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Finally, a True Black Prime Contractor at TriMet

A grand reason to celebrate

BY JAMES POSEY

It is a wellknown fact that TriMet has been perennial leader among governmental agencies for



successful results in hiring and supporting minority contractors and workers over several decades. This history spans as far back as the 1982 I-84 Banfield Light Rail project. The chronology includes the Westside Hillsboro line, their signature Interstate Light Rail projects, the South Corridor I-205 MAX, the Milwaukie MAX and community.

Thus, TriMet's most recent action of awarding a major contract to black-owned Raimore Construction is evolutionary and is the culmination of many years of struggle. It represents progress of huge portions. This \$6.8

line is a turning point, a major throughout the region. As well, focused on supporting minority breakthrough, and a momentous it's also understood that com- contractors in a social-welfare achievement not only for minority pared to their white counterparts, context rather than in fundamen-

contractors but the entire Oregon African-Americans and other mi- tal investments in the economic

million contract to build transit catalysts for enormous econom- Like many other government bodshelters for the Milwaukie MAX ic growth and wealth-building ies, TriMet's emphasis has been

and operation are in a historically-black community of northeast Portland where the owners and key staff live, work and play. With a few exceptions, their workforce is distinctively black with no equivocation. And more importantly, there is a high probability the black community will be economically enriched by the company's participation in this segment of the transportation market.

This is the vision, mission and goal of the disadvantage business enterprise (DBE) program, which has seldom been implemented effectively in the Oregon's construction market. Therefore, TriMet should be commended, recognized and encouraged to continue this truly progressive example of authentic equity and inclusion. Indeed, the community as a whole has a grand reason to celebrate.

James Posey is a Portland contractor and business owner, co-founder of the National Association of Minority Contractors, and former president of the Coalition of Black Men and vice president of the Portland NAACP.

It is not clear that TriMet actually understands the full impact of what it has done in terms of hiring Raimore as the first black general contractor to complete a major construction project in Oregon. It is no secret that these large transportation projects have been the catalysts for enormous economic signature interstate Light Rail project, a series of local street car growth and wealth-building throughout the region.

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norities have always struggled to benefit significantly from the billions of dollars expended on these projects.

One reason this had not happened previously is because mettions have been unwilling to really commit to institutional inclusion.

High School Graduation and Col-

lege Readiness Act, "Oregon has

one of the lowest graduation rates

in the nation. More than 10,000

Oregon students fail to graduate

each year. As a result, they face

a future of lower earnings, higher

infrastructure of communities of color.

And now, once again TriMet has made history by hiring an authentic black contractor, a contractor who has all the prerequisite skills and independent resources to be successful. Raimore is genuine because its physical location

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unemployment and greater reliance on public assistance." According to the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis, when including the entire state of Oregon, middle wage jobs have continuously diminished, while low and high wage jobs have increased significantly over the past decade. According to U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics, 9 out of the top 10 occupations in Portland bought an threshold, the region's mediaverage median annual income of an wage, for a family of four, is a mere \$26,177 in 2012. On top of equivalent to \$58,800 as a quali-

the list was a "retail salesperson," while the second leading occupation for employment was "food preparation service, including fast food" and the

third was "cashier."

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Since 1999, Oregon strictly prohibited enacting mandatory inclusionary policies to create affordable housing, joining only Texas in the entire country which refused to offer this vital protec-

Improving Housing and Wages As stated in the preamble of tion to their citizens. But Sen-Oregon Initiative Petition 65, the ate Bill 1533 was promoted as a solution when it was passed in the State Legislature during the last session and signed into law by Gov. Kate Brown.

> The generally accepted formula for pricing affordable housing units is derived from 60 percent of the region's annual median wage. SB 1533's definition of affordable housing is "households with incomes equal to or higher than 80 percent of the median family income."

> According to the Portland Housing Bureau, the 2015 medium income for a family of four in

Portland was \$73,900. Applying the minimum 80 percent fier for affordable housing. This newly enacted law gives housing developers a favorable option to appeal to a wealthier citizen. They will have the ability to charge an additional few hundred dollars for rent, due to this higher threshold in determining affordability requirements. This will essentially discriminate against families making less than \$58,800 annually here in Portland.

SB 1533 also grants out of state developers multiple incentives, such as advantageous tax breaks, and full or partial exemptions from property taxes, and also the legal permission to construct taller projects.

Additional benefits can be established for these developers that can be determined at will, and can be enabled by any city or county in the state. Currently out of state apartment developers are building residential structures all over the Portland metropolitan area that are far too expensive for native Oregonians to afford. How will our elected officials provide human security to all Portlanders, and not just to the abundant amount of economically fortunate transplants, who have transformed our city's demographics over the past decade?

Also, how will our city and state leaders increase our graduation rates here in Portland, and assist this highly volatile generation of our society, our future leaders, in providing them with the proper education to succeed in obtaining a profession that actually produces a livable wage, and one that will not force them to sleep in their car?

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