@multco.us>, BAKER Marina <marina.baker@multco.us>

Hi all,

Thanks Josh and Mary for working overtime on this—heading down the home stretch.


Lynda, I've attached the APR with Deborah's electronic signature—I will be sure to keep checking in with you as well to make sure you have what you need. Hope you feel better soon!

Aaron

On Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:23 PM, Mary GEELAN <mary.geelan@multco.us> wrote:

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

 **apr_workgroup (1.26.2011)-updated.doc**
145K

Mary GEELAN <mary.geelan@multco.us>
To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 2:21 PM

Hello Lynda,

I am sending you the PDF version of the report with the cover picture, if that is easier for you. It is essentially the same as the Word document I sent you just with the cover.

Thanks!

Mary

[Quoted text hidden]

 **FINALwithCover.pdf**
3588K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>
To: Mary GEELAN <mary.geelan@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 2:25 PM

thank you!

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>
To: Mary GEELAN <mary.geelan@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 27, 2011 at 12:50 PM

Cc: Aaron RIDINGS <aaron.m.ridings@multco.us>, Joshua Todd <joshua.l.todd@multco.us>

Just making sure - you definitely need 40 min? we are trying to avoid gaps - recesses - and "white noise" on the streaming live video.

Just confirming.

Thanks

Lyn

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
View our Agenda and Board Packets at:
<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

(Revised 12/31/09)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # R-3 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: R-3
Est. Start Time: 10:50 am approx

Agenda Title: PROCLAMATION Proclaiming Friday, February 4th, 2011 as Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Awareness Day in Multnomah County, Oregon

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

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>2/3/2011</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>10 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>Non-Departmental</u>	Division:	<u>Chair</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Karol Collymore</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-5219</u>	Ext.	<u>X85219</u>
	I/O Address:		<u>503/6</u>
Presenter(s):	<u>Joshua Todd and Janet Hawkins (CCFC) and Amber Earnest (IRS)</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Proclaiming the first Friday in February – February 4, 2011 - as Earned Income Tax (EITC) Awareness Day, and urging all citizens to recognize and participate in its observance.

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

Federal Earned Income Tax Credits are a potent anti-poverty tool. Unfortunately, many people eligible for these federal tax credits fail to claim them and the money that should be theirs goes back to the federal treasury. Multnomah County's Family Economic Security Program, which is run through our Commission on Children, Families and Community (CCFC), helps families and employers learn about ways to increase take home pay and make other smart financial choices. The program also supports free tax preparation and financial education programs in Multnomah County.

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

None.

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

None.

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

Earned Income Tax (EITC) Awareness Day is recognized all over the country. Multnomah

County's Family Economic Security Program works closely with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and community organizations (including CASH Oregon) on improving our citizens' access to tax credits and other financial education services. The CCFC and its Poverty Action Council provide citizen oversight to this program.

Required Signature

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Jeff S.", written over a horizontal line.

Date: 1/24/11

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PROCLAMATION NO. _____

Proclaiming Friday, February 4, 2011, as Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Awareness Day in Multnomah County, Oregon.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a proven anti-poverty tool and method for raising the household income of low-income working families.
- b. Depending on household income and number of dependents, the federal EITC can be worth up to \$3,050 for families with one child and \$5,666 for families with three or more children.
- c. Qualifying taxpayers can often receive an EITC even if they owe no taxes; and, for a low-income family, it can make the difference between living below the poverty threshold or living above that threshold.
- d. Overall tax returns claiming the EITC in Multnomah County increased from 2007-2008, with the number of EITC claims generated at 31 free tax preparation sites going from \$2.4 million to \$2.6 million. _____
- e. Multnomah County's Family Economic Security Project has developed and strengthened its relationship with IRS, CASH Oregon, and other local partners to ensure that local employers and employees are aware of the benefits of the Advance Earned Income Tax Credit program.
- f. Last year, CASH Oregon and its partner AARP Tax-Aide filed 15,000 free tax returns for tri-county with an average adjusted gross income of \$21,000/yr.
- g. Multnomah County's Family Economic Security Project works to build financial assets for working individuals and families.
- h. The State of Oregon is currently considering legislation to expand Oregon's EITC program to provide a larger financial credit to working families.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Proclaims:

That Friday, February 4th, 2011 is ***Earned Income Tax Credit Awareness Day***
and urges all citizens to recognize and participate in its observance.

ADOPTED this 3rd day of February, 2011.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Jeff Cogen, Chair

SUBMITTED BY: Karol Collymore
Office of Jeff Cogen, Chair



Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

APR

10 messages

Karol COLLYMORE <karol.collymore@multco.us>**Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 11:55 AM**

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>, Marina BAKER <marina.baker@multco.us>

Hi Ladies!

Here is an APR and proclamation. Please let me know if I've done this correctly. kc

—
Karol Collymore

503-988-6786 desk

503-793-3825 cell

karol.collymore@multco.us**Follow Jeff on Facebook****Follow Jeff on Twitter****www.multco.us/chair**

2 attachments **2011 EITC Awareness Proclamation.doc**
27K **APR_EITC_AwarenessProclamation2011.doc**
74K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>**Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 11:59 AM**

To: Karol COLLYMORE <karol.collymore@multco.us>

Ok, has this been reviewed and approved, Karol?

I didn't have it on the agenda, but I'm happy to add - 10 min. enough?

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk

Multnomah County Commissioners

501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600

Portland, OR 97214-3587

Lynda.Grow@multco.us

Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274

View our Agenda and Board Packets at:

<http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/cc/agenda.shtml>

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - APR

Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 12:00 PM

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

To: Marissa Madrigal <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

wanted to make sure you saw this

I wasn't aware of this before now, but there is room on the 2/3 calendar for this item. they need 10 min.

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk

Multnomah County Commissioners

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2 attachments



2011 EITC Awareness Proclamation.doc

27K



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74K

Karol COLLYMORE <karol.collymore@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 12:21 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Hey there,

It is for Feb 3rd. Who has to review and approve?

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 1:19 PM

To: Karol COLLYMORE <karol.collymore@multco.us>

Marissa, please. Everything should be passed through her before it goes on the agenda. She can sign your APR.

[Quoted text hidden]

Karol COLLYMORE <karol.collymore@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 11:03 AM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Can you help me with the APR I sent you because I've apparently done it wrong.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Marissa MADRIGAL** <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

Date: Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 11:01 AM

Subject: Re: APR

To: Karol COLLYMORE <karol.collymore@multco.us>

The content is great. But, I think the formatting is off and it's missing the signature blocks and numbering, would you please check it against one of the printed proclamations before turning it in to Lynda? Thank you!

On Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 1:30 PM, Karol COLLYMORE <karol.collymore@multco.us> wrote:
Hey there,
Here's the APR for EITC...can you look over please? Thanks!

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Karol COLLYMORE** <karol.collymore@multco.us>
Date: Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 11:55 AM
Subject: APR
To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>, Marina BAKER <marina.baker@multco.us>

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Marissa Madrigal

Chief of Staff
Multnomah County Chair Jeff Cogen
503-988-5239 office
503-849-6053
Twitter: @madrigalmultco
www.multco.us/chair

[Quoted text hidden]

Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>
To: Lynda Grow <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 11:25 AM

Is this true? There were no spaces for signatures or letters/numbers on the findings.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Karol COLLYMORE** <karol.collymore@multco.us>
Date: Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 11:02 AM
Subject: Re: APR
To: Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

I was told that Lynda inserts the signature and the number...

On Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 11:01 AM, Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us> wrote:
The content is great. But, I think the formatting is off and it's missing the signature blocks and numbering, would you please check it against one of the printed proclamations before turning it in to Lynda? Thank you!

On Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 1:30 PM, Karol COLLYMORE <karol.collymore@multco.us> wrote:
Hey there,

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - APR

Here's the APR for EITC...can you look over please? Thanks!

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Karol COLLYMORE** <karol.collymore@multco.us>

Date: Wed, Jan 12, 2011 at 11:55 AM

Subject: APR

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>, Marina BAKER <marina.baker@multco.us>

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Marissa Madrigal

Chief of Staff

Multnomah County Chair Jeff Cogen

503-988-5239 office

503-849-6053

Twitter: @madrigalmultco

www.multco.us/chair

Karol Collymore

503-988-6786 desk

503-793-3825 cell

karol.collymore@multco.us

Follow Jeff on Facebook

Follow Jeff on Twitter

www.multco.us/chair

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 2:59 PM

To: Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

I try to check for format and spelling, signature lines, font size, "widows and orphans" that sort of thing. Most folks, if they are unsure, will ask me for examples, and we guide them through the process.

There is nothing indicated in our forms on line or in BCC-1 that specify who will format. I believe they're moving this site to Drupal?

<http://mints.co.multnomah.or.us/jsp/MINT/EntryPoint?ch=3ba9b8208caae010VgnVCM1000003bc614acRCRD&ct=b174205e34463110VgnVCM1000003bc614acRCRD>

Perhaps we could make our forms available on the SHARED folder (G:\Board Package).

Also - when Granicus finishes the rollover to our new Board Clerk pages, we could add a LINK to the forms. The biggest complaint I hear, is that folks don't know where to find the forms. Today, I can't even open the forms without locking up.

One other thing: last summer, one of the attorneys complained that an item wasn't properly formatted. I told them that folks needed to send me final versions. Agnes told me that "the buck stops here!" and I need to check/revise anything I get before sending out. she's right, I want everything to be perfect. Carol Kinoshita was helping us, but when Agnes left, they discontinued the practice. Now that Chip is back, we have re-instituted the practice of passing things by her if we have a concern or can't find that anyone has reviewed. Last week Chip had one that he approved first, then sent it to us, so then we formatted, and sent to Carol, and made a few more tweaks before we went final. We're retraining him! :)

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
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Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>
To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 5:02 PM

My main concern is that she didn't letter or number the findings or resolves. She should do that, right?

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>
To: Marissa MADRIGAL <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

Thu, Jan 20, 2011 at 5:03 PM

It would be nice, but I told her in this case, I would do it, because our site doesn't make that responsibility clear. I will pass it by Carol K. before it goes in the packet. After 60 plus e-mails with Kimberly and a few more with the attorneys office over today's hearings, that's nothing!! :)

Lyn

[Quoted text hidden]



MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

(revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # R-4 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: R-4
Est. Start Time: 11:00 am
Time Certain

Agenda Title: **Approval of Intergovernmental Agreement with City of Portland to fund the Sellwood Bridge project.**

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

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>2/3/11</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>15 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>Community Services</u>	Division:	<u>Bridges</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Marissa Madrigal</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-5239</u>	Ext.	<u>I/O Address: 503/6</u>
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s):	<u>John Thomas, County Attorney</u> <u>Marissa Madrigal, Chair's Office, Chief of Staff</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Approval of the intergovernmental agreement with the City of Portland to fund the Sellwood Bridge Project.

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

Multnomah County owns and maintains the Sellwood Bridge. Built in 1925, the Sellwood Bridge has reached the end of its service life. The Bridge has a sufficiency rating of 2 out of 100. In 2006, Multnomah County started a planning process that resulted in a Final Environmental Impact Statement and a Record of Decision from the Federal Highway Administration in September 2010. The estimated cost to replace the bridge and make improvements to Oregon 43 at the west end of the bridge is shown in the FEIS as \$330 million.

Multnomah County has developed a funding plan for this project that includes numerous sources of funding, including contributions from Multnomah County, the Federal government, the State of Oregon, Clackamas County, and the City of Portland. This intergovernmental agreement provides the mechanism for the City of Portland's contribution toward the replacement of the Sellwood Bridge to come to Multnomah County.

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

This agreement will have no impact in the current fiscal year, but will have impact in future years. The agreement provides for the City of Portland to contribute up to \$100 million toward the replacement of the Sellwood Bridge. \$70 million will be made available to the project in December of 2012. At approximately the mid point of construction, a determination will be made if additional funds are required for the project. After the project is complete and all costs are finalized, savings (if any) below \$330 million, will be distributed to the City based on the following: 50% of the first \$40 million in savings and pro rata based on the \$100 million portion of the \$330 million cost for any savings beyond \$40 million.

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

The County is responsible for the maintenance of the Sellwood Bridge.

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

The Sellwood Project has had an extensive public outreach program. There have been public meetings, open houses, and online surveys. In addition, there have been numerous meetings of the project Community Advisory Committee, a group of 17 community members representing various interests in the project. The project has a Public Stakeholder Committee (PSC) consisting of elected officials from Multnomah County, Clackamas County, Metro, Portland, Milwaukie, the Oregon House of Representatives, the Oregon Senate and the office of U.S. Senator Jeff Merkely. Officials from the Oregon Department of Transportation, TriMet, and the Federal Highway Administration are included on the PSC. The Sellwood Project has involved numerous local, state, and federal regulatory agencies. The public and agency involvement will continue throughout the design and construction phases of the project.

Required Signature

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



Date: 1/24/11

Submitted by: Marissa Madrigal, Chief of Staff

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

RESOLUTION NO. _____

Approving an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Portland to Fund Construction of the Sellwood Bridge.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. Securing funding for the Sellwood Bridge Project ("Project") is a high priority for the City, the County and the region.
- b. The County has adopted a vehicle registration fee committed to the Project pursuant to ORS 801.041
- c. The 2009 Oregon Legislature approved House Bill 2001 ("HB 2001"), *"Jobs and Transportation Act of 2009"* which is expected to provide increased revenues to the City and the County for transportation infrastructure. The City desires to allocate certain funds from its HB 2001 revenues for the design and construction of the Project.
- d. The County has assumed responsibility for providing or securing the additional funding necessary to construct the Project.
- e. The City and the County want to ensure that the Sellwood Bridge Project is a vital, well integrated part of our community's transportation system and ensure high quality access to pedestrians, bicycles, buses, streetcars, and motor vehicles.
- f. The City and the County have negotiated the terms of an Intergovernmental Agreement for Funding of the Sellwood Bridge Project, a copy of which is attached to this Resolution. It is in the best interests of the County to approve the terms of the attached intergovernmental agreement.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Resolves:

1. The Board approves the attached Intergovernmental Agreement for Funding of the Sellwood Bridge Project.
2. The Chair is authorized to execute the agreement substantially in the form attached.

ADOPTED this 3rd day of February, 2011.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Jeff Cogen, Chair

REVIEWED:
HENRY H. LAZENBY, JR., COUNTY ATTORNEY
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By _____
John S. Thomas, Deputy County Attorney

SUBMITTED BY: Jeff Cogen, County Chair

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR FUNDING OF THE SELLWOOD BRIDGE PROJECT

This Agreement is between the City of Portland ("City") and Multnomah County ("County") hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement." The County and the City may be collectively referred to as the "Parties."

I. RECITALS

- A. Securing funding for the Sellwood Bridge Project is a high priority for the City, the County and the region. The Sellwood Bridge Project (the "Project") includes the demolition of and replacement of the existing Sellwood Bridge largely on the existing alignment, a new west side interchange and improvements to SE Tacoma St. The new bridge will connect with OR 43 on the west side via a signalized intersection elevated above existing OR 43 with ramps from the signalized intersection that will provide direct access to OR 43. On the east side, the new bridge will connect with SE Tacoma Street. The intersection at SE 6th Avenue and SE Tacoma Street will be signalized with a bicyclist/pedestrian-activated signal to provide a safer crossing.
- B. The 2009 Oregon Legislature approved House Bill 2001 ("HB 2001"), *"Jobs and Transportation Act of 2009"* which is expected to provide increased revenues to the City and the County for transportation infrastructure.
- C. The City desires to allocate certain funds from its HB 2001 revenues for the design and construction of a new Sellwood Bridge Project.
- D. The County has adopted a vehicle registration fee committed to the Project pursuant to ORS 801.041 and has assumed responsibility for providing or securing the additional funding necessary to construct the Project.
- E. The City and the County want to ensure that the Sellwood Bridge Project is a vital, well integrated part of our community's transportation system and ensure high quality access to pedestrians, bicycles, buses, streetcars, and motor vehicles.

II. AGREEMENT

- A. The City and County agree that a portion of the funds received by the City under HB 2001 shall be used by the City to finance a contribution to the Project. Subject to the limitation in Section II.G, the amount to be contributed to the Project by the City shall not exceed \$100 million, plus interest and issuance costs of bonds issued by the City for the Project.
- B. The City expects to fund its obligations under this Agreement through the issuance of one or more series of City limited tax revenue bonds.

- C. The City and County agree that the estimated cost of the Project is \$330 million and that subject to the cost-saving provisions of Section II.G, the City shall contribute \$100 million toward the estimated \$330 million cost. The County agrees to construct the Project and to be responsible for providing or otherwise securing all other funding for construction of the Project. Project savings shall not reduce the County's obligation to fund any Project shortfalls. The City funds shall be paid as follows:
1. Unless a later date is subsequently agreed to by the Parties, \$70 million shall be deposited to the escrow account described in Section II.D on or before December 31, 2012.
 2. The Parties agree to confer on or about July 1, 2014, and use best efforts to agree whether total Project costs are expected to be less than \$330 million (taking into account projected cost savings and projected cost increases). If the parties agree that the projected total Project costs will be less than \$330 million dollars and that therefore a sum less than \$30 million is required to be deposited in escrow, then unless a later date is agreed to by the Parties, the sum agreed to by the parties shall be deposited to the escrow account described in Section II.D on or before September 1, 2014. Any acceptance by the County pursuant to this Subsection II.C.2. of a deposit of less than \$30 million shall not relieve the City from its obligation to pay the amounts owed by the City to the County under the terms of this Agreement if it is later determined that the amount paid under this Section II.C was insufficient to meet the City's obligation. If the parties cannot agree on the amount to be deposited under this Section by July 15, 2014, then, unless a later date is agreed to by the Parties, the City shall deposit \$30 million to the escrow account on September 1, 2014 subject to the City's right to receive a refund pursuant to Section II.G. if there are cost savings.

The County shall maintain detailed accounting records of all amounts received from the City and the expenditure of such amounts on Project expenses. The County agrees to work in good faith with the City to allow the City to comply with all applicable arbitrage rebate requirements related to the City's bonds.

- D. Proceeds from the City's issuance of bonds for the Project in the amounts described in Section II.C shall be deposited into an escrow account established and held by a third-party escrow agent to be selected by the City. Costs of escrow shall be borne by the City. The City shall apply amounts in the escrow account only to pay the City's contribution to the Project that is described above in Section II.C, until that contribution is paid in full. Unless the parties agree to a different funding schedule, funds shall be disbursed from the escrow account based upon reimbursement requests provided to the City by the County or its agents. The reimbursement requests shall be submitted on the attached reimbursement form. Payments shall be made within 10 calendar days of receipt of the reimbursement request. Amounts in the escrow account shall be invested at the direction of the City. Interest earnings on the escrow account may be used by the City to reduce Project contributions or to pay debt service on bonds issued by the City to fund its Project contributions.

- E. As of the date of this Agreement, the expected funding sources for the Project are as follows:

Multnomah County	\$127,000,000
City of Portland	\$100,000,000
Federal	\$40,000,000
State of Oregon	\$30,000,000
Clackamas County	\$22,000,000
EIS Phase Carryforward	<u>\$11,000,000</u>
Total	<u>\$330,000,000</u>

The County agrees that the City shall not be obligated to provide its contribution for the Project until the County has authorized bonds or other obligations to be issued based on revenue from the County's vehicle registration fee in an amount sufficient to fund the County's contribution to the Project. In addition, to the extent that any of the funding sources shown above are not legally committed at the time the City is to provide its initial contribution to the Project, the County shall provide the City with a funding plan showing how the County expects to fund any uncommitted amounts in the event those amounts are not realized.

- F. Both the City and the County are committing significant resources to the Project and both parties desire that the Project be designed and constructed in a cost-effective manner. The parties agree that the Senior Agency Staff (which includes staff representatives from the City, County and other jurisdictions) shall continue to meet to discuss Project design with a focus on cost savings. If there is a disagreement between the parties as to Project design or determination of cost savings, other than as to those matters in Sections II. H, I, J and K (unless the result is dictated by funding agreements with the federal government or the State of Oregon – in which case such agreements shall govern), the decision of the Public Stakeholder Committee on the issue shall be final and binding as between the parties.
- G. The City and County agree that the Project, including accommodation of a streetcar as provided in Sections II.H, II.I, and II.J is projected to cost \$330 million. If the final cost of the Project is less than \$330 million, the City and County agree that one half of the first \$40 million in Project cost savings shall accrue to the City in the form of a reduced contribution to the cost of the Project as provided in Section II.C.2. or as a refund to the City as provided in Section II.G.2. Cost savings beyond \$40 million shall be credited or refunded to the City pro rata based on its maximum \$100 million commitment to the Project budget of \$330 million. Upon completion of the Project and acceptance by the County and ODOT and City (for improvements that the City will own, operate and maintain) and after all costs associated with property acquisition, design, construction and management of the Project have been paid and all claims and other contract disputes have been resolved, County shall provide an accounting of all Project costs to the City. When the parties agree that the Project costs have been accurately accounted for:

1. If the City has contributed to the Project less than the amount the City is required by this agreement to contribute, the City shall pay the difference including interest to the County not later than two months after the County makes written demand on the City for that amount.
 2. If the City has contributed to the Project more than the amount the City is required by this agreement to contribute, the County shall refund the difference including interest to the City not later than two months after the City makes written demand on the County for that amount.
- H. The County shall provide as part of the Project, a preliminary trackwork design (vertical and horizontal profiles) sufficient to show that the Project can accommodate the future installation of streetcar improvements connecting the Portland to Lake Oswego line to Tacoma Street. The preliminary design shall include an overhead catenary system layout across the Sellwood Bridge. The design shall be sufficient to show the locations of the items in Sections II. I. below. The City shall provide written approval of the design which shall not be unreasonably withheld.
- I. The County shall as part of the Project construct and install the following:
1. Concrete blockouts on the bridge, approach structures, and interchange in sufficient width and depths to allow ease in construction of the future streetcar and trackway;
 2. Communications and systems conduits and junction boxes for the entire length of the bridge and approach structures; and,
 3. Street light pole foundations on the bridge and interchange structures sufficient to accommodate and support the future installation of streetcar overhead wires.
- J. The County shall design and construct the new Sellwood Bridge with 12-foot sidewalks and 6.5-foot bike lanes on each side, and shall ensure that the bridge is constructed in a manner that is structurally able to support its use by Tri-Met busses and streetcars.
- K. The County agrees that it will make no change to the design that would materially impact the requirements set forth in Sections II.H, I and J without the prior written consent of the City which shall not be unreasonably withheld. If the parties cannot agree whether changes proposed by the County would materially impact that requirements set forth in Sections II.H, I and J, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions in Section III.J.
- L. If the City issues bonds pursuant to this agreement and pays all or part of the proceeds of such bonds to the County, and the County determines to terminate construction of the Project before it is completed, for a reason other than an act of God or nature, the County will refund all sums paid by the City to the County pursuant to this agreement with interest at the then current investment pool rate, or at such rate of interest that

fully reimburses the City for interest costs incurred and paid by the City on bonds it has issued for the Project, and shall further pay to the City all of the City's cost of issuing its bonds and actual and necessary costs related to defeasance of such bonds. For purposes of this agreement, "an act of God or nature" is defined as a natural phenomenon such as an earthquake or flood of such catastrophic proportions or intensity as would reasonably cause the County to terminate construction of the Project.

- M. The obligation of the County to make all payments to the City under this Agreement is a special obligation of the County that is payable solely from the County's gas tax revenues, motor vehicle license fees to the extent use of such fees is permitted by law to fund the County's obligation herein, proceeds of obligations issued by the County to finance the Project to the extent that the revenue which is pledged to repay such obligations is permitted by law to fund the County's obligations herein, unexpended transfers of amounts made by the City to the County under this Agreement, and any other lawfully available funds as agreed to by the parties. This Agreement shall not be construed as a debt or liability of the County that violates Article XI, Section 10 of the Oregon Constitution. The County's commitment of gas tax revenues to this obligation shall be subordinate to all existing contractual commitments of such revenues. The County's use of gas tax revenues shall not be in any manner restricted by the terms of this agreement until such time as the County terminated the construction of the Project before it is completed for a reason other than an act of God or nature. The County's payment obligations shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

III. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A. TERM

The effective date is the last date at which every party has signed this Agreement. The Agreement shall terminate upon completion of construction of the Project and satisfaction of the payment obligations of the parties under this agreement.

B. NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

All communications between the parties regarding this Agreement shall be directed to the party's respective contact persons as indicated below:

County

Multnomah County Chair
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd.
Portland, OR 97214
(503) 988-3308

With a copy to:

Multnomah County Attorney
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd, Suite 500

City

Mayor City of Portland
1221 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 340
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 823-4120

Office of City Attorney
1221 SW 4th Ave., Rm 430

Portland, OR 97214
P: 503-988-3138
F: 503-988-3377

Portland, OR 97204
P: 503.823.4047
F: 503.823.3089

Official communications regarding this Agreement shall be in writing and delivered by mail or hand delivery to the above-named persons or their successors in office or designated representatives. Notice of appointment of a designated representative shall be made in writing. Designated representatives may be changed only upon written notice to the other party.

C. COUNTY CONTRACTS FOR THE PROJECT

1. County shall secure in all construction contracts for the Project the following agreements:
 - a. An agreement to name the City as a third party beneficiary.
 - b. An agreement to indemnify the City on the same terms the contractor agrees to indemnify the County.
 - c. An agreement to name the City as an additional insured on the contractor's insurance on the same terms the contractor agrees to name the County as additional insured. County shall furnish City with evidence of said insurance.

D. INDEMNIFICATION

1. Subject to the limitations of the Oregon Tort Claims Act and the Oregon Constitution, City agrees to indemnify, hold harmless and defend County, its officers, employees and agents from and against all claims, suits, actions, of whatsoever nature, damages or losses, and all expenses and costs incidental to the investigation and defense thereof including reasonable attorneys fees, resulting from or arising out of the acts of City, its officers, employees or agents under this Agreement.
2. Subject to the limitations of the Oregon Tort Claims Act and the Oregon Constitution, County agrees to indemnify, hold harmless and defend City, its officers, employees and agents from and against all claims, suits, actions, of whatsoever nature, damages or losses, and all expenses and costs incidental to the investigation and defense thereof including reasonable attorneys fees, resulting from or arising out of the acts of County, its officers, employees or agents under this Agreement.
3. The City and County indemnification obligations under this Section shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

E. ADHERENCE TO LAW

Each party shall comply with all federal, state and local laws and ordinances applicable to this agreement.

F. NON-DISCRIMINATION

Each party shall comply with all requirements of federal and state civil rights and rehabilitation statutes and local non-discrimination ordinances.

G. ACCESS TO RECORDS

Each party shall have access to the books, documents, and other records of the other which are related to this agreement for the purpose of examination, copying, and audit, unless otherwise limited by law.

H. ENTIRE AGREEMENT, WAIVER AND AMENDMENT

This Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement between the parties. There are no understandings, agreements or representations, oral or written, not specified herein regarding this Agreement. No waiver, consent, modification, amendment or change of terms of this Agreement shall bind either party unless in writing and signed by all parties and unless all necessary approvals have been obtained. Such waiver, consent, modification or change, if made, shall be effective only in the specific instance and for the specific purpose given. The failure of either party to enforce any provision of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver by either party of that or any other provision.

I. EARLY TERMINATION

1. The Parties may mutually agree in writing to terminate this Agreement upon terms and conditions that they will prescribe at such time.
2. The City may terminate this Agreement if construction has not commenced within 10 years of the date of this Agreement.

J. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. To the extent permitted by law, with respect to any disagreement between the Parties, any dispute, or any instance where mutual agreement is not reached (a "Dispute"), shall be resolved through dispute resolution pursuant to this Section III. J. ("Dispute Resolution"). Dispute Resolution does not apply where a decision or approval is subject to the Party's sole discretion; however to the extent that such a decision is subject to a Party's "reasonable discretion," the reasonableness of the decision shall be subject to Dispute Resolution. The parties agree that time is of the essence in this Agreement and both parties agree to expedite to the greatest extent possible resolution of all Disputes.

2. In the event either Party believes a Dispute exists, it shall give notice to the other specifying in reasonable detail the nature of such Dispute. The Parties shall seek in good faith to negotiate a settlement of the Dispute, including, without limitation, by agreeing to reasonable requests of the other to hold a meeting to discuss such Dispute
3. If the Parties are unable to resolve their Dispute in accordance with Section III. J. 1., it is agreed that such dispute will be submitted to a mediator prior to any arbitration, and the parties hereby expressly agree that no claim or Dispute arising under the terms of this Agreement shall be resolved other than first through good faith negotiation, then through mediation and, only in the event said mediation efforts fail, through arbitration. Costs of mediation and arbitration shall be shared equally except that each party shall be responsible for payment of its own costs and expense, including without limitation, attorney fees.
4. **Mediation.** The parties shall exercise good faith efforts to select a mediator who shall be compensated equally by both parties. Mediation will be conducted in Portland, Oregon, unless both parties agree in writing otherwise. Both parties agree to exercise good faith efforts to resolve disputes covered by this Article through this mediation process. If a party requests mediation and the other party fails to respond within ten (10) days, or if the parties fail to agree on a mediator within ten (10) days, a mediator shall be appointed by the presiding judge of the Multnomah County Circuit Court upon the request of either party. The parties shall have any rights at law or in equity with respect to any dispute not covered by this Article.
5. **Arbitration.** Any Dispute not resolved through mediation shall be resolved through arbitration as provided herein. After mediation, either party may request arbitration and recommend an arbitrator to decide the matter. If party requests arbitration and the other party fails to respond within ten (10) days, or if the parties fail to agree on an arbitrator within ten (10) days, either party may apply to the presiding judge of the Multnomah County Circuit Court for appointment of an arbitrator. The arbitration shall proceed according to ORS 36.450 to 36.558, and the decision of the arbitrator shall have the effect therein provided. The arbitration shall take place in Portland, Oregon. Costs of the arbitration shall be shared equally by the parties, but each party shall pay its own attorney fees and other costs incurred in connection with the arbitration.
6. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, during the period that any mediation or arbitration is pending under this Agreement, the Parties shall continue to comply with all terms and provisions of this Agreement, which are not subject to the Dispute.

K. VENUE AND CHOICE OF LAW

This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Oregon. Venue shall be in Multnomah County, Oregon.

L. INTERPRETATION OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall not be construed for or against any party by reason of the authorship or alleged authorship of any provision. The Section headings contained in this Agreement are for ease of reference only and shall not be used in construing or interpreting this Agreement.

M. CAPTIONS

The titles to the sections of this Agreement are descriptive only and are not intended to change or influence the meaning of any section or to be part of this Agreement.

N. NONWAIVER

Failure by a Party to promptly enforce any regulation, remedy, or right of any kind under this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of the same and such right or remedy may be asserted at any time after the Party becomes entitled to the benefit thereof notwithstanding delay in enforcement.

APPROVALS:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of the parties have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first written above.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

CITY OF PORTLAND

By _____
Jeff Cogen
Chair

By _____
Sam Adams
Mayor

Date: _____

Date: _____

Reviewed:
HENRY H. LAZENBY, COUNTY
ATTORNEY FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Approved as to form:

By _____

City Attorney

**SELLWOOD BRIDGE
REQUEST FOR REIMBURSEMENT FROM CITY BOND PROCEEDS**

1. Date of Reimbursement Request: _____
2. Name: _____
3. Phone: _____
4. Fax: _____
5. Email: _____
6. Amount of Reimbursement Requested: _____

County Certification

The undersigned certifies the following:

- **The County has previously incurred project expenses for the Sellwood Bridge Project, for which it now requests reimbursement from bond proceeds held in escrow for the Project.**
- **This request is made in accordance with the provisions of the intergovernmental agreement between the City and the County relating to the funding of the Sellwood Bridge Project.**
- **Attached is a list of expenses incurred for which reimbursement is requested.**

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____



Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Head's up - Sellwood IGA APR for 2/3/11 meeting

4 messages

Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 10:46 AM

To: GROW Lynda <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Hi Lynda -

I want to give you a head's up that Marissa will be bringing you a signed APR, resolution and IGA for the Sellwood project.

Attached are the APR and resolution. I don't have a copy of the final IGA yet. As soon as I get it I will send it to you.

NOTE: Marissa said this needs to be last on the Board agenda to accommodate Mayor Adams schedule.

--

Jill Wolf

Management Assistant | Multnomah County | Dept of Community Services

jill.a.wolf@multco.us | OFFICE 503-988-5001 | CELL 503-307-1297Twitter: [MultCoPets](#) | [MultCoRoads](#) | [MultCoBridges](#) | [SellwoodBridge](#) | [MultCoElections](#)

2 attachments

**Resolution Approving City-County Sellwood IGA.doc**

47K

**JAW20110203 COP IGA Approval APR.doc**

80K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 10:50 AM

To: Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Ok, Jill,

[Quoted text hidden]

—

Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk

Multnomah County Commissioners

501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600

Portland, OR 97214-3587

Lynda.Grow@multco.us

Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274

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1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Head's up - S...

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 10:53 AM

To: Jill WOLF <jill.a.wolf@multco.us>

Sorry - got interrupted - confirmed I have it on 2/3 - I had that as a tentative, so we will process as confirmed.

Thanks much.

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:42 PM

To: Marissa Madrigal <marissa.d.madrigal@multco.us>

Marissa:

is the Mayor coming? If so, we can make this first on the agenda, followed by the public hearing/first reading for MCC 33-35

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587

Lynda.Grow@multco.us

Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274

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MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

(Revised 08/02/10)

APPROVED: MULTNOMAH COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA # R-5 DATE 2/3/11
LYNDA GROW, BOARD CLERK

Board Clerk Use Only

Meeting Date: 2/3/11
Agenda Item #: R-5
Est. Start Time: 11:15 am approx

Agenda Title: **PROCLAMATION naming February 2011 as School-Based Health Care Awareness Month**

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

Requested Meeting Date:	<u>February 3, 2011</u>	Amount of Time Needed:	<u>10 minutes</u>
Department:	<u>Non-departmental</u>	Division:	<u>Comm Kafoury, Dist. 1</u>
Contact(s):	<u>Liz Smith Currie</u>		
Phone:	<u>503-988-5220</u>	Ext.	<u>26234</u>
Presenter Name(s) & Title(s):	<u>Commissioner Deborah Kafoury</u>		
I/O Address:	<u>503/6</u>		

General Information

1. What action are you requesting from the Board?

Proclaiming February 2011 School Based Health Care Awareness Month in Multnomah County

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

Twenty five years ago, Oregon's first school-based health center (SBHC) opened at Roosevelt High School. Today, Multnomah County sponsors 12 school based and one school linked health center. SBHCs are a unique health care model for comprehensive physical, mental and preventive health services provided to children and adolescents, regardless of their ability to pay. By placing health care at school, SBHCs overcome barriers to care and serve many children who otherwise would not get the care they need to be healthy, stay in school and be ready to learn. During 2009-2010 fiscal year, Multnomah County's SBHC program saw 6,414 children for 19,616 visits. For more information about Multnomah County's SBHC program, visit <http://web.multco.us/health/school-based-health-centers> for information about Oregon's 55 SBHCs, visit www.osbhc.org.

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

None.

Agenda Placement Request
Submit to Board Clerk

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

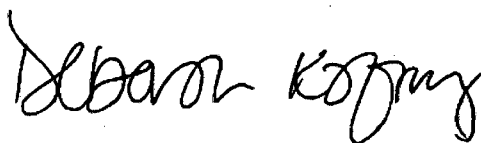
None

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

January 2011 is School-Based Health Care Awareness Month in Oregon, February 9th is SBHC Awareness Day in Salem at the Capitol, and February 2011 is national School-Based Health Care Awareness Month. SBHCs across Oregon will be celebrating with open houses and events.

Required Signature

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



**Date: January 11,
2011**

**Agenda Placement Request
Submit to Board Clerk**

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PROCLAMATION_____

Proclaiming February 2011 as School-Based Health Care Awareness Month in Multnomah County.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Finds:

- a. The first school-based health center (SBHC) in Oregon, one of the first in the nation, opened 25 years ago at Roosevelt High School in Portland.
- b. Multnomah County's 12 school-based and one school-linked health center offer access to high quality, affordable health care to children in our community.
- c. School-based health care includes quality primary and health care, prevention messages and health education.
- d. During the 2009-2010 fiscal year, Multnomah County's SBHCs served 6,414 children with 19,616 visits.
- e. SBHCs increase physical and mental health which leads to better academic achievement.
- f. Research has shown that school-based health centers encourage the use of more appropriate health care services, improve children's health status, save money on care for children in rural areas and on hospitalizations and emergency room visits for children with asthma. In addition, SBHCs increase care levels for African American children, increase mental health care for all children, support working parents, and keep children in school and read to learn.
- g. Continued partnerships between schools, the county, communities, providers, parents and students are integral to the success of school-based health centers.
- h. February 9th is SBHC Awareness Day in Salem at the Capitol, and February 2011 is national School-Based Health Care Awareness Month. SBHCs across Oregon will be celebrating with open houses and events.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Proclaims:

February 2011 as School-Based Health Care Awareness Month.

Adopted this 3rd Day of February, 2011.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Jeff Cogen, Chair

Submitted by: Vice-Chair Deborah Kafoury, District One



Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Proclamation and APR for Feb. 3 board meeting

8 messages

Liz SMITH CURRIE <liz.smith-currie@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 11, 2011 at 3:30 PM

To: GROW Lynda <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Cc: Beckie LEE <beckie.lee@multco.us>

Hi Lynda,

Attached is the School-Based Health Care Awareness Month proclamation and APR for the February 3rd BCC meeting. Chip Lazenby has seen it and approved. Can you let me know if I need to do anything else? This is my first proclamation :)

Liz

—
Liz Smith Currie
Policy Advisor
Office of Commissioner Kafoury
503-988-4435
liz.smith.currie@multco.us
www.multco.us

2 attachments

APR SBHC month.doc
144K

SBHC proclamation.doc
29K

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 11, 2011 at 4:16 PM

To: Liz SMITH CURRIE <liz.smith-currie@multco.us>

Good for you, Liz! I think we'll be ok. Will you have other materials for their board packets, or will this be all?

Lyn

[Quoted text hidden]

—
Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk
Multnomah County Commissioners
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600
Portland, OR 97214-3587
Lynda.Grow@multco.us
Phone & Voice Mail: 503-988-5274
View our Agenda and Board Packets at:
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1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Proclamation ...

Liz SMITH CURRIE <liz.smith-currie@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 11, 2011 at 4:21 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

I'm not sure—I don't know what normally goes into the board packets. I have all kinds of materials (fact sheets, maps, history of SBHCs in Oregon) but I don't know what should be in the packet and what could be handed out on the day of....

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 11, 2011 at 4:25 PM

To: Liz SMITH CURRIE <liz.smith-currie@multco.us>

General rule of thumb is anything you give the Commissioners is a public document and should be posted for the public to see on our website.

Do you want to throw a set in I/O mail? Then we can take a peek? That ok w/you?

Lyn

[Quoted text hidden]

Liz SMITH CURRIE <liz.smith-currie@multco.us>

Tue, Jan 11, 2011 at 4:30 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Sure. Will do that tomorrow or Thursday.

[Quoted text hidden]

Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 12:20 PM

To: Liz SMITH CURRIE <liz.smith-currie@multco.us>

Liz:

Is anyone else speaking to this, or just the Commissioner? Generally, someone reads the Proclamation. Will Vice-Chair Kafoury speak to this???

[Quoted text hidden]

—

Lynda J. Grow, Board Clerk

Multnomah County Commissioners

501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 600

Portland, OR 97214-3587

Lynda.Grow@multco.us

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Liz SMITH CURRIE <liz.smith-currie@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 1:11 PM

To: Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Yes, we have a few speakers lined up. I don't have final confirmation on their names. I'm back at 230 if you need me to come by.

Liz Smith Currie

Cell: 971-322-7988

[Quoted text hidden]

1/27/2011

Multnomah County Mail - Proclamation ...

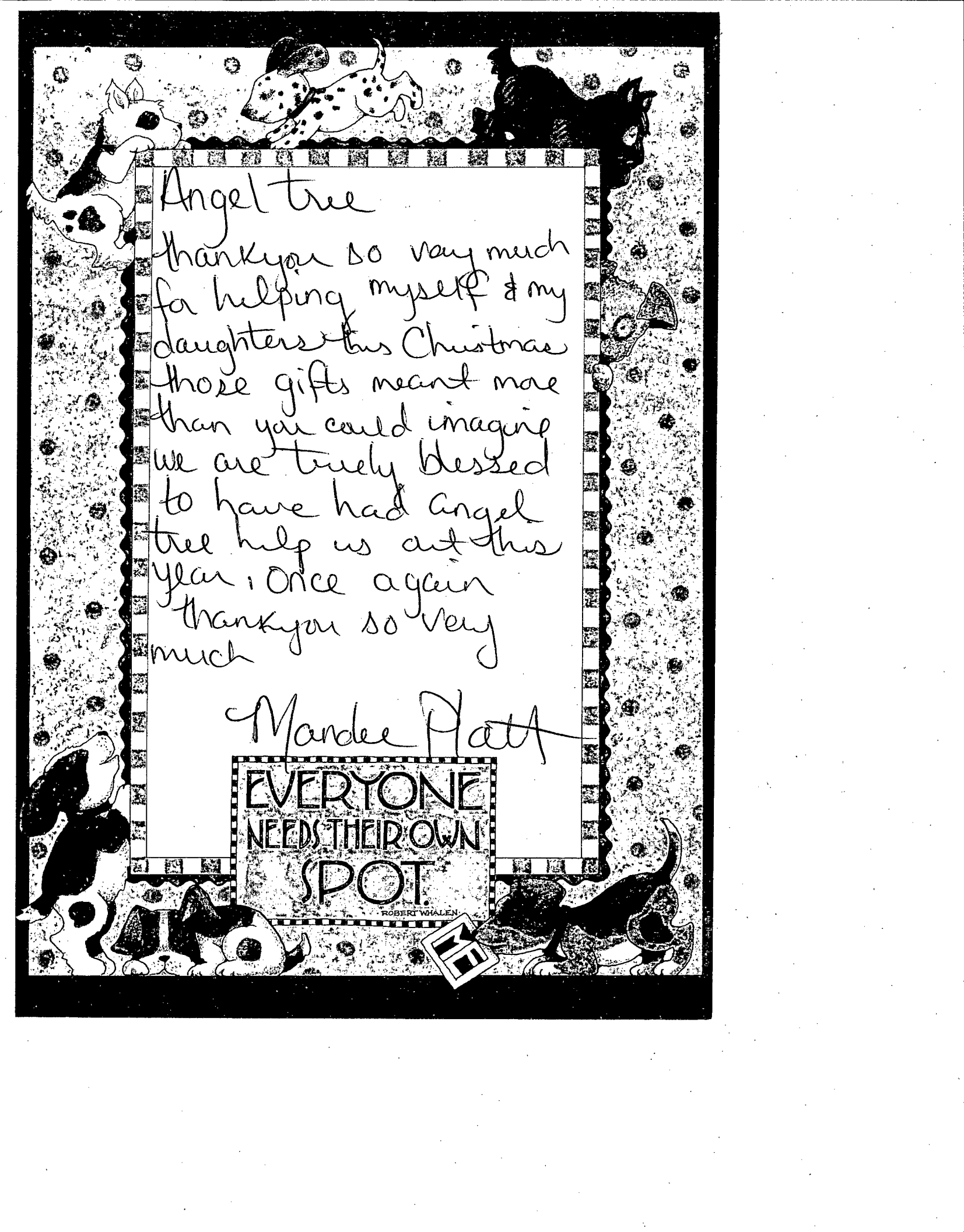
Lynda GROW <lynda.grow@multco.us>

Wed, Jan 26, 2011 at 1:51 PM

To: Liz SMITH CURRIE <liz.smith-currie@multco.us>

Just e-mail me when you get the information, Liz, and we will add it to the APR and agenda titles. Thanks!

[Quoted text hidden]



Angel tree

Thank you so very much
for helping myself & my
daughters this Christmas
those gifts meant more
than you could imagine
we are truly blessed
to have had Angel
tree help us out this
year. Once again
Thank you so very
much

Mandee Platt

EVERYONE
NEEDS THEIR OWN
SPOT

ROBERT WHALEN

Multnomah County,

Thank you for the shirts, jeans,
pot and pan set, shampoo, makeup,
and earrings for me. I really appreciate
these things. This was stuff that I
needed. Thank you for the clothes,
blankets, towels, and toys for my
daughter. I really appreciate that
also. She loved the toys.

Melinda and Taylor

Thank you
for all you have
done for my family and
I... I am so very grateful....
and wish each and everyone of you
a Blessing and Happy New Year....

I Kelli, Debra,
Maddie, Tracie
Ronald

Thank You
so
Much

Dear Angel Tree,

Thank you for all
the gifts you gave
to my family. It
was a huge blessing.
Thank you with all
my heart!

Stacy, Alyssa
+ Evan

2011

DEAR Multnomah County


I want to give a
Special Thanks for all
the items donated to us.
Thank You for the clothing
items, tree, and the pagamas

Again Thank you
for making all of our
Christmas wishes

Come true!

From

Angela Garcia

Hector Angel 



Department of County Management
MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON
Human Resources

Multnomah Building
501 SE Hawthorne, Suite 300
Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 988-5015 Phone

To: Terrie Weisz, Finance Supervisor - DCS
From: Candace Busby, Classification and Compensation Unit (504/3/300) *Candace Busby*
Date: January 4, 2011
Subject: Reclassification Request # 1649 (709835 - Nguyen)

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

Request Information:

Date Request Received: December 15, 2010	Position Number: 709835
Current Classification: Finance Technician	Requested Classification: Finance Specialist 1
Job Class Number: 6027	Job Class Number: 6029
Pay Grade: 14	Pay Grade: 17

Request is: ☒ Approved as Requested Effective Date: July 1, 2010

Allocated Classification: Finance Specialist 1	Job Class Number: 6029
Pay Range: \$38,920.32 to \$47,836.08 annually	Pay Grade: 17

This classification decision is subject to all applicable requirements stated in MC Personnel Rule 5-50 including the provision that Central HR may re-evaluate the classification decision up to one year from the date of issue to ensure duties and work are being carried out as originally described. Further, this allocation may require Board of County Commissioners' approval, and so this decision is considered preliminary until such approval is received.

Position Information:

☒ Filled & incumbent reclassified - see Employee Information Section ☒ Represented

Employee Information:

Name of Incumbent Employee: Christy Nguyen (SAP# 10584)
New Job Class Seniority Date: June 15, 2010

Date	Job Class and Number	Grade	Step	Rate	Action
6/30/2010	Finance Technician (6027)	14	2	\$17.21	Pre-reclass
7/1/2010	Finance Specialist 1 (6029)	17	1	\$18.64*	Post-reclass

*** Pay rate after 7/1/2010 COLA adjustment**

Any compensation or seniority adjustments will be processed in accordance with applicable bargaining agreement or MC Personnel Rule 5-50 and 2-40. The employee's Department Human Resource Unit will originate and process required documentation. Contact your Department HR Unit for additional information.

Reason for Classification Decision:

This position is responsible for travel and training including arrangements, travel cards, records, reports, direct pay into SAP or purchase requests in WORKS, and account reconciliation in compliance with applicable County rules, regulations, policies and procedures. The position performs accounts payable and accounts receivable functions to ensure projects and grants are charged appropriately; routine payroll functions in SAP (time and equipment), audits time cards for accuracy, determines and initiates appropriate adjustments; interprets and applies county administrative procedures, Federal and state laws and regulations and applicable labor agreements.

Finance Technicians provide routine technical support to various fiscal work units including accounts payable, accounts receivable, purchasing, and payroll. They receive, verify for accuracy and maintain supporting records and documentation of designated activities such as billings, payments, reimbursements, deposits and petty cash; evaluate records, reports and accounting documents for accuracy; research transactions to resolve questionable data and take corrective action; perform routine account reconciliation and initiate the appropriate course of action. Finance Specialist 1's perform standard accounting and fiscal management functions such as accounts payable and receivable, grants/contracts invoicing, auditing, purchasing, and payroll that require formal training or

knowledge of accounting; evaluate fiscal transactions, procedures and practices and determine and initiate appropriate action. Qualifications of Finance Specialist 1 are an Associate's degree in accounting or finance or the equivalent in college coursework and two years of progressively responsible technical accounting support experience. The incumbent has an Associate's degree in Accounting and Management and three years of technical accounting experience and computer software experience. This position is responsible for processing accounts receivable and accounts payable actions, travel and training, and payroll functions for DCS. The work includes reconciling vendor invoices, direct pays, customer invoices, customer clearing, bank deposits and processing journal entries while ensuring accuracy and adherence to county administrative rules and Generally Accepted Accounting Procedures (GAAP). The duties, responsibilities and qualifications of the incumbent are consistent with the Finance Specialist 1 96029) classification.

Appeal Rights

The outcome of a reclassification request may be appealed under Article 15 of the Local 88 contract by filing a Step 3 grievance within fifteen (15) days of receipt of this notification letter.

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

Copy: Jerry Petty, HR Manager
Sheila Isley, HR Maintainer
Bryan Lally, Local 88
Class Comp File Copy