



Harrisburg City Council Minutes May 14, 2019

The Harrisburg City Council met on this date at the Harrisburg Senior Center, located at 354 Smith St., at the hour of 6:33pm. Presiding was Council President Mike Caughey. Also present were as follows:

- Kimberly Downey
- Adam Keaton
- Randy Klemm
- Charlotte Thomas
- Youth Advisor Spencer Tucker
- City Administrator Brian Latta
- City Recorder/Asst. City Administrator Michele Eldridge

Absent this evening were Mayor Robert Duncan, and Councilor Rob Boese.

Concerned citizen(s) in the audience:

- Bart Griffith, Fire Chief for the Harrisburg Fire/Rescue District, was present, and wanted to thank the Council again for helping them with the access they needed from off of the lagoon for their rescue boats. They probably cut our response time down by half or more, from what it was previously. He had checked it out recently, and it's a little steeper, but in fairly good shape for use this year as well.
- Chief Griffith also went over where they were in the new fire station construction. He appreciated the assistance he received from City Staff in relation to a memorial flag that they were installing. While they have a target date of July 1st to move into the new building, the 4th of July breakfast would still be held in the former Fire Station. He invited Council to visit them, and he would give them a tour of the facility. The formal open house will be held in August, after harvest, since so many of their big supporters are farmers in the area. In addition, he shared that the old structure would be used as an indoor training facility for the fire crew.
- Nancy Woods, of 465 N. 7th St., was also present, and was frustrated that a fence across the street from their property has been under construction for over a year and a half, and that some of the fence consisted of sheeting. She noted it was an eyesore, and that neighbors of theirs were trying to sell their house, and had actually been told by the selling realtor that it detracted from their value. He actually was recommending that her neighbors wait until those odd fence materials were removed. She asked what could be done.
- Latta told her that she, and the City, had been really patient with the home owners, but that the City was working on a solution. They had asked the City Attorney for some changes

they thought they could make to both provide a deadline in the code, as well as spelling out what kinds of materials could be used, rather than just focusing on the exemptions.

- Caughey would like to see a requirement such as there is on a building permit, of 180 days. He'd like to see some substantial completion on that fence project.
- Downey mentioned that she had questioned the same type of issue on that property at 6th & Sommerville Loop.
- Latta told her that it was ongoing construction that required a building permit. He will follow up on it.

The matter of Approving the Consent List

- Keaton **motioned to approve the consent list, and was seconded** by Thomas. **The City Council then voted unanimously to approve the Consent List. The Adoption of the Consent List approved the following:**
 1. **The Payment Approval Report for the month of April 2019**
 2. **The minutes for April 9, and April 23, 2019.**

The matter of Approving Resolution No. 1211, "A RESOLUTION EXTENDING WORKER'S COMPENSATION COVERAGE TO VOLUNTEERS OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG FOR POLICY YEAR 2019-2020."

- Downey **motioned to approve Resolution No. 1211, "A RESOLUTION EXTENDING WORKER'S COMPENSATION COVERAGE TO VOLUNTEERS OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG FOR POLICY YEAR 2019-2020."** She was **seconded** by Thomas, and the **City Council voted unanimously to Approve Resolution No. 1211, and thereby providing worker's compensation for volunteers for FY 2019-2020.**

The matter of Hearing a Presentation on the Upcoming 2020 Census

Census Presentation from Representative Michelle Maher: Maher reviewed what the Census reports are used for, and how crucial they are to the groups that use them. Much of the funding that you get from the government is based on those reports. She gave the City Council a handout, (Please see Addendum no. 1) that showed which programs are funded by census results, and how they are used. She provided a lot of data on the privacy of people who are answering the census, and the emphasis on privacy expectations being backed by the Supreme Court. Census workers who share any information are actually subject to jail time, and substantial fines and penalties. She went over the steps that the Census team takes when they are actually in the process of holding the census.

She then asked Council if they would look at the checklist that was in the agenda, and let her know what kind of resources that Harrisburg would provide to help promote the census. She went over some of what those resources are, and offered her own services as well, if we were holding events this year. Finally, she handed out another form (Addendum No. 2), which advertised jobs that were available in relation to the census. Latta told her that the Council would look at the poll in the future, when we had more of our members available, and that he would convey the results to her. Klemm asked if she was meeting with the school district at all, and she told him that they were meeting with the county school superintendent, who could then convey the information in relation to school programs and education about the census to all the area schools.

The matter of Considering a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Services Provided to Harrisburg and the Linn-Benton Region from Oregon RAIN (Rural Accelerator and Innovation Network).

Staff Report: Latta explained how it normally takes a couple of years to have a program like this operating really well. Because it's been working so well for us, the 8 City partnership is planning on continuing the work that Oregon RAIN has been doing for the last year. The agreement is for two years of service, and the total cost for those two years is \$5,729.58, or \$2,864.79 per year. The money would come from the community and economic development fund. He reviewed the information in the matrix in the agenda bill, and said that as an example, one of our activities would be with RAIN providing an annual report to the City Council. He also pointed out that in Section 1.3.3 of the MOU document that they had included that line to refer to satisfactory progress based on performance. That gives cities the ability to opt out in 2021 if progress is not maintained. The day after we released the agenda, they had added a non-appropriations clause, which will be section 1.3.4. The MOU that will be signed will have that section.

- Downey would rather have the time spent on the annual report, going to a business/entrepreneurship purpose instead.
- Latta said that he could arrange for that, and make sure more attention was given to the program, rather than council.
- Klemm asked about the percentage of the funding, and activities matrix. He was surprised by the difference between us and Philomath.
- Latta told him that Philomath has only about 1,000 more people than Harrisburg has.
- Downey added that a lot of homes are in the rural areas, and not inside the City.
- Latta said that RAIN, and Corey Wright, are doing a great job on this. They are creating a name for this partnership as an economic development group; it's exciting stuff.
- Downey said that she was excited about attending the event on the 29th at the Harrisburg Art Gallery. (The event is an opportunity to play a game about entrepreneurship, called Last Founders Standing, held at The Gallery @ 294 Smith St., from 6:00pm to 8:00pm.)
- Downey **motioned to Approve the Memorandum of Understanding, as amended, and Identified as Exhibit A, and Authorize the Payment of Funds as Outlined in the Agreement.** She was **seconded by Thomas, and the City Council voted unanimously to approve the MOU, as amended, to include the clause referred to during the discussion.**

The matter of Approving a Parade Permit for the Harrisburg Festival and Events Association 4th of July Parade.

- Thomas **motioned to Approve the 2019 Old Fashioned 4th of July Permit, subject to the Conditions of Approval, and was seconded** by Downey. **The City Council then voted unanimously to approve the 2019 Old Fashioned 4th of July Permit, subject to the Conditions of Approval as stated in the agenda.**
- Keaton reminded everyone that the deadline to get your shield request in is tomorrow, if you want your shield to go up in the earlier posting.
- Chief Griffith was a little worried about where the seniors would be parking on the 4th of July, due to the loss of concrete parking lot where they used to park.
- Thomas thought it would be a good opportunity for one of the groups needing money to take over parking for that.
- Latta said that they really wouldn't have a choice except to park on nearby streets.

Others: None

With no further business to discuss, the City Council meeting was adjourned at 7:37pm.

Mayor

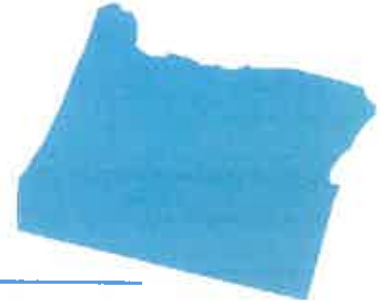
City Recorder

OREGON

In FY2016, Oregon received

\$13,452,034,877

through 55 federal spending programs guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.



The Counting for Dollars 2020 Project aims to understand 1) the extent to which the federal government will rely on data from the 2020 Census to guide the distribution of federal funding to states, localities, and households across the nation and 2) the impact of the accuracy of the 2020 Census on the fair, equitable distribution of these funds.

The project has analyzed spending by state for 55 federal programs (\$883,094,826,042 in FY2016). Three types of programs are analyzed:

- **Domestic financial assistance programs** provide financial assistance – including direct payments to individuals, grants, loans, and loan guarantees – to non-federal entities within the U.S. – such as individuals and families, state and local governments, companies, and nonprofits – in order to fulfill a public purpose.
- **Tax credit programs** allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.
- **Procurement programs** award a portion of Federal prime contract dollars to small businesses located in areas selected on the basis of census-derived data.

The four uses of census-derived datasets to geographically allocate funding are:

- **Define eligibility criteria** – that is, identify which organizations or individuals can receive funds.
- **Compute formulas** that geographically allocate funds to eligible recipients.
- **Rank project applications** based on priorities (e.g., smaller towns, poorer neighborhoods).
- **Set interest rates** for federal loan programs.

The two categories of census-derived datasets are:

- **Geographic classifications** – the characterization (e.g., rural), delineation (e.g., Metropolitan Areas), or designation (e.g., Opportunity Zones) of specific geographic areas.
- **Variable datasets**
 - **Annual updates** of population and housing variables collected in the Decennial Census.
 - **Household surveys** collecting new data elements (e.g., income, occupation) by using the Decennial Census to design representative samples and interpret results.

Reports of the Counting for Dollars 2020 Project:

- **Report #1: Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs (August 2017)***
- **Report #2: Estimating Fiscal Costs of a Census Undercount to States (March 2018)***
- **Report #3: Role of the Decennial Census in Distributing Federal Funds to Rural America (December 2018)***
- **Report #4: Census-derived Datasets Used to Distribute Federal Funds (December 2018)**
- **Report #5: Analysis of 55 Large Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)***
- **Report #6: An Inventory of 320 Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)**

* Data available by state

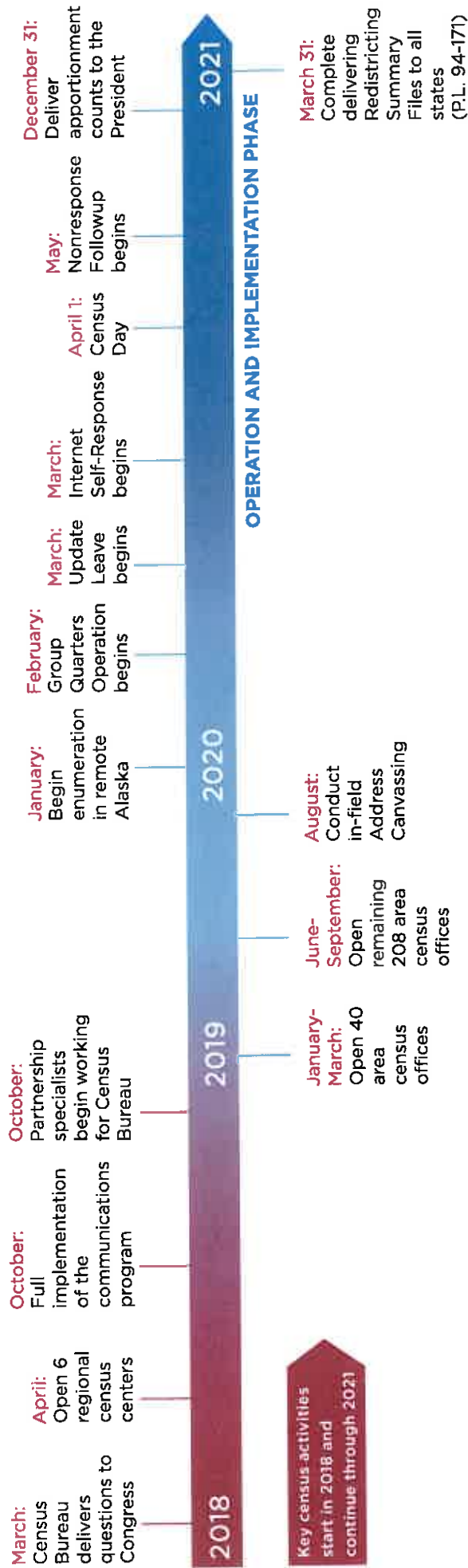
† Source for this state sheet

50 Ways Census Data Are Used

- Decision making at all levels of government.
- Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts.
- Attracting new businesses to state and local areas.
- Distributing over \$300 billion in federal funds and even more in state funds.
- Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population.
- Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services.
- Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population.
- Directing funds for services for people in poverty.
- Designing public safety strategies.
- Development of rural areas.
- Analyzing local trends.
- Estimating the number of people displaced by natural disasters.
- Developing assistance programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance.
- Delivering goods and services to local markets.
- Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children.
- Planning future government services.
- Planning investments and evaluating financial risk.
- Publishing economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people.
- Facilitating scientific research.
- Developing "intelligent" maps for government and business.
- Providing proof of age, relationship, or residence certificates provided by the Census Bureau.
- Distributing medical research.
- Reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives.
- Planning and researching for media as backup for news stories.
- Providing evidence in litigation involving land use, voting rights, and equal opportunity.
- Drawing school district boundaries.
- Planning budgets for government at all levels.
- Spotting trends in the economic well-being of the nation.
- Planning for public transportation services.
- Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities.
- Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices.
- Directing services to children and adults with limited English language proficiency.
- Planning urban land use.
- Planning outreach strategies.
- Understanding labor supply.
- Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases.
- Analyzing military potential.
- Making business decisions.
- Understanding consumer needs.
- Planning for congregations.
- Locating factory sites and distribution centers.
- Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces.
- Setting a standard for creating both public and private sector surveys.
- Evaluating programs in different geographic areas.
- Providing genealogical research.
- Planning for school projects.
- Developing adult education programs.
- Researching historical subject areas.
- Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans.

Road to the 2020 Census

2020 Census Operational Timeline



U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

United States
Census
Bureau

The 2020 Census and Confidentiality

Your responses to the 2020 Census are safe, secure, and protected by federal law. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics—they cannot be used against you in any way. By law, all responses to U.S. Census Bureau household and business surveys are kept completely confidential.

Respond to the 2020 Census to shape the future.

Responding to the census helps communities get the funding they need and helps businesses make data-driven decisions that grow the economy. Census data impact our daily lives, informing important decisions about funding for services and infrastructure in your community, including health care, senior centers, jobs, political representation, roads, schools, and businesses. More than \$675 billion in federal funding flows back to states and local communities each year based on census data.



Your census responses are safe and secure.

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect any personal information we collect and keep it strictly confidential. The Census Bureau can only use your answers to produce statistics. In fact, every Census Bureau employee takes an oath to protect your personal information for life. Your answers cannot be used for law enforcement purposes or to determine your personal eligibility for government benefits.

By law, your responses cannot be used against you.

By law, your census responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way—not by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), not by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), not by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and not by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The law requires the Census Bureau to keep your information confidential and use your responses only to produce statistics.



The law is clear—no personal information can be shared.

Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau cannot release any identifiable information about individuals, households, or businesses, even to law enforcement agencies.

The law states that the information collected may only be used for statistical purposes and no other purpose.

To support historical research, Title 54 of the U.S. Code allows the National Archives and Records Administration to release census records only after 72 years.

All Census Bureau staff take a lifetime oath to protect your personal information, and any violation comes with a penalty of up to \$250,000 and/or up to 5 years in prison.

United States®
**Census
2020**

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May 14, 2019

Why We Ask

The 2020 Census is easy. The questions are simple.

The census asks questions that provide a snapshot of the nation. Census results affect your voice in government, how much funding your community receives, and how your community plans for the future.

When you fill out the census, you help:

- Determine how many seats your state gets in Congress.
- Guide how **more than \$675 billion** in federal funding is distributed to states and communities each year.
- Create jobs, provide housing, prepare for emergencies, and build schools, roads and hospitals.

Population Count (Number of People Living or Staying)

We ask this question to collect an accurate count of the number of people at each address on Census Day, April 1, 2020. Each decade, census results determine how many seats your state gets in Congress. State and local officials use census counts to draw boundaries for districts like congressional districts, state legislative districts and school districts.

Any Additional People Living or Staying

Our goal is to count people once, only once and in the right place according to where they live on Census Day. Keeping this goal in mind, we ask this question to ensure that everyone living at an address is counted.

Owner/Renter

We ask about whether a home is owned or rented to create statistics about homeownership and renters. Homeownership rates serve as an indicator of the nation's economy and help in administering housing programs and informing planning decisions.

Phone Number

We ask for a phone number in case we need to contact you. We will never share your number and will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau business.

Name

We ask for names to ensure everyone in the house is counted. Listing the name of each person in the household helps respondents include all members, particularly in large households where a respondent may forget who was counted and who was not.



**Supervisory
&
Non-supervisory
positions available in
Lane County, OR**

\$17.50 - \$19.50 per hour



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2020census.gov/jobs**

2020 Census jobs provide:

- ✓ Great pay
- ✓ Flexible hours
- ✓ Weekly pay
- ✓ Paid training

For more information or help applying, please call
1-855-JOB-2020 (1-855-562-2020)

Federal Relay Service:
1-800-877-8339 TTY/ASCII
www.gsa.gov/fedrelay



The U.S. Census Bureau is an Equal Opportunity Employer