

**Minutes of the Board of Commissioners
Multnomah Building, Board Room 100
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Portland, Oregon
Thursday, Sept. 24, 2015**

Chair Deborah Kafoury called the meeting to order at 9:35 a.m. with Commissioners Judy Shiprack and Diane McKeel present. Commissioner Loretta Smith arrived at 9:39 am and Vice-Chair Bailey was excused.

Also attending were Jenny Madkour, County Attorney and Lynda Grow, Board Clerk.

[ALL CAPS TEXT IS THE BYPRODUCT OF CAPTIONING THIS PROGRAM.]

Chair Kafoury: we have a packed agenda today so we are going to get started.

CONSENT AGENDA

- C.1 Budget Modification #DCA-08-16 Reclassifying Two Engineer 3s to Project Managers in the DCA Facilities Division
- C.2 BUDGET MODIFICATION # NOND-03-16: Reclassifying a 1.00 FTE RE Analyst Sr Rep to RE Analyst Sr Non-Rep in Office of Diversity & Equity
- C.3 RESOLUTION to Dispose of Abandoned Vessels Left on Multnomah County Waterways

Chair Kafoury: May I have a motion on the consent calendar? Commissioner Shiprack moves, commissioner McKeel seconds, approval of the consent calendar. All those in favor vote aye. [Chorus of ayes] The consent calendar is approved.

Chair Kafoury: Do we have public comment?

Board Clerk: Yes, madam Chair, we have three signed up.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Opportunity for Public Comment on non-agenda matters. Testimony limited to three minutes per person. This is a time for the Board to hear public testimony, not for Board deliberation.

Board Clerk: Please come forward as I call your name. [Reads names]

Yes, I'm Paul Philips and I spoke here before. September 10th was the last time. And the subject is Home Forward but first, I wanted to say that I read on the internet that the Portland Mayor, Charles Hales, had said that Portland is a \$200 billion corporation. You can ask him when he's talking here if that's true but does anybody believe a politician anymore with saying that they don't have any money for anything?

May 27th in 1995, Christopher Reid had an accident. Now, that's an accident. Not an accident where my service animal had been attacked seven times and I fell and broke my hip, fractured two of my vertebrae's and my spinal cord and still have trouble walking and standing and sitting and everything. Home Forward is still hell bent on evicting my brother. They even refused his rent payment September the 3rd and they returned his August payment and they still haven't sprayed for bedbugs in his apartment at the Tamarack apartments. Another thing that my brother had contacted an attorney and I asked my brother well, is he putting in an ADA complaint? Because he lives on the second floor and as I said he's got to haul his wheelchair up and down the stairs.

It's a two-story building with outside stairs. And it's not safe for him and, in fact, I can't visit him with my walker. I haven't visited him I don't think more than one time since my injuries. I have trouble with memory but I'm sure I haven't been there more than one time in the five years and the ADA is supposed to enforce since 1990 I believe it was access to disability accommodations, even to allow guests in buildings like that but nobody can get to him. Of course, when they're on the second floor and if they're in a wheelchair or a walker. I don't know how the City gets away with such a thing as that with the ADA. Of course, they won't enforce anything.

If it was a private company it would be different, they wouldn't be enforcing any laws like that but the American Disability Act covers things like that but where I sent my prescriptions for OxyContin to Eric Holder that might have been the first time in his life that the Attorney General ever had prescriptions for OxyContin, thank you.

Chair Kafoury: Good morning Mr. Lightning.

Good morning. My name is Lightning, I represent lightning watchdog PDX. Again, I have a concern on the issue of the Sauvie Island and Multnomah channel plan. My biggest concern is really to do with the clean water act, pertaining to the floating homes, approximately 250, you're approved up to 350. Again, I want to have access to any and all inspections on any sewer lines pertaining to the floating homes.

I wanted to make sure there are no pollutants being dropped into the river. I want to have an understanding on what they are bound by on the submersible land leases out on the water. I want to understand who the people or the governments that are supposed to be enforcing the clean water act is from pertaining from the land, which I understand is Multnomah County, pertaining to the water, which is under the DSL lease. My understanding, the state. As you know, on these marinas you have docks and walkways that go out on the water so you're tied from the land to the water. I want to understand a little bit more on the harbor masters that are supposed to be in charge inspecting these properties. I want to understand if these property currently have dry stand pipes for fire.

I want to understand if there's no smoking policy on wood docks throughout these marinas. I want to have an understanding on the flotation under these floating homes, if it's well encapsulated or if the floats under there currently are breaking apart and going

through the river. I want to have access to any and all reports to understand who is enforcing this and who is doing the proper inspections on these floating homes. If these have not been properly inspected in the last three to five years I'm going to ask that all submersible land leases be pulled and I'm going to ask that every floating home be removed off the river until they are in compliance under the terms of the clean water act. Again, I want to know who's inspecting these and I want to see the reports and this is about keeping the river clean. It's not about the floating home community. If you are in compliance, if you have sewer lines going to septic tanks, if you're pumping out regularly, if you have documentation, then I understand you're in compliance.

If you do not, then I want you to be removed off the rivers, I want the submersible land leases to be pulled and that is my position as of today, thank you.

Chair Kafoury: thank you. Good morning.

Good morning, good morning Chair and Commissioners. I'm Steve Entwistle and I'm founder of the healing man sanctuary and also, a whistleblower for the less fortunate. Today, I'm concerned about talking about the prison system, the jail system, and the fact that people are being incarcerated without charge and being made to work. To me, that's a violation and you should be taking a hard look at with the folks that are working, they should be paid because they're not being paid for jail labor.

They should be paid \$15 an hour, as far as I'm concerned. Also, the system really needs to take a look at itself and give an evaluation of really what the externalities are from all this incarceration. We have the highest incarceration rate in the world and we need to take a look at the future. Is this sustainable for seven generations ahead? I don't think so. And I think Portland, I think this would be the City to actually make some of these changes concrete and we really need to take a look at alternatives and just take a hard look at what we get going right now because to me it's a violation, somebody should have file a complaint with the bureau of labor and industry to see what results we can have that will be positive and sustainable. Thank you.

Chair Kafoury: thank you.

REGULAR AGENDA

R.1 RESOLUTION Adopting a Fossil Fuel Divestment Policy for Multnomah County. Sponsor: Chair Deborah Kafoury. Presenters: Tim Lynch, Senior Policy Analyst, Multnomah County; Mark Campbell, Chief Financial Officer, Multnomah County; Charlie Hales, Mayor, City of Portland (15 min)

Chair Kafoury: Commissioner McKeel moves, Commissioner Shiprack seconds approval of R.1.

Chair Kafoury: Welcome, everyone, thank you so much for coming today. I would to give a few brief comments before we get started. Where we invest our dollars is a reflection of our values and investments in fossil fuels conflict with the county's value of

helping to create a climate-resilient community and our mission to protect the most vulnerable in our community.

This past summer was a post card from the future. We had 29 days with temperatures over 90 degrees, which was a record for Portland. We opened our cooling centers more frequently in response to make sure seniors and people with pre-existing medical conditions could get out of the heat. Climate change is impacting our community act now. We are looking for every opportunity that we can to take action. Today, we are codifying our practice of not investing in companies that hold fossil fuel reserves, reserves that must stay in the ground if we are to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. By joining with over 400 other organizations around the world in adopting a fossil fuel divestment policy, we are sending a clear message that we must accelerate the transition from fossil fuels to a future of clean, renewable energy.

I would like to personally thank 350 PDX for their advocacy on this issue. I met with them in the beginning of my tenure as chair and was impressed with the long list of institutions that had committed to this effort and I am happy that Multnomah County will be soon lending our voice to that effort. Good morning.

Good morning. Thank you, Madam Chair. Good morning, I'm Tim Lynch with the County Office of Sustainability and I'm privileged to be here today. Very happy to be here with Mayor Charlie Hales and the County CFO - Mark Campbell.

Mr. Lynch: Chair Kafoury said the impacts of climate change are real and they're being felt today. You don't have to be a scientist to have experienced the record heat this summer or the smoke from the wildfires that were unprecedented across the region. As a member of the community and as a father of a young child, I really appreciate the leadership that the city of Portland and Multnomah County have shown in their partnership since 2001 to address local greenhouse gas emissions and in the 2015 update to the climate action plan recently adopted by the board and City council, we've expanded this look to not just address greenhouse gas emissions locally but also to address the impacts on our community and really to understand how addressing climate change is also an opportunity to address some of the deep inequities that exist within our community. The burning of fossil fuels is the primary driver behind climate change. The international energy agency said that no more than one third of the proven reserves of fossil fuels can be burned for us to maintain a stable climate. And so investments in companies whose primary business model involves the extraction and burning of those fossil fuels is something that's in direct conflict to our climate goals, as well as the values of our organization of protecting the most vulnerable, and I think you're not here to hear from me but you would rather hear from the man who met the pope so I'm going to turn it over to Mayor Charlie Hales to say a few words

Mayor Hales: Thank you, Madam Chair. It's a privilege for me to be here to support your leadership and forward thinking County staff who have brought you this proposal here today so it's an honor for me to be here. Actually like a lot of people today, I began the day listening to Pope Francis address congress, got to do that at St. Andrews

church with a big gathering of community activists to listen to that and enjoyed both the message itself and the community response to that and the always-entertaining side show of watching speaker Boehner grimace when something progressive was said. So it was a great way to start the day. I just want to be here first happy climate week and then secondly, to say this is a great partnership between Multnomah County and the City of Portland. It's a partnership on budgets, it's a partnership on homelessness and houselessness, it's a partnership now on climate and it has been on climate as well as we've worked together on climate action plans, and now, on this important policy change where once again, Multnomah County and Portland, the pope's message both when I had the privilege of representing our community there with 60 Mayors from around the world and this morning is very consistent and he talks very consistently about care for the planet, care for vulnerable people and responsible capitalism. That's what this is about. Responsible capitalism.

Of course, we have to invest money, of course, we have to earn a reasonable rate of return for our citizens when that money is invested but there's a responsible way to do that. There's a way to do that with an eye on stewardship and the long run and that's what this is about. And I'm very proud of the fact that again we're doing that together. We have again, had these policies and these hopes in our plans but now, it's time to make them real so I think this resolution comes at an important time. I think it captures the values of our citizens, many of whom are here today and who have worked so hard to get this idea queued up for local action and we will continue to be national leaders by doing the right thing. People have asked me a lot about the experience of going to the Vatican and it was a powerful experience because of those messages and because of the global urgency of dealing with this climate crisis. But the most important factor in that gathering for me was the fact that the pope and the Catholic Church noticed that while national governments talk and state governments occasionally bestir themselves, local governments are where change is happening, whether it's in climate, whether it's in human trafficking, whether it's in exploitation of workers or whether it's responsible capitalism.

Portland and Multnomah County are a hot spot of socially responsible businesses. Earlier this week I challenged more businesses to join the Mayor's business climate challenge and they're stepping up and swearing their allegiance to these good ideas of stewardship globally that starts with sometimes small actions locally. But this action is not small at all. Portland and Multnomah County are large municipal corporations with a lot of money being handled and investing that the right way will make a difference so I'm here to support and commend this good work and pledge to continue our good partnership in this and other things that we will do well together. Thank you very much.

Chair Kafoury: thank you. Thanks for coming.

Mr. Campbell: Good morning Chair and Commissioners, Mark Campbell, chief financial officer. I was asked to talk a little bit about what passage of this resolution, what impact it will have on our investment portfolio. And the short answer from a financial perspective is it will have little, if any, impact on our investment earnings and I would

like to explain a little bit why that is briefly. As the chair alluded to in her comments, this codifies a policy we've had for a year and a half now. We had a position in shell that matured in 2014 and we have not made any direct purchases of investments in any of the companies around the carbon underground list since then. We asked our investment advisor to take a look at how the portfolio has performed since then and how it would have performed those companies been in the portfolio, and since that time, there has been virtually no difference and, in fact, the investments that we swapped out as alternatives to the investments that we held in those companies have performed slightly better over the past year and a half. And finally, we had this resolution discussed at our most recent Investment Advisory Board meeting and the Investment Advisory Board was very supportive in this and provided some excellent feedback in helping us shape this resolution and that's all I have to say and I'll take any questions.

Mr. Lynch: I really want to thank Mark and his team for the work and support to help move this forward. Happy to answer any questions you might have.

Commissioner Smith: Madam Chair, I have a question. Thank you, Mark, for giving us a presentation and thank you, Mr. Mayor. A question: prior to 2014, were we investing in any of those 200 companies?

Mr. Campbell: So State Statute limits us to investing in companies that have an AA rating or better and there aren't very many of those around anymore. There's about 25 companies that fit that criteria and there's probably six or seven of those that are on the carbon underground 200 list. We had holdings in the past but not extensively. You know, I think maybe \$10 million maximum at times in a portfolio that averages over \$450 million a day.

Commissioner Smith: and we don't have any current debt owed to any of those 200 companies?

Mr. Campbell: no.

Commissioner Smith: okay thank you.

Chair Kafoury: well, thank you, again for coming this morning, Mr. Mayor, I will see you this afternoon and very excited that the City of Portland and Multnomah County are once again joining hands to take a strong stand in favor of protecting our earth and not changing our climate.

Chair Kafoury: so all those in favor vote aye. [Chorus of ayes] Opposed? The Resolution is adopted. Thank you.

Thank you very much. Congratulations. [Applause]

Chair Kafoury: before we go any further, I was remiss in saying that we had people

signed up for public testimony. I got a little excited and carried away; as well as a few invited speakers from 350 PDX.

Chair Kafoury: we were so ready to vote! All right. Jenny, do we need to reopen our conversation?

Ms. Madkour: We can go ahead and take the Invited Guests and public comment now.

Chair Kafoury: Thank you. Tim, would you like to invite up our invited guests and I deeply apologize. I got a little carried away. I felt the love in the room and I just wanted to push it forward.

Chair Kafoury: it's like reading the end of the novel, you know what's going to happen, the middle part can still be really good. Hi, Sandy.

Ms. Polishuk: Hi. Madam Chair and Commissioners. I want to thank you for your great remarks, Deborah. And I have written down here it's with great pleasure but I'm going to add with excitement that I speak with you today. As we and 350 PDX celebrate this landmark day. The culmination of two years of our divestment campaign urging County divestment from its holdings in the list of companies with the largest reserves of fossil fuels. Climate scientists tell us we must keep these reserves in the ground if we are to maintain a livable climate but these companies continue to search for more.

Shell is drilling in the risky arctic as we speak, Exxon is spending \$90 million a day exploring for more. All 200 companies maintain the reserves on their balance sheets and in their business plans. Resources that will end up stranded when global policy catches up with science. So thank you for this forward forward-thinking choice for our County. Our decision is not only consistent with the climate planning you've been doing, making clear you're investing money in line with our values but it also is a wise financial one. Investment in fossil fuel companies has become risky business. Of course, we were very pleased when we heard you had responded positively to our request to divest when your only investment in shell, the only one on the list, matured in March of '14. That was it for Multnomah County's dirty fossil fuel investments.

You decided the County would be making no new investments with companies on the carbon tracker list. Once you made that decision we asked you to make it official in a formal resolution. We're pleased to be here today to congratulate you on this excellent resolution and for putting map of forward-thinking governments. We especially like that the resolution includes language to encourage other governments, universities, foundations, and other for-profit and nonprofit organizations to join you in this commitment. Other governments stand out for us in that sense because we know you also have money invested with and by the State of Oregon. We hope your action today will encourage other cities and counties in Oregon to do the same and that all of you will press the state treasurer and the Oregon investment council to follow your lead. Thank you for bringing up this resolution and for your vote today, and now, we're going to have two of our collaborators from this effort.

Hi, I'm Kate Jentoft-Herr. I am a Senior at Reed College. I am here representing fossil free Reed. I wanted to start off by recognizing Multnomah County for the strong example you are setting by divesting. I helped to found fossil-free reed. We have not seen the results that we want. I know that by divesting, Multnomah County will send a strong message to organizations considering divestment, such as Portland and reed and many others. But this is a necessary action. Now is the time to take climate action and stand with the earth, low-income communities, not the fossil fuel industry.

Thank you much.

Chair Kafoury: thank you. Good morning.

Hello, I'm Alfredo Gonzalez. The resolution looks as if the values align. I'm very happy this is happening because in my discussions with the PSU foundation regarding fossil fuel divestment, this brings a lot more credibility and a robust argument to my efforts at Portland state. A quick note that I wanted to make that I think Mayor Charles talked about was vulnerable communities and I am originally from Peru.

I come here and clearly, you're doing a great job enough that I picked this City and this County to live in and study because you are focused on environmental issues and Peru is heavily impacted by climate change like many other countries. The fact that you're leading this effort is huge. Having that said, there are other injustices out there, and some people in this room have talked about those injustices. When I'm working with the PSU foundation, I'm working with the strategies that are environmental, social and governmental strategies that have social aspects to them. It is a great starting step forward and there are other injustices out there like private prisons and other injustices that are going on around the world that I hope you keep an eye on, because sustainability is not only about the environment, it's about social issues and economic issues. Thank you very much.

Chair Kafoury: thank you. And I think we have public comment, as well.

Board Clerk: Yes, Madam Chair, we have four that have signed up. [Reads names]

Chair Kafoury: Good morning.

Ms. Brod: Good morning, Chair, and Commissioners. I am Daniela Brod, a resident of Portland and Multnomah County. I'm also the co-leader of the Portland Chapter of the Citizens Climate Lobby. We are a nonpartisan group of over 7,500 volunteers nationwide with 288 active chapters.

We are the national equivalent of the organization Oregon climate. I'm here to applaud your leadership in taking a position against fossil fuel investment. I recognize that it's not easy to think that investment decisions could make a difference, nor to forego the returns that fossil fuel equities promise in a time of big profit when you are charged with

dealing with huge social and infrastructure needs and squeezed government budgets. I am also here to emphasize the connection between 350 President, Citizens climate lobby and Oregon climate. We are organizations found by people who see the urgency in our situation and are focused on solving the climate crisis in the most equitable and expedient manner. The founder of 350.Org understands the power of people to unleash civic movements that demand change. Our founder Marshall Saunders understands the need for national legislation and what will be required to get there.

Oregon climate is at the state level working on cap and dividend carbon pricing legislation with lawmakers in Salem. I cannot overemphasize how important a step divestment from fossil fuels is to turning off dangerous polluting energy. But to fully turn on the renewable energy revolution, leaders at the national level must take the very important next step and put a nationwide price on carbon pollution. I am here to ask that you be open to discussing and supporting efforts in the near future to price carbon at the national level. State efforts to do so may be on a faster track but their main purpose is to show that carbon pricing is possible and to serve as a model for national legislation. To avert climate catastrophe, we collectively need to find a way to cut our current carbon emission levels by 80% in less than 35 years. Carbon pricing is the only tool capable of unleashing the power of the market with fair results.

To be bipartisan, the fee needs to be revenue neutral and not growing government. To be equitable, it needs to be allocated directly to people who will be feeling the impact of increased energy costs. I ask that you remain engaged in this work about climate change solutions and continue your leadership. As advocates for the vulnerable and disenfranchised, working on climate change makes sense because climate change affects the poor the most. We look forward to talking to you soon about what you can do to help our efforts at the state and national levels. Thank you very much.

Chair Kafoury: thank you.

Good morning.

Good morning. I am Steve Entwistle. I'm also the founder of healing man sanctuary and whistleblower for the less fortunate. Well, I am very skeptical and I like this proposal but as far as its being implemented and seeing lasting results, I am very skeptical. Reasons being, the Mayor mentioned, it's too bad he's not here because he would appreciate public testimony on this. And I'm running for Mayor by the way. But 560 years of capitalism has shown that capitalism, there's no such thing as responsible capitalism and there never will be.

It never has appeared in the entire history of our united states that we actually hold people accountable for wrongdoings as far as extractions go, as far as exploitations of labor goes, and they're spending \$90 million a day to explore new areas around to extract and exploit. Like I said, this needs to stop, this needs to stop. It should have stopped 30 years ago. But we're way behind the curve on that as far as the planet is concerned, the planet is about ready to give up its ghost. And so again, I'm very

skeptical. The exploitation of labor, the extractions, the money that they're using as we speak today, \$90 million a day, and the big issue is the most vulnerable have always been hurt by 560 years of irresponsible capitalism and to say it's going to change now, I would like to see that change. But I really don't think it's going to happen because too much is already invested in it. And unless we really take a hard look and really stand with iron pants, it's not going to happen. Thank you.

Chair Kafoury: thank you. Good morning.

Good morning, my name is Lightning, I represent Lightning Watchdog PDX.

Of course, I absolutely agree with the reduction of fossil fuels but what we must also take into consideration is that we're also dealing with trillion dollar structure of these companies, up in the trillions of dollars, and we have to take that into consideration that what we want to do, in my opinion, is to move at a slower pace and the reason why I say that is that we produce about 100 million cars a year. We currently have about 2 billion cars out in the marketplace. And if you calculate that out, if we want to go to electric cars, that's going to take us anywhere from 10 to 20 years to do that, just the structure alone and the investment dollars. And what we want to understand is that we want to keep the fossil fuel companies on our side. Direct them in directions that also they can go into. But what we don't want to be is the disruption of companies coming in and disrupting everything and taking it over immediately. Now, I'm a fan of solar City, I like everything Elan Musk is doing. I like the direction he's going. But he also understands, too, that we need to go at a reasonable pace here. We don't want to go out and bankrupt all the fossil fuel companies. That's not going to be beneficial. Everything must go at a reasonable pace and we must also understand when we're divesting here, where is that money going and we must also understand that the fossil fuel companies are the experts in the energy business and we need to understand that, that their infrastructure is very important to look in other directions but to go in there and start pulling large amounts of money from these companies is going to be pure disruption and if you like that, look what the companies that are coming into this City are doing as far as disrupting a lot of the traditional companies and understand that there's a lot of fallout that you have to take into consideration to make sure that jobs aren't going to be lost at a tremendous pace, and granted, planet earth must be protected and I understand that at all costs but we've been using these companies for many, many years and half of you in this room are going to go out and fill your car up with gasoline at some gas station, supporting these same companies we're divesting in these dollars currently from so let's get real! If you're going to make a stand, make a stand! Go buy your electric cars, go use solar City, go use solar but if you're not, why are we taking such large amounts of money currently out of these companies, which is public money and the public doesn't have a whole lot to say about it as you know by the public communication that went on today.

Thank you very much.

Chair Kafoury: thank you. We have one more. Commissioner Smith thought we were celebrating the Oregon State Beavers with the orange. Which we do.

Mr. Such: Thank you very much. My name is Rod Such. I am reading the statement on behalf of the occupation free Portland coalition.

Mr. Such: The occupation free Portland coalition is a coalition of human rights organizations, such as Jewish voice for peace and Americans united for Palestinian human rights and religious organizations, such as Lutherans for justice in the holy land and fellowship of reconciliation and anti-war and peace organizations, such as veterans for peace. We're a broad coalition and we are in support of this resolution. We think this is an historic day for Portland and for all those concerned with climate change and we offer our congratulations to you for supporting this resolution and to Mayor Hales and to all others who supported this resolution and provided leadership in bringing about its passage. We also applaud the 350 organization and the many environmental groups who were instrumental in inspiring passage of the resolution. The occupation free Portland coalition approaches this issue from a unique perspective. The world's largest oil reserves are found in the Middle East. And more than 25% of the world's oil passes through the strait of Hurmuz.

This strategic resource is more than just a contributor to global warming; it is also a key factor in great power rivalries and ambitions that have led to war and instability in the Middle East. It is a terrible irony that wars, the threat of wars and even the danger of nuclear war, has centered on the control of a resource that is literally destroying our planet. These rivalries and ambitions have also played a significant role in denying the Palestinian people their right to self-determination. The denial of fundamental human rights to the Palestinian people is in turn a central source of the political and economic instability that plagues this region of the world. As we celebrate this day, we should not forget that the freedom of an entire people is still unfinished business. Thank you very much.

Chair Kafoury: thank you.

Do we have any other folks that want to testify on R.1? Thank you and again, my apologies for the excitement. We're ready for R.2.

R.2 Board Briefing on Tobacco Retail Licensing. Sponsor: Chair Deborah Kafoury Presenters: Rhys Scholes, Policy Manager, Office of Government Relations and Jae Douglas, Environmental Health Dir., Health Dept. (1 hr)

Chair Kafoury: this is a Briefing - non-voting item. I am really excited about this agenda item as well this morning. We have Rhys Scholes and Jae Douglas to talk to us about the tobacco retail licensing program.

Mr. Scholes: Good morning, I'm from your Office of Government Relations here to talk

about tobacco retail licensing in other jurisdictions around the country and at the end of that, Jae Douglas will talk about some of the work that the Health Department has been doing on this issue. So you've heard a series of briefings on tobacco and nicotine over the past year. Here are three brief -- a little off the screen there.

Here are three quick points from the testimony of Dr. Jennifer Vines and others that explain why we are here discussing youth and tobacco. Young people are particularly susceptible to tobacco and most of the people addicted to nicotine start before they are 18 years age. Nicotine addiction leads to disease and premature death, which is the public policy reason to pursue reduction of teen smoking. As measured by the federal programs and we'll talk about that in a minute, minors are more likely to be able to purchase cigarettes in Multnomah County than they are in most other places in the United States of America. That's a reason for Multnomah County to look at what other jurisdictions are doing. Before we start doing that, we need some context.

There are many different public health strategies that work to reduce teen smoking. education, communication, peer communication is particularly important and you'll recall that in these chairs in years past you've seen some high school students who are working within their school community to reduce smoking and that is tremendous work and Multnomah County has been a leader in that kind of work.

Chair Kafoury: some of those students are here today!

Thank you. It's so critical but a number of different steps are necessary. Clean air resolutions help with this and you've taken action to help on that with e-cigarettes in the last year so several of these things are going on but this briefing is about the retail stuff and to narrow it a little bit more, my presentation really focuses on license fees, penalties, enforcement, and the other procedural matters from the other jurisdictions. However, other jurisdictions have chosen a lot of these measures, restricting flavor, requiring minimum pack size, other strategies that are designed to reduce teen smoking.

Now, I'm not going to talk about the merits of these strategies or any details but as we go through talking about other jurisdictions I'm going to note the ones that have that so you have that for reference as we go further. And then the last thing I want to do before we get to the individual jurisdictions is talk about the way compliance is tested because I think it's important that everybody in the community is on a level playing field with this. When we talk about the rate of sales to minors, all of these numbers come from undercover operations and those are called minor decoys or stings. An underage person, paid or volunteer, enters the retailer and attempts to buy cigarettes. Either they buy them or they don't, the whole thing takes less than a minute and that's where all of our numbers come from is the aggregation of those individual episodes. So when we talk about sales to minors percentages, we're totaling the number of attempted purchases and the percent of attempts that were successful. There are two different federal programs that are involved in this.

The amendment was passed in 1992, it's a really old program, it's administered by the substance abuse and mental health services administration, SAMSHA, and it has sanctions, poor performance triggers federal funding cuts and not just around tobacco stuff. Multnomah County has done very poorly, 31.9% in 2014. And another aspect of SAMSHA is the retailers don't know they've been surveyed or that they passed or didn't. At your briefing in November, Jeff Russo who has done the SYNAR program talked about his son and his daughter serving as youth decoys and he explained the testing they use to make sure they use 16 years old who actually look like they're 16 and he showed us this graph and you see that most recently, 31%. But I also want to point out that it goes up and down. The year before we were at 18.4%, and there's been quite a bit of variation over the years. You asked them about that and he explained that variations in time of day or the time of year affect the outcomes as well as the type of stores that are drawn in a random sample. They did 163 inspections and they get that 31% rate. Now, there's a whole other federal inspection program that's run by a different federal agency, the federal food and drug administration and theirs dates to 2009 and an interesting thing about this outfit is the FDA posts the results of every inspection online. So everybody in the audience can go on to the FDA's website and find out who sold tobacco to minors and who hasn't. So I just did some searches and counted the numbers.

This year in 2015, they checked 1,082 outlets in Portland and 247 of them sold cigarettes that yields a 22% rate. Gresham did the best, they tested 95 outlets in Gresham and only 16 sold to minors. Now what I want to tell you from looking at these lists and that every kind of retailer is represented on them. Major grocery chains, major drugstore chains, every popular brand of gasoline, their gas stations have sold cigarettes to minors. It's very widespread and thanks to the FDA we have some knowledge about it. So and again, just on the percentage there, just to clarify so that everybody knows when we're talking about percentages, it's the numbers sold versus the numbers checked. Now, we're ready to look at the jurisdictions.

We're going to start in Ingham County, Michigan. It's where Michigan State University is. It includes Lansing and East Lansing, sorry Duck fans but you're familiar with this County.

Chair Kafoury: boo. [Laughter]

Mr. Scholes: I think that very possibly the fact that the seventh largest university in the nation is in this County has to do with the fact, they've been doing tobacco licensing for a really long time. As you can see, they have a \$335 annual license fee, a first offense in Ingham County is \$100 but the fourth offense it's \$1,000 and a suspension of license and the license suspension, 30 days on the second offense. And their enforcement, Ingham County gives the health officer drought discretion to work out the way they're going to do it but they also deputize citizens.

They have a form, if you're in a store and you see somebody sell tobacco to minors, they want you to let them know so they can go out and check. One of the reasons we're

talking about Ingham county here is because they have distributed some incredible success statistics and what you see there is 20 years ago, they discovered that 73% of outlets in Ingham County were selling to minors. They enacted tobacco licensing and within two years, they got it down under 20% and they've held it there and as many jurisdictions have, they've made some improvements in recent years and now, they're under 10%. What I would say about this is it looks like making attention makes a difference. Let's go to Olmsted County, Minnesota. Olmsted County, their license fee is more complicated than others. And there's just a couple of other jurisdictions that do that. They charge a \$268 licensing fee per store but then its \$134 per register.

Mr. Scholes: Because the logic of this, if you think about the process of doing these compliance checks, each location that the tobacco is sold requires more compliance checks and if there are multiple registers where that's being sold, they need to have multiple checks. Some other features is they have public meetings for their violation hearings. They have to be posted ahead of time. And did I mention this is where the mayo clinic is so that's one of the reasons they've been doing well. This is a complicated slide but the beige graphs are the tobacco compliance numbers and in 2009, you see they had 63% sales to minors. They passed an ordinance in 2000, it dropped to 1% and it's been up and down a little bit but it's never gotten to even half of what it was before licensing. Incidentally, the black line on this chart shows the percentage of retailers that they've surveyed and you see they usually do most of them, and when they're not able to survey retailers, it's often because of a change of ownership or some other factors there.

Now, we started with these two counties because they have the best numbers. We've seen the best numbers we've got. We're going to look at a bunch of other jurisdictions now but mostly to harvest some different kinds of practices that they are using. Hennepin County is also in Minnesota and their licensing fee is \$250. They have a \$200 fine on the first offense and a seven day suspension and a \$1,000 fine on the third offense. Hennepin County, all licenses have to be approved by the board of community commissioners. They prohibit mobile vending. Note that the State and County license fees together total \$550. Hennepin County is where Minneapolis is, it's a large County, it's one that we've often compared ourselves to and frankly, we've over the years, we've adopted some of their innovations.

Chair Kafoury: I have a question. In a County like Hennepin where they have the County license fee and the state licensing fee, who does the enforcement and the education?

Mr. Scholes: It's a very good question. In Minnesota, the state license fee is primarily about the collection of taxes. And the local license fee is primarily about sales to minors. And this is -- this is a distinction that we're going to see in a number of jurisdictions. We're going to talk about New York in a minute where those things in a way go hand in hand.

Mr. Scholes: You know, because the state does such a good job of keeping track of the retailers because they want to make sure their revenue is collected, local government has a better list of who the retailers are so they can make sure they're all getting their license. Minnesota like California, it allows the local government to get the state license number, every unique thing so they help with each other but they're primarily designed for different things and this is common around the country. The states generally collect the tobacco taxes, they're more concerned about taxes.

Chair Kafoury: got it, thank you.

Mr. Scholes: That's particularly vivid in New York City, which has one of the highest cigarette taxes in the nation, at \$4.50. Graduate doing studies for a while where they go around and pick up discarded cigarette packs and in New York City, less than half of the packs have the New York City stamp on it. They have a terrible problem with tax evasion. They are doing all kinds of things to try to regulate that.

A lot of low tax cigarettes from North Carolina go into New York City. New York City also has some of the strictest health regulations in the country. They b flavored tobacco, there's no sales to people under 21, their penalty system is very complicated and inadequately explained in this slide. They use points, there's ways to add and lose points but what I found was particularly striking was the sanction they have is beyond fines, beyond suspensions. In New York City they just put a lock on the door of the store and say you're just shut down. They just shut them down. And there's four different agencies that regulate these retailers in New York City but I want to point out that they are able to have better health enforcement because they need to have such big tax enforcement.

Okay. California's the big one. There's so much information that I've been reading on California because they have a tremendous network of statewide advocacy groups, groups like the American cancer Society and others that have been active on this issue for years have gone to work statewide in California, more than 120 local jurisdictions have local licensing and it's tied to a state law that puts boundaries around it, makes it more possible and again, has the dual registration. Now, I haven't listed -- California does have a statewide retailer license and I haven't listed it because it's unique. You pay a one-time fee of \$100 and then renewals are free. So you have to relicense every year but you don't have to pay the fee so it's not really an animal -- annual fee. It's more like a registration fee and it builds that list and every retailer gets a unique state number and then when the local governments license, they require them to report that unique state number and, you know, it sounds bureaucratic but it's tremendously helpful for being able to then coordinate it.

So let's talk about -- and the other thing I need to tell you about California. They have all of these tax laws and one of the things that they require is that a fee like this tobacco licensing fee can only be spent on the actual program that the fee is related to. So that's one of the reasons why it's helpful to look at these California fees because they're legally required to have the fee no higher than is needed to support the licensing

program that the fee is part of. I just want to touch briefly on San Francisco before going into the other examples because San Francisco is really unique. In part because San Francisco is both a city and a County and the same elected officials have to deal with both health and public safety, just, for example. San Francisco limits the number of cigarette outlets to 45 in each supervisor district. So they've tied sort of their governing body to their tobacco density.

Mr. Scholes: They also don't allow new permits within 500 feet of a school or another tobacco outlet and they don't allow new permits in bars, restaurants or tobacco stores but in order to be able to get to the new permit, you have to overcome the density issue. We're going to look in a little bit more detail at some other jurisdictions. Here, their license fee is \$342 and the California penalties are a little stiffer than the Midwest penalties. First offense is a 30 day license suspension. San Luis Obispo County requires four compliance checks per year in their ordinance! But their ordinance also includes this sort of unique language that says retailers previously found to be in compliance can be checked less often so that retailers previously found to be in violation could be checked more often than four times a year. So it's a pretty intense regimen, fourth offense, five-year suspension.

We have a little bit of data from San Luis Obispo that I was able to capture because their sheriff's office sends out a press release every time they do stings so this is derived from a paragraph in periodic press releases and you see right after they took action in 2012, they dropped from over 20 to 5%. So similar to what we've seen in those other jurisdictions but then it crept up, I don't know what happened in January 2014 and again, this could be some of that sampling variation but these are the facts as reported by the San Luis Obispo sheriff. Now, Santa Clara County's fee is \$425. They have the department of environmental health and the County sheriff and they specify one inspection, fourth offense there is revocation. Santa Clara is also a place where they have a lot of other tobacco control provisions within their ordinance. They regulate flavored tobacco as New York does. They regulate distances to schools in the way similar to San Francisco. They have a provision that no more than 15% of the windows can be covered by advertising. There's a lot of discussion on advertising in other jurisdictions, Oregon's unique constitutional free speech protections may limit our abilities on that, but it's something that they're doing in other places.

And now, the City of Oakland. The City of Oakland's license fee is \$1,550 per year. It is the highest take find. It is a lot higher than everybody else. There are some folks in the \$600 to \$700 range but that's high. What's the reason? Remember in California, you can't use this money for anything other than what you're enforcing there, and it's because in Oakland, it's purely enforced by the police.

Special unit of the police does both alcohol and tobacco. And in Oakland when you're appealing your penalties from license suspension you can go all the way to the City council. Now, I want to make a point here because I think there's an urban-rural split on some of these tobacco issues. As you can imagine, the City of Oakland police department, they're pretty busy. They've got a lot to do. They probably would not be

checking for minors buying tobacco but for this program that funds them to have dedicated officers to do that. I believe that there are smaller communities where the police department may have always done this.

Mr. Scholes: They have their priorities that are broader. This is likely to get higher on the list in a small community than it is in the City of Oakland. It would be really fascinating, I recently drove from San Francisco to Oakland and continued north and I just have to say that like in any other community, it's a quick trip to get to the community next door. So I'm curious just about the context of this very high licensing fee and how retailers, you know -- I'm just curious. Contextually, because it does stand out and I know selling cigarettes is a high margin or at least it's rumored that cigarette sales are a high margin for a lot of these little corner mom and pop grocery stores and again, just curious about the Tacoma sort of like -- the dynamic going to Portland to do your back to school shopping because there's no sales tax.

Let me point out if you want to open a new tobacco retailer in San Francisco, you're kind of out of luck. Because it's so tightly limited there. I don't have any information on whether a license fee of \$1,500 a year is enough to keep somebody from opening a store or put them out of business. I don't know that. I have not seen that kind of complaint about Oakland's license fee.

Commissioner Shiprack: and if I could just follow up. These are the kinds of comments that come across sometimes in the e-mail stream from retailers to commissioners contemplating taking action. And I would also think, however, that this is very supportive of the retailer who is law-abiding because this assures them that they are competing on an even playing field and aren't in a position where, you know, they obey law and it puts them at a disadvantage vis-a-vis everybody else who's selling cigarettes without paying a license fee or paying a license fee and selling cigarettes to minors.

Mr. Scholes: Yes. I'm almost done here. One of the things I want to call your attention to in Oakland is that they spell out an alternative penalty in their ordinance. What I've been reporting to you about is what ordinances around the country say about the penalties and I believe that the different jurisdictions have different practices that are not in their ordinances about how they negotiate with violators. One concern that's been raised in several discussions that I've been part of is about the equal treatment of retailers. In other words, not cutting a deal to the people you like and using the full force of law against the people that you don't like. and I think Oakland is a place that's sensitive to that and so they actually put in an alternative penalty that the retailer has a choice between what I showed you on the other slide, a 10 day suspension for first offense or they can have a one day suspension and a \$1,000 fine.

And there's a similar negotiation for the second offense. And I thought the one day suspension was an interesting feature. It gives them a taste of what it's like without having a huge impact on their business. I think that's a thing to really think about and that if the discussion moves forward you'll want to think about making sure that every retailer is treated on an even playing field and Oakland has done more on that. And

then finally, I want to wrap up here by talking about the jurisdictions that have the lowest license fees that I could find. There's Geneva, Alabama. That's air courthouse there.

Mr. Scholes They're a very small town. \$3 a year gets you a license. Both Nebraska and Alabama have local license fees that are set by state legislation and what these are really about is what we've talked about in other places, a registration sort of method. Most tobacco taxes are collected from the distributor. And you May remember from previous briefings on the tobacco taxes, they need to audit whether the distributor -- whether the records all line up, particularly on other tobacco product save to look at the invoices. It's tremendously to the advantage of the state revenue collecting body to have local government checking to make sure that all of the retailers are on the list of retailers so that when they go to audit the wholesalers, they can check back and forth on that. And these kind of licensing fees are just about that.

They're just about putting them on the list. They're not about reducing youth smoking. But there are many of them that exist again for taxation purposes. And with that, I would be happy to try to entertain any questions you might have.

Chair Kafoury: a lot of information.

Commissioner McKeel: thank you. You've done a lot of work researching here but I just have a question. I noticed that Hennepin County you mentioned that they prohibit mobile vending. So my question is something that will probably show my age but do they still sell cigarettes in vending machines inside businesses? Does that still happen?

Mr. Scholes: Commissioner McKeel, there's an Oregon state law on that. It's in the Oregon revised statutes, and vending machines in Oregon are only allowed in OLCC-licensed premises where there are no minors at any time ever. If it's one of those bars where no children can ever come, they can have a vending machine.

There's also a state law against unassisted sales, which is to say the cigarettes have to be behind the counter. I've been to a number of convenience stores where the e-cigarette licked -- liquid is where a kid could reach out and stop lift it. Both of state laws. Are these state laws well enforced? One of the provisions that's possible in retail tobacco licensing would be to allow County employees to enforce those state laws, and I think that would be -- that would make sure that those things, those laws are followed.

Commissioner McKeel: thank you.

Commissioner Smith: Madam Chair I have a question. Thank you for all this information. It's really good. So much to go through. Are we going to ask our retailers to be responsible for identifying valid I.D.? Or not? If they in and we know that they're not the age that they say they are, are they going to be held accountable for that?

Mr. Scholes: Most laws that I've looked at in other places, you're going to require the retailer to look at I.D., all right? And you're going to tell them what kind of I.D. Is

acceptable but if the I.D. That they looked at was a good forgery, that's a defense for the retailer.

Commissioner Smith: that's what I want to make sure if they're looking at I.D., it says they're 18, and they can, you know, purchase a cigarette. So if we have to give them fines for not identifying fake I.D. Then that's another issue.

Mr. Scholes: Right, right. But we do hold them responsible for the math involved when they look at the license and amazingly these decoys in Oregon, it looks like we largely use decoys who are 16 years of age and are tested, how they make sure they look like they're 16 and if they're asked for I.D., they then present their I.D. And the clerk looks at the I.D. And it's distressing, I've read in other jurisdictions how many times they're then sold cigarettes because the clerk isn't so good with the math.

Commissioner Smith: or even have the retailer put up the year and date that says do not accept an I.D. below this year.

Mr. Scholes: Exactly. I wonder if sometimes results may vary with the unemployment rate depending on -- convenience stores, people are desperate for a job, they'll get people with better math skills behind the cash register. Other questions?

Ms. Douglas: I'm going to talk to you about the Health Department and our plans for implementing this should you enact the ordinance. I'll be talking about where we're going to locate it, what the basic structure will be, equity issues, how our staff will work and some timelines. I wouldn't be a bureaucratic without an org chart. We are located in the health department. Drilling down we're in the public health division, there's environmental health services. The real purpose of this slide is to demonstrate that I was here with you a few weeks back talking about our inspections program. We have a fairly extensive responsibility for inspecting restaurants, childcare, drinking water, and tobacco retail licensing would not be a new line of business for us. It May land in our inspections program, with our healthy homes family program, where our tobacco prevention education program is, but it will be within environmental health and where our expertise is related to inspections.

Commissioner Shiprack: I realize this is an interruption and I want to make sure that nobody takes this personally but I have another appointment that I have to go to so I'm going to miss the rest of your presentation but my staff will stay and report it.

Chair Kafoury: I apologize because there will be several people leaving before we can finish all of what we have today so I'm going to ask if we have other hearings scheduled for this issue if you could shrink your testimony to about five minutes, after this that we need to have finished before 11:15.

Ms. Douglas: I'll just go very quickly through the provisions that we're considering, as we looked across the country that seemed to be active in all of the successful TRL programs that, of course, we use education and outreach, this is an annual license. It

will be fee based, of course. It would include both nicotine and vaping products. We would use enforcement. We would require a permanent address and the piece, a violation of any County state or federal law is considered a violation. I'll just mention briefly that we recognize there are significant equity issues involve in both the sale of tobacco and in concerns about the TRL system. I also want to acknowledge our partners upstream to frame these ideas. We definitely need to make sure that we are addressing the tobacco environment that our retailers are included in the process and so they're in consideration of all the communities and retailers that are affected. We definitely want to make sure there's not any undue burden on any particular retailer and that we are doing our part to make sure that the retailers, especially communities of color, are prepared for and are not unduly burdened by this plan.

Ms. Douglas: that's a group of staff, I don't need to go through that but we are planning a fairly extensive outreach and we're going to be looking at the data on a regular basis to make sure that we know that our goals are being met. Here's a timeline, this is where we are now, and we're looking at should the ordinance be enacted that from December to February, we'll be doing a lot of the planning and implementation around rule making. We'll be to rule making approximately in January through March and we'll be getting materials out to retailers late in the spring and we're looking for a launch of July. We'll be evaluating in an ongoing way the program and if you have any questions about any of that I'm happy to answer them.

Chair Kafoury: questions or comments from the Board? I want to say thank you for all of your work on this and I want to thank all of the advocates and interested parties that have helped along the way. Last April when we enacted our e-cigarette restrictions at that time, I made it clear that having a statewide licensure program was important for us to be able to carry out the ordinance that we passed at that time. And knowing and believing still to this day that these are issues that are best handled at the state level, we called upon the legislature to enact a statewide tobacco retailer licensure program. We are heavily involved in lobbying for that process, worked very closely with the chair and the Committee and members of that Committee. Unfortunately, it did not happen and that is why I believe it is incumbent upon us to do something locally. If we hadn't enacted that e-cigarette ordinance last April, I truly believe that the legislature would not have enacted the statewide ban. So sometimes, it's incumbent for us as the responsible community that we are, Multnomah County, to lead the way, to show the state of Oregon what they can and should do. And I believe that because we have such talented staff and such a committed community, that an ordinance that we put together will be something that the state can pick up and run with at the state level. So I congratulate you again for all your work and I look forward to our future hearings.

Chair Kafoury: This is something that is a big step for our community. We have not had that -- we are one of only one of eight states in the country that has no retail licensing -- licensure program. It's important to have the community in the decision making. I've sked my staff to set up a feedback form on www.Multco.Us. We want people to comment on the program, what things they would like to see, what things they don't want us to put in so we can craft something that is really, truly community-led, and we

will be having public hearings on this issue as well while we are not taking testimony today. We will be having plenty and ample opportunities for people to testify because we again believe it's important that this is something that our community feels strongly about and we're all in this together. So thank you so much.

And last but not least, R.3.

R.3 Board Briefing by the Oregon Historical Society Levy Oversight Committee. Sponsor: Chair Deborah Kafoury. Presenters: Nichole Maher, Northwest Health Foundation (NWHF); and Kerry Tymchuk, Oregon Historical Society (OHS) (30 min)

Chair Kafoury: This is a Briefing, and we don't need board action and I really appreciate our guests coming today to talk with us about the Oregon Historical Society Levy and Oversight Committee. Thank you. Good morning.

Good morning. My name is Nicole Maher and I have the honor of serving as the Cochairman of the Oregon Historical Levy Oversight Committee and I'm joined here by the CEO of the Oregon Historical Society, Kerry Tymchuk. Part of our agreement as Oversight Committee is that we give a yearly report on our progress and how the resources are being stewarded. So to start with I wanted to just take a moment and honor and appreciate -- who has served alongside me as the Co-Chair since the inception of the Committee and she has resigned to go on to do some other amazing work in the community so I wanted to take a moment and appreciate her but she's not with us today because she's probably doing something fantastic somewhere else.

But we certainly appreciate her hard work and time and energy. To start with, Kerry is going to lead us through a series of outcomes and progress towards our goals, and then I'll wrap up with just an update on how our Committee is functioning and working together.

Thank you, Madam Chair and members of the commission. Kerry Tymchuk, executive director of the Oregon Historical Society. Pleasure to be here with you to update you on all the progress we're making. Joined today in the audience by my chief operating officer and what you have in front of you, we've provided a whole bunch of documents working with the urban liaison. That goes over the -- how we are in compliance with the promises today in the voter approved measure.

And you can read through that yourself, fascinating reading. Bottom line, I think 2015 was another year where we've continued the momentum that was started in the passage of the Levy. Attendance is up. Everything is up. The momentum is up at the Oregon Historical Society. We've had a lot of great exhibits this past year, the World War II exhibit through December 7th has brought in record crowds. We continue to hear from a lot of Multnomah County citizens, how delighted they are with the opportunity to bring their families for free.

25% of Multnomah County schools came to the Oregon Historical Society last year. We're continuing to work to increase that number by reminding them that they all come at no cost. Reaching out to them to let them know what we have to offer. One of the proudest moments of last year was we received the first-ever from the scanner at the Martin Luther King breakfast, the first-ever diversity heritage award, in honor of the work we're doing for outreach to diverse populations. That will continue in 2016. Our major exhibit in 2016 is focusing on Chinese American heritage. We're bringing in an exhibit from the New York Historical Society on Chinese inclusion exclusion, the big immigration issues they had in the early 20th century and pairing that with an exhibit we'll curate on the Chinese American experience in Portland with Chinatown and Portland. We're working with the elders of the Chinese community.

It's going to be a fabulous exhibit which will be the first half of 2016. We have enjoyed working with the Co-chairs and I join in sending blessings for all the great work she did on the commission. And I know as the commissioners know we began with discussions on giving the Multnomah County voters a chance to renew the Levy in May of 2016 and look forward to working with you on that to make that a reality.

On behalf of the Committee, I think we wanted to extend that we feel very confident that the requirements of the Levy are being met. The Committee has -- we're required to meet at least twice a year and I believe this year we'll have met three times. In our beginning years we met quite a bit to create a fairly thoughtful framework about how we wanted to support accountability and make good progress and over the years, we've become much more sort of sophisticated in ensuring that that's happening. And so all of our requirements from ensuring that a quality audit has been completed, ensuring the commitments that the Historical Society has made around expanding hours, we feel like they're either on target, above target or making adequate progress towards those efforts. I think the other thing that the Committee really appreciates is that in some instances, the Historical Society's been very thoughtful about reinstituting services and support but really also taking the time to design them to meet the needs of who Multnomah County is today as opposed to just replicating exactly what had been happening eight years ago.

So I think we feel very confident about that. We continue to be good partners and continue to really be very proud of the work that our four Historical societies are doing in East County. All of those Historical societies are doing something a little bit different that's really tied to the unique needs of their community and where their societies are at but if you have a chance to see them or engage with them, I know our Committee has felt very pleased with their work and continues to celebrate it. The two areas I think that we can continue to improve, one area that we continue to give feedback and support and advice to the Oregon Historical Society about is really finding and improving mechanisms to track who actually is taking advantage of the free entrance and who might we be still missing, I won't say that we have that completely solved, but the Committee has done an excellent job of raising that issue over and over again and continuing to raise the issue of increasing the diversity of the staff who work at the Oregon Historical Society so that we actually reflect Multnomah County's residents. And

then on our Committee side, I think that we have a tremendous Committee who works very well together, although we have over the four years seen some attrition in Committee members and so we have a steadfast group that is very committed and always there and our numbers have dwindled a little bit over the years so we could probably improve as a Committee on that front but aside from those two areas I think we're making really excellent progress and we are the kind of working Committee who's healthy enough to have honest conversations about where we can do better.

The remarks about the East County Historical Society, the four reports they are required to give are also with your material and we continue to have a great relationship working with them and I know how much the Levy has meant to them. Their survival.

And their future survival. So great test, you know, one of my interesting things has been how people, people still don't know that the Multnomah County residents can come for free. People would be surprised but now people come in, holding their driver's license, knowing they can show it.

Chair Kafoury: questions or comments from the board.

Commissioner Smith: I don't have a question, but I want to congratulate you on the success over the last few years. My all-time favorite, Historical Society is doing is bringing in national folks. I am such a big Lincoln fan.

Mr. Tymchuk: So, you know, I was in seven heaven when I got to meet Doris -- that was huge for me. Once in a lifetime thing. Thank you for all of the good work you do.

David McCullough coming October 30th, he and Doris, preeminent historians of the country. He will speak about the new Wright Brothers book, best-selling book in the country. Hatfield, distinguished forum planned for next year. Another great American coming in.

Honoring our traditional annual fundraiser, history maker's gala, where we honor living Oregonians for what they have done. This year, Thomas Lauderdale. This year -- Peggy Fowler, first woman to break the corporate glass ceiling in Oregon. The Les Schwab Company. And fourth honoree, Ann Curry, correspondent. Born and raised in Ashland -- Ann is returning to be honored by the Historical Society. And a University of Oregon graduate.

Commissioner McKeel: we always try to get that word out when we're talking to folks, and sometimes they don't know. I think the awareness is certainly going up on that level, too. And for our east County Historical Society, as you said, this money is so important. It is not a huge amount of money in the realm of dollars, but it is so important to them, and I hear it every single time I'm out in East County or at one of the Historical societies. Appreciate this partnership that was put together through the Levy.

Chair Kafoury: I, too, want to thank you both for coming today and sharing your successes and setting the bar higher for the years to come. I encourage everyone to visit our partners in East County. Last year, as part of my due diligence, I went to visit all of the Historical societies around the country, or as many as I can find. I know I still have more. It is important for us to branch out of -- we all love OHS, we do know that the smaller societies around the County need our support as well and have interesting stories to tell about their communities. I appreciate your comments, Nicole, about your Committee and how we can make it stronger.

Ms. Maher: I do believe having Anna, Alan on my staff now refocusing on the Oversight Committee, will help. I know there are a lot of people who would be interested in serving on that Committee in that role and looking with the Historical Society to make it as strong as possible to represent the many incredible diverse voices that we have in our community. I look forward to that, and, again, thanks for coming.

Mr. Tymchuk: If you haven't seen the World War II exhibit, you have until December 2nd to see it.

Chair Kafoury: I have a World War II fan at home. I'm not sure what that means.

Mr. Tymchuk: This Sunday, our second annual what it's worth event, our version of the antique road show? We bring in eight, nine, or 10 professional appraisers and invite people to come in. Last year, someone brought in a baseball signed by Babe Ruth and Lou Gerig.

Commissioner Smith: I have a quick comment. Kerry, I was on a flight back in to D.C. From Portland on Sunday, and I had the great honor of being on the honor flight with about 60 World War II vets. And it was just amazing. And it felt like, you know, they were so proud and it has been such a long time ago, but people were so -- they were so very giving to them in terms of telling them thank you for your service. It was great.

And they had a big to-do outside as they come in from the airplane, and we had a Multnomah County sheriff there and I thought I was incognito. As I come off of the plane, he goes hi commissioner. They made a big deal from the last terminal all of the way to the baggage claim. It was huge. If you can get in contact with those folks to let them know that we have that exhibit down there that would be great.

And a little thumbs up to, you know what a great corporate citizen Columbia Sports Oregon. Columbia made a generous gift to allow all current and former military personnel and their families to come for free to the World War II exhibit. A really great gesture on Tim and Gert Boyle's part to reach out to our veterans.

Commissioner McKeel: I might add on to that. I have been able to see the honor flights and work with those folks a little through our Veterans Committee. It is an amazing sight when you see them leave and come back.

I mean, there are people, as Commissioner Smith is saying, people lined up all of the way through the airport, not only when they come back, but when they leave. And it is a very moving experience to see those honor flights. And they don't have to pay for them. They raise all of the money to send them for free on these honor flights. So, it is an amazing group of folks.

Chair Kafoury: thank you. Thanks for coming.

BOARD COMMENT

BC.1 Opportunity as time allows, for the Commissioners to provide comment on non-agenda items.

Chair Kafoury: And now that we have no further business, do we have any items for the good of the order? Commissioner McKeel?

Commissioner McKeel: thank you. I will be quick. Gresham, Saturday, teddy bear parade at 10:00 A.M. It is a huge parade. Family parade. That has gone on for years and years. And also this week chair Kafoury was out in Rockwood with me and they opened their football courts at Vance park, a vision of a young man who saw a need and went with it and made the timbers were involved in that project, and it was -- it is an amazing addition to the Rockwood area. I also want to say thank you to everyone who have attended the land use comprehensive plan update public meetings. That's important input that we need to update our comprehensive plan for land use and transportation, involve everyone to stay engaged.

You can go online. You can attend any of the advisory Committee meetings and you can comment at those meetings as well. And, finally, I want to recognize my chief of staff, Eric Zimmerman for his -- he was deployed to fight fires in eastern Oregon. We thank you for your service, both National Guard and fighting those fires in eastern Oregon. Thanks.

ADJOURNMENT

Chair Kafoury: thank you. Seeing no further business, we are adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:09 a.m.

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Multnomah County

