

FEB. 1



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

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

MEMBERS

Florence Bancroft
Tanya Collier
Chad Debnam
Marlene Johnsen
Penny Kennedy

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

STAFF

Robert J. Castagna,
Project Manager
Maribeth McGowan,
Secretary

MINUTES

Public Meeting: February 1, 1984

Pursuant to notice by press release to newspapers of local circulation throughout Multnomah County and on the mailing list of the Committee and members of the Committee, a public meeting of the Multnomah County Home Rule Charter Review Committee was held at The Portland Building, Hearing Room C, 1120 SW 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. The meeting convened at 6:00 P.M.

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

The agenda included a discussion of Committee business -- work session date, budget, vacation scheduling, and other business; testimony from the general public on the issue of Elections; and a Committee work session on the issue of Separation of Powers.

Committee Business:

1. Date for Tentative Work Session:

The Committee agreed on a tentative day and place for its next all-day work session. It will be on Saturday, February 25, 1984, at Portland State University and will begin at 9:00 A.M.

2. Budget -- Duration of the Committee:

Frank Shields cited three modes of operation for the period after

August 3, 1984:

- a. Have no staff, therefore, no budget except for the period from July 1, 1984 to August 3, 1984. The Committee would be available to speak to the public on items of charter change.
- b. Operate with a reduced staff -- some combination of part-time.
- c. Maintain a full staff.

Discussion ensued regarding these three options. Paul Thalhofer moved that this Committee retain part-time secretarial service (four hours per day) for the period August 3rd to the general election in November and retain the Committee office.

Marcia Pry seconded this motion.

The vote was unanimous in favor of the motion.

Linda Rasmussen moved to direct Project Manager Robert Castagna to prepare the budget for the 41-day period, July 1st to August 10th.

Penny Kennedy seconded this motion.

A discussion ensued. Legal counsel Richard Roberts will provide a memo by the end of next week stating what the parameters are in which this Committee can operate from the time it becomes an information source.

Castagna stated that he has been advised by the county budget analyst that this Committee has a deadline of February 17th to turn in its initial projections. So, once the Committee has legal counsel's opinion, it can project from there.

The Committee agreed not to set up a speakers' bureau, but rather to respond to phone calls and inquiries from those in the public sector who would like the Committee members to provide information.

Roberts pointed out that the problem with this Committee's being a speakers' bureau is that the county would be funding public monies for staff to coordinate an advocacy. Public monies can be expended to inform voters on the affect of their vote, to present the facts.

3. Vacation Scheduling:

Rasmussen moved that staff members Castagna and Maribeth McGowan be granted vacations in May and August 1984, respectively.

John Vogl seconded this motion.

The motion passed unanimously.

4. Other Committee Business:

Florence Bancroft moved and Rasmussen seconded the motion that this Committee reconsider the 6:00 P.M. meeting time on the first Wednesday of the month.

Discussion followed. Rasmussen emphasized that this Committee is only bringing the issue of the 6:00 P.M. meeting time back on the table.

Thalhofer called for the question.

The vote was 7 to 1 in favor on the motion to reconsider. Shields was opposed. Since there were only 8 voting Committee members present, the vote would have to be unanimous in order for this motion to pass. Pursuant to Robert's Rules, any vote of the Committee must be a 2/3's majority of the total Committee membership, or 8 members, to reconsider a motion.

Shields changed his vote to favor the motion for the 8th vote in order to promote discussion.

Bancroft moved to rescind the motion to meet at 6:00 P.M. and go back to meeting at 7:00 P.M. for the first meeting of the month.

Kennedy seconded this motion.

Rasmussen called for the question.

The vote was unanimous. The motion carried.

Shields voiced his concern regarding the number of ballot measures on the November 1984 ballot. A discussion ensued.

Roberts noted that the crux of the Charter for this Committee is that what it proposes "shall" be placed on the general election ballot. (He mentioned that "shall" really does mean "mandatory.") In his opinion, anything this Committee proposes should go on the November ballot. He pointed out that this is a relatively risk-free posture to take.

Shields posed the question concerning whether this Committee would like to adopt a policy of having 2/3's vote for all proposed Charter amendments. The reason being that if there is a 7 - 5 vote, which is a majority, there may be a problem down the road in that the Committee may be so deeply divided it might have to work harder to arrive at a consensus; but if there are 8 out of 12 votes, it is clear where the Committee stands. It cleans up our process.

Discussion ensued. It was clarified that Shields is asking for one more vote -- from 7 to 8 votes to approve a proposed amendment.

Parliamentarian Rasmussen stated that a 2/3's vote on issues is not required.

It was the consensus of this Committee that 7 votes are sufficient

and that this Committee is putting its recommendations to the vote of the people, who have the final say.

Vice-Chair Ann Porter took over as Chair.

Testimony by the General Public on the Issue of Elections:

Testimony by Keith Parker, 10334 NE Beech Street, Portland, 97220:

Mr. Parker spoke on those issues on Ballot Measure #6 which have been voted on twice by the people. He submitted two newspaper articles into the record. (Please refer to Exhibit A.)

During the question and answer segment, Parker stated that any attempt to lump the same Ballot Measure #6 issues in with something else he would oppose. He wants the people to have an opportunity to vote on separate issues and he does not want something "sneaked through."

Testimony by Ken Bunker, 1825 NE 125th Avenue, Portland, 97230:

Mr. Bunker brought up the following points as he referred to page 82 of the January 4th Staff Report:

1. Ballot slogans should be eliminated.
2. Two terms in office is citizens' government at its best. Some election jobs should have two-term limits. Some 4-year jobs should be 3 years; with three terms, 9 years would be served.
3. An official should be able to run for another office without having to resign during his last year in office. An official should have to resign in the middle of his term in order to run for another office.
4. Why do we need a primary election? Have one general election to save the taxpayers some money.
5. Having special elections within 30 days (even if the term is 3 to 6 months) are better than appointing someone to office.
6. There should be nonpartisan elections in the county.
7. It should not have to be the law that it be required to go through the state legislature to launder the wording on a petition.

Testimony by Bob Goldstein, 4119 SW Fairvale Drive, Portland, 97221:

Please refer to Exhibit B.

During the question and answer segment, Goldstein stated that, in his opinion, the limitation of terms provision in Ballot Measure

#6 is flawed. He favors a two-term rather than an eight-year situation -- and that applies only to a specific county office.

Committee's Work Session on the Separation of Powers:

The Committee referred to the January 25, 1984, agenda for its discussion on the Separation of Powers, item #2.

Thalhofer: As it presently is stated in the Charter, separation of powers is not appropriate in county government because there is no judicial branch. There are only the executive and legislative branches and the courts are under the state jurisdiction per se.

Eliminate the separation of powers and eliminate the county executive. Alter the structure of county government by having the board of county commissioners (the board) appoint a professional administrator to supervise the administration of county departments.

Debnam: We do have the separation of powers in that the judiciary laws of the state actually override, oversee the county function. It is important to maintain the relationship among the state, county, and city -- especially during this time of change and transition. Has there been enough time to ascertain whether that is a valid direction or are we being too quick to move on a position?

Shields: Referred to County Commissioner Gladys McCoy's statement (see Exhibit C) which refers to the fact that five years is not sufficient time to evaluate the effectiveness of a separate county executive.

Debnam: The question to look at is structure: Is the structure itself that bad, considering the urban/rural concept? Can we have that without a separation of powers?

Pry: A professional administrator/manager form of government would be most appropriate (2Bi of the January 25th agenda). (This is based on her own research.)

Bancroft: Professional manager form is best, however, there has not been enough time -- this form of county government has not been tried long enough.

Rasmussen: Multnomah County government does not have the experience to make a major change. (This is in agreement with McCoy's statement.)

Thalhofer: County commissioners, by Charter, are to set policy and can do so by a majority vote; however, if there is a veto, which the county executive has the power to do, then the board must override that veto with a 4 to 1 (or 5 to 0) vote: If they can not get the 4 votes to override that veto, then their majority of 3 to 2 no

longer sets the policy for Multnomah County. The county commissioners should be able to do that without the interference of a veto by a county executive.

Debnam: If there is to be change in the structure of county government, transition time is needed. The concern with the county executive's being eliminated is that transition time.

Vogl: People should have a say on the elimination of the county executive position. The strong opinion is that the county executive position has been tried, has not been effective, is not really necessary for this county, and has too much power.

Leeanne MacColl: There is an adversarial role built into this commissioners and county executive form of government which is going to get worse. An appointed executive has problems, too. Maybe a compromise is needed: (the old system) where a chairman of the board is on the commissioners team, yet he is elected so he is not just a lackey of the commission.

Shields: Castagna has stated that separation of powers is the threshold issue. By addressing this issue we are going to address all the issues.

The League of Women Voters supports the separation of administrative and legislative functions.

Shields moved # 2 A: That the structure of county government maintain the separation of executive and legislative branches of government.

Debnam seconded this motion.

The following points surfaced during the discussion which followed:

Pry: Separation of powers was not the issue behind forming counties (as arms of the state to the people) and does not apply to the county situation as it does more to the state and federal governments.

Bancroft: Executive and legislative branches should not be separate.

Bancroft made a substitute motion to maintain the wording of the Charter (Section 6.10).

Rasmussen seconded this substitute motion.

Porter noted that a motion is not needed regarding what is already in the Charter.

Shields made another substitute motion to maintain the present system of county government of separate county executive and board of county commissioners

Bancroft seconded this motion.

Thalhofer: There is no other county in Oregon that has a separation of powers. Why continue something that is not working well?

There was a unanimous vote to discuss this substitute motion. The discussion brought forth the following points:

Shields: We have not reached a point where the elected county executive has had enough time.

Vogl: The people will tell us if the county executive is not tried and tested and if the county executive form is not the right government.

Porter: By looking at accountability, valid questions evolve: Who is to set policy and who is to implement this policy? Once policy is set and implemented in a timely fashion, does transition diminish political power? (If so, the executive's or the legislators' positions?) In a time of transition we may not want to maintain the status quo. If there is change, when is it to take place? Perhaps it will take place one or two years down the road.

Pry: There will always be transition. "Transition" is the weakest argument.

Shields: With the chair of the board as executive he has two jobs to do: first, he is tied up in the legislative process and, second, he is involved in the administration of government. He is too busy to look over the shoulders of department heads.

Debnam: Transition is the strongest argument for maintaining the county executive position. We should address how long the county executive has been in office.

Vogl: If this Committee recommends to eliminate the county executive's position, let him finish out his term.

Debnam: Stability in government is important. Removing the county executive is not stabilizing.

The vote on the motion -- that the structure of county government maintain its present system of an executive and board of county commissioners -- was 5 to 4 in favor. Those opposed were Thalhofer, Pry, Vogl, and Porter. The motion failed for lack of a majority.

Shields moved 2 B ii: That this Committee recommend altering the structure of county government. The chair of the board of county

commissioners shall exercise executive authority over county departments.

Debnam seconded this motion.

Prior to the discussion of this motion, Shields resumed the chairmanship of this Committee. A brief discussion followed.

Thalhofer moved to substitute discussion of B 2 i for B 2 ii. The board of county commissioners shall appoint an administrator to supervise the administration of county departments.

Pry seconded this substitute motion.

The vote was unanimous to discuss 2 B i.

The discussion elicited the following comments:

Kennedy: A "revolving door" concept can apply to an elected executive as well as an appointed administrator.

Debnam: Look at Washington County for problems.

Kennedy: Washington County is different. It is difficult to compare.

Vogl: How necessary is an administrator between the commissioners and the departments in the chain of command?

Debnam: It is important to realize that for the size of Multnomah County, having an elected administrator is necessary for accountability.

Bancroft: Governing body should set policy. A person should be hired as staff to make sure that the policy is implemented. This hired person needs to understand what that policy is.

Debnam: Administration is the key word. A hired administrative form of government is an old form and does not fit into the modern form of urban/rural county government.

Thalhofer: A hired administrative form of government is not outdated; if anything, it is coming on stronger than any other form of government.

A brief discussion ensued on the statistical study Reorganizing Our Counties, which documents how many counties have appointed administrators and how many have elected administrators.

The vote on the motion 2 B i -- that the board of county commissioners shall appoint an administrator of the county departments -- was 7 to 2 opposed. Those opposed were Thalhofer and Pry. The motion failed.

Discussion continued on 2 B ii: That the chair of the board of county commissioners shall exercise executive authority over county departments.

Porter: What we are approaching in Multnomah County is the reduction in governmental responsibility. This is where the current county executive has taken the leadership and a majority of the commissioners has agreed with his proposals and solutions to the problem. We need to look toward the time of transition when there is going to be a reduction in county government. Home Rule was adopted in order to provide urban services to the incorporated area. The county did that to the best extent it could; it can no longer do it and it is trying to transition out of it. What we have to look at is a way of reducing county government; at the same time, there are still services that have to be provided -- human, environmental, and justice.

Proposal by Porter: To reduce county government, eliminate the position of county executive, to put that position back on to the board, to do this in such a way that the current county executive position will last through this term and through this transition period. This could lead us to looking at a reduction (further down the line) in the number of county commissioners and whether or not the commissioners are full-time or part-time. As the responsibilities are reduced, the person in the position of executive on the board would not have as many demands as the county executive has had in the past as far as management and legislation are concerned.

Porter moved 2 B ii: That the chair of the board of county commissioners shall exercise executive authority over county departments effective January 1, 1987.

Thalhofer seconded this motion.

During the course of this discussion, the following points were enumerated:

Debnam: Point of reference: In the 1980 Home Rule Charter provisions, the trend is elected county executives in home rule counties. (Reorganizing Our Counties, page 23.)

Shields: The rationale for the 1987 date is that it gives the incumbent an opportunity to finish his mandate he was elected to do.

Kennedy: Will we need a county executive in 1987? Due to the needs of the county, is 1987 a good year?

Shields: It gives a three-year time line to get the job done -- to continue work on Resolution A.

Debnam: In terms of that transition period, how many years do we give it and what are we talking about in the process?

Vogl: The county's role will not be diminished in the areas of state-mandated services: public safety (in the person of the Sheriff), justice services, and human services.

MacColl: County government is to shrink because there is no money.

Thalhofer: The territory is going to shrink due to annexation or a new city. The 1987 date allows the incumbent to finish out his term and his work he had planned for his term.

Porter: Another advantage to this particular situation is that policy is set by a small group of people and the person involved in setting it is also involved in implementing it. There is a degree of conflict that is eliminated.

The vote on the motion 2 B ii that the chair of the board of county commissioners exercise authority over county departments effective January 1, 1987, was 5 to 4 in favor. Shields, Rasmussen, Debnam, and Bancroft were opposed. The motion did not pass due to a lack of a majority.

Vogl moved on 2 B iii: That the board of county commissioners should serve as the administrators of the various county departments.

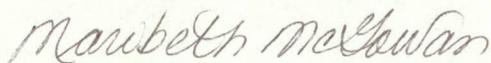
There was no second to this motion.

This motion failed due to a lack of a second to the motion.

All four motions on the Separation of Powers as cited on the January 25th agenda failed.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Maribeth McGowan
Secretary

FORUM

THE OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1982

2M B9

Repeal bid in contempt of public

By KEITH W. PARKER

ON JUNE 17, 30 days after it was approved by the voters of Multnomah County, Ballot Measure 6 ceased to exist because all of its elements became amendments to the county home rule charter. The charter provides that if any provision is held invalid, the other provisions of the charter shall not be affected. Therefore, even though there may have been flaws with portions of what used to be Measure 6, the measure's other elements shall not be affected.

In my opinion

The charter is very clear that the proper way to correct it is on an issue-by-issue basis. Therefore, any attempt to repeal Ballot Measure 6 as a whole can not be considered a legal attempt to correct the Home Rule Charter, but only as an attempt to directly undermine the will of the voters of Multnomah County.

This is contempt of the electorate.

The primary issue of mail Ballot Measure 1 is not what used to be Ballot Measure 6, but the right of the voters to amend the county charter as guaranteed by initiative and referendum provisions of that charter. The crucial element of the initiative petition process is that it is the only access the public has to the political process that does not require the blessing of the political establishment. The only way to preserve this right is to vote no on Ballot Measure 1.

As we can plainly see, the Board of Commissioners does not want the "uninformed" voters to have the right to decide how the county shall be run. Instead it wishes to have the right to put any ideas it disagrees with to a slow, painful death in some committee room.

Typical of the falsehoods being spread by the opponents of Measure 6 is The Oregonian's editorial of Sept. 2 that said: "The May charter change has embroiled the county in tax-financed litigation." According to Larry Kressel, chief deputy county counsel, the county has been involved in two legal actions. The first was on July 2, when Circuit Judge William Dale ordered the statement of purpose we see on the ballot now. The original statement as passed by the Board of Commissioners was found by the court to be inadequate. The second legal action was when Circuit Judge Alan F. Davis ordered the board to take actions to implement the amendments approved by the voters May 18. When confronted with a court order, the board managed to find ways to do what it refused to do when the measure was passed by the voters of Multnomah County. This is contempt of the electorate.

When asked if there has been any action against Measure 6, the chief deputy counsel's response was: "No, I'm not aware of any." Yes, there has been legal action. But all legal action has been directed against the board for its attempt to usurp the voters' right to initiative petition and its refusal to follow the voters' instructions.

Not a single written statement by any of the county commissioners cited public input as a factor in their decisions concerning Measure 6. This is contempt of the electorate.

Commissioner Earl Blumenauer's June 15 "Ballot Measure 6 Statement" is incredible. Page 1 says: "The most glaring deficiency is that the public was shut out of this process entirely." And: "There was absolutely no public input into this offering. And it shows." If he doesn't think that an initiative petition comes from the public, then where, the stork? This is contempt of the electorate.

Then we get into the scare tactics: "Indeed, if the provisions of Measure 6 were given their narrowest interpretation which is evidently the sponsors' wish, over the next 18 months, in addition to the four new elective offices, we would have three county executives, three auditors and a minimum of nine county commissioners, 19 total in less than a year and a half." Needless to say, a written description of the logic leading to this bizarre conclusion does not exist. This is just dumb.

As for changing the election rules in the middle of trying to resolve a highly sensitive issue, we hear that: "Last but not least, it is important in terms of election administration for the largest county in the state to have the opportunity to see if the mail ballot concept can work." The mail ballot was enacted to be a cost-saving process for frequent and familiar issues, specifically, budgetary elections. The real reason for the mail ballot in this highly unusual and sensitive issue is that it is a special election with radically different rules that might yield different results. If you dummies don't get the vote right the first time we'll keep changing the rules and voting until you do get it right. This is contempt of the electorate.

Blumenauer says: "It will be my intention to have future public hearings to clarify the actual enactment of this ordinance should it be the judgment of the public that they want to keep it in force." First of all, Measure 6 was not an ordinance, it was an initiative petition amendment to the Multnomah County Home Rule Charter. Secondly, why is it that Blumenauer refuses to honor the will of the voters until they are forced to repeat themselves at great expense or the courts order him to do so? This is contempt of the electorate.

Why did they do all this? This entire operation is a smoke screen for the sections of Ballot Measure 6 that they are really afraid of: "That no elected official of Multnomah County may serve more than eight years. This amendment to be retroactive to 1976"; "The compensation of all elected officers of Multnomah County shall be fixed by the registered voters of Multnomah County at either a Primary or General Election only"; and "No elected official of Multnomah County may run for another office in midterm Filing for another office shall be the same as a resignation, effective as of the date of filing."

Vote NO on mail Ballot Measure 1.

Keith Parker, a resident of East Multnomah County, has testified before the Multnomah County Commission opposing repeal of Ballot Measure 6.

Closing Dow Jones:
934.79, up 18.49;
stocks on F4,5

The Oregonian

With all the features of the *Oregon Journal*

Forecast: fair;
high, 78; low, 47;
report on Page A2

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92 PAGES

25 CENTS

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55% vote to support county charter revisions

By LINDA WILLIAMS
of The Oregonian staff

Multnomah County voters — responding in record numbers for a special election — again affirmed overwhelming support for amendments to the county home-rule charter during the county's first ballot-by-mail election that ended Tuesday night.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners sought to repeal the amendments, approved in May as Ballot Measure 6, but final unofficial returns showed 55.2 percent of the voters saying no to the question of whether the amendments should be referred to the

county's charter review committee. Voters saying yes totaled 44.7 percent.

Delighted supporters of the amendments said the failure of the repeal effort proved their point that voters understood and appreciated the implications of the measure in May when it was approved with 54 percent of the vote.

"It proves that people are fed up with government. The politicians are not getting the message," said Ray Phillips, chairman of the Committee for Fair Government, which quietly secured the signatures necessary to get the measure on the ballot in May.

County officials said they weren't happy with the results but will do their best to work out problems they still see in implementing the amendments. They said review of the amendments is likely to be a priority of the independent charter review commission which is scheduled to review the entire charter next year. The commission could also refer amendments to the voters.

"The people of Multnomah County have spoken," said Commissioner Dennis Buchanan. "It's clear they had problems with the old charter and there were features in the new charter that appealed to them. We will have to make

it work as well as we can since this is now the constitution of the county," he said.

County Executive Don Clark said he's still concerned that the amendments politicize functions that the county had turned over to professionals and that would prove costly at a time when county revenue is scarce.

"I think it probably reflects a move away from a progressive good government approach that has gone on in this state for the past 20 years," he added.

As for the election itself, Secretary of State Norma Paulus said the state's largest experiment with balloting by

mail was a "phenomenal success." The fact that voters who returned their ballots by mail had to buy a 20-cent stamp had no effect on the response, she said.

But, in retrospect, she added, it was a mistake to mail ballots before Labor Day because it stopped the momentum for returning ballots.

Nevertheless, the election — a new experience for the county — drew responses from 53.5 percent of the county's 289,680 registered voters — a record turnout for a special election in the county, said county elections supervisor Bill Radakovich. The response surpassed the county turnout in the pri-

mary. The state record is a 92.5 percent response during a ballot-by-mail school levy election in Linn County in August.

About 5,000 of the Multnomah County ballots were not counted because the voters failed to sign the sealed envelopes containing their ballots, Radakovich said.

Ballots that were hand-delivered in the few hours just before the 8 p.m. deadline would be processed and counted Wednesday, he added. Those ballots were not expected to affect the outcome.

School levy results on Pages B1 and B8.

Bob Goldstein
EXHIBIT B
Addressing Elections

Meane,
~~Mr. Chairman~~ & Members of the Multnomah
County Charter Review Committee. ^{& Roger wherever you are.}
~~Kenya, Chad & Mark Co.~~
At the 1st meeting of this Committee
on May 25, 1983. Two Republican members of
this Committee nominated 2 Democrats to the
chair and vice chair ^{positions}. Unanimously both
were elected.

This originally struck me as being
contrary to the bipartisan spirit of the
charter pertaining to fairness in representation.
I chose not to make an issue of it and
only note that no one objected.

It turns out that your current vice-chair
is a Republican. A higher power must have
arranged that. Let us proceed.

① On July 6, 1983 an election of the
project manager took place. This was done
in Executive Session. Remember O.R.S. 660. I remember
my being excluded. There was no citizen
permitted to poll-watch. Somehow, once again
the committee ^{did} made incorrect choices but, in
spite of errors, everything worked out fine.
Thank you, Mr. Castagna. Again, I believe,
the work of a higher power.

1/2 To continue, on August 31, 1983 Mr. Ray
Phillips and Mr. Ken Bassett appeared before this
committee. Mr. Clyde Brummel, author of Ballot
Measure 6 ~~did~~ not appear. It was there
three men who have created controversy and
cost us all "muchs" bucks by presenting
to the voters a flawed measure.

When Judge Davis of the Circuit Court ruled that the ballot measure was O.K. to be placed before the people - the chief election officer, Mr. Radakovich and County Council, Mr. Leahy were proved wrong. They had said no one could vote on the matter.

2 Again, some higher power came into play, and the other commissioners. Later on, Commissioner Blumauer spent ~~more than~~ at least \$100,000 to bring us a vote-by-mail election. That too was a mistake, but again there was a higher power at play. The people undid their earlier decision, even increasing the margin of victory the 2nd time around.

If there is one thing I hold dear above all earthly ^{government} matters it is our freedom to vote and the security of maintaining an open election process.

3 There are those - and you've heard them in testimony - who aver that appointments of the Sheriff, County Clerk and Assessor are in the best interest of good government. We be unto us if you choose to follow that path.

In our system the motto "Let the People decide" should remain Arlene Schmitzer - Paramount. I ask you what qualifications you might add to the charter in regard to County Commissioners?

I pose a further question. Why not divert the County of the election process as we are doing with urban services. Let the cities

1/2 have their own election offices ^{and} run by their own election officers. The County Clerk would handle only the ^{unincorporated} ~~and these~~ ^{services} area elections under home rule ~~and~~ could be contracted by these jurisdictions who so chose to have the County Clerk perform them.

As for limitation of terms, I believe only executive offices should be subject. I also believe that the County should hold our schools responsible in educating our children by returning CIVICS to the forefront.

Additionally, the divisive ^{returned to} ~~distracting~~ should be struck and the people ^{returned to} ~~choosing~~ their Commissioners at-large. We have enough provincialism as it is. We divide and conquer ourselves. Even Don Clark agrees.

Finally, I believe the executive officer of Sheriff, Clerk, ~~and~~ Assessor, Auditor and D. A. continue to be non-partisan but the Commissioners, ^{our} legislators, be elected partisan, strengthening the 2 party system.

In closing, let me make you aware that I have already declared my intention to run for County Clerk.

I am also one of 6 who are up for appointment to that office.

Monday the 13th the candidates for appointment will speak 5 minutes each.

May I suggest you be in attendance and judge for yourself - the appointment process

I look forward to testifying

EXHIBIT C



Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Commissioner
District Two
County Courthouse, Room 605
Portland, Oregon 97204 (503) 248-5219

January 26, 1984

Reverend Frank W. Shields, Pastor
Sunnyside United Methodist Church
3520 S.E. Yamhill Street
Portland, Oregon 97214

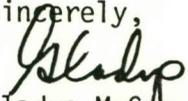
Dear Frank:

I regret not being able to bring these comments to you personally. However, I want to convey in the strongest language I can the importance of retaining the separation of powers created by the voters in 1978.

I am persuaded five years is not sufficient time to adequately evaluate the effectiveness of a separate County Executive. Further, since the two people who have occupied the position came from a similar political philosophy, personalities are too closely associated with the role. There needs to be time to review different styles and relationships with the Board in an effort to provide the most efficient and effective County government we are capable of achieving.

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Sincerely,


Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Commissioner

GMc:vb

Bob Goldstein
Addressing Elections

Madame

~~Mr. Chairman~~ & Members of the Multnomah County Charter Review Committee. ^{+ Roger wherever you all range, Chas & Malca.}

At the 1st meeting of this Committee on May 25, 1983. Two Republican members of this Committee nominated 2 Democrats to the chair and vice chair ^{positions}. Unanimously both were elected.

This originally struck me as being contrary to the bipartisan spirit of the charter pertaining to fairness in representation. I chose not to make an issue of it and only note that no one objected.

It turns out that your current vice-chair is a Republican. A higher power must have arranged that. Let us proceed.

On July 6, 1983 an election of the project manager took place. This was done in Executive Session. Remember O.R.S. 660. I remember my being excluded. There was no citizen permitted to poll-watch. Somehow, once again the committee ^{had} made incorrect choices ^{in my opinion} but, in spite of errors, everything worked out fine. Thank you, Mr. Castagna. Again, I believe, the work of a higher power.

To continue, on August 31, 1983 Mr. Ray Phillips and Mr. Ken Bassett appeared before this committee. Mr. Clyde Brummell, author of Ballot Measure 6 ~~did~~ ^{did} not appear. It was these three men who have created controversy and cost us all "muchos" bucks by presenting to the voters a flawed measure.

When Judge Davis of the Circuit Court ruled that the ballot measure was O.K. to be placed before the people - the chief elections officer, Mr. Radakovich and County Council, Mr. Leahy were proved wrong. They had said no one could vote on the matter.

Again, some higher power came into play. Later on Commissioner Blumenthal ^{and the other commissioners} spent ~~more than~~ at least \$100,000 to bring us a vote-by-mail election. That too was a mistake, but again there was a higher power ^{at} play. The people underlined their earlier decision, ^{even} increasing the margin of victory the 2nd time around.

If there is one thing I hold dear above all earthly ^{Government} matters it is our freedom to vote and the security of maintaining an open elections process.

There are those - and you've heard them in testimony - who aver that appointments of the Sheriff, County Clerk and Assessor are in the best interest of good government. We be unto us if you choose to follow that path.

In our system the motto "Let the People decide" should remain Arlene Schmitzer - er - Paramount. I ask you what qualifications you might add to the charter in regard to County Commissioners?

I pose a further question. Why not divert the County of the election process as we are doing with urban services. Let the cities

1/2 have their own election offices ^{and} run by their own election officers. The County Clerk would handle only the unincorporated area elections under home rule ^{and those services} ~~and~~ could be contracted by those jurisdictions who so chose to have the County Clerk perform them.

As for limitation of terms, I believe only executive offices should be subject. I also believe that the County should hold our schools responsible in educating our children by returning CIVICS to the forefront.

Additionally, the divisive districting should be struck and the people ^{returned to} choosing their Commissioners at-large. We have enough provincialism as it is. We divide and conquer ourselves. Even Don Clark agrees.

Finally, I believe the executive offices of Sheriff, Clerk, ~~and~~ Assessor, Auditor and D.A. continue to be non-partisan but the Commissioners, ^{our} legislators, be elected partisan, strengthening the 2 party system.

In closing, let me make you aware that I have already declared my intention to run for County Clerk.

I am also one of 6 who are up for appointment to that office.

Monday the 13th the candidates for appointment will speak 5 minutes each.

May I suggest you be in attendance and judge for yourself the appointment process.

I look forward to testifying.



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

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

February 1, 1984

MEMBERS

Florence Bancroft
Tanya Collier
Chad Debnam
Marlene Johnsen
Penny Kennedy

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

STAFF

Robert J. Castagna,
Project Manager
Maribeth McGowan,
Secretary

AGENDA

6:00 P.M.

Committee Business

1. Date for Tentative Work Session
2. Budget for '84-'85--Duration of Committee
 - a. Terminate August 3rd or
 - b. Continue through November Election
3. Vacation Scheduling
4. Other

7:00 P.M.

Testimony on Elections Issues

8:00 P.M.

Work Session



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Work Session



Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Commissioner
District Two
County Courthouse, Room 605
Portland, Oregon 97204 (503) 248-5219

January 26, 1984

Reverend Frank W. Shields, Pastor
Sunnyside United Methodist Church
3520 S.E. Yamhill Street
Portland, Oregon 97214

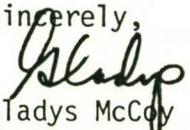
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Sincerely,


Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Commissioner

GMc:vb

III. Wednesday, February 1, 1984

6:00 P.M.
The Portland Building
Hearing Room C
1120 S.W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Agenda: Elections

The Committee will hold an issue-focused public hearing on Elections as contained in the Multnomah County Home Rule Charter and as discussed in the staff report of January 4, 1984. After the Committee has received the testimony of those present, the Committee may hold a work session on Elections or any issue previously considered at an issue-focused hearing.

Charter Review Committee
2505 S.E. 11th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97202



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

3RD FLOOR, FORD BUILDING
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John Vogl

January 11, 1984

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICES

I. Wednesday, January 18, 1984

7:00 P.M.
Multnomah Education Service District
Auditorium
220 S.E. 102nd Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Agenda

Public Hearing on the Board of County Commissioners

The Committee will hold an issue-focused hearing on the Board of County Commissioners and related issues as discussed in the staff report of January 4, 1984. At the conclusion of testimony on the Board of County Commissioners, the Committee will accept testimony on the Office of County Executive.

After the Committee has heard the testimony of those present, the Committee may move into a work session on both issues.

II. Wednesday, January 25, 1984

7:00 P.M.
The Portland Building
Hearing Room C
1120 S.W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Agenda

Public Hearing on the Office of County Executive

The Committee will hold an issue-focused hearing on the Office of County Executive. At the conclusion of testimony, the Committee may move into a work session on the issues of County Executive and the Board of County Commissioners.

(OVER)



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HOME RULE CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE

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PUBLIC MEETING NOTICES

I. Wednesday, January 18, 1984

4:00 P.M.

Ford Building, Third Floor Conference Room
2505 SE 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97202

Agenda

Public Hearing of the Subcommittee on the
Auditor's Office

The Subcommittee will hold a work session on the Auditor's Office and prepare its recommendations to the full Committee.

II. Wednesday, February 8, 1984

7:00 P.M.

Multnomah Education Service District
Conference Room 107
220 SE 102nd Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Agenda

Public Hearing on the Lobbyist and Citizen
Involvement

The Committee will hold an issue-focused hearing on the Lobbyist and related issues as discussed in the staff report of January 4, 1984. The Committee will also include the issue of Citizen Involvement at this hearing. At the conclusion of testimony on these issues, the Committee may move into a work session on both issues and any other issues previously considered at an issue-focused hearing.

III. Wednesday, February 15, 1984

7:00 P.M.

The Portland Building, Hearing Room C
1120 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Agenda

Public Hearing on the Auditor's Office

The Subcommittee on the Auditor's Office will submit its report. The Committee may receive additional testimony on the issue of Citizen Involvement.

After the Committee has heard the testimony of those present, the Committee may move into a work session on both issues and any other issues previously considered at an issue-focused hearing.

IV. Wednesday, February 22, 1984

7:00 P.M.

The Portland Building, Hearing Room C
1120 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Agenda

Public Hearing on Services and Taxes, Salaries, and the Budget

The Committee will hold an issue-focused hearing on the issues of Services and Taxes, Salaries, and the Budget and related issues as discussed in the staff report of January 4, 1984.

After the Committee has heard the testimony of those present, the Committee may move into a work session on these issues and any other issues previously considered at an issue-focused hearing.

V. Wednesday, February 29, 1984

7:00 P.M.

The Portland Building, Hearing Room C
1120 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Agenda

Public Hearing on the Sheriff, Charter Review Committee, Consolidation/"Super County"/Annexation, and the Assessor

The Committee will hold an issue-focused hearing on the above issues and related issues as discussed in the staff report of January 4, 1984.

After the Committee has heard the testimony of those present, the Committee may move into a work session on these issues and any other issues previously considered at an issue-focused hearing.



Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Commissioner
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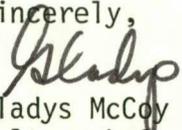
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