

Citizen Participation: Fact or Fiction?

by John Legry

"...[D]emocracy is being diluted in the states and localities, too. Elected officials, to put it bluntly, are becoming impatient with public participation in the process of making decisions. After an initial airing of issues, officials at the state and local levels increasingly go behind closed doors to make up their minds, unfettered by dialogue with the public." --John Herbers, "Governing", February 1990, pg. 13.

It has never been more important for the public to be involved in the daily conduct of their own governance. While changes in Eastern Europe are lauded by American leaders, democracy at home is at some risk. The Kettering Foundation's 1989 report, "The Public's Role in the Policy Process", concludes that officials, "pay lip service to extensive public participation, but in practice tend to restrict it." Our system was conceived as a "deliberative democracy" in which the policy leaders are in constant dialogue with the people, who set the values which guide the policy makers. The current practice, however, is described as "strict representationalism", in which the elected officials decide what's "best" for the rest of us. This practice is accused of many abuses, according to the Kettering analysis, including the over-development of downtowns to the detriment of the outlying neighborhoods.

The 1960s and 1970s saw a proliferation of legal requirements for public involvement which reflected a populist sentiment. But the remains of those legalisms are largely matters of form today. They provide an opportunity for citizens to air their concerns, but not to have much impact on the final decision. The paternalism implied in this official posture is grounds for indignation on the part of many thinking citizens.

On average, says the Kettering analysis, officials give the following most common reasons for not involving the public more meaningfully:

- "The public is too cynical."
- "The public only wants to be involved if the policy affects them directly."
- "Organized special interests squeeze out regular citizens when the process is opened."
- "The public can't understand the complexities of today's issues."
- "The news media reports inaccurately and has little patience or understanding of government process and makes open conflict out of ordinary proceedings."

These perceptions have led to cynicism on the part of many of our officials. There is a greater tendency to "manage" the public,

rather than to "involve" it. When seeking endorsement of a policy, for instance, officials are often found choosing members for "select" committees intended to "represent" the public view.

While there are officials who are exceptions to the trend, others formerly sympathetic to public process are losing patience with citizens' groups, which are seen as "flies in the ointment" when dealing with increasingly complex and burdensome problems. Locally, governments have recently limited public hearings on Conditional Use, proposed new public process limits on Site Review, and expressed interest in limits on public hearings on land use in general. At the state level, quality controls have been proposed for citizen ballot initiatives. Citizens ask, "Who defines quality and who controls?"

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Inside modern bureaucracies, the latest management priorities are professionalism and efficiency. While laudable, these values are secondary to public service in a democracy. Managerial efficiency and professionalism may even void public service in the cause of a "corporate-style" management which is "autocratic" in philosophy, and thus, completely at odds with a democratic outcome.

Aristotle represented the democratic spirit in his "Politics" as, the driving force guaranteeing individual as well as societal survival, and permitting *telos*, or the pursuit of knowledge, enlightenment and fulfillment for each citizen. Socrates on the other hand, argued against democracy, maintaining that the mass was too ignorant to govern itself. A "philosopher king", Socrates argued, was needed to benignly guide the "goatlike" masses.

Socrates' outlook leads inexorably to the glorification of a single ego, or a group of egos, which may or may not consider the governed as either relevant or deserving — entirely at the whim of the "philosopher king(s)." On the other hand, Aristotle asserts that "justice" springs from deep common experience and is in our very nature. Aristotle's democratic outlook denied Socrates' view that only a rare few could achieve an understanding of what is just and correct.

So, what is the current outlook? The good news is that there is a Citizens' Agenda which has a regional perspective by need,

rather than by choice. Citizens now seek effective and efficient methods to develop and communicate it broadly, so that *all* may refer to it as we collectively make future-affecting decisions.

The agenda includes an honest and objective source of information and direct citizen involvement on a daily basis as essential to our free society.

The agenda maintains that the people must be able to inform themselves freely and deliberately, and to advance their positions prior to government actions. That is not to say that this right should interfere with the effective and efficient daily operation of government services, or seek to thwart the legal authority and ability to govern of the people's elected representatives. Only, that the people have the right to be consulted before far-ranging decisions affecting their

lives are made.

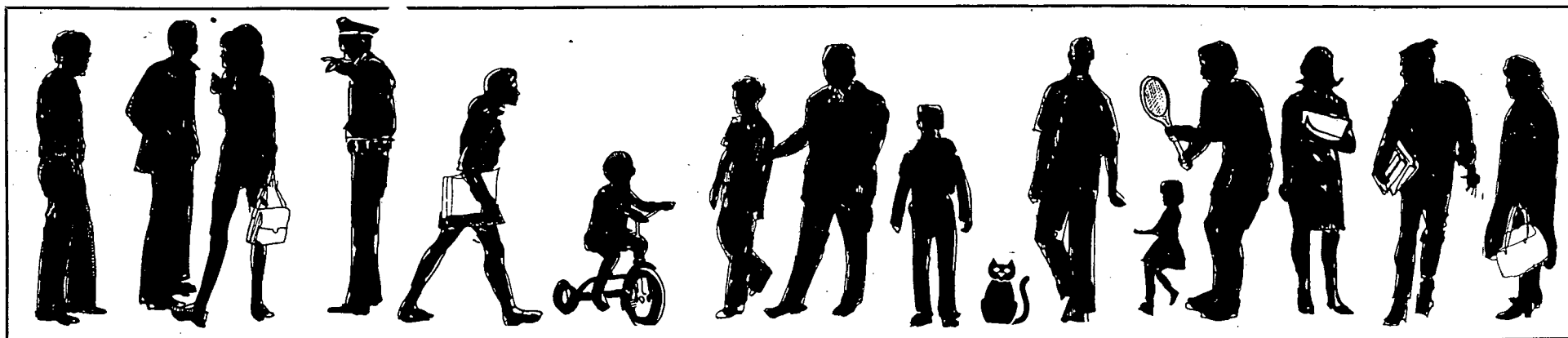
The agenda also makes it apparent that citizen involvement must respect the timetables of the doers in our government. Reality must govern in such matters.

The agenda insists, however, that the people have a right to keep their collective vision resolutely before their governors and to advance the notion that the interests of the few — no matter how monied or politically powerful — do not always serve the best interest of the many.

If Americans are not to lose their birthright, then they must be as diligent and determined as the people of Eastern Europe in demanding the attention of their government. The American turn-of-the-century writer, Peter Finlay Dunne, has his character, Mr. Dooley, the Irishman, say, "If somebody offers ye a right, don't take it. Rights are meant to be taken freely, not given. If somebody offers ye a right, there's prob'ly somethin' wrong with it!"

So, what can be done? Know and insist upon your rights. Get informed. Get involved. Join your neighborhood association. Volunteer for a board or a commission of your city or county. Participate. The meek don't make it, and the price of Liberty is, indeed Eternal Vigilance. Our government will respond to citizen rights and concerns, if enough citizens care about and effectively demand them.

(John Legry is Executive Director of the Citizen Involvement Committee.)



Direct democracy: The initiative petition

Oregon was one of the first states in the nation to empower its citizens to initiate legislation directly, without relying on the legislature or elected officials, and Oregon uses that right more than any other state.

In 1902, the electorate overwhelmingly adopted a ballot measure which enabled the *initiative* and *referendum* — now called the "Oregon System". Together with the adoption of the direct primary election in 1904 and the 1908 amendment of the state constitution to allow recall of public officials, they brought direct democracy to the people of Oregon.

The *initiative* enables the people to propose new laws or to change the state constitution by placing a measure on the ballot through petition. The *referendum* allows the people to refer an act of the Legislature or other legislative body to a vote of the electorate, also through the circulation of a petition.

These petitioning rights allow the people to overcome inert or self-interested legislative bodies and determine the course of government themselves.

The initiative process is not without its critics. Currently, opposition is from two fronts: the political observers, who find fault with lack of "quality control" and distrust the voters' ability to determine their own political fate, and the corporations which seek to limit the public's access to petitions.

Kenneth C. Tollenaar, Senior Research Associate at the Bureau of Governmental Research and Service of the University of Oregon, writing in the May, 1988, issue of the Bureau's newsletter, addressed the issue of "quality control": "Under the Oregon system, any individual or group can draft a measure, submit it to the secretary of state

(or the local government counterpart), and after the ballot title is assigned, gather signatures!" To solve the problem of poorly drafted petitions, Tollenaar suggests review by legislative counsel or directing the measure to the legislature for possible action. If the legislature failed to act, the measure could go to the ballot.

The *Oregonian* said editorially in the Spring of 1989, "This is the silly season for signing initiative petitions. So, Oregonians should be careful about what they sign on their doorsteps and during visits to supermarkets and malls, lest the Nov. 8 ballot get cluttered with scores of initiatives that could cheapen Oregon's initiative petition tradition."

Of perhaps more danger in restricting petitioning is control of access to potential petition signers by the private corporations that own major shopping centers. The days of the "mom and pop" grocery store or the town square, where neighbors discuss the issues of the day, are over — replaced by "one stop" shopping centers and malls. Although the public is encouraged to gather at these malls for shopping and social activities, they are private property. In recent years, the drive against the citizens' right to petition government has come in the form of "property rights". Arrests of petitioners, restriction of times and places for petitioning, and other obstacles have limited the potential for voters' access to petitions.

So far, in Oregon, the courts have upheld the right of the voter to have access to information and the opportunity to sign petitions at shopping centers. The Oregon Court of Appeals ruled on February 24, 1989 that Lloyd Center cannot bar petition circulators

from its premises and on April 25th, a Clackamas County Circuit Court ruled that Clackamas Town Center had no right to limit the number of persons or groups petitioning on its site. However, Fred Meyer Inc. won a preliminary injunction in April, allowing it to bar petitioners from its property. Persons attempting to gather petitions on the sidewalks within Fred Meyer parking lots were arrested, taken to the Justice Center and booked.

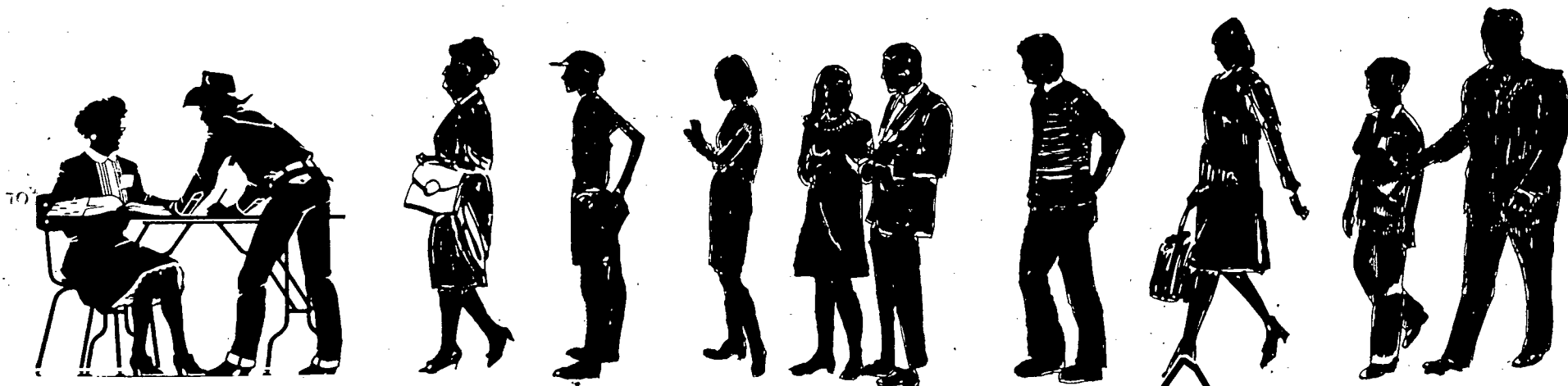
The Oregon Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of the Fred Meyer six, in January, 1990, stating, "The legislative department of the State of Oregon is divided into two separate and distinct law-making bodies: one method by the enactment of laws directly, through the source of all legislative powers — the people; and the other, by their representatives.

"It is implicit that the people must have adequate opportunities to sign petitions that are necessary for them to act as legislators. Shopping malls have become part of American life. Large numbers of the public gather there. Although the plaintiff (Fred Meyer Inc.) tries to cloak a public mall as a private place, it is the antithesis of a private place. Citizens are invited to come and congregate on the premises . . ."

More recently, a petitioner arrested at a public event on the Pacific University campus, was awarded damages for false arrest.

At the present time, in Oregon, the pendulum is swinging in favor of public access to the petition, but the protection of this most fundamental right calls for continuing vigilance.

(Information supplied by the Coalition for Petition Rights, 281-0827)

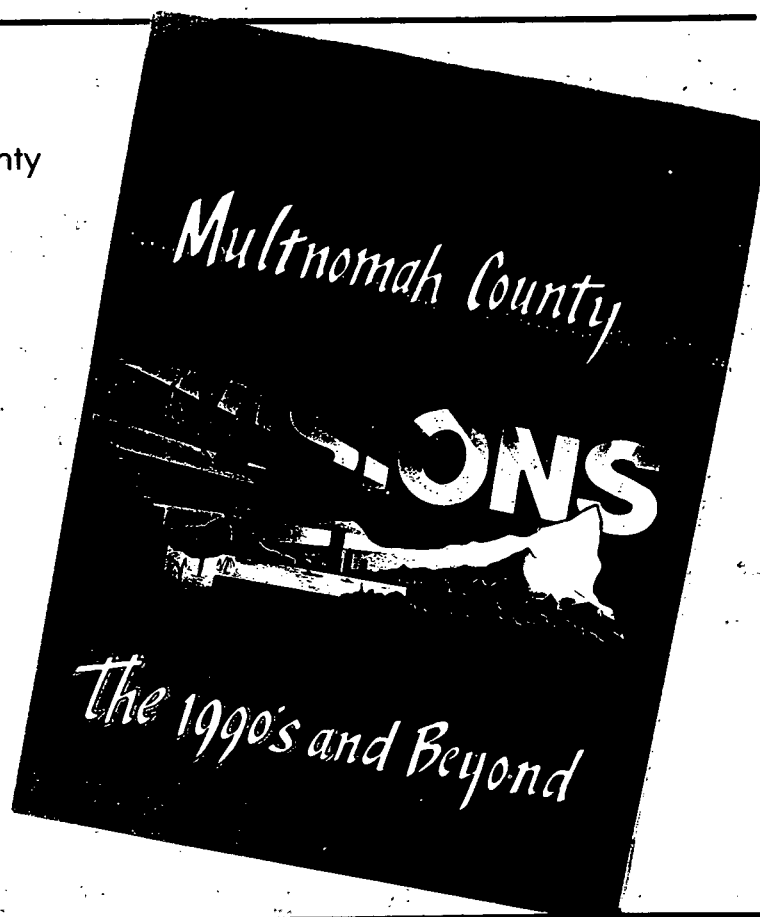


Hundreds of Multnomah County residents participated in developing their "visions" for the future of our County.

For your copy of
Multnomah County Visions:
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MULTNOMAH COUNTY CONDUIT

The Conduit is produced by the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee (CIC). Its purpose is to share information between citizen and government. As a county-wide organization, the CIC represents and encourages participation by residents of all the cities of Multnomah County and of the unincorporated areas. If you have suggestions, please call 248-3450.

Conduit issues are followed by cablecasts of the Issues Roundtable, featuring some of the authors of articles in the publication. For schedules contact your cable system.

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Multnomah County

Citizen Involvement Committee

by Marlene Byrne

The Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee is unique in that it is a citizen board, answerable only to the people of Multnomah County. Established by a vote of the people in 1984 "for the purpose of facilitating direct communication between the citizens and the Board of County Commissioners", the County Charter mandates that the County provide financial support for the committee and its staff.

The CIC's mission is to inform citizens about county-government issues and processes, to involve citizens on a daily basis in the governance of their own lives, and to create meaningful and genuine opportunities for citizen involvement in Multnomah County government.

The CIC provides a framework for citizen discussions on and participation in the decision-making of elected officials and department managers. The CIC also serves as a balance to special interest concerns by providing a general forum for public debate and information on the whole range of issues confronting citizens of the county.

The CIC is composed of 23 members, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, and nominated as follows:

1. two from each of the neighborhood coalitions within the City of Portland (West-Northwest, Southwest Neighborhood Information, Inc., Northeast Coalition of Neighborhoods, Central Northeast Neighbors, Southeast Uplift, Neighbors North).

2. seven members to give geographical representation to far west and east county as follows:

- three from east of E. 181st Ave.
- three from the area between E. 60th and E. 181st that was unincorporated in December, 1984.
- one member from unincorporated Multnomah County west of E. 60th Avenue.

The above are to be nominated by the Community Groups, Neighborhood Associations and cities within those areas.

3. four persons who are nominated by boards and commissions of Multnomah County or by incorporated community groups in Multnomah County.

The functions and responsibilities of the CIC, as outlined in the enabling ordinance, include:

- An ongoing study and discussion of the county's priorities, policies, programs and procedures, including budget preparation and amendment.
- Recommendation of an action, a plan or a policy, to the Board of County Commissioners or any county department on any matter impacting the quality of life of the county.
- A strengthening and encouragement of department advisory boards and budget sub-

committees and cooperation with existing boards, subcommittees and commissions.

Office of Citizen Involvement

The ordinance established an Office of Citizen Involvement to develop procedures to establish and broaden official channels for communication between the citizens and the Board of County Commissioners; increase the number of citizens from each district participating in county government, establish a resource library and act as liaison with the Office of Neighborhood Associations of the City of Portland and other local citizen participation units.

CIC programs**Citizen Budget Advisory Committees**

The Citizen Involvement Committee developed a system of Citizen Budget Advisory Committees (CBAC) to review and make recommendations on the programs and budgets of the County's departments and organizations. The CIC names one of its members and two county residents to each of the eight CBACs.

Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

The Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee comprises the eight CIC members who serve on the CBACs and one at-large member. Their role is to review and make recommendations on overlapping issues and to strengthen the CBAC process. Beginning in 1989, the Central-CBAC has been given the responsibility to review the County's dedicated funds and make recommendations on them to the Board of County Commissioners.

County Strategic Planning

In 1989, during the initial period of the county's Strategic Planning process, the CIC held a series of meetings throughout the county, culminating with a "plenary" meeting at Reed College, to gather and prioritize citizens visions for their county government over the next ten years or more. A document, *Multnomah County Visions: The 1990s and Beyond* was published and distributed. The Citizen Budget Advisory Committees reviewed department programs for the Operational Planning phase, leading to budget development.

County Conduit/Issues Roundtable

The *Conduit* is a bi-monthly tabloid that presents issues of importance to county residents, written from the viewpoint and expertise of citizens. The issue is followed by a cablecast discussion, Issues Roundtable, featuring some of the authors. Issues have included: Taxes, Access to Health Care, Access to Home Ownership.

George Muir Citizen Participation Conference

A November, 1989, conference on citizen participation process and opportunities, and issues of concern to the residents of the Tri-County area, was sponsored by the Citizen Involvement Committee. A summary of the

proceedings is enclosed in this issue of the

Volunteer Recognition

Each year the Citizen Involvement Committee, with the Board of County Commissioners, honors persons who volunteer for county or county funded programs.

Neighborhood Association/Community Group Recognition

The Citizen Involvement Committee helps organize and provides county recognition to neighborhood associations and community groups that meet requirements including having specified boundaries; including all residents, property owners and businesses within the boundaries, and having adopted by-laws. The CIC serves as a resource of *last resort for community group/neighborhood association meeting notice printing and mailing.*

Training and education

The CIC hopes to offer training on democratic processes, meeting facilitation, government structure, community organizing and other topics of importance to neighborhood associations and community groups beginning in fiscal 1990-1991. Plans also include better communication and coordination among county and city citizen organizations and a monthly director of county boards' and commissions' topics with contact names and phone numbers for use by citizens, department managers and elected officials.

The Citizen Involvement Committee is a 1989 winner of the National Association of Counties' National Recognition Award for program innovation and contribution to excellence in county government.

The Citizen Involvement Committee's first executive director, Merlin Reynolds, said, "The Citizen Involvement Committee was created by the citizens of Multnomah County. This alone is the greatest endorsement that any program can receive. The purpose of the Committee is to advocate for timely citizen participation in county government and its decision making.

"The CIC plays an increasingly critical role in our government as we, the citizens, are involved and represented in the decisions our government makes about our lives on a daily basis.

"Without active and involved citizens and citizen involvement programs, government would increasingly become unresponsive and unrepresentative. The CIC is Multnomah County's real expression of Lincoln's view that ours is a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

(Marlene Byrne has served on the Citizen Involvement Committee for five years, being one of the original members of this committee. She is currently Chair of the Conduit Committee and a member of the Department of General Services Citizen Budget Advisory Committee.)



City of Portland

Office of Neighborhood Associations

by John Legry

How it came to be

Formal neighborhood associations began in Portland in the 1930s, formed largely in response to increases in juvenile delinquency. However, the expansion of freeways and industry soon turned attention to residential quality and livability issues. In the 1960s the federally-funded Model Cities program involved these citizen associations in the decision-making of local government. In 1974, the Portland City Council officially recognized the importance of citizen participation by creating the Office of Neighborhood Associations (ONA) through ordinance.

What it is

ONA serves as the primary vehicle for communication between citizens and the City. As a bureau of the City, ONA is supported by general fund dollars and its director is appointed by the commissioner-in-charge (at this time, Mayor Clark) following a formal civil service selection process. Administrative employees of the bureau are under civil service.

What it does

ONA coordinates a number of programs. Among these are:

Neighborhood Associations

These are the City's officially recognized citizen participation organizations. They are composed of citizen volunteers — neighbors — who meet together to solve a wide range of common problems from road repair to crime prevention. There are presently over ninety neighborhood associations in the City of Portland.

These associations often group together with contiguous associations to form District Coalitions. Seven of these coalitions presently exist, the smallest with six member associations and the largest with twenty-two. The districts are usually comprised of ten member associations and approximately 40,000 to 45,000 population. The coalitions are governed by formal, non-profit corporation boards comprised of the representatives of the member associations. Affiliation with a coalition affords member associations with the shared services of: a Citizen Participation Coordinator whose expertise often includes land use, publications and facilitation skills; a Crime Prevention Coordinator whose tasks include block watch organizations and special projects such as the Youth Gang Task Force; and, an Office Manager to assist with copying, records keeping, accounts payable and similar matters. Each coalition board is an independent, non-profit corporation which contracts separately with the City of Portland on an annual basis to provide service for citizens and government alike.

The Neighborhood Mediation Center

The NMC helps resolve conflicts and disputes among neighbors. Successful mediations often avoid lawyers, judges and high legal fees. The Center also facilitates meetings for individuals and groups, such as the Neighborhood Associations and the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee.

The Bureau Advisory Committee Program

The BAC program consists of twenty citizen volunteer committees which work with City bureaus and City commissioners during the annual budget preparation pro-

cess. The BAC's advise Council on their findings and recommend courses of action. The impact of these committees on budget and policy is variously debated, but given the controversial nature of a particular recommendation, the well-considered, well-intended BAC advice often improves the quality of service given by government and the quality of life enjoyed by City residents.

The Neighborhood Needs Program

Begun in 1974, the Neighborhood Needs program is a formalized procedure for determining the needs of each neighborhood in preparation for the coming work year. Many needs are quickly resolved, others require years for satisfaction, but improvements have included everything from stop signs to water system upgrades — often without added cost. Neighbors are actively encouraged to suggest ways in which they can assist in resolving a problem and may even contribute time and labor, working directly with City staff. A recent 13-year study of the program reveals that the City has become increasingly and positively responsive to these citizen requests.

The Refugee Coordinator

This position works to build understanding between the large refugee community in Portland and their new neighbors, also serving as an invaluable public safety resource to the City police and the refugee population.

The Portland Multnomah Commission on Aging and the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission.

These two citizen commissions are jointly funded by the City of Portland and Multnomah County. The Senior issues and human rights concerns affecting the commissions are both local and federally mandated responsibilities.

Crime Prevention Program

ONA's crime prevention program is designed to satisfy the following objectives:

1. Establish a network of Neighborhood Watch blocks throughout the City where citizens agree to watch out for each other.
2. Provide citizens with basic crime prevention information in order to increase individual personal safety and home security.
3. Provide facilitation and technical assistance to neighborhoods experiencing crisis or chronic crime conditions.
4. Encourage cooperation between police and neighborhood residents.

Seven neighborhood crime prevention programs are contracted throughout the City, coordinated by the ONA Crime Prevention Manager located in City Hall. The crime prevention program operates out of the district coalition offices and its coordinators are part of the neighborhood office staffs.

What is the outlook?

ONA has grown dramatically since 1974. It has taken on more and more chores as our society and civilization have changed, but this is not unique to Portland. John Nesbitt writes in *Megatrends*, "Politically, we are currently in the process of a massive shift from a representative to a participatory democracy. In a representative democracy, of course, we do not vote on issues directly; we elect someone to do the voting for us . . . But along came the communication revolution and with it an extremely well-educated electorate. Today, with instantaneously

shared information, we know as much about what's going on as our elected representatives. Essentially, we are telling our elected officials, "Okay, we've elected you to represent us, but if anything comes up that impacts our lives, you've got to check back with us."

Portland has experienced this phenomenon as increased pressure on its primary citizen participation vehicle, ONA. As a case in point, while the number of neighborhood needs requests has remained relatively constant over the years, their complexity has increased. Hence, in 1974 the need may have been stated as a stop sign requirement at a specific intersection, whereas today, the request is for a traffic plan for an entire area.

Because of this increased sophistication, the citizen need for information has grown as well, and ONA has responded within the limits of budget, time and people power. For example, a citywide information and referral unit is proposed for ONA, yet it is interesting to note that ONA presently handles over 40,000 I&R calls per year. As an example of similar changes, the I&R proposal underscores a key problem: resources for fulfilling citizen participation services are not increasing in proportion to citizen demand, nor with the actual use of services. It is foreseeable that City Council will eventually have to add more funding or seek ways to reduce its commitment to citizen participation. This dilemma should certainly be considered in the City's strategic planning process.

Participatory democracy is not greeted enthusiastically in all quarters. "Its detractors call it too radical," writes Nesbitt, "and argue that representative democracy is safer because we ordinary people do not know enough to make decisions about complicated public policy issues. The voters will probably fall too easily for tricky, simplistic television advertising blitzes during the final week before an election, the critics argue. . . . But the visions of mob rule have remained simply visions. Most political scientists agree that referenda and initiatives have demonstrated, if anything, that voters are inherently conservative. The fear of radicalism is simply not justified."

Radical or not, since citizen participation is demonstrably on the rise, the local debate over resources for such a purpose ought to be foresighted, planning for the best possible partnerships between the people and their government. Human nature being what it is, we'll have to deal with a few political mishaps before we achieve those ideal collaborations. Yet, as citizens become more involved in and sensitive to government, elected representatives will respond or be replaced, and bureaucrats will become more accountable. For experience shows that people whose lives are affected by a decision must be part of the process of arriving at that decision. ONA continues, at this writing, to promote and advance this simple principle.

Formerly Citizen Participation Coordinator for the City of Portland's Office of Neighborhood Associations, John Legry is currently the Executive Director of the Multnomah County Office of Citizen Involvement.

Washington County

Committee for Citizen Participation

by Linda Gray

Washington County's first CPO's or Community Planning Organizations were established in the 1970s to provide citizen input in the development of the County's first Comprehensive Plan. By 1986 when the community plans had been adopted and the development code was fairly well established, a new citizen involvement policy was adopted. Under the new structure it became county policy that the citizen organizations would be an important part of the citizen involvement mechanism, along with an advisory committee — the *Committee for Citizen Involvement (CCI)*.

These citizen organizations are still referred to as CPO's but today it means *Citizen Participation Organization*. The purview of present day CPO's is not only land use planning but a variety of issues that relate to the quality of life in Washington County.

Today there are twelve CPO's, providing

residents with access to information and the opportunity to express values and opinions to decision makers. Each CPO selects its own organizational structure and officers, and determines its own priorities and programs. CPO membership is open to all residents of voting age, land owners, and business interests in cities and unincorporated areas. All meetings are open and residents are welcome and encouraged to share input. CPO's advise and consult with the County Board of Commissioners and other jurisdictions on matters including:

- planning residential and commercial development
- parks, open space, and recreation
- water, drainage, and solid waste, and
- human resource delivery systems.

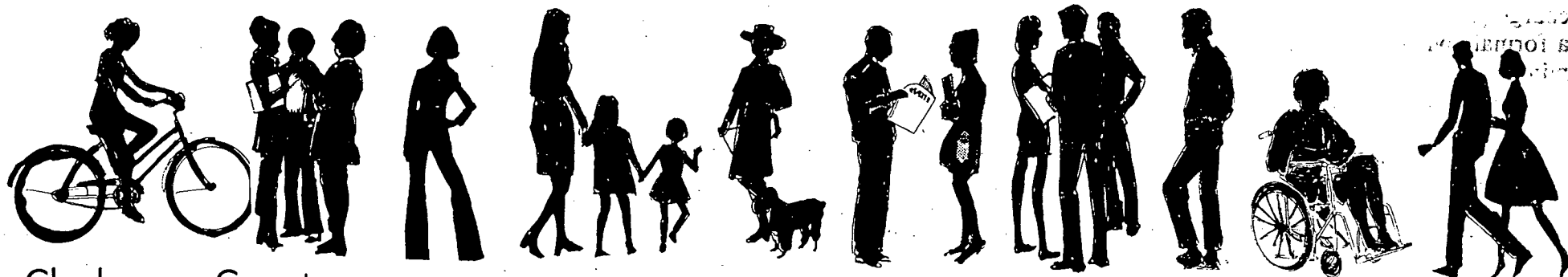
Volunteer leaders prepare agendas and newsletters to keep residents informed and plan meetings that provide forums for citizens to contribute to the decision making process. Residents bring concerns such as

safety issues or traffic problems to the CPO where they work in cooperation toward a solution.

The CCI is the resource committee for citizen involvement, committed to the success of the citizen process and encourages and promotes expansion of the citizen involvement program. The CCI assures that the county is in compliance with LCDC Goal #1 relating to Citizen Involvement. Each CPO sends two members to serve as its representatives to the CCI.

Currently, nearly 3,000 residents receive CPO newsletters and provide a valued resource to public and elected officials. Residents value the program as a source of accurate, objective information and an open line of communication with elected officials.

(Linda Gray is the director of Washington County's citizen participation program. She can be reached at OSU Extension Service, Courthouse, Hillsboro, OR 97124, 681-7073 or 684-4628.)



Clackamas County

Citizen Involvement Program

by Kit Whiteaker

Clackamas County has long believed that citizen involvement is essential in the governmental process in order to promote the general health and welfare of the total community. Citizens, individually or collectively, have always been involved in Clackamas County decisions.

However, in 1974 the process became formalized when the Board of Commissioners adopted a Citizen Involvement Program, written into policy as Chapter II in the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Convinced that positive accomplishments can be achieved when citizens become involved in planning programs, new approaches were developed to effectively involve citizens in the planning and decision-making process.

Citizens were called upon to participate in the formulation of the long range goals, objectives, scope and focus of the land use planning programs. The County continues to encourage broad-based public involvement through a variety of citizen participation structures, representing the diverse interests and all geographic areas of the County. Public awareness and understanding of land use proposals is encouraged through information and education programs.

Citizen Participation Structures

• A network of **Community Planning Organizations (CPO's)** was established in the late 1970s which included residents of all unincorporated land in the County, and a **Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee (CIAC)** was established to evaluate the program regularly.

CPO's are advisory to the Board of Com-

missioners, Planning Commission and Planning Division on matters affecting their communities regarding land use, zoning, parks, water resources, open space and recreation, annexation, housing, community facilities, transportation and traffic, community services and other factors affecting the livability of their communities. Each CPO may identify local problems, develop priorities, recommend Comprehensive Plan amendments or zoning proposals, and continue the process by reevaluating the Comprehensive Plan during the Periodic Review process.

There are currently 21 active CPO's in Clackamas County. They receive staff assistance through the Public Affairs Office and financial assistance, mainly for printing and mailing of meeting notification, from the County.

• **The Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee** is a legislatively required committee appointed by the Board of Commissioners. In addition to assisting the County in implementing and evaluating its citizen involvement program, the CIAC is involved in writing citizen involvement policies in the Comprehensive Plan and in promoting educational opportunities to ensure that citizens' participation is meaningful and effective.

• **Citizen Information meetings, workshops, etc.** provide additional opportunities for participation by individuals. Also, input is sought through service organizations, interest groups, etc.

• **Appointed Boards and Commissions** are avenues for citizen participation in areas outside of land use. The County has nearly 50 such volunteer groups. Some bodies are established by state law and their authority is defined in the state statutes. Others have

been created by the Board of County Commissioners to help in specific areas of service.

Information and Education Programs

To insure the broadest range of citizen participation, the County has emphasized the dissemination of information. Primary printed information has included the following:

- Notification is given in advance to all CPOs of public hearings on all comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance amendments, and on land use applications within their boundaries.
- A newsletter is mailed monthly to CPO leaders, cities, government agencies and all individuals who request it.
- News releases are mailed to all daily and weekly newspapers with circulation in the County.
- Tabloids, questionnaires and surveys are used as informational tools to gain citizen input on a variety of issues, from the Periodic Review update to parks planning to the attitudes of county residents.

In addition to these major citizen information materials, various other printed reports, questionnaires, etc. are used for specific purposes.

The people of Clackamas County are clearly the County's greatest resource. The collective experience, wisdom and creativity which they are able to contribute by believing in citizen involvement and actively participating in the policy development and implementation are essential to creating and maintaining the quality of life we want for our communities.

(Kit Whiteaker is Public Affairs Director for Clackamas County. She can be reached at 655-8581.)

Multnomah County Boards/Commissions

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE (Please see page 3)

Citizen Budget Advisory Committees:

Purpose: to advise the Board of County Commissioners and county departments on program and budget.

Membership: seven members on each of eight CBACs; 4 members nominated by the department (some of these are nominated by other advisory committees to the department), 2 nominated by the Citizen Involvement Committee, 1 Citizen Involvement Committee member. Established by ordinance.

Central Citizen Budget Advisory Committee:

Purpose: to identify budget and program issues that involve multiple departments, to serve as liaison between the CBACs and the Citizen Involvement Committee, to review County dedicated funds.

Membership: 8 members, the CIC member from each CBAC.

East and West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation Districts: Purpose: (two district boards) to help protect watersheds, wetlands, rivers, streams and to improve and establish habitat for fish and wildlife through coordinated Resource Management Plans, Individual Conservation Plans and providing education and information.

Membership: The East board has four members and the West board 7 members, elected on the General Election ballot and serving four year terms. Candidates must live in the area served.

Metropolitan Human Relations Commission

Purpose: to achieve mutual understanding and respect among economic, religious, ethnic and social groups; to conduct research to provide programs aimed at improving intergroup understanding; to conciliate intergroup conflicts.

Membership: 15 persons who have demonstrated a special interest and competency in the field of human relations; 7 appointed by the Portland City Council, 7 by the Board of County Commissioners, 1 by the commission itself.

Metropolitan Arts Commission

Purpose: to provide support for the arts and to increase the availability of arts to the public; provides direct grants to artists and organizations; administers % for Public Arts program.

Membership: 16 members, including 6 appointed by the Chair and 9 by the City of Portland.

Citizens' Income Tax Study Committee

Purpose: to develop recommendations on how to implement a county income tax.

City/County Plastics Task Force

Purpose: Membership: representatives of business, recycling industry, food service, environmental organizations, local government.

Portland Community Housing Resource Board (CHRB):

Purpose: The Portland CHRB is a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development funded program which seeks to further government and industry partnership to promote equal opportunity in housing.

Membership: representatives of the housing industry, government and civil rights organizations appointed by HUD Region X.

Portland/Multnomah Commission on Aging

Purpose: to represent the interests of 108,000 elderly to Multnomah County and the City of Portland; to plan and monitor use of federal funds.

Membership: 25 members, 51 percent over age 60; low income persons and minorities at least proportionate to their numbers county-wide; persons from urban and rural areas; to include one consumer from each of 8 District Advisory Councils; one elected official; 6 members representing retired persons' organizations; 1 consumer representing the disabled; 9 at-large members, 1 representing the Governor's Commission on Senior Services. County Chair appoints 1 consumer each representing East County, Southwest, Northeast and Southeast District Advisory Councils; 2 members representing retired persons organizations; 5 at-large members and 1 consumer representing the disabled.



Children's Task Force

Purpose: to oversee the implementation of the Governor's Children's Agenda, report recommendations of Great Start Committee to the BCC, coordinate new Children's Agenda programs, attempt to involve business community and citizens, be the contact point for the state for the Children's Agenda.

Membership: 12 members including, 3 from Leader's Roundtable including one from business; 3 from Juvenile Services Commission including one from Prevention Committee; providers or advocates for child care (1), mental health services for young children (1), health services for young children (1), pre-school education (1), state Children's Services Division (1), Juvenile Court (1).

Bicentennial Commission

Purpose: to educate residents regarding the U.S. Constitution, coordinate area organizations and events.

Membership: 20 members, 10 appointed by the Chair and 10 by the City of Portland.

Peace Initiative Task Force

Purpose: to research the effects of the military economy on local government and its services.

Members: one half appointed by the County Chair, one half by the City of Portland.

City/County Advisory Committee on the Disabled (CCACD)

Purpose: to advise and monitor the City of Portland and Multnomah County on efforts to comply with state and federal mandates for program accessibility, barrier free facilities and equal employment opportunities and to provide technical assistance on issues affecting the disabled community.

Membership: 22 members who include disabled persons and organizations representing the disabled, and citizens-at-large.

Welfare Advisory Board

Purpose: to evaluate the effectiveness of state public welfare programs in relation to local needs, to accept complaints, to confer with welfare offices on local service, to recommend improvements in delivery of services.

Membership: 7 members with interest in and knowledge of field of public assistance.

Metropolitan Community Action Board

Purpose: to identify and counteract the causes of poverty within Multnomah County, advocate for individual and institutional change to reduce the problems of poverty, increase resources and insure equitable access to opportunities and resources.

Membership: 33 members equally divided among representatives of the private sector, the public sector and low-income persons.

Funders Advisory Committee:

Function: to develop cooperative policies, to establish priorities, to generate and target resources for the emergency needs/community action system, to advise the Community Action Agency Board of Directors.

Membership: 7 members including a Multnomah County elected official, a City of Portland elected official, Chair of the Housing Authority of Portland, one representative each from United Way, religious community, foundation sector, and the Chair of the Community Action Agency (non-voting).

JOIN THE OBSERVER CORPS

- Sit in on meetings of the committees that are deciding the issues
- Find out what committees do, how they operate, what issues are discussed, who is on them
- Find out what your government is doing with your money
- Find out what the jails are really like and why criminals are being put on the streets
- Find out what new industry and housing will be developed in the future
- Learn what it takes to be an informed, active citizen

All you have to do is call the Citizen Involvement Committee office and tell them you would like to become a member of the Observer Corps. You will attend the meetings of the committee(s) you choose to observe and fill out a simple one page report to be kept on file at the CIC office. This information will allow them to see which committees are dealing with the same issues and which committees could be working together to find answers.

A democracy is only as good as the participation of its citizens. We are not at the mercy of a select few. We can help aim our elected officials in the direction we want them to go. But, we must spend some time, learn about the issues and assist in the planning.

Call today and sign up!

248-3450

The Oregon Plan



Stan Sanders '89

GEORGE MUIR
1925 - 1989

The conference was dedicated to the memory of an activist who fought for each citizen's right to be involved in local government decision-making.

George was a "Spark Plug" that restarted the Lents Neighborhood Association.

He served on the board of South East Uplift and was instrumental in creating the neighborhood tool bank.

George energetically supported the "Citizen's Congress", two all-Saturday meetings, the first of which defined issues, the second being a follow-up. This event was promoted by one county commissioner and fought by another. The press took sides, and George became one of the "East County Rabble Rousers".

George was active in United Citizens, a group formed to question the authority of the county to implement a sewer system without regard for citizen input.

George served on the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee (CIC) from its inception until his death. He was among a number of citizens who went to the 1984 Charter Review Commission recommending the establishment of the CIC.

By William H. Boyer

In my address at the George Muir Citizen Participation Conference I proposed a shift in Oregon politics which would permit Oregonians to "elect the future".

We now rely on electing people — governors, senators, representatives — who must give first consideration to re-election. Given the costs of election and the role of media we have short range, reactive, band-aid, image manipulation politics, which largely precludes the designation of a long range future.

Yet congestion, pollution, crime, and taxes increase, while we gauge progress in terms of per capita income and claim we are doing the right thing. Lacking long range planning and common quality-of-life standards, we focus instead on economic expansion and usually create more problems than we solve.

We can, however, design and elect the future and Oregon is an excellent place to begin, using the initiative process which permits direct public addition to the state Constitution.

The core of an Oregon Plan would be two public statewide votes. The first initiative would be to obtain public support of a two year process to design alternative plans for Oregon's future. The second vote would be for the selection of the preferred plan.

Plans could be created from governmental or non-governmental sources, but plans would be required to meet some basic ethical standards, such as providing rights of future generations to the use of common heritage. This requires identifying non-renewable resources and providing ways to have their use in perpetuity. Old growth forests, prime top soil, ecologically significant ecosystems, and exceptional scenic areas are examples of non-renewables that need to be sustained if there are to be rights of future generations.

Other basic human rights which are not protected under current law would include the right to a clean and healthful environment, currently compromised by tolerance of air and water pollution.

Even the right to a public education is currently insecure, under a method of financing that fails to guarantee funding to schools in some communities.

Oregon land use planning has already addressed some rights issues connected with

top soil, farming, and density. The Oregon Plan would build on top of the achievements of our land use planning to provide a designation of basic ethical and quality-of-life goals that are only realizable under integrated long range planning.

Such a plan would provide policy goals which would hold county and state government accountable to implement "the Oregon Plan." For the first time there would be continuity and direction to change in Oregon, and it would be controlled by the electorate.

The public would have a two year period between the first initiative election, to set in motion the development of alternative plans, and the selection of the best of the alternatives. Debate and discussion would help Oregonians consider their common future and face up to alternatives that are necessary not only in Oregon but nationally and world wide, for the future of our planet is ominous under current short range, fragmented, non-planning.

This is a breakthrough model in democratic politics which combines democratic politics with ecological and human rights goals. Oregon has been a pioneer in land use planning and the basic model of the Oregon Plan might be used in other places in this country and be incorporated into the new politics of other countries. I will explain the proposal in Hungary this May at the international meeting of the World Future Studies Federation.

Merlin Reynolds has indicated he will serve as an initial coordinating committee chairperson to begin providing public information about the Oregon Plan proposal. I will work with the committee and other groups who are interested in aiding the initiative and in shaping proposals for an Oregon Plan.

Oregon Plan Committee:

Merlin Reynolds
10465 SW 63rd Drive
Portland 97219
Phone: 245-8713

William Boyer
17575 Jordan Road
Sisters OR 97759
Phone: 548-6544

(Dr. Boyer, author of "America's Future: Transition to the 21st Century," is Professor Emeritus from the University of Hawaii, where he was chair of the Department of Educational Foundations. He began some of their early peace, futures and environmental studies, and helped develop the Environmental Studies program. He has been adjunct professor of political science at Portland State and Oregon State Universities.)

The George Muir Citizen Participation Conference

This is the official report of the proceedings of the George Muir Citizen Participation Conference held on November 18, 1989 at Portland State University. The Conference was sponsored by the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee and included participants from Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington Counties "to explore ways that citizens can be meaningfully involved in decisions that affect their future . . . to examine issues that naturally transcend county boundaries."

Schools & Communities:

Do safety nets set schools adrift?

Richard Munn, Director of Oregon's Department of Revenue

"School Finance in the 1990s"

Mr. Munn summarized the Legislature's efforts to change the State's system of school financing.

Since World War II Oregon has struggled through a series of initiatives wrapped around the twin desires of property tax relief and the provision of financial stability for schools. Some of these attempts aimed at changing the tax structure were:

- Adopt a net receipts tax and utilize the money to fund schools.
- Update tax bases and provide a permanent property tax levying authority for districts.
- Set a property tax limit.
- Adopt a sales tax to fund the schools and to lower property taxes.
- Adopt a state-wide tax base to fund schools.
- Adopt a series of income tax increases that would nearly eliminate school support from the property tax.
- Provide a homestead exemption, paid for with a graduated income tax increase.

The voters have made a nearly unanimous decision not to approve any change. The only recent decision made was to create the safety net, which is a very minor part of the total school financing system. It prevents school closures but does not address stable funding or property tax relief.

Barney Keep, Economist

Mr. Keep related his experiences as an involved parent and citizen when the Hillsboro School District fell into the safety net.

When the levy failed the School Board met to determine where the budget would be cut if the levy didn't pass at a second election. It was determined that three areas could be cut:

- Buses
- All athletics and activities
- Approximately 30 teaching positions.

The district is large and providing transportation for students is important. As soon as word got out that bus services would be cut, a rift began between the people who lived in Hillsboro with close access to the schools and those who lived in the rural areas and depend on district-provided transportation. Throughout the campaign for passage of the school levy, the busing issue was very divisive and tore the community apart.

Persons interested in each activity program began raising funds and besieging the community with requests for support. The most positive action to come out of the situation was that the teachers got together and agreed to take a cut in pay so that the 30 teaching positions could be maintained.

Mr. Keep summarized by answering, "Yes" to the question posed by the panel title, *Do safety nets set schools adrift?*

Carol Moore, Multnomah Educational Service District (ESD)

Ms. Moor explained how Centennial School District adopted a tax base because of the definition of a clear need for the funds, a Board member's strong commitment, a Superintendent dedicated to the job, hard campaigning, and cooperation of the Legislature. One of the most difficult decisions to be made is where to set the tax base. It must be enough to run the district for a long period of time, but not too high for the patrons to support it. Centennial's first tax base lasted six years.

When the safety net requirement was examined it became clear that it would not help districts like Centennial, but it would indeed hurt them. One purpose of the safety net was to prevent school closure — which was used by school boards to save the integrity of the programs and to simply say there is a minimum amount needed to operate schools. If the minimum funds are not available the schools cannot be operated. For districts like Centennial, the hammer would be taken away by the safety net which requires that the schools be kept open using the same levy amount as the previous year even if that is not sufficient for proper operation.

The Centennial District decided to establish a visible, believable need for funds. They had been cutting dollars for some time to fund pay roll increases and programs, and were beginning to suffer. However these kinds of cuts were not apparent to the community. Cutting administration by 14 percent is not as visible as a school closure.

So Centennial closed a school, stating that it was necessary due to lack of funds. This disrupted four schools; in fact it disrupted the whole district, giving high visibility to a genuine effort to cut cost. However, according to the Safety Net legislation it is illegal to close schools for economic reasons when the district has a tax base.

How did Centennial pass its tax base?

A campaign committee was formed. They coordinated dinners in homes to raise funds and awareness. They did everything they could to get out the vote. A successful campaign will adhere to the following:

- Establish a need.
- Remain credible and keep facts straight.
- Have a leader who is committed to winning.
- Communicate with all voters.
- Campaign as if all your eggs are in one basket.
- Don't leave out any prudent steps including precinct analysis, brochures, lawn signs, door to door campaigns, to name a few.

Susan Ward, State Board of Directors, League of Women Voters

"School Re-Finance: Fact or Fantasy?"

Ms. Ward reviewed school financing initiatives of 1986. There were four tax initiatives on the ballot: homestead exemption; graduated income tax to fund the homestead exemption; 1.5 percent property tax limitation and the sales tax. They all failed and Oregon still has schools in the safety net.

The real problem is the lack of education as to how Oregon funds its schools. The fact that schools were closing because of inadequate funds was a punishment to young people that the people of Oregon should not allow to happen.

Town Hall meetings were held throughout the state. Twenty-five hundred people were involved in the first round in which current school financing was discussed. The second series of meetings addressed alternatives to the current funding system.

The Town Hall meetings did not reach a mandate for any particular method of funding schools. The League did not come up with enough consensus to go any further with the project but the information gained was provided to the Governor's Commission on School Financing.

MULTNOMAH
COUNTY

CONDUIT

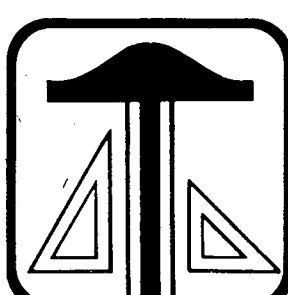
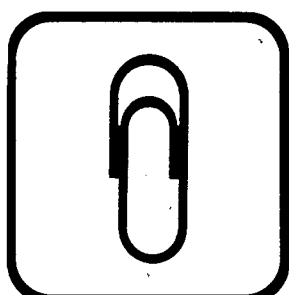
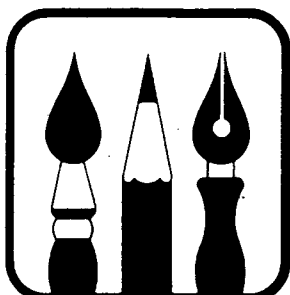
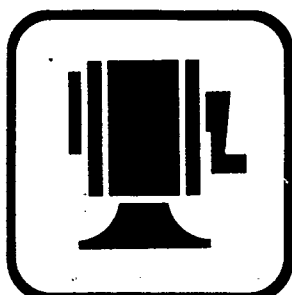
Acknowledgements

This conference was produced by the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee with participation and encouragement from the Clackamas County Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee and the Washington County Citizen Committee for Involvement, and their respective offices: the Multnomah County Office of Citizen Involvement, the Clackamas County Public Information Office, and the Oregon State University Extension Service.

Steering Committee Members

From January through May, 1989, the committee consisted of Dick Levy (chair), John Miller, Dennis Payne, Franklin Jenkins, Beverley Duckett and Nadine Johnston (Staff). From August through November, Colleen Spiering was conference coordinator and John Miller was chair. Ethan Seltzer joined from Multnomah County, Beverley Froude and Linda Gray came from Washington County, and Kit Whittaker and Avis Rana came from Clackamas County. The committee had one student intern, Kimberley Thompson, from the University of Portland.

Stan Sanders, Multnomah County, rendered the sketches of George Muir.



Appropriate Development: How can we encourage it?

Deborah Howe, Professor, PSU Urban Studies Department

Effective Citizen Involvement: Planning Your Community Pro-Actively.

Citizen, success in making government responsive and responsible depends upon preparation, negotiation, timeliness and constructiveness. Citizens need a professional approach, which is organized and knowledgeable. Citizens must know their rights. Citizens must know the process and where the opportunity is for formal input. It is worth it to submit your input even if the deadline has passed.

Citizens should maintain both short and long-term perspectives. Consider how a specific project can be effective and better designed given that it is going to be implemented anyway. This is the reactive approach. But at the same time you need to push the proactive approach which is to say that we really do want to be involved in these issues on a broader scale.

Give citizens an organized, regular relationship to government processes. Citizens should be reflective and constructive in their criticism. Constantly look at the process and make it work for you. Citizens need to articulate how to improve the citizen involvement process and to reflect on the process and suggest change. It needs to be constantly enhanced as a process and as a mechanism for providing quality input.

Linda Peters, Chair, Washington County Committee for Citizen Involvement

How Citizen Groups Can Encourage Opportunities for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Expansions.

Occasionally we are asked as members of CPO's or neighborhood groups to get involved in some kind of economic development planning process. The assumption seems to be that the purpose of the economic development plan is to decide which outside investors we are going to lure to which areas and how. By luring investment we have determined land use planning, which kind of growth is going to be expanding into which areas. We are determining how the existing patterns of land use are going to change to accommodate new people and new companies coming from the outside. We are adding more people, companies, and investment and often the rationale for doing this is to add to our tax base so we can support our schools.

My concern has been with trying to plan for growth that is good for the people who are already here. Growth that preserves the integrity of the community that we already have while revitalizing those parts of the community that are declining. We need to plan for economic futures that respect the fragility of our environment and the carrying capacities of our habitat. Do we know how many people we can have living in this area

in terms of air quality and watershed capability? How can we plan for both economic vitality in our communities and for ecological and social integrity?

There is a two pronged answer. First, we can all take advantage of every opportunity to be involved in mainstream planning processes that are sponsored by local jurisdictions and that are primarily participated in by the business community.

Second, we already have the opportunity to be the seed bed for an alternative way to plan economic growth. We need to consider what kind of ecologically sound jobs we should steer our children towards. As citizens, we can meet and focus on opportunities, researching other jurisdictions for projects, finding funding sources, dealing with local bankers, looking for uses of empty buildings to keep investment at home and working for the common good of the community. Citizens don't have to wait for mainstream developers to propose something. We must all be concerned with "habitat carrying capacity." We must be aware of our effect on the environment and not overload the ability of the land to sustain us. We can do this kind of planning ourselves, there is no reason we have to wait for the mainstream business community and the agencies that sponsor our group to include this in their planning. We can do it now.

Elayne Brown, Colton Community Planning Organization

Trying to Move a Rural Center Boundary.

Colton is an unincorporated area southeast of Oregon City. People are so busily concerned with fighting present problems that they are not too interested in looking ahead to the future. We are trying to create a visions statement, but not getting a lot of support.

The Community Planning Organization was recently presented with an issue by a sheet metal shop owner who wanted to construct a building in which he could install a crane. This would make his business industrial and thus he was required to locate his business within the rural center. It would be necessary to move the rural center about 600 feet, to take in his lot. He did his research and came to the CPO for support. A hearing was held and the majority were supportive so the CPO recommended in favor of the project. However the Planning Council could not consider the issue because it was on a two acre parcel and the comprehensive plan states that any change must be on less than two acres.

This is a community that is trying to maintain its many cottage industries. We are trying to get enough people interested to get some kind of a plan in place so when the next periodic review comes up we can be involved.

Chuck Herndon, Northeast Multnomah County Community Association

Property Owner Involvement and Protection in Land Use and Zoning Decisions.

Who protects the little guy? I lived in the Columbia Gorge prior to the National Scenic Act. There wasn't a single hearing for public input in Multnomah County and there are 360 square miles of National Scenic Area in Multnomah County. Congress passed the act. Automatically when protests started, I was seen as anti-preservation. Officially I am supposed to fill out an eleven page application and wait up to four months to find out whether I can paint my house. Where do I go to protest? There is not a citizen from our area on the Commission. Where is the one-person one-vote democratic process?

Most of our planning is reactionary. It doesn't have anything to do with the overall reality of what's going on down the road and who else it affects. Who controls zoning and land use? Should the land owner have a say? There is a tendency for the big guy to control. We have to make room for differences. There are people who don't like to live in cities, yet there is a tendency for planners to put people in cities.

Citizens must have the right to give input and be heard prior to the decision making.

In discussion the panel and attendees came to these preliminary conclusions:

- We must look to existing state and local laws and change them to reflect a concept of appropriate development.
- Appropriate development should be sustainable development.
- Development and growth are not synonymous.
- The old way is to build new, throw away and begin again.
- The old way is for "investment luring" to drive land use planning.

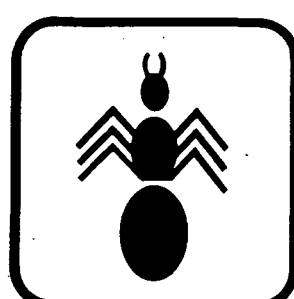
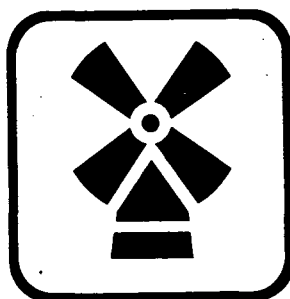
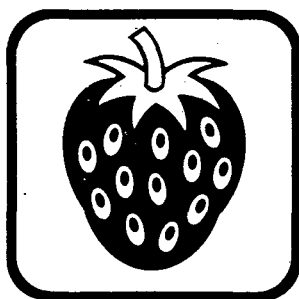
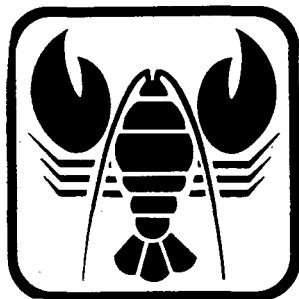
The panel addressed the questions:

- How can we make government more responsive and responsible to the citizens?
- How do we plan for a sustainable economy?

The panel defined the process of achieving sustainable development as: education and information; visioning which includes a sense of habitat-carrying capacity; equitable sharing of resources on a sustainable basis; and re-examination of the rationale rules and procedures presently governing land use and economic development generally.

The panel steered away from continuing the present system of "speculative" development, which was seen as realizing short-term gain at the expense of long-term social or environmental health.

Informed and organized citizens, working constructively together to define and create sustainable development, were viewed as essential players in finding the ways and the means to solve the problem.



Regional Growth: Will it be planned or piecemeal?

Catherine Clark, Clackamas County Citizen Involvement Advisory Chair
Growth Issues in Clackamas County and the Role of the CIAC

The question to me is not so much whether regional development will be planned, but who will plan it? Will growth be controlled carefully to benefit the Portland metropolitan area as a whole, or will the needs of the many suffer because of the greed of the few? Unless we as citizens support and strengthen Metro in its efforts to control growth and plan for the region as a whole, then growth will control us.

Why do we need another governing body like Metro?

Because regional problems are everyone's problems. They do not respect political boundaries. Regional concerns include such things as transportation, air pollution, landfills, water quality, parks and open space, and . . . yes, land use planning.

The State of Oregon has several ways to get jurisdictions to work together. One is to get them to coordinate and cooperate voluntarily. Another is to make them all meet the same state land use goals. The strongest method would be to create a regional governing body to plan for the area as a whole that could veto any local plan that goes against the good of the whole. Metro has had a difficult time over the years being accepted as a regional planning authority.

Cities and counties are especially jealous of their territories. Since the recession of the early 1980's, the watchword for every city and county has been economic development. They compete against each other and vie for new industries, especially the high-tech plums. Local jurisdictions want to grow, to bring in new homes, businesses and industries. They can spread the tax base, lower property taxes and attract more residents. But left unchecked, development has a way of leap-frogging across the country side until you're left with wall-to-wall subdivisions from Portland to Salem, just like Los Angeles.

So what's to keep us from becoming another L.A.? Regional Growth Management. Metro has several good tools, such as the regional transportation plan, solid waste plan, and now the urban growth management plan. Their most powerful tool for urban growth management is the Urban Growth Boundary, or UGB.

The UGB acts as a lasso around the Portland metropolitan area, which is shaped like a giant amoeba. Its purpose is to protect farm land from urban encroachment, to prevent sprawl, and to direct development to fill out in the center before it's allowed to expand. This makes the most efficient use of urban services which are already in place instead of building more and more public infrastructure, which costs us all money. The UGB was generously drawn up based on

population and employment studies to provide enough urban land to the year 2000. But now suburban development is pushing up against the boundary in certain areas, like Lake Oswego, West Linn, and Tualatin, and the developers are looking longingly at the other side of the fence. However, when Metro staff re-evaluated the boundary this year, they found that, in fact, we still have enough land inside the boundary to accommodate industrial, commercial, and residential growth to the year 2010.

Many jurisdictions do not like to hear this. It means some of them may have to slow their growth while they wait for the center to fill out. Clackamas County, for instance, has complained vociferously that while there may be industrial land elsewhere in the region, like Washington County, they are woefully short of such land. Clackamas County and some cities, and most certainly the Homebuilders Association, are pushing hard to expand the UGB now. They argue that Metro should change the rules for adjusting the UGB to account for "subregional need", rather than the regional need for land. The amoeba can push out in their direction instead of filling in development in the center.

Watch out for those buzzwords, "subregional need" or "subregional analysis" over the next year as Metro considers changes to its plan. To me, it is a concept that subverts the very heart of the UGB approach to growth management. It would ignore the needs of the many to appease the greed of a few.

A strong coalition of development and city & county interests may form to push this concept, and we need to be prepared to counter that. I urge you to organize your CPO to take a stand on the UGB. Then watch for notice of public hearings on the Urban Growth Management Plan. Stay informed, and most of all, plan to testify.

If the integrity of our regional UGB is lost, then our ability to control growth and the destiny of our region will be lost. Without strong citizen support of regional planning, we could become another L.A. Don't leave the question to the politicians. The future is in our hands.

Ethan Seltzer, Land Use Coordinator, Metropolitan Service District
The Issues and Opportunities of Urban Growth and Change

The Planning & Development Department at Metro has been in existence in its current form for about one year. They are currently studying the first periodic review of the Urban Growth Boundary. At the beginning of this review, it was realized that a plan was needed to manage urban growth in general, and so Metro has set out to gather as much relevant information as feasible. This in-

cludes outreach to the citizens of the region. A regional growth conference was held in January as part of the planning process.

There are presently ten issues that may be considered:

1. Affordable Housing & Housing Density: There may be a shortage of housing near some of the fastest growing employment centers.
2. Public Services & Facilities: Implementation of comprehensive plans require infrastructure — water and sewer systems, libraries, schools. Are plans in place to make sure that these services are available and adequate?
3. Transportation: The way people are moving between work, home, and recreation is changing and creating new challenges for transportation.
4. Economic Opportunity: Not just whether there are enough jobs, but what kind of jobs are they and are wages sufficient to support a family?
5. Clean Water: Federal standards will make water one of the major issues of the 1990's. This needs a regional approach.
6. Clean Air: What is the relationship between air quality and land-use?
7. Urban Natural Areas and Open Space: The Comprehensive Plan shows potential open space, but not much has been done to preserve open space.
8. Preservation of Agricultural and Forest Resource Lands: The UGB appears to imply that urban is on one side of the line and rural is on the other. Not so, the urban demand extends beyond the boundary. Commuters can live at the crest of the coast range and commute to Hillsboro. There is a demand for five acre "ranches". So, we need to be looking at the meshing of urban and rural to hopefully create harmony between them.

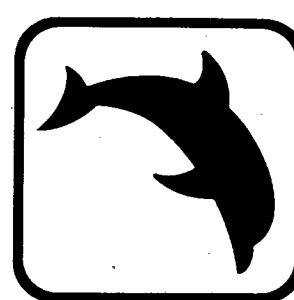
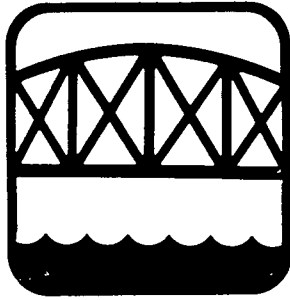
There are two issues that represent the integration of the above eight:

1. Where is the Urban Edge going? There are different schools of thought: a) it will grow concentrically outward, or b) Sandy, Hillsboro, Forest Grove, etc, will become distinct satellite towns outside the Urban Edge, or c) it will grow radially, like a starfish, along transportation corridors, or d) redevelopment within the Urban Edge will preclude the need for outward growth. Which will it be? Probably some combination of the above. We need to at least start thinking about where we want it to go.
2. How will multi-jurisdictional planning mesh with comprehensive plans? And what about the meshing of all those citizen committees?

Pat Kliever, Chair, CPO-10, Washington County

Region-Wide Transportation Planning

With regard to spontaneous citizen involvement, people read about a hearing the



Regional Growth: Will it be planned or piecemeal?

next night and say, "this makes me mad! I'm going to that meeting to tell those people what I think!" It is important to understand why the different boards make the decisions they do and to look at the codes on which they have to base their decisions. The bottom line is that the people often give their feelings but not facts that can be used to make decisions.

Pat explained the organizations involved in transportation planning:

1. Metro is responsible for regional highway and transportation planning. It has authority over individual roads. Metro coordinates planning among other jurisdictions (Oregon Department of Transportation, TRI-MET, etc). It plans ahead for twenty years, but has a functional plan of about five years. Metro's planning document is the Regional Transportation Plan. This plan is followed by all jurisdictions.

Also within METRO is the Transportation Improvement Subcommittee consisting of various staff assistants. The Metro Council makes final decisions on plans, and consists of elected representatives from Metro districts. There are Transportation Corridor Committees for Southwest and Southeast, which advise TRI-MET.

Metro has a serious problem with citizen involvement and notification.

2. The Oregon State Department of Transportation (ODOT) is responsible for the state highway system. ODOT prepares environmental impact statements, and designs, builds and maintains roads and highways. Its planning document is the Six Year Highway Improvement Plan. This plan is updated every two years through a process involving public hearings. Their hearings are sometimes in Salem, but they are usually better publicized than METRO's, but the number of people attending is low. ODOT distributes federal and state motor vehicle funds. ODOT gets priorities from Metro for the Portland region.

3. TRI-MET is responsible for the regional transit system. It designs light rail systems, then builds and operates them. TRI-MET is also responsible for buses, elderly transit, and car pool plan. Their planning document is the Five Year Transit Development Plan. It shows where they intend to put service and where money will be spent.

4. Counties are responsible for the planning, engineering, construction and maintenance of the county-wide transportation system. For example, the Washington County Transportation Plan was adopted by the county commissioners and followed broad citizen involvement. The county engineers must follow the Washington County Uniform Design Standards. Counties have their own maintenance departments, with documents giving priorities. Within Washington County, the Transpor-

tation Coordinating Committee meets monthly, open to the public, but usually no public attends.

If you are wondering how a particular road project is going to be designed, you need to find out who is doing the project, and whether there is State or Federal money involved, which means that a different design standard would apply and that the groups would have to work together (which can be real interesting!).

5. Each city has its own department for transportation planning, engineering, and maintenance!

The planning documents I have mentioned are Public Documents and residents can request them in person or sometimes ask for them to be mailed. They provide lots of information.

If you will take the time to be involved, you will find that many resources are available to you.

John Miller, Past Chair, Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee
"Citizen Access to the Regional Land Information System (RLIS)"

In regional growth management, we are concerned with land inside the Urban Growth Boundary as well as the boundary itself. A tool that is available to planners should also be available to neighborhoods that wish to manage growth within their boundaries.

Regional Land Information System (RLIS), an electronic map containing layers of geopolitical information. The RLIS system can be queried to locate parcels of land of specified characteristics and status, and it can render maps of any combination of layers over any area. Metro is gathering, compiling, maintaining, and otherwise arranging for the completion of this map. Questions and interesting problems remain concerning the distributed maintenance of each jurisdiction/layer. There has been little opportunity for citizen input in this process.

Unrelated to the RLIS development, Portland neighborhoods have just received a generous grant from Apple Computer. The Portland State University Urban Studies Department, the Portland Bureau of Buildings, the Office of Neighborhood Associations, and district offices now have Macintosh computers. The plan is to set up a network for all sorts of things, such as messages, news, and notices of variance requests.

I visualize neighborhoods requesting RLIS data and copies of their portion of the electronic map with this same "Portland Citizen Participation Network". Citizen participation in local management of growth of individual neighborhoods and "districts" would be enhanced. This is our electronic map. One caveat: this is our map — don't let anybody tell us that it can't be changed. I of-

fer the following quote from Joseph Weizenbaum's *Computer Power and Human Reason* as an example of my concern:

"It may be that social services such as welfare could have been administered by humans exercising human judgment if the dispensing of such services were organized around decentralized, indigenous population groupings, such as neighborhoods and natural regions. But the computer was used to automate the administration of social services and to centralize it along established political lines. If the computer had not facilitated the perpetuation and "improvement" of existing welfare distribution systems — hence their philosophical rationales — perhaps someone might have thought of eliminating much of the need for welfare by, for example, introducing negative income tax. The very erection of an enormously large and complex computer-based welfare administration apparatus, however, created an interest in its maintenance and therefore in the perpetuation of the welfare system itself. And such interests soon become substantial barriers to innovation even if good reasons to innovate later accumulate. In other words, many of the problems of growth and complexity that pressed insistently and irresistibly for response during the postwar decades could have served as incentives for social and political innovation."

Weizenbaum would claim that if left alone, with no help from computers, the Social Security System would have collapsed under its own weight. I sometimes wonder the same about the current regional mess!

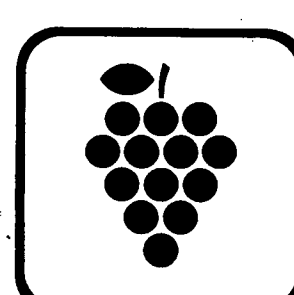
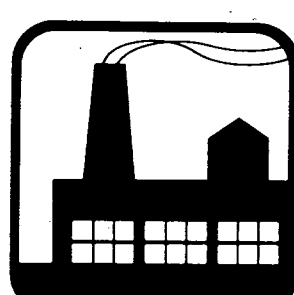
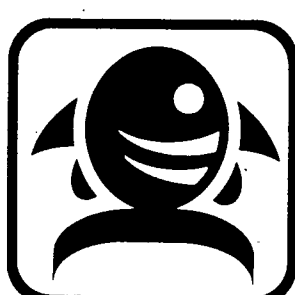
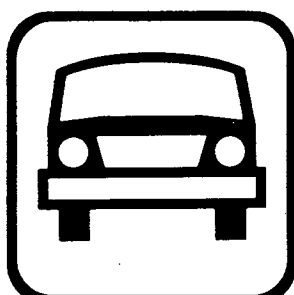


focusing on

**Urban Streams, Wetlands
& Greenways**

April 25 to 28, 1990

For more information, call Mike Houck, Portland Audubon Society (503)224-1004. Or write: Country In City III, 5151 NW Cornell Road, Portland, Oregon 97210.



Parks & Natural Resources:

How can we have open space?

Mike Houck, Audubon Society of Portland,
"A Metropolitan Wildlife Refuge System"

Planning must start by looking at the carrying capacity needs for a large metropolitan area and at ecological resources. The concept is not a new one, but was first introduced to the Portland Park Board by the Olmstead Brothers in 1903. These men stressed the importance of a comprehensive system of parks not only for recreation but for maintaining large natural areas. They called for a system of recreational areas linked with natural resources. Today we need to look at biological-ecological systems with a regional approach, including Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas and Clark counties.

More citizen participation at the city, county and regional levels is critical. A Regional and Natural Areas Parks Inventory is being initiated through Metro, with grass roots support. In Washington County and in Portland there is concern over storm water run-off and this provides another opportunity for the public to influence water quality programs.

A new metro/regional parks and natural areas program, FAUNA (Friends and Advocates of Natural Areas) is being established.

Barbara Workman, Vice President, 40-mile Loop Land Trust

"The 40-mile Loop Land Trust"

Barbara Workman reviewed the concept of the 40-mile Loop, a system of walking, running, hiking, biking and canoeing routes, designed to connect more than 30 parks in the metropolitan area. When completed, the trail will connect parks along the Columbia, Sandy and Willamette Rivers in a continuous loop. Trails accessible for handicapped as well as a nature park and educational trails will be included.

The trail, which originally was to be 40 miles long circling the City of Portland, is now planned to be 140 miles. About 45 miles have been completed.

The Land Trust brings together the park planning activities of thirteen jurisdictions. The Oregon Transportation Commission is empowered to expand the system by entering into agreements to establish trails over private land and publicly owned land. The Commission can also obtain land by purchase or trade. Operations of the Land Trust are supported by monies collected by the Rose Festival Walk About, donations, and the sale of maps and pins.

Since the 1930's urban development has obliterated 30 per cent of footpaths and trails in the U.S. In 1940 200,000 trails led through our national forests. Today only half as many remain. The energies of those who use the trails for recreation and organized events should be harnessed to protect these public assets that could otherwise be engulfed by developments.

Laura Briggs, Clackamas County Department of Transportation & Development

"From Crayons to Computers . . . Maximizing Citizen Participation in Parks Planning"

Laura Briggs outlined steps instrumental in maximizing citizen participation in parks planning.

Citizen involvement can take many forms: individual interviews, focus groups, workshops, task forces, working subcommittees, public presentations, public hearings, classroom activities, fun runs and sports competitions, fairs and festivals, newspaper articles, polls and surveys.

To be successful it takes creativity, detective work, a major time commitment, flexibility and willingness to fail.

To maximize citizen involvement one must involve all types of people, and understand that people have different needs and interest levels. You must keep things interesting and realize that citizen involvement can take many shapes and forms.

It is also necessary to involve all types of people such as: park professionals, schools, cities, sports associations, environmental groups, service clubs, business interests, health clubs, hospitals, historical preservation interests, children, teenagers, senior citizens, the disabled, the average user.

To keep things interesting, consider utilizing some of the following: crayons, scissors, and glue; gaming exercises/simulations; surveys and checklists; slide shows and other audio-visual materials; computers.

Roger Ellingson, President, P.A.R.K.S., Inc.

"Organization of a Parks/Natural Resource/Open Space Advocacy Group"

Roger Ellingson discussed the activities involved in organizing a resource group, P.A.R.K.S., Inc., as a non-profit organization in order to participate more effectively. Their interest is building and rebuilding parks and trails, with particular interest in the 40-mile Loop. So far, the organization has concentrated on becoming aware of what is happening in development in this region. They are interested in seeing plans developed where they are not in place and having existing plans implemented.

A grass roots group like P.A.R.K.S. is successful because its structure provides a vehicle for citizens to become involved in issues in their communities and to become organized and knowledgeable on those issues. A group of people with common interests is more effective in reaching the decision makers than an individual would be.

After the panel presentations, the participants noted the following:

- Washington and Clackamas counties offer more opportunities for the public to be heard prior to development.

- Funding methods that have been used elsewhere should be explored.

- To "take on the bureaucracy", a coalition is needed.

- Earth Day, in April, provides an opportunity to reach the public.

The group formalized ten goals:

1. Get ahead of development pressures before it's too late, and that time is close at hand.

2. Develop regional funding strategies.

3. Develop a regional (Portland-Vancouver area) parks and natural resources system for the identification, acquisition, and management of natural areas and parks.

4. Be sensitive to local needs and neighborhood parks.

5. Develop a regional land banking strategy.

6. Develop a regional citizen participation network.

7. Emphasize a vision for a regional Parks & Open Space Program that will excite the public and get people involved.

8. Include groups not present at this conference.

9. Give parks and natural areas the same priority as other regional issues (transportation, airports, housing, urban growth boundary decisions, et cetera.)

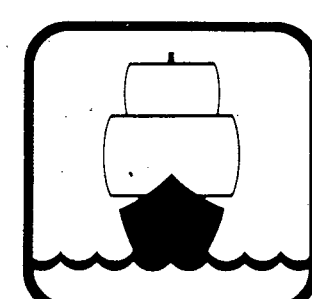
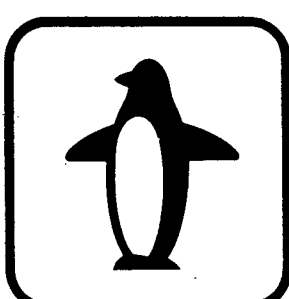
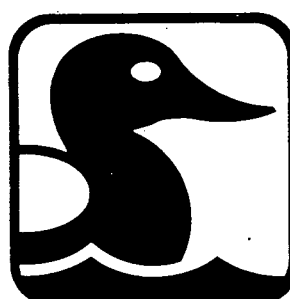
10. Do a better marketing and education job to get the public and elected officials involved in natural area and park issues.

BLOCK HOMES - A Safe Place For Kids



**Crime Prevention Association
of Oregon**

**4112 N.E. Sandy Blvd.
Portland, OR 97212**



Light Rail: Where, when?

Margaret Weill, Tri-Met, West Side Light Rail Community Relations

"How citizens can participate in the Westside Light Rail planning process."

Margaret Weill reviewed the history of the proposed westside extension of Tri-Met's light rail, MAX. The "preliminary engineering" now in process is neither preliminary nor engineering, but is a federal term meaning the writing of a draft Environmental Impact Statement.

In 1978-83 the westside corridor was considered for light rail. Sixteen alternatives were considered, including no build, the Barbur Boulevard Corridor and Multnomah Boulevard. The eight governments in the region selected Highway 26 as their preference for the major light rail corridor. It was a surface alignment that ran along the south side of Highway 26, then east of Highway 217 to Beaverton-Hillsdale Highway, then west out the Burlington Northern alignment to 185th.

In 1983 the westside project was put on hold for six years. The federal government then asked the region to review the original Environmental Impact Statement. Public participation is important for this process.

During the last 15 months, 60 community meetings have been held. A Citizen's Advisory Committee has been functioning for over a year. It is a 24 member board with each jurisdiction being asked to appoint three members. About a third of the members have had either neighborhood group participation experience or have chaired a CPO.

How does a person get involved? The committee has been working with neighborhood organizations in Washington County. The Citizen's Committee receives public input at each monthly meeting and the suggestions have been included in the draft EIS.

Howard Hubbard, Chair, Tri-Met Citizen Advisory Committee on Light Rail.

Howard Hubbard, a proponent of light rail, discussed effective citizen involvement. It is essential for proponents to be involved since most persons who testify or join communities have particular issues or concerns. If these concerns are addressed, their participation can be positive.

The Citizen Advisory Committee members were appointed by eight jurisdictions: Portland, Beaverton, Hillsboro, Multnomah County, Washington County, Metro, Tri-Met and Oregon Department of Transportation.

Citizens need to do their homework prior to testifying and present hard facts that lead to logical conclusions. Then citizen participation can be effective. If citizens want to be effective they need to keep to the issues and stay away from personalities.

Ray Polani, Chair, Citizens for Better Transit

"Light Rail: Citizen Involvement Problems and Opportunities."

Ray Polani has been involved in transit issues for the last 15 years. He participated on the Tri-Met citizen committee during the last year, but recently resigned.

He asked the question: "Why citizen involvement?" Is it to satisfy a requirement? Is it because the federal government or local government says there should be citizen in-

volvement? Or is it because there is a desire to listen to and receive information from the public and then to act on the information received?

When the federal government required a reassessment of the corridor chosen for the westside light rail in 1982-83, citizen participation was required.

The Citizen's Advisory Committee was given the mission to "advise the westside corridor steering committee by evaluating, assessing and commenting on the key considerations involved in making final decisions concerning the development of a complete westside transportation system."

One of the Committee goals was "to evaluate the project's cost effectiveness and funding options for operation and construction and to advise the steering committee on the decision to build a complete transportation system in Washington County."

Over the past year the committee heard a lot of public input. Most of the people were in favor of light rail but were concerned about the direction the project had taken since the first alignment was approved in 1982-83. The public was concerned about the 6½ percent grade through the canyon and travel time. If travel time could be competitive with private cars, there would be a strong incentive to use the system. A long

tunnel was recommended, with a portal near Multnomah Stadium to avoid several blocks of heavy traffic congestion.

This recommendation was disregarded and the Steering Committee elected to continue with the original idea of placing the portal at Goose Hollow.

Jane Baker, Chair, Hazelwood Community Group

"Citizen Participation for Light Rail Construction, Land-use Planning and Rezoning for the Burnside Corridor"

Jane Baker recommended to anticipate the future, to look at what's going to be done in your corridor, and get involved as early as possible.

As Federal Government matching share gets lower (it has gone from 80 percent to 75 percent, and it looks like its going to 50 percent), every dollar the federal government gives us in the future is going to need to be matched by a local dollar. One of the biggest obstacles to achieving that is the state constitution which prohibits any gas money from being used for mass transit. There is a statewide ballot measure coming up in May that would allow state highway funds to be used for mass transit purposes. This measure is a significant opportunity for citizens to "have a say"

Regional Cooperation

The panelists provided information about the Civic Index, a study for their city, Portland. While they are themselves an example of citizen participation in matters that transcend county boundaries, they found themselves lacking a means to draw citizens from the greater Portland area to participate with them. They were concerned that they were doing a report about regional cooperation without input from the other half. They agreed that this conference might be a good opportunity to get feedback from other citizens of the region on their subject matter, and to run through their material.

Ned Look, Consultant, Oregon Community Foundation

The Civic Index is a process, it is not an evaluation of a city that results in a rating or ranking. It is a litmus test on key elements of the way the city is working, what it is doing well, what it could do better. Those involved in government could use that benchmark.

Some folks get defensive over regional cooperation, thinking we have a hidden agenda, or that we are consolidating three counties. We also ran into turf protection, and turf protection of services and facilities. We are addressing more and more issues at the regional level. We are not implying regional government; we are implying inter-community cooperation in the following areas: environmental services, transportation, human services, public safety, land use, economic development, culture, parks, recreation and libraries.

Don Rocks, Executive Assistant, METRO

To what extent do the people and plans of one jurisdiction relate to the people and plans of some other jurisdiction? The committee's definition of Regional Cooperation

is the degree to which jurisdictions are working together. What questions do we need to ask, and how can the cooperation be improved?

Chris Beck also gave current theory on the relation of housing to transportation corridors. There were several questions and comments given in response to Don and Chris' presentation.

Sy Kornbrodt related the relative degree of development and cooperation in the 911 emergency dispatch operation for the area, and then described the differences in the criminal justice systems of the three counties.

In their report, the group listed eight categories: Environmental Services, Transportation, Human Services, Public Safety, Land Use, Economic Development, Parks and Recreation, Convention, Trade & Spectator Facilities, and Libraries.

In that report they asked and answered five questions for each of the above:

1. Is there a need for regional cooperation?
2. Are there incentives/disincentives to cooperate?
3. What kind of cooperation is needed?
4. Is there a process or forum that aids or promotes cooperation?
5. Are there examples of cooperation successes/failures?

The Civic Index Regional Cooperation subcommittee's final report is being completed just as this conference report is going to press. You are encouraged to seek a copy of their report, and the report of the entire Civic Index study. Other committees of the Civic Index will report on government performance, cooperation and consensus building (How things like Resolution A, heli-service, and garbage service, etc. are developed.)

Plenary Session Reports

Schools & Communities

Nancy Elliott, Portland Public Schools

Historically, all public services were funded by property tax, the largest tax in the state. Since World War II, the state has been struggling over the tax issue. Is this the best way to fund schools or not? There was no consensus in the discussion group. There are twin goals of property tax relief and funding stability for schools, which seem to be tied together.

The process the League of Women Voters took to obtain input on school financing was described. The information received was given to the Governor's Commission on School Financing. The Legislature's Joint Interim Committee On School Finance held state-wide discussions to explore voter acceptance of various proposed funding methods.

Regional Growth

Rich Holoch, 1000 Friends of Oregon

The need for citizen involvement in the process is paramount. Oregon is fortunate to have a framework on which citizens can drive the process or be a part of it. Citizens learn through education how these procedural things effect their lives on a day-to-day basis. When something as wide-ranging as regional growth and the future of the region is concerned then we have to reach out to groups, to business, to individuals that are somehow affected to get their insight and involvement in the process.

There should be a vision of the region's growth based on good and timely information that is available to citizens, agencies and businesses alike. There has to be a vision, a sense of involvement of the citizens of the area of the metropolitan region including Clark County. This means reaching out to another state that very much affects Oregon's growth vision. And it is based on good information, good citizen involvement and a tradition of being innovative that we've very much enjoyed here in Oregon. We shouldn't take our planning program for granted. One of the most difficult areas of planning is constantly bringing new citizens into the process to keep it fresh, to keep it from becoming a paper exercise.

Appropriate Development

Chuck Herndon, Northeast Multnomah County Community Association

The group was not exactly sure what "appropriate" meant, or for that matter, what "development" meant! The group determined that "appropriate development" is appropriate for the community, the environment, and the individual, not just for the developer.

The public needs to be prepared and to be knowledgeable regarding our rights and the process and must offer positive and constructive alternatives.

The real forces that cause development include funding decisions made in private board rooms. Where is that power, and how do we as citizens make contact with that power? There has also been a lack of concern for total environmental impact and habitat carrying capacities in planning for development.

Then there is the problem of balance: Why should the strong always be able to dump their problems on the weak? Why can the federal government take my property? How does the little guy get his protection as well as the big guy? The answer is citizen participation. There must be a balance between the wants of the majority and the rights of the minority. Are there individual rights that transcend the masses? Yes, sometimes and in some places. Unfortunately, laws are sometimes so detailed and specific that they leave out any possibility of reconsideration.

This group felt that there are already mechanisms in place to deal with many of the issues of appropriate development. Many citizen groups have provided appropriate development in their communities, which does not need to be reversed, just used!

Light Rail

Dan Saltzman, President, Environmental Management Solutions

The panel and attendees had a free-wheeling discussion about light rail, its future, and whether there are meaningful opportunities for citizens to implement the

destiny of light rail. There was some strong discussion about whether citizen involvement is conducted only because it is required by federal laws, or if it's there to provide input to those who make the decisions about light rail.

Parks & Natural Resources

Mike Houck, Audubon Society of Portland

This group was most energetic and positive. They came up with 10 goals during their panel session. They prefaced with the following plea:

"Our group felt very strongly that parks, open space and wild life habitat issues get tagged on to the end of many sessions such as this, and we want to see them given a prominent position in the final write up. They deserve as much attention as roads, housing, drugs, and other pressing issues."

Regional Cooperation

Ned Look, Oregon Community Foundation

The Regional Cooperation panel looked specifically at transportation, environmental services (water, hazardous waste), public safety, emergency response, courts and corrections, justice services, human services, land-use planning, and urban growth boundary. The topic is evaluating the cooperation between the different segments of our county & local community governments and not necessarily at merging everything into one big "Willamette County".

There are some who feel strongly that we do need to take a very long look at our whole government structure in the region, and many of the things we are looking at regionally have to be at least monitored and coordinated on a regional basis. Down the road, this might lead to a "Willamette County" of the metropolitan area within the three counties.

We need to strengthen neighborhood associations so that citizens can have direct control & contact with their community leaders, and those elected officials can talk to the regional government on regional issues.

A window is opening in regional planning for all of us.



Where do we go from here?

by John Miller

Citizen Involvement is a continuing experiment in democracy, an experiment in transforming government. We need to tie together citizens, governments, and the decisions that must be made. Local and regional goals can be articulated through neighborhoods and communities.

In the spirit of George Muir, this conference asked hard questions. We shared our successes and failures, hopes and frustrations, our certainties and doubts. Like the citizens of Eastern Europe, we were puzzling over how to make it all work. At the end of the day, taking the leftover boxed lunches to Baloney Joe's gave me more food for thought. We must continue to ask hard questions. We have started.

A hope of the conference was to have citizens come from all the counties bordering

Multnomah County, which would have included Clark County to the north, Columbia County to the west, and Hood River County to the east. We sent notices of the conference into these counties, but evidently we need to cultivate better contacts. This report will be distributed to every citizen board and group that we know of in those counties.

These counties have planning commissions and other special purpose citizen boards. We hope that each of these counties (Hood, Columbia, and Clark) can form "super" committees similar to those in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties. Perhaps involvement committees of the six counties could form an area-wide citizen committee.

Since the conference, the citizen involvement coordinators have been meeting on a regular basis to discuss what can be done to

further citizen involvement in the metropolitan area.

Where will we go from here? Please continue your involvement any way you can, on an issue of your choice, through an organization of your choice. Help build the strength of your neighborhood association or community group through attendance and volunteer work. Watch for the Metro report on Regional Growth, the report on the Portland Civic Index study, and think about an Oregon Plan. I'll see you on the front line!

(John Miller is Chair of the Southwest Neighborhood Information, Inc., a past chair of Collins View Neighborhood Association. He is a former Chair of the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee.)

NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP MEETINGS

Central Northeast Neighbors

First Wednesday each month 7:30 p.m.
CCN Office, 5540 NE Sandy Blvd.

Northeast Coalition of Neighborhoods

3rd Tuesday each month, 7:00 p.m.
King Neighborhood Facility, 4815 N.E. 15th

Neighbors West/Northwest

1819 N.W. Everett, 223-3331

North Portland Citizens Committee

3rd Monday each month, 7:00 p.m.
Ockley Green School, 6031 N. Montana

Southeast Uplift Neighborhood Program

1st Monday each month, 7:00 p.m.
3534 S.E. Main Street

Southwest Neighborhood Information, Inc.

4th Wednesday, every other month, 7:00 p.m.
Multnomah Center, 7688 S.W. Capitol Hwy.

East Portland Neighborhood Office

10700 N.E. Sandy Blvd., 256-0014

Centennial Community Group

2nd Monday each month, 7:30 p.m.
Fire House No. 10, 1927 S.E. 174th
Bob Luce, President — 761-5209

Hazelwood Community Group

3rd Thursday each month, 7:30 p.m.
ESD, 220 S.E. 102nd
Jane Baker, President — 252-7386

NE Multnomah Co. Community Association

2nd Wednesday each month, 7:00 p.m.
Location to be announced.
Pat Brothers, President — 695-2382

Parkrose Community Group

4th Tuesday each month, 7:30 p.m.
Fremont MS Library, 11800 N.E. Shaver
Gary Gregory, Chairman — 254-4475

Powellhurst/Gilbert Community Group

2nd Monday each month
Gilbert Heights, 12839 N.E. Holgate
June Shank, President — 760-7306

Rockwood Community Group

3rd Monday each month, 7:30 p.m.
Satellite Restaurant, 18706 E. Burnside
Franklin Jenkins, President — 665-4300

Wilkes Community Group

2nd Thursday each month, 7:30 p.m.
Lee Middle School, 1121 N.E. 172nd
Alice Blatt, President — 253-6247

East County Coordinating Comm.

1st Monday each month, 7:30 p.m.
ESD, 220 S.E. 102nd
Dorothy Smith, President — 254-7560



MULTNOMAH COUNTY

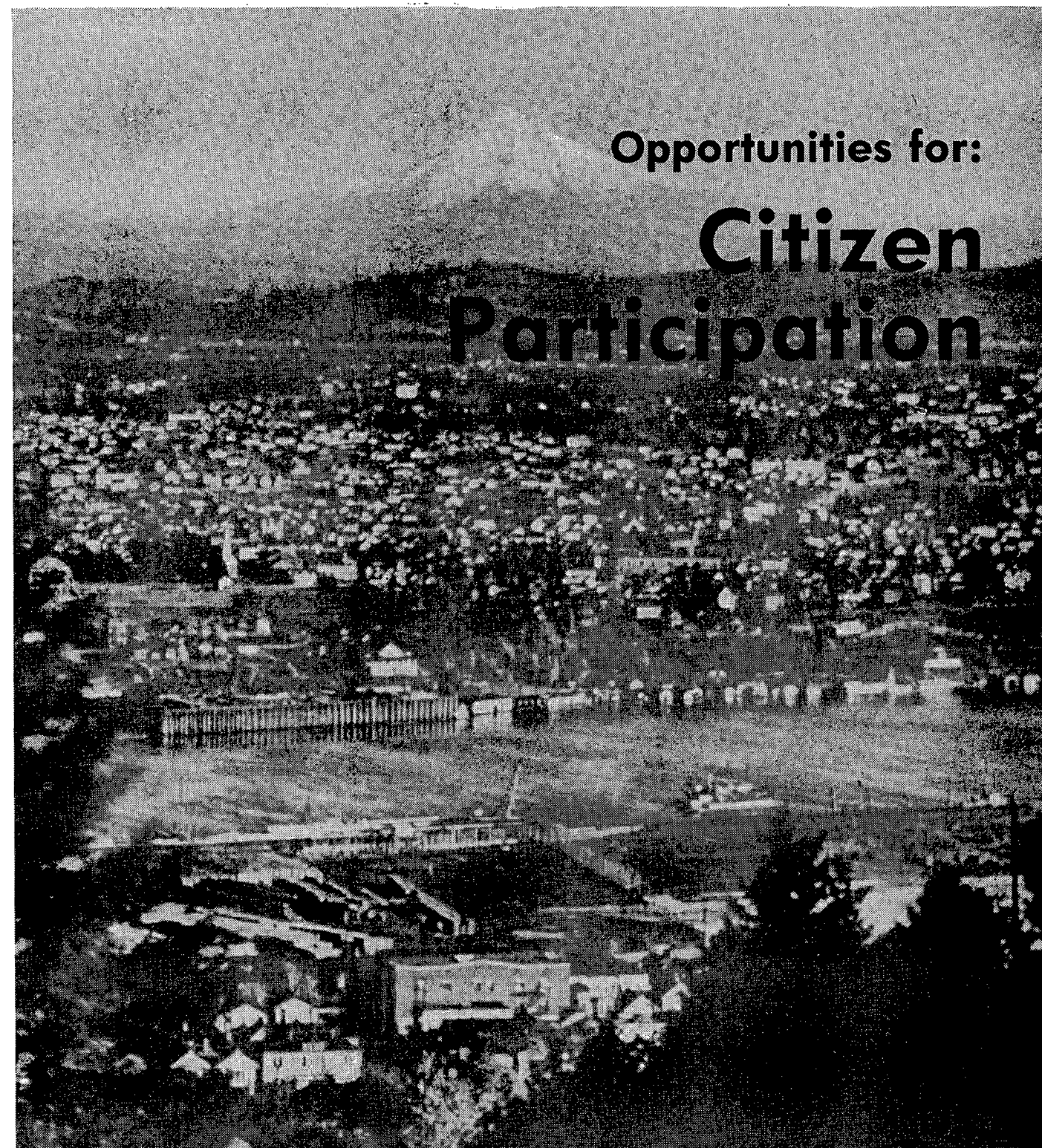
CONDUIT

PUBLISHED BY THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE

MARCH 1990

Opportunities for:

Citizen Participation



M 903



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE
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Portland, Oregon 97214

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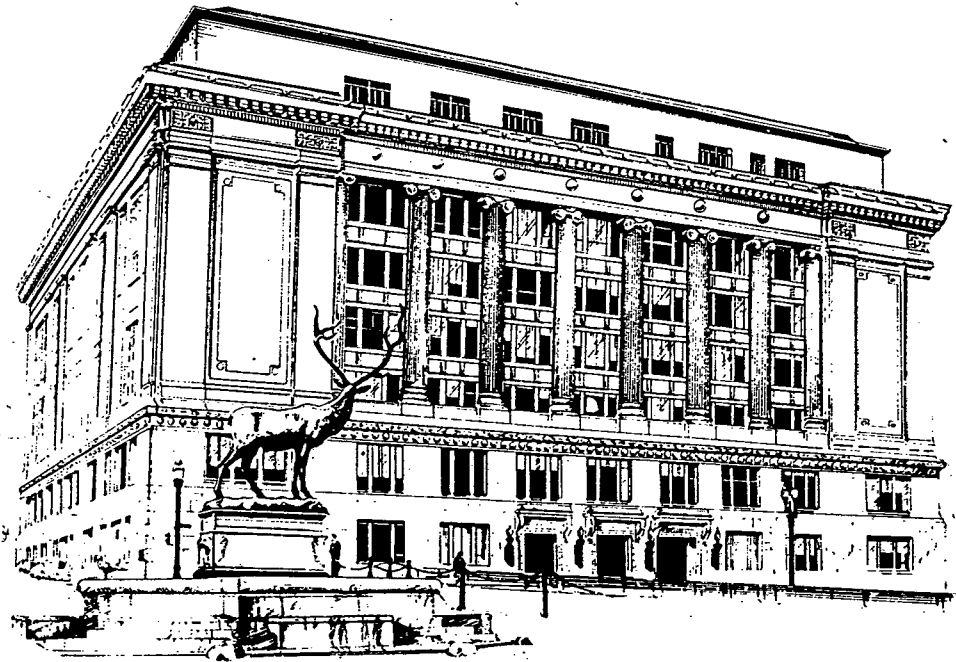
Charter Review Commission

Writing the County Charter

The Charter Review Committee, established by charter to review and update the County Charter (which is the "constitution" of the county), has selected those areas which it will further explore with the public.

These are:

- Should the current system with an elected chair/administrator who is also a voting member of the legislative Board of County Commissioners continue; should there be an elected chair/administrator who is not a member of the Board; or should there be an appointed manager.
- Should the number of commissioners remain at five or should this be changed; should they be full or part time?
- Should the Charter continue to prohibit the county from having a paid lobbyist?
- Should the Sheriff be elected or appointed?
- Should the elected officials be restricted to two four-year terms; should they be allowed to run for other offices during their terms?



- How should salaries of elected officials be established?

These and other issues will be the topic of a series of public hearings. Following public

input and further discussion, the Charter Review Commission will determine what, if any, changes will be proposed to the voters at the November, 1990, General Election. For information, call 248-3525.

How to testify . . .

TIPS ON TESTIFYING BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1. In order to give those wishing to be heard equal time, the BCC tries to limit testimony to about three minutes. Therefore, prepare your testimony in advance, conscious of a time limit.
2. Stick to your own personal first-hand observations about events - not hearsay, rumor, "what you've heard to be true," etc.
3. Be honest and accurate regarding time frames in which events took place or in which people were involved.
4. Be sure of the facts before you testify; know for certain whether the problem is within Multnomah County's jurisdiction to solve or whether it is within a different jurisdiction, ie., City of Portland, Gresham, Fairview, Troutdale, Wood Village, a water district, a fire district, etc., or whether it was a problem with an employee or department within another jurisdiction.
5. Make sure that the problem cannot be solved administratively (by one of the county departments) before you bring it to the staff or a commissioner to ensure best use of your tax dollars.
6. Be sure that the problem is "solvable" and have a recommendation for a solution ready yourself; ie., how you would solve the problem if you were a commissioner.

7. Repeat testimony. If a number of people want to testify on the same event or problem, unless their individual testimony brings out new information or a different perspective, it may prove unnecessary.

8. "Orchestrated" or "staged" testimony. If a group of people have been organized to testify and their testimony is duplicated repeatedly or if they demonstrate at the hearing (cheering the testimony of one side and booing the other side), they may be negating the impact of their testimony.

9. Regarding written testimony: individually written letters on the same topic have greater impact than a petition signed by many people. Governing boards in general tend to be suspicious about the manner in which signatures are gathered on a petition - questioning whether the signers actually understood the petition.

10. In summary, when preparing to testify:

- a. Do your homework - research the facts, know for certain that the problem is within the jurisdiction of the BCC.
- b. Have a recommendation ready to solve the problem.
- c. Individual testimony, whether in person or by private letter, usually carries the most weight.

11. Regarding testimony at a land use board meeting, get a copy of the rules for testimony from the Multnomah County Planning Department, 248-3047. Only those with a vested interest in the proceedings may testify. Testimony must be confined to what is in the official proceedings record and cannot digress from the record.



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONER MEETINGS

Formal Meetings: Regular (formal) meetings of the Board of County Commissioners are held the first and third Tuesdays and Thursdays of each month at 9:30 a.m., in Room 602 of the County Courthouse. (However, the BCC may hold meetings and hearings at other locations when deemed to be in the public interest.)

All formal meetings are open to public attendance except when the board conducts its affairs in executive session. At formal meetings, official actions are taken by the board and public testimony or response to board actions is taken. To get on the board agenda to present testimony, see the Clerk of the Board, 248-3277. A period of time for informal public input is set aside near the end of each formal meeting.

Informal Meetings: Informal meetings are held on Tuesdays at 1:30 p.m. in Room 602 of the County Courthouse for the purposes of receiving reports, information and briefings on issues. Official board action (passing ordinances, etc.) is not conducted at informal meetings. Individual testimony is not taken from the public at informal meetings; however, group reports (ie., from neighborhood associations or community groups) may be taken.

Land Use Meetings: The regular (formal) Tuesday morning (9:30 a.m.) meeting shall be reserved primarily for matters pertaining to land use planning. At this meeting, the BCC acts in a quasi-judicial role. Therefore, only parties with a vested interest in the proceedings (ie., property owners, affected neighbors, etc.) are allowed to testify at this meeting.



Multnomah County Boards/Commissions



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 248-5000

Planning Commission

Purpose: is the land use planning advisory body to the Board of County Commissioners. It recommends adoption, revision or repeal of the comprehensive plan; advises on zoning, subdivision and other regulatory ordinances and regulations; recommends legal actions regarding unlawful land uses.

Membership: 9 members, no more than two of whom shall be engaged principally in the buying, selling or developing of real estate for profit. No more than two members to be engaged in the same kind of business, trade or profession. Terms are four years.

Exposition Center Advisory Committee

Purpose: to propose policy, plans and budget for the Expo Center and the County Fair, and to monitor the implementation of those plans and policies. Provide input regarding improvement of the County Fair.

Membership: five members at large, nominated by the County Commissioners and appointed by the County Chair with approval of the BCC.

Parks Advisory Committee

Purpose: to review and recommend action on a variety of Parks Division related matters ranging from environmental issues to maintaining adequate staffing levels to advising on public/private partnerships involving park property.

Membership: seven Multnomah County residents with a personal interest in natural resources. Appointed to three year terms by the Board of County Commissioner (BCC).

Multnomah Co. Consortium Community Development Block Grant Programs Advisory Board:

Purpose: The County and the Cities of Fairview, Gresham, Lake Oswego, Maywood Park, Troutdale and Wood Village have agreed to cooperate in undertaking activities as part of the federal Community Block Grant, but the County assumes all final responsibility. The Policy Advisory Board advises the BCC on programs policies and project selection.

Membership: One representative or a designated alternate from each unit of general government involved. The representative shall be a public official or an employee of said unit of government.

Gresham CDBG Policy Advisory Board:

Purpose: In 1990 the City of Gresham will

qualify to administer its own CDBG program. The City and County have executed an agreement to participate in a joint CDBG program for the program years 1990/91. The Gresham Policy Advisory Committee advises the BCC on program policies and project selection as they affect the Gresham community.

Membership: composed of Gresham City Council members meeting as a policy board for the block grant program.

Operation Bootstrap Task Force:

Purpose: to advise the City/County Neighborhood Revitalization Management Panel on policies for the Operation Bootstrap Program, which is funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide a comprehensive network of housing, social and employment services.

Membership: representatives of local housing and social services agencies and organizations, appointed by the Mayor of Portland.

Transportation Division Citizen Committees:

Citizen Advisory Committees are appointed when Transportation has projects that include corridor or alternative selection and/or environmental process. The currently functioning committee is the East County Transportation Committee which is composed of elected officials.



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES 248-3782

Citizen Advisory Board:

Purpose: to advise the DHS Director on the entire department and the Office of the Director; to serve as Department's Citizen Budget Advisory Committee.

Membership: 16 members include representation from each division's main advisory committee, citizens-at-large, ethnic populations that reside within the county, advocates for consumers of human services, and persons with special skills and knowledge in the human service arena. The Citizen Involvement Committee nominates one of its members and two additional persons. Appointments by the BCC are for three year terms.

Adult Housing Program Advisory Board:

Purpose: to advise the Aging Services Division Director on legislation and administrative rules concerning the regulation of adult care homes; to monitor implementation of the Adult Care Home Licensure ordinance; and to review community complaints about the Adult Housing Program.

Multnomah County Community Health Council:

Purpose: to serve as an advisory and advocacy board to the Health Division Director on health issues.

tor on health issues.

Membership: 19 members including 10 consumers, 5 medical and dental care providers, and 4 representatives of local civic and social service organizations.

EMS/Medical Advisory Board:

Purpose: to review and approve rules relating to protocols for prehospital patient care, emergency equipment, EMT training and medications required to be carried on emergency vehicles.

Membership: 4 licensed physicians interested and involved in prehospital emergency care, a registered nurse specializing in emergency care and an emergency medical technician.

Food Service Advisory Committee:

Purpose: to make recommendations to the BCC regarding the implementation of: 1) licensing delegation and inspection authority; 2) licensing, inspections and issuing of public notice; 3) revocation, suspension, or refusal of license; 4) closure and sanitation score of restaurants. The committee then reviews the effectiveness of these procedures and provides an evaluation to the director of the Health Division.

Membership: 1 representative of the restaurant industry; 1 representative of non-restaurant food service; 2 citizens-at-large.

Integrated Pest Management Advisory Committee:

Purpose: to assist Multnomah County in the development and enhancement of integrated pest management programs for mosquito, rodent and weed control.

Membership: an environmental health professional, representative of an environmental group, vector control or integrated pest management specialist, County Extension representative, representative for environmental quality, pest control operator or representative from pest control operator's trade association, one at-large person. Appointed by Chair with approval of BCC.

Juvenile Court Advisory Council

Purpose: to advise the Director of the Juvenile Justice Division for the interests of the children and families in Multnomah County and for the protection of the community. Seeks to improve Juvenile Court efficiency and effectiveness, community resource utilization and community/court relations. Established by Oregon Revised Statute 419.587.

Membership: between 7 and 15 members, one of whom must be a youth, and no more than 2 of whom can represent agencies involved with the court; appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge; serve three year terms.

Mental Health Advisory Committee:

Purpose: to advise the director of the Social Services Division on all matters related to the needs, priorities and programs within the following program areas: mentally and emotionally disabled; alcohol and other drug dependent; and developmentally disabled. Participates with other agencies, groups and interested persons in the promotion of community awareness of mental health needs and services. Required by Oregon Revised Statutes 430.630.

Membership: 15 members appointed by BCC, including 2 each from the three program area advisory committees and nine citizen members who may not be County subcontract providers of mental health. Terms are three years.

For information on how you can receive appointment to a Multnomah County board or commission, please call the Office of Citizen Involvement, 248-3450.

Multnomah County Boards/Commissions

Multnomah Council on Chemical Dependency

Purpose: to advise Multnomah County on all matters related to the misuse of alcohol and other drugs, to develop and work for effective and adequately funded abuse programs, to promote public concern, to work with and advise public and private organizations in the area of chemical abuse, to act as the local Alcoholism Planning Committee (established by ORS 430.306 and ORS 430.342 to 430.380) for Multnomah County by assisting the Alcohol and Drug Program Office in planning local programs, to review and advocate for grant application.

Membership: 20 members appointed by the County Chair and confirmed by the BCC. County residents who demonstrate past and present interest in the area of alcohol and drug use, who are not employees or board members of County subcontract agencies. Term is two years.

Multnomah County Mental and Emotional Disabilities Advisory Council

Purpose: to advise the Mental and Emotional Disabilities Program Office on general issues, specific concerns and actions taken by the Program Office in the area of mental and emotional disabilities.

Membership: 15 members appointed by Program Office, including 4 consumers of mental health services, 3 parent advocate representatives, and 8 citizens who are not currently County subcontract providers of mental health services. Terms are for two years.

Developmental Disabilities Coordinating Council

Purpose: to participate in local and state planning processes, make recommendations for state and county legislation, encourage cooperative planning and implementation of plans among the private, voluntary, and public sectors, act as a client advocate, and provide a forum for sharing information at the local level.

Membership: must represent a balance of service providers, advocacy groups and consumers, with at least 50 percent being consumers or parent advocates. Terms are for two years.

Community Children and Youth Services Commission

Purpose: to provide planning and oversight to the County in the areas of Juvenile Services, the Student Retention Initiative, and the Great Start program; to advise the Youth Program Office on all other program issues for youth. Established by ORS 417.445.

Membership: 16 members jointly appointed by the BCC and the presiding Circuit Court Judge in juvenile cases. A majority must be lay citizens as must the chair; must have knowledge of issues related to juvenile services, student retention in school and early childhood development. Terms are four years.

Family Support Council

Purpose: to establish guidelines, monitor goals and maintain the philosophy of the Multnomah County Developmental Disabilities Model Family Support Project and to serve as liaison between the project and the community.

Membership: 31 members appointed by the Council with three year terms, the length of the project. At least 51 percent must be family representatives or consumers.

Membership may include up to 8 providers, 6 members-at-large, and one representative from the DD Coordinating Council.

Early Intervention Advisory Council:

Purpose: to identify and meet needs of children from birth to 5 years of age with developmental disabilities, interpret state regulations, coordinate resource usage and endorse broad agency and family representation to ensure interagency cooperation and a family focus.

Membership: at least 32 members selected from the following groups: school districts, Community Health Department, Children's Services Department (CSD), Local Early Childhood Education Advocacy Group, County Commissioners, private pediatric practitioner, Headstart, Multnomah Education Service District, 12 parents, 4 providers, 3 community advocates, and 2 ancillary service representatives. Agency members are appointed by their agencies; other members are elected by the Council.

Multnomah County Local Employment Council

Purpose: to promote the collaborative development of employment services for residents of Multnomah County with developmental disabilities and to advise the DD Program Office on its supportive employment program.



COUNTY SHERIFF 255-3600

Multnomah County Restitution Center Citizen Advisory Committee

Purpose: to advise on the operation of the Multnomah County Restitution Center.

Membership: ten persons representing organizations, institutions, businesses, etc. in the downtown area where the center is located; five citizens at large.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVICES 248-3701

Community Corrections Advisory Committee

Purpose: required under ORS 423.560 to participate in the design of community corrections' biennial plan, observe the operation of community corrections in the county, assist in program evaluation, prepare an annual report and develop recommendations for program improvement.

Membership: eleven members including a law enforcement officer, a district attorney, a circuit and a district court judge, a public defender or defense attorney, a probation or parole officer, a representative of a private correctional agency, a county commissioner, a mental health agency representative, an ex-offender, and 13 lay citizens, one of which shall be a member of a minority ethnic group.

Justice Coordinating Council

Purpose: to provide coordination of the different sectors of the justice system and provide recommendations to local governments on justice issues.

Membership: 5 members from mental health, health, social services, labor, minority communities; one each representing Corrections, Sheriff's Office, District Attorney, Multnomah County Public Defender, Circuit Court Judge, District Court Judge, private attorney, Director of Juvenile Court, Director of Justice Services.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES 248-3300

Agricultural Board of Review

Purpose: meets once a year to advise County Assessor whether information used to estimate values of agricultural land is proper under ORS 308.345.

Membership: 2 appointed by County Commissioners; 2 by Assessor; 1 selected by the first four; must be knowledgeable and experienced in agricultural land values.

Merit System Civil Service Council

Purpose: to recommend to the BCC regarding personnel policy, to conduct appeals on personnel actions not covered by collective bargaining agreements and of applicants regarding personnel actions, including complaints of discrimination.

Membership: three persons appointed by BCC for six year terms.

Investment Advisory Board

Purpose: to review and advise on County investment plan and performance.

Membership: 1 Certified Public Accountant, one public finance executive, one stockbroker, appointed by the Chair.

Campaign Management Council

Purpose: to regulate the annual campaigns for collection of charitable contributions from county employees.

Membership: 1 representative of the office of the County Chair, 1 representative of the BCC, 1 representative of each department (4), 1 union representative; one non-voting representative from each fund or federation certified under ordinance 634.

Data Processing Management Committee

Purpose: to assist in data processing and telecommunications planning, funding and project management; is the policy-setting body for all county data processing, provides management control, monitors data processing activity.

Membership: each County department manager, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, and one private sector business executive.

Cable Regulatory Commission

Purpose: created through an intergovernmental agreement between Multnomah County and the cities of Fairview, Wood Village, Troutdale and Gresham, to advise on matters relating to cable communications; functions as the representative for regional, state or national communications matters.

Members: one representative appointed by each jurisdiction to serve at the pleasure of the governing body of the jurisdiction appointing them.

For information on how you can receive appointment to a Multnomah County board or commission, please call the Office of Citizen Involvement, 248-3450.

Other local jurisdictions . . .

STATE OF OREGON

State government relies heavily on citizen Boards and Commissions. Some of these are policy making, others are advisory and still others are regulatory. They span the entire spectrum of state agencies and services. For information, and to request appointment to a Board or Commission, call the Governor's Office, Office of Executive Appointments, 1-378-3111.

Vacancies to be filled in March and April are: Oregon Arts Commission, Advisory Committee on Bicycles, Advisory Board on Historical Records, Oregon Short Term Fund Board, Oregon Developmental Disabilities Council, Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation, Hanford Waste Advisory Committee, Oregon State Liquor Control Commission, Governor's Advisory Committee on Motorcycle Safety, State Job Training Coordinating Council, Oregon Board of Dentistry, State Speed Control Board, Oregon Developmental Disabilities Council, Oregon Scenic Waterway System Committee, Oregon Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, Traffic Safety Commission, Natural Heritage Advisory Council, State Board of Massage Technicians.

Land Conservation and Development Commission

The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Oregon Senate. There must be one commissioner from each of the state's five congressional districts and two chosen from the state at large. At least one commissioner, but not more than two, must come from Multnomah County and at least one commissioner must be an elected city or county official at the time of appointment.

Oregon's land use planning calls for all cities and counties to adopt comprehensive plans that meet state standards known as the Statewide Planning Goals. All of the 277 jurisdictions have approved plans. LCDC directs its efforts at ensuring that those plans remain up to date, coordinated and consistent with the Goals. LCDC reevaluates comprehensive plans every three to five years, a process known as periodic review: LCDC reviews and, if necessary, participates in the amendment of city and county comprehensive plans to ensure that state-wide goals are met.

Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee (CIAC): comprised of citizens, appointed by the LCDC, advises LCDC on involving citizens in the planning process.

Local Officials' Advisory Committee (LOAC): is made up of city and county officials and advises the LCDC on concerns of local government.

Joint Legislative Committee on Land Use: comprised of legislators appointed by the Speaker of the House and the Senate President to review the work of LCDC, study land use issues, and make recommendations to the Legislature.

Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) LUBA has exclusive jurisdiction to review all governmental land use decisions, whether legislative or quasi-judicial in nature, to resolve land use disputes and to provide consistent interpretation of state and local laws. The members must be members of the Oregon State Bar, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

PORT OF PORTLAND

The Port of Portland is directed by a citizen board of nine Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

The Port frequently convenes citizen and technical advisory groups for assistance and participation in master planning efforts. For further information regarding past or proposed advisory groups please contact Melody Miller, Public Affairs, at 231-5000.

The Noise Abatement Advisory Committee (NAAC), is comprised of citizens who are interested in working with the Port regarding airport noise abatement issues. This advisory group meets quarterly. For further information, contact John Newell, Noise Abatement Program, at 231-5000.

TRI-MET

The Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon (TRI-MET), maintains four major citizen advisory/involvement groups. They are:

- Tri-Met Board of Directors, a citizen board appointed by the Governor, which meets weekly.
- Tri-Met Citizen Budget Advisory Committee, which meets monthly.
- Tri-Met Committee for Accessible Transportation, which meets monthly.
- Tri-Met Citizen Advisory Council for the Westside Corridor Project.

Persons wishing further information regarding these Tri-Met Citizen Advisory/Involvement groups should contact Helen Howells at the Tri-Met Community Relations Office, 238-4831.

CITY OF GRESHAM

The Mayor of Gresham appoints citizens to committees and commissions that carry out designated functions and advise the Council on certain decisions and policy matters. From time to time, ad hoc committees or task forces are established to tackle a specific project or explore a particular issue or concern. Committee vacancies are publicized through local media and applications can be obtained at the City Recorder's Office, 501 N.E. Hood Street, Suite 100.

On-going committees include: Art Committee, Budget Committee, Parks Committee, Planning Commission, Sister Cities Committee, Beautification Committee, Fire Master Plan Task Force, Gresham Redevelopment Commission, Historic Review Advisory Committee, Hospital Facilities Board.

Current ad hoc committees include: Bicycle Task Force, Mid-County Sewer Project Citizen Advisory Committee, Solid Waste Collection Study Advisory Committee, Storm Drainage Committee.

The City of Gresham recognizes Neighborhood Associations that meet prescribed requirements. Neighborhood Associations help facilitate citizen participation and communication between municipal government and Gresham residents. Kay Foetisch, Citizen Involvement Coordinator, acts as the City's contact for registered neighborhood associations. She can be contacted at 669-2537.

METRO

Many opportunities exist for volunteer involvement with the Metropolitan Service District (METRO), which provides services for the urban areas of the tri-county region.

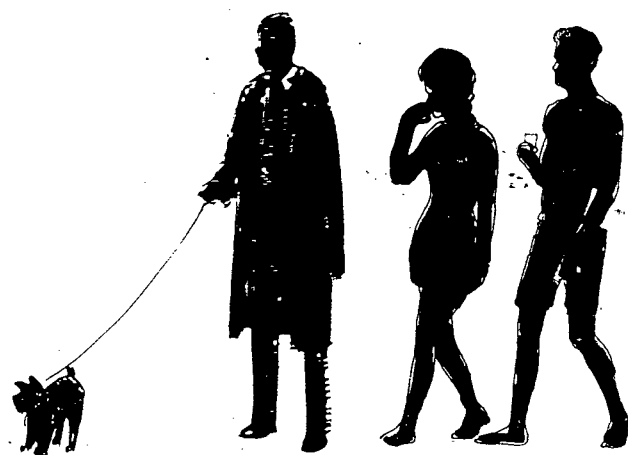
Committees with citizen representatives include the Transportation Policy Alternatives Committee and various transportation study committees; the Council Budget Committee; the North Portland Enhancement and Rehabilitation Committee; 1 Percent for Recycling Committee; the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission; and the technical committees of the Solid Waste Management Plan and the Urban Growth Management Plan.

In addition, citizens may run for election to four-year terms on the Metro Council, the district's policy making board, representing sub-districts of the region. Six positions will be up for election this May. Contact the Council Office at Metro or the Multnomah County Elections office for more information.

Volunteer opportunities at Metro include becoming a volunteer at the Metro Washington Park Zoo or working in recycling promotion and education. Zoo volunteers do a wide variety of jobs including presenting programs to school groups or zoo visitors.

Volunteers are needed for recycling promotion and education projects, including school presentations and puppet shows, for the Public Affairs Department.

Requirements vary for committees and volunteer service. Contact Metro at 221-1646, or the zoo at 226-1561, for specific information.



Others . . .

There are many opportunities for citizen participation in the multitude of special districts within Multnomah County including school districts, water districts, fire districts, sewer districts, etc.; with the cities of Troutdale, Wood Village, Maywood Park, Fairview; the Multnomah County Educational Service District, and many more.

Some jurisdictions have elected unpaid boards; many have policy or advisory committees.

The cities of Portland and Gresham have recognized neighborhood associations that enable citizens to participate in a broad range of issues; there are community groups and neighborhood associations in much of the unincorporated area of the county. If there is not a neighborhood association in your area you are encouraged to contact the Office of Citizen Involvement, the Office of Neighborhood Organizations or the City of Gresham for assistance in developing one.

Oregon's Open Meetings/Records Law



①

(A brief summary of the Oregon Open Meetings Law requirements as outlined in the *Attorney General's Public Records and Public Meetings Manual*, October 1985.)

Public Meetings

TO WHOM DOES THE LAW APPLY?

Any meeting of a quorum of a state or local government board or commission. This also applies to any citizen board, commission or committee that is asked to advise a public body. To be a public body, it must have two or more members.

WHAT IS A PUBLIC MEETING?

A public meeting is when a quorum of a public body or of an appointed board, commission or committee gets together to make a decision or to discuss a possible decision on any matter. Even when a public body or an appointed board, commission or committee of a public body meets to get information, this is considered a public meeting. All public meetings are open to the general public.

WHAT IS AN EXECUTIVE SESSION?

An executive session is a meeting of a board, commission, committee or government from which the public is excluded. Representatives of the press may attend but may not publish information gathered in the meeting.



③

WHAT ABOUT MINUTES?

Minutes must be taken at all meetings but do not have to include everything that was said at the meeting. Minutes can be summary but must include the following:

- Members present;
- Motions, proposals, resolutions discussed and what happened;
- Results of all votes and the vote of each member by name;
- A summary of the discussions at the meeting.

Minutes must be available to the public within a reasonable period of time after the meeting. Minutes cannot be withheld from the public after they are prepared and prior to being approved at the next meeting.

Public Records

WHAT PUBLIC RECORDS MAY YOU SEE AND/OR OBTAIN?

Every person may inspect or obtain at cost any written records of a public body that have to do with the business of the public or appointed body.

A "public body" is defined as every state and local government body, officer, agency, department, appointed board, bureau, division, etc.

Some specific records are exempt from the public records law and they are identified in the Oregon (Revised Statutes 192.501 and 192.502)

②

WHEN MAY YOU MEET IN EXECUTIVE SESSION?

A public body or an appointed board may only meet in Executive Session when discussing employment of a person, dismissal or disciplining of a member or staff, matters pertaining to the function of a medical staff of a public hospital, labor negotiations, property transactions, exempt public records, trade negotiations, seeking legal counsel with regard to litigation involving the public body, conducting officer or employee evaluations, and discussing public investment negotiations. No Executive Session may be held for the purpose of making any final decision.

An Executive Session may be held during a regular meeting but it must be identified on the meeting AGENDA and the statutory authority for the executive session must be stated. Before going into an Executive Session the Chair of the Committee must announce the Executive Session and the statutory authority for the Session.

A meeting that will be only an Executive Session must provide notice like any other meeting and must also identify the statutory authority for the Executive Session.

WHEN DOES PUBLIC NOTIFICATION APPLY?

The Oregon Public Meetings Law requires that any public body or appointed board of a public body provide notification of meetings to members, interested persons, and the news media that have requested notice, of the time, place and the subjects that are anticipated to be discussed at the meeting.

**IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO JOIN YOUR
FELLOW CITIZENS ON . . .
THE CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE
CITIZEN BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEES
OR OTHER
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
ADVISORY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS**

**CONTACT THE
OFFICE OF CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT
2115 SE MORRISON STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214**

248-3450



MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY THE BOOKMARK

SPRING 1990 • VOLUME IV • Number 1

1

A message from the director

As The Bookmark goes to press, Ginnie Cooper, director of the Alameda County Library, has been named new director of the Multnomah County Library.

"A Library is largely what the assistants make it; its usefulness to the community is measured by the quality of service...it is a keen satisfaction then to record that the staff as a whole is a student body inspired by ambition and wholesome discontent."

So observed Head Multnomah County Librarian Mary Franceslson in her annual report to Portland patrons in 1916. And so it is today.

"Ambition" and "wholesome discontent" are qualities to nurture as we move into a new decade, leaving old forms behind.

Ginnie Cooper comes to provide leadership into that next decade. An outstanding professional librarian, experienced in leadership of a large, county-governed library, Ms. Cooper brings a view of public service that fits with the traditions of this community and with the opportunities we see ahead.

At mid-year, the Multnomah County Library system will become a part of county government, in management as well as in funding. The challenge of transition continues as we work through the details of becoming full members of the "county family" without allowing any delay in meeting our responsibilities to move the Library forward.

As we begin "the next chapter" of our long-range library plan, "ambition" and "wholesome discontent" are with us, for these are the qualities that encourage us to provide for the future as well as for today, for growth and for day-to-day operations. The levy measure to be voted on in March provides for both. It is our shared vision of the future.

Charles Davis
Charles Davis

Gresham Regional Library opens



Ray and Marcelline Sutter of Corbett try out DYNA, the computerized card catalog, at the new Gresham Regional Library.

The library system will become a part of Multnomah County on July 1, as a result of a recent Board of County Commissioners vote.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
LIBRARY

Library levy to be on March mail-in ballot

The 3-year serial levy that provides funds to operate the Multnomah County Library expires June 30.

A vote to renew the levy, which is dedicated for libraries, would provide funds needed to maintain the current level of library service and would also assure:

- more books and more materials available on the shelves more quickly.
- shared access to the collections of other libraries due to technological advances and cooperation between libraries.
- extended services for young people and seniors.
- additional daytime hours at all Multnomah County libraries.
- expansion of the Midland Branch Library.

- increased use of computer systems, making the Library's holdings more accessible to library users anywhere in Multnomah County, including homes and businesses.
- rapid access to current business and world market information.
- remodeling of Central Library.
- a mini-library at Lloyd Center.

The measure authorizes Multnomah County to levy \$10.3 million each year for fiscal years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93. Passage would add 15 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value per year in property tax (about \$9 per year on a home assessed at \$60,000) to the current levy amount.

For more information, call Multnomah County Library, 221-7726.

Inside...

Page One

- Message from the director
- Library levy on March ballot

Page Two

- Parenting Center programs
- Library IQ test

Page Three

- National Library Week April 22-28
- The library honors its volunteers

Page Four

- Annual report to the reader
- Library service hours

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION
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PORTLAND, OR
PERMIT NO. 4036

Library Association of Portland
Multnomah County Library
205 NE Russell Street
Portland, Oregon 97212

2



March 14
to
April 27

Library IQ Test

Fill in the answers to these questions and test your knowledge of the Multnomah County Library:

1. How many branches, (including Central), does the Multnomah County Library have?
2. What is the name of Multnomah County Library's new computerized catalog?
3. The Friends Gallery is located on what floor of Central library?
4. Where is the Black Resource Center located?
5. Which library branch is the newest in the system?
6. When did the newest branch open?
7. Which library is the oldest in the system?
8. When did the oldest branch open?
9. Where can you call to find out the current population of Portland and other fast facts?
10. The Construction Library, Pacific Rim Business Information Center and the Government Procurement Center are business services located in what department of Central Library?
11. Library Outreach Service provides Books-By-Mail, Lobby Library Service and _____ service to selected locations.
12. Volunteers run the _____, a used book store.
13. Because of Metropolitan _____ Exchange, (MIX), you can check out books from any public library in Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Clark and Skamania Counties.
14. National Library Week is held during the month of _____.
15. A monthly _____ of library events is available at all branches.

Friends Gallery spring exhibits

Two new exhibits can be seen this spring in the Friends Gallery, Third Floor, Central Library.

"The Jews of Greece," an exhibit that includes 50 black and white photos by Morrie Camhi and a collection of Greek artifacts, will be on display from March 14 to April 27. The opening reception will be Wednesday, March 14 at 6 p.m. Morrie Camhi will speak about his work Sunday, April 1 at 3 p.m. at the Central Library. The public is invited to attend both events. Admission is free.

The exhibit and speaking engagement are sponsored by the Oregon Jewish Museum with the help of the Greek Community of Oregon. The photos, taken by the artist during a 1980 trip to Greece, illustrate daily living and the history and culture of Greek Jews. The photographic exhibit is on loan from the Judah L. Magnes Museum, Berkeley, California.

"A Stronger Soul Within a Finer Frame," an exhibit of Black Renaissance art will be featured in the gallery from May 7 to June 20. Produced by the University of Minnesota Art Museum, this exhibit is a display of first edition books, magazines, manuscripts, graphic arts and photographs. It features such artists as Alain Locke, Paul Robeson and Zora Neale Hurston.

Give yourself one point for every correct answer.

1. 15 2. DYNA 3. Third 4. North Portland Branch
Library 5. Gresham Regional Library 6. January 7, 1990
7. Central Library 8. 1913 9. Reference Line 10. Science
and Business 11. Bookmobile 12. Title Wave
13. Interlibrary 14. April 15. Calendar

13-15 Congratulations, you're a library all-star! You
know a lot about the library and all its services.

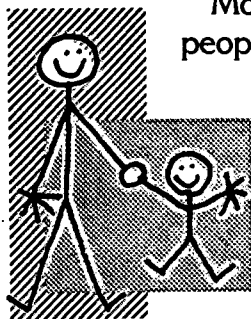
10-13 Although you already know a lot about the
library, you probably found out something new.

5-10 The library has lots to offer! Don't wait too long to
visit your nearest branch.

0-5 Dust off that library card and come in and see us!
The library is books plus a whole lot more.

ANSWERS TO THE LIBRARY IQ TEST

Parenting Center helps today's parents



More than 10,000 people have visited Central Library's Parenting Center, (located in the Children's Library), since it opened last July. This figure is

from a recent survey of visitors that also illustrates the success and popularity of the center among many parents.

Here parents can find informative books, video and audio tapes, and other resources. Children can also find current toys to try out including the latest computer games. The Center also sponsors programs with guest speakers dealing with issues of concern for today's parents.

Originally geared toward preschoolers and their parents, the Center has broadened its scope to include resources for older children that many patrons requested. The result was the addition of more complex computer games for school age children and books about parenting older children. Improvements will continue to be made to the Center's collection.

"The response has been tremendous," says Candy Bertelson, Children's Library Head. "People keep telling us what a wonderful resource it is for them and for their children and how we should expand the size of the Center. We hope parents will continue to turn to the Center and its resources."

Parenting Center Spring Programs

Here is a list of upcoming Parenting Center programs:

- March 13, "Children, Parents and Self-esteem," presenters: Alta Hunter and Judith LeClerc.
- April 17, "Making The Most of Time Together," presenter: Peggy Falkenstein.
- May 15, "Stepparenting...Expectations vs. Realities," presenter: Cathie Loprinzi-Crawford.

All programs are at 7 p.m. Admission is free. For more information, pick up a brochure at the Parenting Center or call 294-3229.

An average of 430 people visit Central Library's Parenting Center weekly.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
LIBRARY

Mission Statement

Multnomah County Library upholds the principles of intellectual freedom and the public's right to know by providing people of all ages with access and guidance to information and collections that reflect all points of view. The Library serves you, the people of Multnomah County, by providing books and other materials to meet your informational, educational, cultural and recreational needs.

1988/1989 In Review

"I want Multnomah County to be known as a county that READS," said County Chair Gladys McCoy, the honorary chair of Multnomah County Library's celebration of "1989, the Year of the Young Reader."

Commissioner McCoy can be proud. More county residents than ever (including young people), are using their public libraries.

In 1989:

- Circulation increased 6.4 percent. That's an average of 7.9 items for every resident of Multnomah County.

- Attendance at storytimes for children increased by 43 percent. Attendance at other library programs was up 27 percent.

- DYNA, the library's computerized card catalog, came on line, making books and materials even easier to find.

- Ground was broken in May for the Gresham Regional Library. In January 1990, Oregon Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield helped East County citizens dedicate the new 20,000-square-foot building.

- MIX (Metropolitan Interlibrary Exchange) continued, giving residents of Multnomah, Washington, Clark, Klickitat and Skamania counties free access to each other's public libraries.

- The Friends of the Library Gallery opened on the third floor of Central Library. Thanks to the Friends, exhibits like the drawings of noted author David Macaulay (*The Way Things Work*) can be shared with the community.

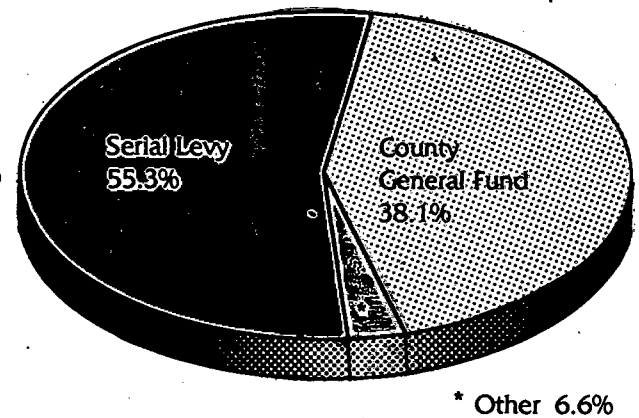
- Remodeling and refurbishing of Central Library and the 14 branch libraries continued, making libraries easier for everyone to use.

THE BOOKMARK is published four times each year for the friends and patrons of Multnomah County Library. Comments and suggestions are welcome. Call (503)294-1804, or write to THE BOOKMARK, c/o Public Relations, 205 N.E. Russell, Portland, OR 97212.

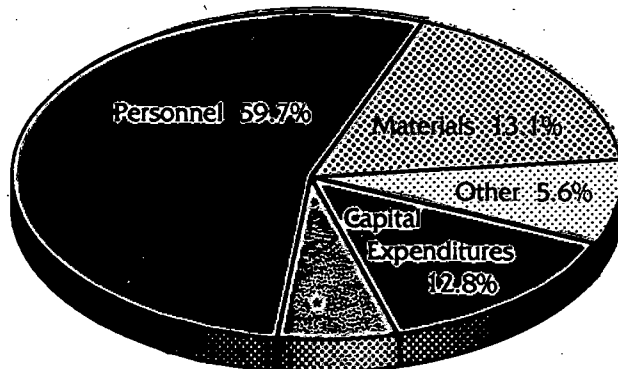
Editor: Terrilyn Chun
Graphic Design: Katherine Davenport
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1988/1989 Statistics

REVENUES



EXPENDITURES



	1988/1989	1987/1988
Population served	570,500	562,000
Circulation	4,512,596	4,241,377
Registered borrowers	311,919*	373,985
Holdings	1,249,324	1,209,702

*Files purged of inactive cardholders

MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE HOURS

Albina • 3605 N.E. 15th, Portland, 97212 • 221-7701

Tuesday & Thursday 1-8:30, Wednesday & Friday 1-5:30, Saturday 10-5:30

Belmont • 1038 S.E. 39th, Portland, 97214 • 221-7712

Tuesday-Thursday 1-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Capitol Hill • 10723 S.W. Capitol Hwy., Portland, 97219 • 221-7721

Tuesday-Thursday 1-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Central • 801 S.W. 10th, Portland, 97205 • 223-7201

Monday-Thursday 10-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30, Sunday 1-5

Gregory Heights • 7921 N.E. Sandy, Portland, 97213 • 221-7730

Tuesday-Thursday 1-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Gresham • 385 N.W. Miller, Gresham, 97030 • 665-2222

Tuesday-Thursday 10-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Hillsdale • 1525 S.W. Sunset Blvd., Portland, 97201 • 221-7735

Tuesday-Thursday 10-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Holgate • 7905 S.E. Holgate Blvd., Portland, 97206 • 221-7740

Tuesday-Thursday 1-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Hollywood • 3930 N.E. Hancock, Portland, 97212 • 221-7725

Tuesday-Thursday 10-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Midland • 805 S.E. 122nd, Portland, 97233 • 221-7727

Tuesday-Thursday 10-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

North Portland • 512 N. Killingsworth, Portland, 97217 • 221-7702

Tuesday-Thursday 10-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Rockwood • 17917 S.E. Stark, Portland, 97233 • 665-9440

Tuesday-Thursday 1-9, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

St. Johns • 7510 N. Charleston, Portland, 97203 • 221-7716

Tuesday-Thursday 12:30-8:30, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Sellwood-Moreland • 7904 S.E. Milwaukie, Portland, 97202 • 221-7732

Tuesday & Thursday 1-8:30, Wednesday & Friday 1-5:30, Saturday 10-5:30

Woodstock • 6008 S.E. 49th, Portland, 97206 • 221-7742

Tuesday-Thursday 12:30-8:30, Friday & Saturday 10-5:30

Library Outreach • Bookmobile and Homebound Services • 221-7722

Tuesday-Saturday 9-4:45

Library Administration Building • 205 N.E. Russell, Portland, 97212 • 221-7724

Monday-Friday 8:30-5

The Old Town Reading Room • 219 N.W. Couch, Portland, 97209 • 223-2457

Monday-Friday 9-12 and 1-4

Title Wave Used Books • 216 N.E. Knott, Portland, 97212 • 294-3243

Monday-Saturday 10-3

"Hope in the World" sculpture at the North Portland Branch



Charles Tatum and a young library patron.

Portland sculptor Charles Tatum recently dedicated a sculpture to the North Portland Branch entitled, "Hope in the World." Tatum sculpted with school-age patrons for two months prior to the dedication and incorporated some of their pieces into the final work. Tatum hopes that the sculpture will inspire and encourage children in the community to pursue interests in the arts.

Celebrate National Library Week 1990 at your local library

"Ask us; the answer place, the answer people," April is a special month. It's when libraries across the U.S. traditionally plan celebrations that highlight books and reading and people who like books and reading.

It's a good time to make a special visit to your favorite branch library. You can:

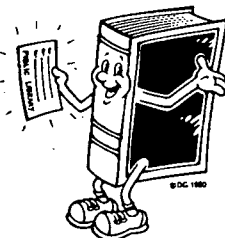
- Bring the family and see a free performance of "Baba Yaga," a puppet show by the Tears of Joy Puppet Theater. . .
- Try out DYNA, the library's new computerized card catalog. . .
- Say hello to the friendly library staff people who check out your books or help you hunt down that elusive bit of information...
- Browse; read a paragraph here or a page there...

Be sure to check the monthly calendar of events at all library branches for dates and times of special activities.

From April 22-28 or anytime, just "ask us," we're the "answer place," with "the answer people."

3

**"Ask us; the
answer
place, the
answer
people."**



Library volunteers help in many ways

April is National Volunteer month and the Multnomah County Library is pleased to recognize the many individuals who collectively gave more than 23,454 hours of their time in 1989. Volunteers help library staff and patrons both directly and indirectly, whether it be mending books, providing staff support, or raising funds.

"Library volunteers perform a great service to the intellectual life of our community," says Multnomah County Library Executive Director Charles Davis.

Library volunteers coordinate a number of activities, including the Title Wave Used Book Store, (43 volunteers with 6,892 hours of service) and The Old Town Reading Room (16 volunteers with 1,504 hours of service). Most recently, volunteers played an important part in the opening of the new Gresham Regional Library.

The Multnomah County Library salutes these individuals whose commitment to the Library and the community makes a difference.

VOLUNTEERS WHO CONTRIBUTED HOURS IN 1989

David Aeschlimann • Daniela Agostini-Ast • Gladys Albin • Colin Anderson • Katie Anderson • Julie Anderson • Nancy Arpel • Karl Bach • Ron Bacon • Byrnie Bakly • Tamsin Barlow • Don Barrigan • Donna Barrigan • Lela Bartholomew • Olive Barton • Renee Bashor • Anita Bauer • Elén Baumgarden • Laurance Beaudoin • Dianna Beaver • Jean Beavers • Celene Bell • Rod Bell • Audrey Bennett • John Benson • Mercedes Bigornia • Connie Blackburn • Mike Blanton • Verna Boardman • Margorie Booton • Toni Boyer • Jackie Boyle • Stanley Britton • Andy Brown • Carol Brown • Eva Brown • Joseph Browne • Orpah Brown • Jeri Burbach • Louis Burden • Maribeth Bush • Elsie Butler • LeRoy Byre • Clarissa Cabiltazan • Julie Campbell • Mike Cannan • Dorothy Capes • Dennis Carmody • Gloria Carmody • Betty Carr • Judy Carter • Bettylou Catlow • Beverly Ceres • Thelma Chambers • Eleanor Christeson • Steven Christian • Barbara Chumley • Jane Clark • Lanny Collins • Blanche Coon • Con Cremer • Ruth Cross • Mary Ann Crow • Jean Daggett • Dana Delano • Enid Dell • Clyde Doctor • Terry Doyle • Linda Dunn • Sharon Dunn • Bill Dunne • Allison Eberhart • Kristen Eberhart • Bonney Eker • Christy Ekroth • Joan Esters • Deborah Farley • Helen Farrens • Virginia Fasback • Anne Feinberg • Ron Fieldhouse • Curt Fifield • Rosemary Fishback • Jeffrey Foote • Jan Fortier • Winnie Francis • Ruth Frank • Bat-Ami Frankel • Shea Froemke • Brian Fulsher • Charles Gardner • Richard Gibson • Terry Gilfeather • Molly Gloss • Elsie Goldhammer • Jana Goddard • Mary Godfrey • Santiago Gomez • Dawn Griepentrog • Shawn Gross • Helen Grossman • Naomi Grosz • Becky Gylling • Elizabeth Hager • Janet Hancock • Coriena Hanke • Carol Hanna • Janice Hanson • Lynn Hanson • Jane Hartline • Jane Harvey • Rosalie Hatch • Chatten Hayes • Miles Heaton • Cameron Henderson • Ray Henderson • Vera Henderson • Barbara Henninger • Tracy Herbach • Olive Hilton • Dorothy Hirsch • Thelma Hobbs • Mavis Hotchkiss • Barbara Howard • Robert Hloyt • Sarah Hughes • Helen Hulskamp • Anna Hutchison • Kay Irvine • Donna Jackson • Betty Jacobs • Inez James • Jeannette Jameson • Barbara Janes • Jan Jenkins • Lisa Jondahl • Alyson Juhnke • Rosemary Kalb • Judith Kearney • Pat Kearney • Stephen Keating • Irma Keller • Dolores Kelley • Helen Kessler • Joe Kling • Robert Knappenberger • Carol Kreger • Harold Kropitzer • Cheryl Kuehl • Zeke Kufner • Dennis Kuhn • James Kuhn • James Lane • Luise Lane • Mary Langman • Harlow Lenon • Doris Leppert • Larry Leverette • Joyce Long • Teddy Lorenz • Tony Loupe • Sophia Loving • Rebecca Lowe-Warren • Joe Lyons • Gay Macki • Ken Margolis • Mary Mason • Ester Matos • Jana McBride • Frances McGill • Margaret McGill • Mr/Mrs Bill McGrath • Martin McGrath • Sarah McKenzie • Alice McKillop • Doris McKinney • William McLendon • Anna McManus • Chris McQuain • Felix Mehl • Paul Mestrich • Nakry Meth • Alice Meyer • Doris Meyer • John Mildenberger • Brenda Mills • Betty Miller • April Mobley • Carolyn Modrell • Virginia Montgomery • Dorothy Moore • Cayla Morgan • Kacia Morgan • Vicki Morgan • Elizabeth Morris • Lisa Morris • Ralph Myers • Helen Nahstoll • Florence Naudain • Margaret Nelson • Bev Niedemeyer • Mary Norris • Jeannie Norton • Terrance O'Donnell • Jean Olson • Les Olson • Jack Ostlind • Vivian Ostlind • Michele Palmquist • Brenda Parker • Joyce Patterson • Linda Paulson • Ruth Peck • Barbara Peeples • Hazel Peerenboom • Wynne Perryman • Harold Peterson • Ruth Peterson • Helen Pickett • Elizabeth Pirie • James Pirie • Christine Poole • Edward Porter • Georgia Porter • Joanne Porter • Dorothy Potts • Fredrika Powell • Merry Price • Nichole Rader • Mary Ratner • Katrina Ratzlaff • Amie Reichert • Carol Reinke • Roland Relevo • Sandra Richardson • Christine Roberts • Elise Roberts • Betty Robertson • Norma Robinson • Steven Roskoski Sr. • Steven Roskoski Jr. • Brenda Rush • Anita Russel • Michelle Sala • Jane Salisbury • Evelyn Sandum • Marco Sanudo • Barbara Schnabel • Richard Sears • Dorothy Self • Polly Self • Herbert Shafer • Cynthia Sherburne • Phil Sherburne • Harry Sherburne • Harry Shiozaki • Doris Simpson • Teresa Smith • Elaine Spathos • Don Stave • Lois Steel • Ann Stevens • Nancy Stuart • Richard Swanson • Becky Taylor • Elizabeth Thomas • Amy Thompson • Mary Margaret Thompson • Joyce Tilgner • Andrew Todd • Sheldon Traver • Jenny Tucker • David Tufts • Esther Tuttle • Patricia Twombly • Ellen Uhreen • Mary Betty Underwood • Meg Veith • Rachel Venner • William Vickrey • Jean Villhauer • Martha Warren • Rozy Weatherby • Judy Weatherby • Sherry Wegner • Eva Weigler • Emily Weir • Pat Weitzel • Martha Wells • Joella Werlin • Shirlee Westfall • Mary White • Rhett White • Kirsten Whitney • Selena Whitney • Edgar Williams • Julie Williamson • Dorothy Willoughby • Bill Wilson • Ellen Wilson • Myna Wilson • John Wish • Sarah Wrench • Kevin Young