

Disability Services Advisory Council (DSAC)

September 16, 2026

Aging, Disability, and Veterans
Services Division



Please silence your cell phones

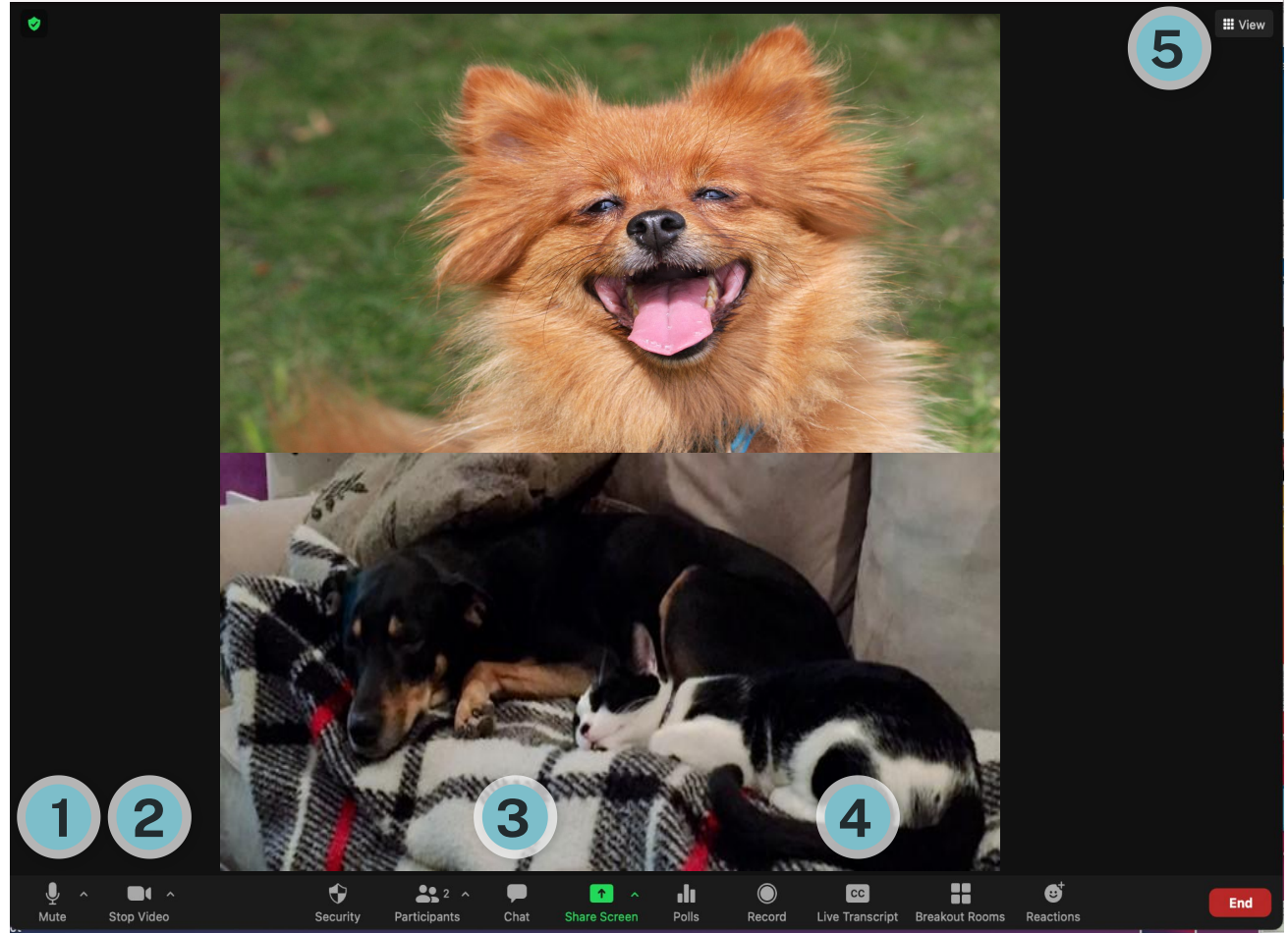


Agenda Review

1	Welcome and agenda	7	Break
2	Call for public comment	8	Making Decisions About Your Health Care: End-of-Life Decisions; Declaration for Mental Health Treatment
3	Zoom, mic, accessibility statement		
4	Land acknowledgement		
5	Introductions	9	Public Testimony (if requested)
6	Community members as public officials	10	Advocacy opportunity

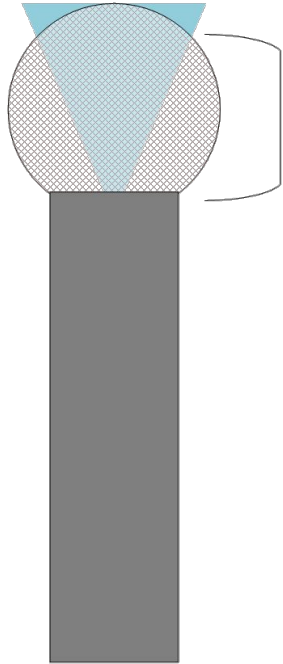
Main features of Zoom to be aware of:

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.

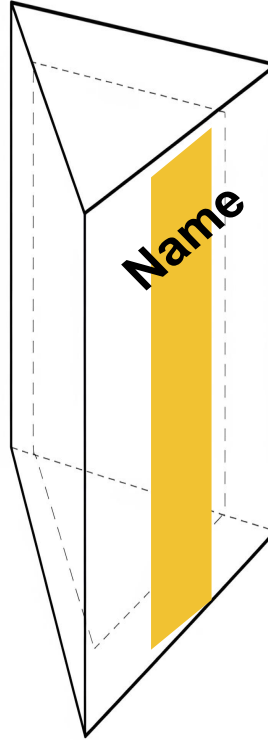


Short press
Toggle mute on/off
Long press "FF" = off



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.

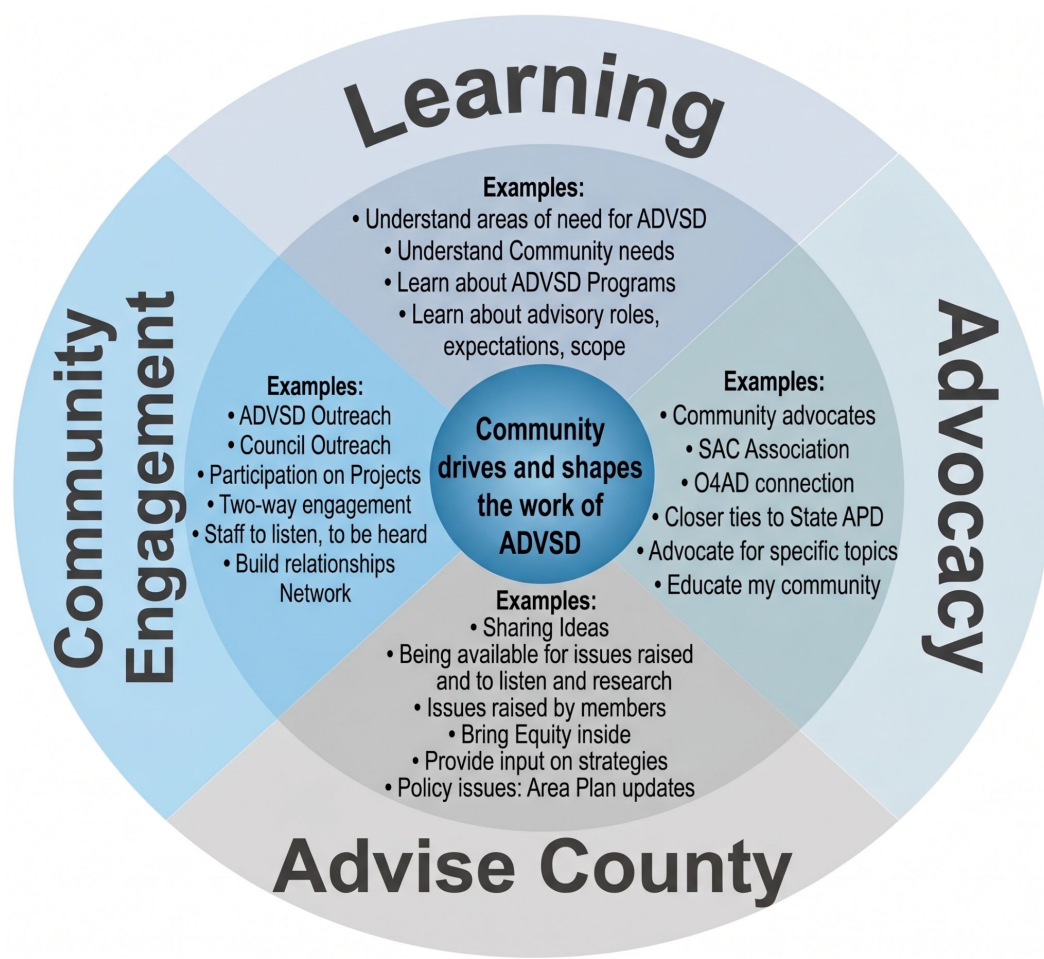
Land Acknowledgement

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 one small thing you do to prepare for the changing season?*

Health care, mental health, and finance decisions, tools, and advocacy



Tools to help you make decisions when you are unable to...

- Power of attorney
- Advance Directive (Living Will), and Health Care Representative
- Declaration for Mental Health Treatment

Power of Attorney (from the Oregon State Bar website, [osbar.org](https://www.osbar.org))

Who will manage your financial matters if you become seriously ill, disabled, or injured and cannot handle them for yourself? Many people expect that a spouse or other family member automatically has the power to help with financial matters; but this is not true. Under Oregon law, someone must have special authority to act for another person. You accomplish this through a written document authorizing another person to act on your behalf. You must sign the document before you are incapacitated. Once you have lost the ability to understand and manage your own affairs, you can no longer authorize someone else to handle them for you.

Living Will

Managing your final illness and appointing a health care representative to speak on your behalf is important, and can be done through a properly drafted and signed legal document. In Oregon, these documents are known as the *Advance Directive* and *Appointment of Health Care Representative*.

The Health Care Representative (osbar.org)

Under both the advance directive and appointment of health care representative forms, you can appoint someone called a health care representative to make your health care decisions if you are unable to make them yourself. This health care representative can only make your healthcare decisions if you become incapable of making them yourself. Your health care representative must accept the nomination before the nomination is active. You must sign the advance directive and have it notarized or witnessed by two qualified witnesses. To be “qualified” a witness must be an adult who is not your attending physician, your attending health care provider, your health care representative or your alternate health care representative.

The Advance Directive (osbar.org)

In addition to appointing a health care representative, the advance directive allows you to state your preferences regarding life support and tube feeding under certain circumstances. These circumstances are listed in the advance directive form and include: you are close to death and life support would only postpone, not prevent, death; you are permanently unconscious; you are in the end stages of an advanced progressive illness; or life support would not help your medical condition and would subject you to extraordinary suffering. You may use the checklist on the form and may also include a written narrative of your preferences for end-of-life care.

The Advance Directive (osbar.org)

Who can make an advance directive?

Any capable person over the age of 18 may make an advance directive at any time. Someone under 18 can make an advance directive if the person is either legally emancipated or married.

The Health Care Representative (osbar.org)

The health care representative cannot overrule your decision to a change of care even if it conflicts with your advance directive — regardless of whether you remain legally capable of making that decision. The representative does, however, have the power to allow you to be admitted to a hospital for up to 18 days in order to get treatment for dangerous behavior that is caused by dementia, even if you object.

Declaration for Mental Health Treatment

1. What is a Declaration for Mental Health Treatment?

An Advance Directive for Mental Health: Similar to a standard medical advance directive, this document allows adults to state their specific preferences for mental health care ahead of time.

Appointing a Decision-Maker: It lets individuals designate a trusted representative (a proxy) to make mental health treatment decisions on their behalf if they ever become unable to do so.

Directing Care: Covers preferences regarding psychiatric treatments, medications, and preferred care facilities during a crisis.

What Oregon HB 2329 changed (effective date January 1, 2024)

Expanded Signing Options: Allows individuals to use a notary public to verify signatures on both mental health declarations and postmortem instructions.

Preserves Traditional Method: Keeps the existing option to have forms signed by two qualified adult witnesses if preferred.

Aligns Rules Across Forms: Brings execution rules in line with standard Oregon Advance Directives, simplifying the overall estate and health planning process.

Consumer Protection: Maintains safeguard rules regarding who cannot act as a witness (e.g., direct healthcare providers) to protect individuals from conflicts of interest.

Key Takeaways

Life-changing medical events, unexpected illnesses, and accidents do not discriminate by age. Once an individual turns 18, parents and family members no longer hold automatic legal authority to make medical or financial decisions on their behalf. Without formal documentation in place, a sudden crisis can leave loved ones locked out, forcing families to navigate complex, costly, and lengthy court guardianship proceedings just to manage basic care or finances.

Key Takeaways

For older adults, young adults with disabilities, and anyone managing chronic health conditions, these documents serve two vital functions: autonomy and protection. They ensure that your personal choices regarding medical interventions, mental health care, daily support, and end-of-life options are respected, exactly as you intend. Furthermore, appointing a trusted representative removes the burden of guesswork from family members, giving them clear guidance and the legal authority to advocate for you when you cannot speak for yourself.

Advocacy discussion

Questions to get us thinking about advocacy:

- What might be good advocacy follow up for DSAC? A project?
- What advocacy actions can and need to be taken?
- How can we share this information?

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!

