

Aging Services Advisory Council (ASAC)

September 15, 2026

Aging, Disability, and Veterans
Services Division



Please silence your cell phones

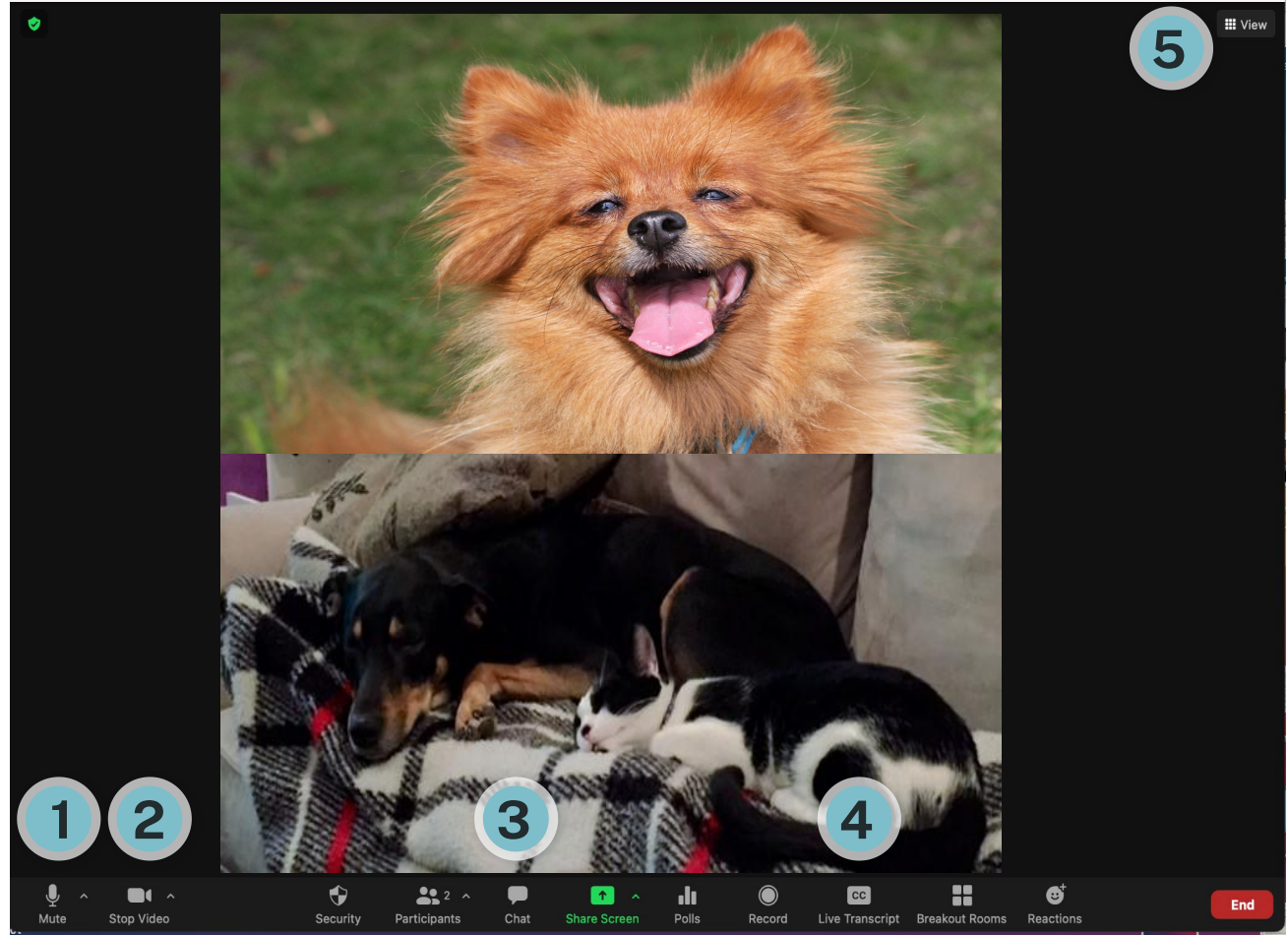


Agenda Review

1	Welcome and agenda	7	Break
2	Call for public comment	8	Community members as public officials: required policy review and acknowledgement
3	Zoom, mic, accessibility statement		
4	Land acknowledgement		
5	Introductions	9	Public Testimony (if requested)
6	Older Americans Act (OAA), the Area Plan (AP), core services, priorities, and advocacy pathways	10	Advocacy opportunity

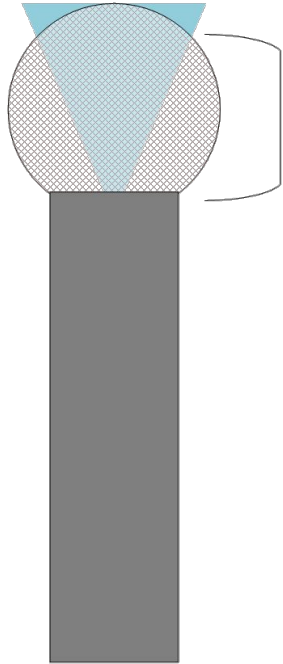
Main features of Zoom to be aware of:

1. Mute or Unmute
2. Stop or start your Video
3. Open and use Chat box
4. Use automatic captioning
5. Change your view



Using the microphone

Shaded area = best
sound pick up from
microphone



Poor sound pick
up from sides



Mute indicator.
There is a brief
delay to activate
the mic.

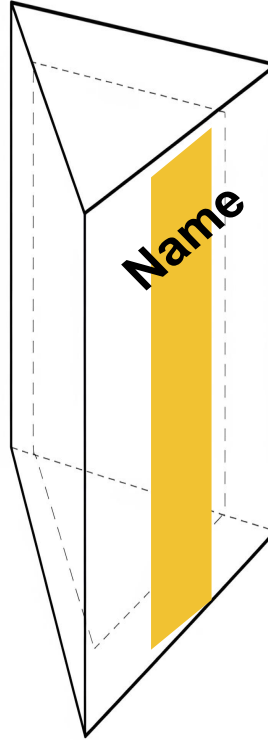


Short press
Toggle mute on/off
Long press "FF" = off



Hold the mic correctly (as shown below), and DO NOT cup the grille.
(Unless you're rapping, but this guide is for clean audio)

How to use your Name tent



Accessibility statement

We will (imperfectly!) model accessible presentation techniques such as:

- Using a minimum of 20 point font on slides.
- Limiting reliance on words and images.
- Orally describe visual presentation elements.
- Taking time on slides.
- Ask ahead of time if anyone needs accommodations.

Accessibility statement (cont.)

- Use a virtual platform with auto-generated closed captioning.
- Include alternate text or image descriptions.
- Accommodations were requested and met.
- In use — voice amplification.
- Not in use — ASL interpretation, CART services.

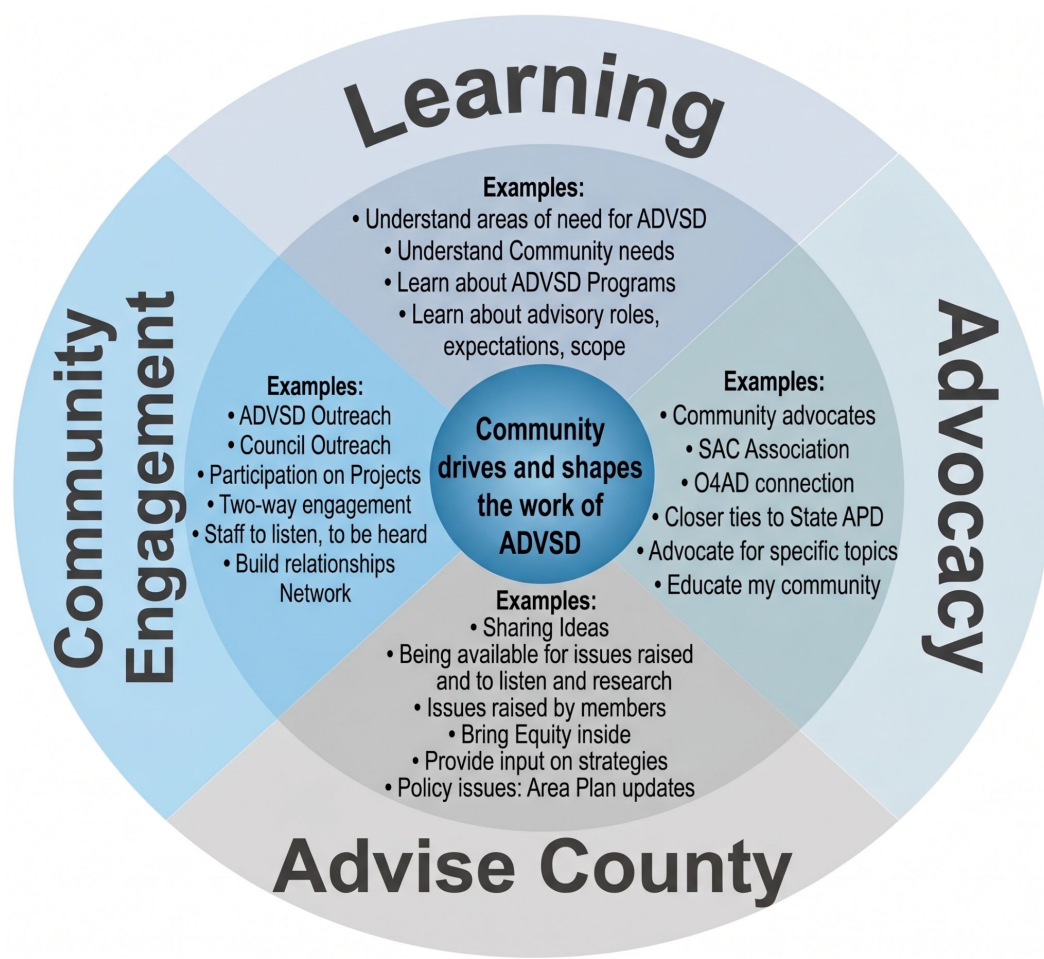
Land Acknowledgement

We are located in Portland, Oregon, Multnomah county.

Today, we honor the Indigenous people whose traditional and ancestral homelands we stand on — the Multnomah, Kathlamet, Clackamas, Tumwater, Watlala bands of the Chinook, the Tualatin Kalapuya and many other Indigenous nations of the Columbia River.

It is important we acknowledge the ancestors of this place and to recognize that we are here because of the sacrifices forced upon them.

In remembering these communities, we honor their legacy, their lives, and their descendants.



Brief Introductions

Please share:

- Your name
- Pronouns
- *Prompt — What is something you do to welcome the change of season?*

Chair & Vice Chair Topics

- Older Americans Act (OAA) and Area Plan
- Procurement
- Advocacy Guidelines
- Site Visits

Older Americans Act: At a glance

- **Purpose:** The **primary federal vehicle** for delivering social and nutrition services to older Americans.
- **Enacted:** Passed in **1965** as part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's "Great Society" initiative.
- **Target Audience:** Adults aged **60 and older**, with particular emphasis on those with the greatest economic or social need (low-income, minorities, and rural residents).
- **The Aging Network:** Establishes a unique federal, state, and local partnership comprising the **Administration on Aging (AoA)**, **State Units on Aging (SUAs)**, and **Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs)**.

Core Services Funded (The "Titles")

Title III: Supportive Services & Senior Centers: Funds transportation, in-home care, and community center activities.

Title III: Nutrition Programs: Powers **Meals on Wheels** (home-delivered) and congregate meals at senior centers.

Title IV & V: Training & Employment: Supports research and the **Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)**.

Title VI: Native American Programs: Provides grants for supportive and nutrition services to older Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.

Title VII: Rights & Elder Abuse Prevention: Funds the **Long-Term Care Ombudsman** program to protect residents in long-term care facilities.

ADVSD Title III Services funded through the OAA

1. Information and Assistance
2. Transportation Scheduling & Coordination
3. OAA Case Management
4. OPI Case Management
5. Family Caregiver Case Management
6. Case Management Assistance (CMA)
7. Evidence-Based Health Promotion (EBHP)
8. Congregate Nutrition Services
9. Home Delivered Nutrition Services
10. Nutrition Education

The OAA does not require states to use funding for an identical set of services. Instead, funds are distributed to State Units on Aging and dispersed locally to over 600 Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), which mandate services based on the specific needs of their local communities.

The ADVSD Title III Services funded through the OAA correspond to program areas with goals and tasks under the Area Plan on Aging.

What is an Area Plan on Aging?

An Area Plan on Aging is a strategic, multi-year blueprint (covering a four-year cycle) developed by an Area Agency on Aging (AAA). It functions as a regional master plan that assesses the unique demographic needs of older adults, family caregivers, and individuals with disabilities within our service area.

The plan identifies service gaps, outlines localized strategic goals, and establishes a framework for delivering community-based care services.

How the Area Plan Relates to the Older Americans Act

The Area Plan is a strict statutory requirement mandated under Title III of the Older Americans Act. The federal government routes OAA funding down through State Units on Aging, which then require local AAAs to submit an approved Area Plan before any federal funds can be disbursed. Essentially, the Area Plan serves as the legal and operational contract proving that local programs — such as home-delivered meals, respite care, and elder abuse prevention — directly align with the federal intent, targeting criteria, and compliance standards of the OAA.

The Aging Advisory Council's Role in the Area Plan

The OAA requires each local AAA to establish an Aging Advisory Council to ensure that federally funded senior programs remain directly accountable, responsive, and tailored to the needs of local communities. The Council holds vital governing responsibilities in the formulation and execution of the Area Plan:

- Informing Development
- Conducting Public Hearings
- Formal Review and Feedback
- Ongoing Oversight and Advocacy

Current Funding and Legislative Challenges



The Reauthorization Bottleneck

The OAA expired in Sept 2024 and is sustained by temporary resolutions. While the Senate passed the bipartisan S. 2120 reauthorization, funding remains unstable until it clears the House.



The "Flat-Funding" Squeeze

Core OAA program budgets fail to keep pace with high inflation and a rapidly aging baby boomer generation, resulting in a severe reduction in actual buying power for local agencies.



Targeted Program Cuts

Recent budget proposals have sought to eliminate key services like Title V employment. Though Congress has resisted so far, local networks continue to face operational uncertainty.

Advocacy pathways

Connect & Partner

USAgings

Connect directly with your legislative representatives to raise awareness.

Partnerships

Work with contracted partners to systematically organize advocacy and testimony.

Independent Action

Personal Voice

You must act as an independent citizen, not as a representative of the council or county.

Co-Development

We can draft talking points and letters together, but they must be delivered by you.

Council Channels

Official Advocacy

In designated cases (such as with O4AD), the council itself can conduct official advocacy.

Join Councils

Expand your impact by exploring and joining additional advisory councils.

Break

15-minute break



**I'M TAKING
A BREAK**

Community
members as
public officials:
Review of
applicable laws
and policies



Government Ethics

Government Ethics are the principles guiding elected and appointed officials, employees, and volunteers at all levels of state and local government. As a community member appointed as a public official, you cannot use your role to gain financial benefit or avoid financial harm. That may also include a benefit or avoidance of harm for yourself or anyone in your household.

Government Ethics

3-30-010 Policy

3-30-015 Definitions

3-30-020 Prohibited Use of Position or Office

3-30-025 Conflicts of Interest

3-30-030 Honoraria

3-30-035 Gifts

3-30-040 Outside Employment

3-30-045 Nepotism

3-30-050 Procedure for Disclosure

3-30-055 Reporting

3-30-060 Retaliation

3-30-065 Sanctions

Government Ethics

§ 3-30-020 Prohibited Use of Position or Office

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, an employee may not use or attempt to use their official position or their employment to obtain financial gain or avoid financial detriment for the employee, a relative or member of the household of the employee, or any business with which the employee or a relative or member of the household of the employee is associated, if the financial gain or avoidance of financial detriment would not otherwise be available but for the employee's holding of their official position or employment.

Government Ethics

§ 3-30-025 Conflicts of Interest A. An employee may be called upon to take an action, make a decision, or make a recommendation that will or may affect the private financial interests of the employee or the employee's relative, or any business with which the employee or a relative of the employee is associated, which may present an actual or potential conflict of interest. The County requires that actual or potential conflicts of interest, or situations that may give the appearance of a conflict of interest, be reported on an annual basis pursuant to the procedure for reporting set forth in Section § 3-30-050 of this rule, or sooner if a new actual or potential conflict of interest arises, before taking any action or making a decision or recommendation that could or would affect the private financial interests of the employee, the employee's relative, or a business with which the employee or any relative of the employee is associated.

Government Ethics

§ 3-30-030 Honoraria

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, an employee may not solicit or receive, whether directly or indirectly, honoraria for the employee or any member of the household of the employee if the honoraria are solicited or received in connection with the official duties or employment of the employee.

B. This section does not prohibit: 1. The solicitation or receipt of an honorarium such as a certificate, plaque, commemorative token or other item with a value of \$50 or less; or 2. The solicitation or receipt of an honorarium for services performed in relation to the private profession, occupation, avocation or expertise of the employee.

Government Ethics

§ 3-30-035 Gifts

A. During a calendar year, an employee or a relative or member of the household of an employee may not solicit or receive, directly or indirectly, any gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$50 from any single source that could reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest. Any gift in cash is presumed to be a donation to the County and must be given to the County Treasurer.

Oregon Public Records and Retention Laws

Public Records Law grants the public the right to access documents or information created or collected by a government agency. This means that any writing, in any form, related to Multnomah County's business and held by a public body is subject to public access; with some exceptions for privacy or security concerns. **Community members appointed to be a public official, any communication related to county business, even on your personal device or email, is considered a public record and can be accessed by the public if requested.** For example, emails, notes, calendar entries, text messages, and even video recordings related to official duties must be retained by the county for a specified time and potentially disclosed. In addition, Multnomah County retention policy requires that you retain (keep) records related to your work as a county official. The county retention schedules set forth the length of time particular records must be retained.

Compliance

- Public Meetings Law
- Restrictions to Political Advocacy by Public Employee
- Reporting Improper Governmental Conduct
- Discrimination and Harassment-Free Workplace
- Gender Identity and Gender Expression Harassment and Discrimination-Free Workplace
- Maintaining a Professional and Respectful Workplace
- Violence-Free Workplace
- Corrective Action
- Accommodations and Interpretation and Language
- AAA Conflict of Interest Policy Multnomah County

Public Meetings Law

Public Meetings Law applies to all meetings of a governing body when a “quorum” (a minimum number of participants necessary to constitute an official meeting) convenes in person; contemporaneously by video, telephone, or electronic means; through serial electronic communications; or an intermediary.

Public Meetings Law (continued)

Where applicable, the public meetings law requires that meetings of a quorum of an advisory body must give appropriate notice to inform all interested parties about the time, place, and agenda of the public meetings. Additionally, records of written minutes, audio, and video recordings of motions, resolutions, and votes taken must be kept. All documentation and the substance of any discussion must be retained by the county for a specified time and potentially disclosed.

Restrictions to Political Advocacy by Public Employee

Community members appointed as public officials, when acting in their official capacity, may not promote, oppose, or direct a public employee to promote or oppose, any initiative, referral, referendum, recall petition, measure, candidate, or political committee.

Reporting Improper Governmental Conduct

Multnomah County provides community members an avenue for reporting concerns regarding improper governmental conduct including suspected misconduct, dishonesty, non-compliance with laws, or fraud without fear of retaliation.

Discrimination and Harassment-Free Workplace

Multnomah County is committed to a discrimination and harassment-free workplace that is free of illegal bias, prejudice, discrimination, harassment, or retaliatory conduct based on their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Gender Identity and Gender Expression Harassment and Discrimination-Free Workplace

Multnomah County is committed to a gender identity and gender expression harassment and discrimination-free workplace that is free of discrimination, harassment, or retaliatory conduct based on gender identity or gender expression.

Maintaining a Professional and Respectful Workplace

Multnomah County is committed to maintaining a professional and respectful workplace environment that is respectful, professional, safe, accepting of cultural differences, and free from inappropriate and abusive workplace behavior.

Violence-Free Workplace

Multnomah County is committed to providing a safe and healthful work environment and recognizes the need to implement strategies to eliminate or reduce the potential for workplace violence while maintaining equitable and inclusive practices.

Corrective Action

Volunteers or interns (paid or unpaid) found to have violated county rules and/or department policies and procedures will be coached, or depending on the severity and/or frequency of the violations, may be dismissed from their volunteer assignment or internship.

Accommodations and Interpretation and Language

Multnomah County is committed to providing culturally appropriate and effective services to people with limited English proficiency and people with disabilities.

AAA Conflict of Interest Policy Multnomah County

Anyone who provides, administers, or receives funding for OAA programs — including the area agency, employees, governing board members, advisory council members, volunteers, and awardees — must establish mechanisms to identify, prevent, eliminate, and address conflicts of interest in Title III programs at both organizational and individual levels.

The AAA must have an Individual Conflict of Interest (COI) Disclosure Form, which must be completed upon hire for all AAA Staff, Board members, Advisory council members, and Volunteers. All individuals subject to this policy must participate in an annual Conflict of Interest policy review.

AAA Conflict of Interest Policy Multnomah County

Individual Conflicts Include:

- a) An employee, or immediate member of an employee's family, maintaining ownership, employment, consultancy, or fiduciary interest in a Title III program organization or awardee when that employee or immediate family member is in a position to derive personal benefit or experience personal detriment from actions or decisions made in their official capacity.
- b) One or more conflicts between the private interests and the official responsibilities of a person in a position of trust.
- c) One or more conflicts between competing duties; and
- d) Other conflicts of interest identified in guidance issued by the Assistant Secretary of Aging (ASA), such as solicited or accepted gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from grantees, contractors, and/or subrecipients, except where policies and procedures allow for situations where the financial interest is not substantial, or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value.

Next steps

- Review and sign SAC Public Officials Agreements and Disclosures Acknowledgement
- Complete Multnomah County Code of Ethics Disclosure Form
- If required, complete a Multnomah County Conflict of Interest Removal or Remediation Form as soon as possible by contacting Sarah
- After October 1st State approval of AAA COI Policy, complete AAA Individual COI Disclosure Form



PBOT ADA Title II Public Right of Way Transition Plan 5-Year Update DSAC

16 September 2026

Lisa Strader
PBOT ADA Coordinator

2021

CITY OF PORTLAND
BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION

ADA Title II Public Right-of-Way Transition Plan Update



Pedestrians entering a crosswalk.



Pedestrians using the sidewalk.



A person sits on a bench.

JULY 21, 2021
FINAL PLAN ADOPTED BY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 37544



2024

Annual Report

ADA Title II
Public Right-of-Way
Transition Plan Update



PBOT is updating its ADA Title II Transition Plan 5 years after originally adopted.

What is a Transition Plan & Who Has to Have One?

- State and local governments with 50 or more employees have to have one.
- It identifies how that entity will make everything it is responsible for, accessible to everyone who uses it.
- PBOT was part of the City of Portland's transition plan until 2021.

PBOT has been removing barriers via many programs

- Existing Work
- Maintenance
- Requests
- Utility and Developer Work
- Collaboration
- Policy changes
- Education of Staff



Before and
After
Sidewalk
Repair



Before and
After Curb
Ramps



There is still work to do & the update needs input.

-
- Listening Session on 9/22
 - Your comments through 9/25
 - Survey open through 9/25
 - Listening Session on 9/22/26
 - PBOT adopts update November
 - Share w/ City Council & Public in December

Thank you for
attending!

