

A G E N D A

600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2736
TEL 503 797 1542 | FAX 503 797 1793



METRO

Agenda

MEETING: METRO COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING
DATE: February 5, 2004
DAY: Thursday
TIME: 2:00 PM
PLACE: Metro Council Chamber

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

1. INTRODUCTIONS

2. CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PARKS PROGRAM Scrivens

4. CONSENT AGENDA

4.1 Consideration of Minutes for the January 29, 2004 Metro Council Regular Meeting.

4.2 **Resolution No. 04-3416**, For the Purpose of Naming the Oregon Convention Center Operations Department Employee Break Room the "Richard Chambers Break Room".

5. ORDINANCES – FIRST READING

5.1 **Ordinance No. 04-1032**, For the Purpose of Amending the FY 2003-04 Budget and Appropriations Schedule by Transferring \$70,000 from Capital Outlay to Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund; and Declaring an Emergency.

6. RESOLUTIONS

6.1 **Resolution No. 04-3414**, For the Purpose of Authorizing the Chief Operating Officer To Issue a Non-System License to Epson Portland, Inc. for delivery of Putrescible Solid Waste to the Covanta Waste-to-Energy Facility. McLain

7. CONTRACT REVIEW BOARD

7.1 **Resolution No. 04-3412**, For the Purpose of Authorizing an Exemption From Competitive Bidding Requirements and Authorizing Issuance of RFP #04-1091-SWR For the Operation of the Metro South and/or Metro Central Transfer Stations. Park

8. CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER COMMUNICATION

9. COUNCILOR COMMUNICATION

ADJOURN

Television schedule for Feb. 5, 2004 Metro Council meeting

<p>Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, Vancouver, Wash. Channel 11 -- Community Access Network www.yourtvtv.org -- (503) 629-8534 Thursday, Feb. 5 at 2 p.m. (live)</p> <p>Oregon City, Gladstone Channel 28 -- Willamette Falls Television www.wftvaccess.com -- (503) 650-0275 Call or visit website for program times.</p> <p>Portland Channel 30 (CityNet 30) -- Portland Community Media www.pcatv.org -- (503) 288-1515 Sunday, Feb. 8 at 8:30 p.m. Monday, Feb. 9 at 2 p.m.</p>	<p>Washington County Channel 30 -- TTV www.yourtvtv.org -- (503) 629-8534 Saturday, Feb. 7 at 7 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 8 at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 10 at 6 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 11 at 4 p.m.</p> <p>West Linn Channel 30 -- Willamette Falls Television www.wftvaccess.com -- (503) 650-0275 Call or visit website for program times.</p>
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PLEASE NOTE: Show times are tentative and in some cases the entire meeting may not be shown due to length. Call or check your community access station web site to confirm program times.

Agenda items may not be considered in the exact order. For questions about the agenda, call Clerk of the Council, Chris Billington, 797-1542. Public Hearings are held on all ordinances second read and on resolutions upon request of the public. Documents for the record must be submitted to the Clerk of the Council to be considered included in the decision record. Documents can be submitted by email, fax or mail or in person to the Clerk of the Council. For assistance per the American Disabilities Act (ADA), dial TDD 797-1804 or 797-1540 (Council Office).

Agenda Item Number 4.1

Consideration of Minutes of the January 29, 2004 Regular Council meetings.

Metro Council Meeting
Thursday, February 5, 2004
Metro Council Chamber

Agenda Item Number 4.2

Resolution No. 04-3416, For the Purpose of Naming the Oregon Convention Center Operations department employee break room the “Richard Chambers Break Room”

Consent Agenda

Metro Council Meeting
Thursday, February 5, 2004
Metro Council Chamber

BEFORE THE METRO COUNCIL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF NAMING THE OREGON) Resolution No. 04-3416
CONVENTION CENTER OPERATIONS)
DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE BREAK ROOM THE) Introduced by Council President Bragdon
"RICHARD CHAMBERS BREAK ROOM")

WHEREAS, Richard Chambers, who was an original employee of the Oregon Convention Center's Operations Department, has passed away; and

WHEREAS, Richard Chambers was a hard worker and always looked out for his fellow employees and was an asset to the operations and will be missed by all; and

WHEREAS, the Oregon Convention Center's Operations department set-up crew has requested that the Operations department break room be named in memory of Richard Chambers; and

WHEREAS, the Metro Code, Section 2.16.020(f) provides that the Metro Council has authority to name individual parts of a Metro facility after a person or persons, living or deceased, by adoption of a resolution by the Metro Council; and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Exposition Recreation Commission's Naming Policies, Section V(B), provide that under appropriate conditions, the Commission may, by adoption of a resolution, recommend that the Metro Council take action to name part of a facility as a memorial ; and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Exposition Recreation Commission adopted Resolution 03-45 on December 17, 2003, recommending that the Metro Council authorize naming of the Oregon Convention Center Operations Department break room in memory of Richard Chambers; and

WHEREAS, the Metro Council wishes to acknowledge the contributions of this long-term employee by naming the OCC Operations break room in his memory; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Metro Council approves naming the Oregon Convention Center Operations Department Break Room the "Richard Chambers Break Room."

ADOPTED by the Metro Council this 5th day of February, 2004.

David Bragdon, Council President

Approved as to Form:

Daniel B. Cooper, Metro Attorney

STAFF REPORT

IN CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 04-3416 FOR THE PURPOSE OF NAMING THE OREGON CONVENTION CENTER OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE BREAKROOM THE "RICHARD CHAMBERS BREAK ROOM.

Date: February 5, 2004

Prepared by: Mark B. Williams

BACKGROUND

Richard Chambers was one of the original Utility Workers hired in 1990 to open the Oregon Convention Center (OCC). Richard's contributions to the team and his job knowledge were always a plus for the operations and the facility's clients. Upon Richard's passing, the OCC Operations Department employees requested that the new break room be named after Richard.

The Metro Council has authority under the Code to authorize the naming of a part of a facility. The MERC Commission has, by resolution, requested and recommended that the Council exercise its authority in this case and name the OCC operations break room in memory of Mr. Chambers.

ANALYSIS/INFORMATION

1. Known Opposition.

None

2. Legal Antecedents.

Metro Code 2.16.020(f) provides that the Metro Council has authority to name individual parts of a Metro facility after a person or persons, living or deceased, by adoption of a resolution by the Metro Council.

3. Anticipated Effects: (identify what is expected to occur if the legislation is adopted)

Recognition of Mr. Chambers' service at the Oregon Convention Center.

4. Budget Impacts.

None

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Operating Officer recommends that the Metro Council approve naming of the Oregon Convention Center Operations Break Room "The Richard Chambers Break Room."

Agenda Item Number 5.1

Ordinance No. 04-1032, For the Purpose of Amending the FY 2003-04 Budget and Appropriations Schedule by Transferring \$70,000 from Capital Outlay to Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund; and Declaring an Emergency.

First Reading

Metro Council Meeting
Thursday, February 5, 2004
Metro Council Chamber

BEFORE THE METRO COUNCIL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING THE FY) ORDINANCE NO. 04-1032
2003-04 BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS)
SCHEDULE BY TRANSFERING \$70,000 FROM) Introduced by Mike Jordan, Chief Operating
CAPITAL OUTLAY TO PERSONAL SERVICES) Officer, with the concurrence of the Council
IN THE CONVENTION CENTER PROJECT) President
CAPITAL FUND; AND DECLARING AN)
EMERGENCY)

WHEREAS, the Metro Council has reviewed and considered the need to transfer appropriations within the FY 2003-04 Budget; and

WHEREAS, the need for the transfer of appropriation has been justified; and

WHEREAS, adequate funds exist for other identified needs; now, therefore,

THE METRO COUNCIL ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the FY 2003-04 Budget and Schedule of Appropriations are hereby amended as shown in the column entitled "Revision" of Exhibits A and B to this Ordinance for the purpose of transferring \$70,000 from Capital Outlay to Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund.
2. This Ordinance being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety or welfare of the Metro area in order to meet obligations and comply with Oregon Budget Law, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Ordinance takes effect upon passage.

ADOPTED by the Metro Council this _____ day of _____, 2004.

David Bragdon, Council President

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

Christina Billington, Recording Secretary

Daniel B. Cooper, Metro Attorney

Exhibit A
Ordinance No. 04-1032

ACCT	DESCRIPTION	Current		Revision		Amended	
		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Convention Center Project Capital Fund							
<u><i>Personal Services</i></u>							
<i>SALWGL Salaries & Wages</i>							
5010	Reg Employees-Full Time-Exempt						
	OCC Expansion Project Mgr	1.00	15,154	-	19,428	1.00	34,582
	Construction Coordinator	1.00	8,859	-	11,358	1.00	20,217
	Capital Projects Manager	0.25	2,698	-	3,459	0.25	6,157
5015	Reg Empl-Full Time-Non-Exempt						
	Administrative Assistant	1.00	6,595	-	8,455	1.00	15,050
<i>FRINGE Fringe Benefits</i>							
5100	Fringe Benefits		12,994		27,300		40,294
Total Personal Services		3.25	\$46,300	0.00	\$70,000	3.25	\$116,300
<u><i>Materials & Services</i></u>							
<i>OTHEXI Other Expenditures</i>							
5490	Miscellaneous		2,300		0		2,300
Total Materials & Services			\$2,300		\$0		\$2,300
<u><i>Capital Outlay</i></u>							
<i>CAPCIP Capital Outlay Projects (CIP)</i>							
5725	Buildings & Related (CIP)		1,516,400		(70,000)		1,446,400
5745	Equipment & Vehicles (CIP)		260,000		0		260,000
Total Capital Outlay			\$1,776,400		(\$70,000)		\$1,706,400
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		3.25	\$1,825,000	0.00	\$0	3.25	\$1,825,000

Exhibit B
Ordinance No. 04-1032
FY 2003-04 SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

	<u>Current</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Revision</u>	<u>Amended</u> <u>Appropriation</u>
CONVENTION CENTER PROJECT CAPITAL FUND			
Operating Expenses (PS & M&S)	\$48,600	\$70,000	\$118,600
Capital Outlay	1,776,400	(70,000)	1,706,400
Total Fund Requirements	\$1,825,000	\$0	\$1,825,000

All Other Appropriations Remain As Previously Adopted

STAFF REPORT

IN CONSIDERATION OF ORDINANCE NO. 04-1032 FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING THE FY 2003-04 BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS SCHEDULE BY TRANSFERRING \$70,000 FROM CAPITAL OUTLAY TO PERSONAL SERVICES IN THE CONVENTION CENTER PROJECT CAPITAL FUND, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Date: December 29, 2003,

Prepared by: Mark Williams
Jeff Blosser

BACKGROUND

The MERC Commission previously approved and transmitted FY 03-04 budgets to the Metro Council, including the Convention Center Project Capital Fund budget that was adopted by Metro Council. Subsequent to that date, staff has become aware of the need to transfer of \$70,000 in appropriation authority from Capital Outlay to the Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund. An amendment is necessary to appropriate resources to pay staff costs related to the Expansion Project. Staff remained longer than was originally anticipated. Cost savings on the overall expansion allowed for several additional projects to be completed delaying the departure of project management staff.

The Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission (MERC) approved the budget amendment and granted the authority to MERC staff to prepare and present a budget ordinance to the Metro Council (see MERC Resolution No. 03-42 attached).

ANALYSIS/INFORMATION

1. **Known Opposition.** None.
2. **Legal Antecedents.** Under Oregon Budget law, an ordinance is required to amend the adopted budget and appropriation schedule.
3. **Anticipated Effects.** This amendment will shift appropriation from Capital Outlay to Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund. The purpose of this shift is to provide OCC sufficient resources to pay salaries and wages in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund.
4. **Budget Impacts.** This amendment does not increase total appropriations for the FY 2003-04 budget year in this fund. This amendment allows MERC to transfer up to \$70,000 from the MERC Convention Center Project Capital Fund Capital Outlay appropriation to the Personal Services appropriation in the same fund.

RECOMMENDATION

The Chief Operating Officer recommends approval of Ordinance No. 04-1032.

METROPOLITAN EXPOSITION-RECREATION COMMISSION

Resolution No. 03-42

For the Purpose of authorizing an amendment to the Convention Center Project Capital Fund FY 03-04 Budget and Appropriation schedule by transferring \$70,000 of appropriation from Capital Outlay to Personal Services, and approving transmittal of the amendment to the Metro Council.

WHEREAS, Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission has reviewed and considered the need to transfer appropriations within the FY 03-04 Budget; and,

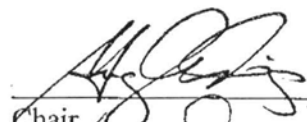
WHEREAS, the need for the transfer of appropriation has been justified; and,

WHEREAS, adequate funds exist for other identified needs.

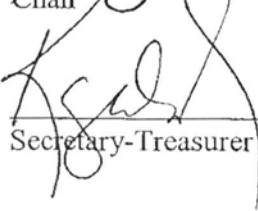
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:

1. The Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission hereby approves amending the FY 03-04 Budget and Schedule of Appropriations as shown in the column entitled "Revision" of Exhibit A and B to this Resolution for the purpose of transferring funds from Capital Outlay to Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund; and
2. The Commission grants the authority to MERC staff to prepare and present a budget ordinance to the Metro Council to amend the Convention Center Project Capital Fund FY 03-04 Budget and Appropriation schedule to reflect the above change.

Passed by the Commission on December 17, 2003.

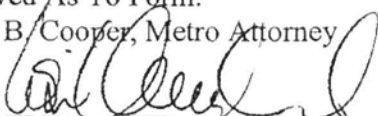


Chair



Secretary-Treasurer

Approved As To Form:
Daniel B. Cooper, Metro Attorney

By: 

Lisa Umscheid, Senior Attorney

Exhibit A: Amended Budget
Exhibit B: Schedule of Appropriations

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item: Amending the FY 03-04 budget and appropriation schedule by transferring \$70,000 of appropriation from Capital Outlay to Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund.

Resolution No.: 03-42

Date: December 17, 2003

Presented by: Bryant Enge

Description of Resolution: Resolution 03-42 would amend the FY 03-04 budget and appropriation schedule to provide sufficient appropriation to cover the anticipated cost of Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund. This increase in appropriation for Personal Services would be accomplished by transferring \$70,000 from Capital Outlay in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund to Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund.

Background: The Commission previously approved and transmitted FY 03-04 budgets to the Metro Council, including the Convention Center Project Capital Fund budget. Subsequent to that date, staff has become aware of the need for additional appropriation to cover unanticipated costs of Personal Services. These unanticipated costs are related to timing of closing out the project in FY 03-04. Therefore, an amendment is necessary to appropriate resources to pay staff costs related to the Expansion Project. To provide sufficient appropriation this amendment will transfer \$70,000 from Capital Outlay to Personal Services.

Discussion and Analysis: The anticipated impact of this amendment will be to shift appropriation from Capital Outlay to Personal Services in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund. The purpose of this shift is to provide OCC sufficient resources to pay salaries and wages in the Convention Center Project Capital Fund.

Financial Impact: This amendment has no impact on the Convention Center Project Capital Funds total appropriation for FY 03-04 budget. This amendment moves appropriation from one major budget category to another category. This amendment will provide MERC the ability to transfer up to \$70,000 from Capital Outlay to Personal Services within the same fund. There is sufficient capital outlay appropriation to cover anticipated capital improvement costs and to transfer appropriation to provide additional budget capacity to cover unanticipated personal services costs.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the MERC Commission approved this amendment.

Resolution 03-42 | Exhibit A

ACCT	DESCRIPTION	Current Budget		Revision		Amended Budget	
		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Convention Center Project Capital Fund							
<i>Personal Services</i>							
<i>SALWGE Salaries & Wages</i>							
5010	Reg Employees-Full Time-Exempt						
	OCC Expansion Project Mgr	1.00	15,154	-	22,911	1.00	38,065
	Construction Coordinator	1.00	8,859	-	13,394	1.00	22,253
	Capital Projects Manager	0.25	2,698	-	4,079	0.25	6,777
5015	Reg Empl-Full Time-Non-Exempt						
	Administrative Assistant	1.00	6,595	-	9,971	1.00	16,566
<i>FRINGE Fringe Benefits</i>							
5100	Fringe Benefits		12,994		19,645		32,639
Total Personal Services		3.25	\$46,300	0.00	\$70,000	3.25	\$116,300
<i>Materials & Services</i>							
<i>OTHEXF Other Expenditures</i>							
5490	Miscellaneous		2,300		0		2,300
Total Materials & Services			\$2,300		\$0		\$2,300
<i>Capital Outlay</i>							
<i>CAPCIP Capital Outlay Projects (CIP)</i>							
5725	Buildings & Related (CIP)		1,516,400		(70,000)		1,446,400
5745	Equipment & Vehicles (CIP)		260,000		0		260,000
Total Capital Outlay			\$1,776,400		(\$70,000)		\$1,706,400
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		3.25	\$1,825,000	0.00	\$0	3.25	\$1,825,000

Resolution 03-42 | Exhibit B

FY 2003-04 SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

	<u>Current</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Revision</u>	<u>Amended</u> <u>Appropriation</u>
CONVENTION CENTER PROJECT CAPITAL FUND			
Operating Expenses (PS & M&S)	\$48,600	\$70,000	\$118,600
Capital Outlay	1,776,400	(70,000)	1,706,400
Total Fund Requirements	\$1,825,000	\$0	\$1,825,000

All Other Appropriations Remain As Previously Adopted

Agenda Item Number 6.1

Resolution No. 04-3414, For the Purpose of Authorizing the Chief Operating Officer to Issue a Non-System License to Epson Portland, Inc. for Delivery of Putrescible Solid Waste to the Convanta Waste-to-Energy Facility.

Metro Council Meeting
Thursday, February 5, 2004
Metro Council Chamber

BEFORE THE METRO COUNCIL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHORIZING THE CHIEF) RESOLUTION NO. 04-3414
OPERATING OFFICER TO ISSUE A NON-SYSTEM)
LICENSE TO EPSON PORTLAND, INC., FOR) Introduced by Michael Jordan,
DELIVERY OF PUTRESCIBLE SOLID WASTE TO) Chief Operating Officer, with the
THE COVANTA WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITY) concurrence of David Bragdon,
) Council President

WHEREAS, the Metro Code requires a non-system license of any person that delivers solid waste generated from within the Metro boundary to a non-system disposal facility; and,

WHEREAS, Epson Portland, Inc., (Epson) currently has a non-system license to deliver mixed solid waste, including putrescible waste, to the Covanta Waste-to-Energy facility, which license will expire on February 1, 2004; and,

WHEREAS, Epson has applied for a new non-system license under the provisions of Metro Code Chapter 5.05, "Solid Waste Flow Control"; and,

WHEREAS, the application is in conformance with the requirements of Chapter 5.05 of the Code; and,

WHEREAS, the Chief Operating Officer has analyzed the application and recommended approval of the applicant's request for a non-system license with the conditions and in the form attached to this resolution as Exhibit A; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Metro Council authorizes the Chief Operating Officer to issue a non-system license to Epson in a form substantially similar to the license attached as Exhibit A.

ADOPTED by the Metro Council this ____ day of _____, 2004.

David Bragdon, Council President

Approved as to Form:

Daniel B. Cooper, Metro Attorney



METRO

LICENSE NO. N-028-04

SOLID WASTE NON-SYSTEM LICENSE

Issued pursuant to Metro Code § 5.05.035.

1. Licensee:

Epson Portland, Inc.
3950 NW Alocek Place
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Contact person: George Lundberg

Phone: (503) 617-5607
Fax: (503) 690-5453
E-mail: george.lundberg@epi.epson.com

The Parent Company of Epson Portland, Inc., is:

Seiko Epson Corporation
3-3-5, OWA, SUWA-SHI
Nagano-Ken, 392-8502, Japan

2. Nature of Waste Covered by License:

Non-hazardous industrial solid waste (primarily mixed plastics) generated at the Epson Portland site listed below. Up to 10 percent may consist of restroom or food waste.

3950 NW Alocek Place
Hillsboro, OR 97214

3. Calendar Year Tonnage Limitation:

This license grants the licensee the authority to dispose of up to 200 tons per calendar year of the waste described in section 2 of this license.

4. Non-System Facility:

The licensee hereunder may deliver the waste described in section 2, above, only to the following non-system facility:

Covanta Waste-to-Energy Facility
4850 Brooklake Road N.E.
Brooks, OR

5. Term of License:

The term of this license will commence on January 1, 2004 and expire on December 31, 2005. This license replaces license No. N-028-02.

6. Reporting of Accidents and Citations:

Licensee shall report to Metro any significant incidents (such as fires), accidents, and citations involving vehicles of its transportation carrier during the loading and transporting of solid waste on behalf of the licensee.

7. Additional License Conditions:

This non-system license shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The permissive transfer of solid waste to the Covanta Waste-to-Energy facility authorized by this license will be subordinate to any subsequent decision by Metro to direct the solid waste described in this license to another facility.
- (b) This license shall be subject to amendment, modification or termination by Metro's Chief Operating Officer in the event that the Chief Operating Officer determines, at his or her sole discretion, that:
 - (i) there has been sufficient change in any circumstances under which Metro issued this license, or in the event that Metro amends or modifies its Regional Solid Waste Management Plan in a manner that justifies modification or termination of this license,
 - (ii) the provisions of this license are actually or potentially in conflict with any of Metro's contractual obligations under the terms of a contract that became effective before the effective date of this license, or
 - (iii) Metro's solid waste system or the public will benefit from, and will be better served by, an order directing that the waste described in section 2 of this license be transferred to, and disposed of at, a facility other than the facility described in section 4, above.
- (c) This license shall, in addition to subsections (i) through (iii), above, be subject to amendment, modification, termination, or suspension pursuant to the Metro Code.

EPSON PORTLAND NON-SYSTEM LICENSE # N-028-04

- (d) No later than the fifteenth (15th) day of each month, beginning with the next month following the signature date below, Licensee shall:
 - (i) submit to Metro's Solid Waste & Recycling Department a Regional System Fee and Excise Tax Report, that covers the preceding month, and
 - (ii) remit to Metro the requisite Regional System Fees and Excise Taxes in accordance with the Metro Code provisions applicable to the collection, payment, and accounting of such fees and taxes.
- (e) Licensees shall not transfer or assign any right or interest in this license without prior written notification to, and approval of, Metro.
- (f) This license shall terminate upon the execution of a designated facility agreement with the facility listed in Section 4.

8. Compliance with Law:

Licensee shall fully comply with all applicable local, regional, state and federal laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, orders, and permits pertaining in any manner to this license, including all applicable Metro Code provisions and administrative procedures adopted pursuant to Chapter 5.05 whether or not those provisions have been specifically mentioned or cited herein. All conditions imposed on the collection and hauling of the licensee's solid waste by federal, state, regional or local governments or agencies having jurisdiction over solid waste generated by the licensee shall be deemed part of this license as if specifically set forth herein.

9. Indemnification:

Licensee shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless Metro, its elected officials, officers, employees, agents and representatives from any and all claims, demands, damages, causes of action, or losses and expenses, or including all attorneys' fees, whether incurred before any litigation is commenced, during any litigation or on appeal, arising out of or related in any way to the issuance or administration of this non-system license or the transport and disposal of the solid waste covered by this license.

Signed:

Acknowledgement & Acceptance of the
Terms and Conditions of this License:

Signature

Signature of Licensee

**MICHAEL JORDAN, CHIEF OPERATING
OFFICER**

Print name and title

Print name and title

Date

Date

STAFF REPORT

IN CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 04-3414 FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHORIZING THE CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TO ISSUE A NON-SYSTEM LICENSE TO EPSON PORTLAND, INC., FOR DELIVERY OF PUTRESCIBLE SOLID WASTE TO THE COVANTA WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITY

January 13, 2004

Prepared by: Steve Kraten

BACKGROUND

Description of the Resolution

Approval of Resolution No. 04-3414 will authorize the Chief Operating Officer to renew a non-system license (NSL) issued to Epson Portland, Inc., (Epson) to annually deliver mixed solid waste, including putrescible waste, to the Covanta Waste-to-Energy facility located in Brooks, Oregon. Though Epson is presently authorized to deliver 300 tons annually, its new application requests authority for only 200 tons per year. Epson reported sending 256 tons of waste to the Covanta facility during the last fiscal year. Such waste was largely comprised of industrial mixed plastics with up to 25 percent cafeteria and restroom waste. With the closure of its cafeteria, the applicant estimates that putrescible waste will henceforth comprise about ten percent of the waste. Although more costly, Epson has sought to send its non-recyclable solid waste to energy recovery rather than landfilling in keeping with its corporate policy to manage its waste in the most environmentally sound manner. Because this waste goes to energy recovery and not to a general purpose landfill, it does not count against Metro's disposal contract. Epson is a manufacturing facility located in Hillsboro, Oregon (Metro District 4). The existing license will expire on February 1, 2004.

ANALYSIS/INFORMATION

1. Known Opposition

There is no known opposition to the proposed license renewal.

2. Legal Antecedents

Changes to Code Chapter 5.05 approved by the Council with an emergency clause on October 9, 2003, made the issuance of NSLs for putrescible waste subject to approval by the Council rather than subject to approval by the Chief Operating Officer as was previously the case. Section 5.05.035(c) of the Metro Code provides that, when determining whether or not to approve an NSL application, the Council shall consider the following factors to the extent relevant to such determination.

- (1) *The degree to which prior users of the non-system facility and waste types accepted at the non-system facility are known and the degree to which such wastes pose a future risk of environmental contamination;*

The proposed disposal site is a waste-to-energy (WTE) facility rather than a landfill and thus does not pose the same potential environmental risk from wastes delivered from prior users. A baghouse system minimizes emissions to the air and ash is disposed at a permitted monofill.

- (2) *The record of regulatory compliance of the non-system facility's owner and operator with federal, state and local requirements including but not limited to public health, safety and environmental rules and regulations;*

The Covanta WTE facility is permitted by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). As part of the process of evaluating this application, both Gil Hargreaves, Solid Waste Manager with DEQ's Salem Office and Jim Sears with Marion County's Department of Public Works were contacted. Mr. Hargreaves confirmed that the facility has remained in compliance with federal and state requirements and has a good compliance record with public health, safety and environmental rules and regulations. Mr. Sears confirmed that the facility also has a good compliance record with local requirements.

- (3) *The adequacy of operational practices and management controls at the non-system facility;*

The Covanta WTE facility thoroughly screens incoming waste for hazardous, radioactive, and other unacceptable materials and has a state-of-the-art emissions control system to minimize the risk of future environmental contamination.

- (4) *The expected impact on the region's recycling and waste reduction efforts;*

Epson Portland, Inc., has an aggressive internal recycling program and tracks its recycling and disposal percentages by material. Epson is seeking to utilize the Covanta WTE facility only for its non-recyclable wastes. Approval of the proposed license will not impact the region's recycling and waste reduction efforts.

- (5) *The consistency of the designation with Metro's existing contractual arrangements;*

Metro has committed to deliver 90 percent of the total tons of "acceptable waste" that Metro delivers to general purpose landfills to landfills operated by Metro's waste disposal contract operator, Waste Management. However, the waste subject to the proposed license is proposed to be delivered to a waste-to-energy facility rather than disposed at a general purpose landfill. Thus, approval of the requested license will not conflict with Metro's disposal contract or any other of its existing contractual arrangements.

- (6) *The record of the applicant regarding compliance with Metro ordinances and agreements or assistance to Metro in Metro ordinance enforcement and with federal, state and local requirements including but not limited to public health, safety and environmental rules and regulations; and*

The requested license is a renewal of its previous two-year license. During the first term of its license, the applicant submitted its required Metro reports in a timely fashion and remained in compliance with its license. In response to an inquiry from Metro made as part of the process of evaluating this application, representatives of the DEQ and Marion County confirmed that the facility has been in compliance with federal, state, and local requirements and has a good compliance record with public health, safety and environmental rules and regulations.

- (7) *Such other factors as the Chief Operating Officer deems appropriate for purposes of making such determination.*

Epson is seeking to utilize the Covanta WTE facility because energy recovery is higher on the state waste management hierarchy than landfilling.

Conclusion

The Chief Operating Officer finds that the proposed license satisfies the requirements of Metro Code Section 5.05.035 for the requested Solid Waste Facility License.

3. Anticipated Effects

The effect of Resolution No. 04-3414 will be to issue an NSL for delivery of up to 200 tons per calendar year of solid waste, including putrescible waste, to the Covanta Waste-to-Energy facility.

4. Budget Impacts

The regional system fee and excise tax will continue to be collected on waste delivered under authority of the proposed NSL. Since the proposed NSL is a renewal, the budget impact, exceedingly small for 200 tons annually, has already been factored into budget projections and approval of the license will maintain the status quo. Though it does not impact Metro's obligation under the disposal contract, the proposed new license has nevertheless been put on a calendar year basis, consistent with other putrescible waste NSLs.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

The Chief Operating Officer recommends approval of Resolution No. 04-3414, and issuance of an NSL substantially similar to the NSL attached to the resolution as Exhibit A.

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Agenda Item Number 7.1

Resolution No. 04-3412, For the Purpose of Authorizing an Exemption from Competitive Bidding Requirements and Authorizing Issuance of RFP #04-1091-SWR for the Operation of the Metro South and/or Metro Central Transfer Station.

Contract Review Board

Metro Council Meeting
Thursday, February 5, 2004
Metro Council Chamber

BEFORE THE METRO CONTRACT REVIEW BOARD

FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHORIZING AN) RESOLUTION NO. 04-3412
EXEMPTION FROM COMPETITIVE BIDDING)
REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF) Introduced by Chief Operating Officer
RFP #04-1091-SWR FOR THE OPERATION OF THE) Michael J. Jordan, with the concurrence
METRO SOUTH AND/OR THE METRO CENTRAL) of Council President David Bragdon
TRANSFER STATIONS)

WHEREAS, Metro is responsible for advancing the cost-effective recovery of materials from solid waste generated within the region and for ensuring the proper disposal of the region's remaining solid waste; and,

WHEREAS, Metro owns the Metro Central and Metro South transfer stations in partial fulfillment of these responsibilities; and,

WHEREAS, it is Metro's policy to operate the transfer stations through the use of private firms; and,

WHEREAS, the current operations contract expires September 30, 2004, at which time a replacement contract or contracts must be in place; and,

WHEREAS, Metro Code Section 2.04.054(c) authorizes, where appropriate and subject to the requirements of ORS 279.015, the use of alternative contracting and purchasing practices that take account of market realities and modern innovative contracting and purchasing methods which are consistent with the public policy of encouraging competition; and,

WHEREAS, the Metro Contract Review Board finds, as set forth on the attached Exhibit B, that exempting the transfer station operator contract(s) from competitive bidding requirements pursuant to the RFP attached hereto as Exhibit A is unlikely to encourage favoritism in the award of the contract(s) or to substantially diminish competition for the contract(s), and that the award of the contract(s) pursuant to an exemption from competitive bidding will result in substantial cost savings to Metro; and,

WHEREAS, the Metro Contract Review Board finds, for the reasons stated in the staff report and the findings attached hereto as Exhibit B, that the proposed RFP attached hereto as Exhibit A is appropriate for obtaining such replacement contract(s); now, therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED that the Metro Contract Review Board:

1. Adopts as its findings the justifications, information and reasoning set forth in Exhibit B, which is incorporated by reference into this Resolution as if set forth in full;
2. Exempts from competitive bidding requirements the contract to be solicited through RFP #04-1091-SWR, attached as Exhibit A; and
3. Authorizes issuance of RFP #04-1091-SWR, attached as Exhibit A.

ADOPTED by the Metro Contract Review Board this _____ day of _____, 2004.

David Bragdon, Council President

Approved as to Form:

Daniel B. Cooper, Metro Attorney

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Resolution No. 04-3412
Exhibit A
Too Large to Copy,
posted on Metro's website

Request for Proposals for

the Operation of
the Metro South
and/or
Metro Central
Transfer Stations

*RFB #04-1091 SWR
Exhibit A*

December 2003
(DRAFT)

Prepared by:
METRO

*Solid Waste & Recycling
Environmental & Engineering Services Division*

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METRO

PEOPLE PLACES
OPEN SPACES



EXHIBIT “B”
Resolution No. 04-3412

FINDINGS SUPPORTING AN EXEMPTION FROM THE
COMPETITIVE BIDDING PROCESS FOR A REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS
FOR THE OPERATION OF THE METRO SOUTH AND/OR
METRO CENTRAL TRANSFER STATIONS

1. BACKGROUND

Metro owns the Metro South and Central Transfer Stations, which receive solid waste and certain source-separated recyclable materials from the public and commercial haulers. The stations have traditionally been operated by private contractors that are responsible for receiving the materials, recovering recyclables, and loading the remaining materials into transfer trailers for disposal.

The current contract to operate Metro’s transfer stations expires on September 30, 2004. Metro intends to award a replacement contract(s) through a request for proposals process. Pursuant to Metro Code Section 2.04.054 and ORS 279.015(2) and (6), the Metro Contract Review Board makes the following findings to exempt this contract procurement from a request for bids process, and in support of the use of a request for proposals process.

2. FINDINGS

2.1. **Findings supporting exemption from competitive bid process regarding discouraging favoritism**

The Metro Contract Review Board finds that exempting the contract(s) for operation of Metro transfer stations from competitive bidding requirements is unlikely to encourage favoritism in the award of a contract(s). This finding is supported by the following:

- 2.1.1. Opportunity to Comment on RFP Documents: Interested parties will have been provided copies of the RFP documents and will have an opportunity to comment on those documents at a public hearing of the Metro Contract Review Board convened to authorize the release of this RFP.
- 2.1.2. Solicitation Advertisement: Pursuant to ORS 279.025, the solicitation will be advertised as appropriate in regional and national publications. In addition, solicitation documents will be available both through Metro’s website page that highlights contracting opportunities, as well as at regional plan and procurement centers. The release will also be announced publicly at meetings of the Metro Solid Waste Advisory Committee, the Metro Council, and the Metro Contract Review Board. Additionally, regional and national firms providing such services will be contacted directly by staff. Accordingly, this solicitation process is designed to discourage favoritism.

2.1.3. Full Disclosure: To avoid favoritism and ensure full disclosure of all project requirements, the RFP solicitation package will include:

- A detailed description of the project;
- Performance specifications;
- Contractual terms and conditions;
- Selection process description;
- Evaluation criteria; and
- A complaint process and remedies

2.1.4. Selection Process: To avoid favoritism the selection process will include the following elements:

2.1.4.1. A pre-proposal review period for potential proposers to ask questions, request clarifications and suggest changes to the RFP or solicitation process generally.

2.1.4.2. The evaluation process will include the following steps:

- Proposals will be evaluated for completeness and compliance with the requirements listed in the RFP;
- References regarding experience, qualifications and operating history will be investigated and evaluated;
- The information regarding other aspects of the proposal such as technical characteristics, product support and cost will be discussed and evaluated;
- Firms submitting proposals considered complete and responsive will be interviewed regarding their proposal; and
- The selection committee will score complete proposals using predetermined criteria stated in the RFP.

2.1.4.3. Metro will enter into negotiations with the highest ranked firm (or combination of firms) to attempt to negotiate a contract(s). If negotiations are unsuccessful, negotiations will be conducted with the next highest ranked firm.

2.1.4.4. Once a contract has been negotiated, competing firms will be notified and given an opportunity to appeal the award(s) in accordance with the provisions of the Metro Code and Oregon law.

2.2. Findings supporting exemption from competitive bid process regarding fostering competition

The Metro Contract Review Board finds that exempting the contract(s) for operation of Metro transfer stations from competitive bidding requirements is unlikely to substantially diminish competition for such a contract(s). To the contrary, this RFP is likely to encourage competition among numerous suppliers that will offer a wide

spectrum of products and services representing a broad marketplace. This finding is supported by the following:

- 2.2.1. Preparation of RFP Documents: The RFP has been written in a simple, easy to read format given the complexity of the task for which proposals are being requested. As described above in section 2.1.1 of these findings, potential proposers have been provided with opportunities to review and provide comments on this RFP prior to its final release. In addition, proposers will have an opportunity to ask clarifying questions after this RFP is released. All of these steps, in combination, will make this process fair and unbiased to all potential proposers, such that parties are not likely to be discouraged from submitting proposals due to a misunderstanding of the RFP documents.
- 2.2.2. Solicitation Advertisement: As described in section 2.1.2 of these findings, the solicitation will be advertised in regional and national publications, via Metro's internet website, through direct contact with potential proposers, and with announcements at several public meetings. Thus, this RFP will be advertised widely to encourage the greatest number of competitive proposals.
- 2.2.3. RFP Design--Allowing Combinations of Proposals: This RFP permits proposals to operate one or both transfer stations. This will encourage competition because smaller companies that may not have the resources to operate both transfer stations, and that may have more innovative or specialized approaches, will be provided the opportunity to submit a proposal to operate a single transfer station. Thus, a firm may choose to propose only on the one station that best fits its strengths. During the last procurement a small local firm chose to propose to operate Metro South Transfer Station only, and ended up as part of the second-highest ranked combination (combined with a large national firm's proposal to operate the other transfer station). It is unlikely this small firm would have proposed if the RFP had required proposals to operate both stations.

2.3. Findings supporting exemption from the competitive bid process regarding cost savings

The Metro Contract Review Board finds that exempting the procurement of the contract(s) for the operation of Metro's transfer stations from competitive bidding requirements will result in substantial cost savings to Metro. This finding is based on consideration of the type of contract, its cost, the amount of the contract, the number of available proposers, and other appropriate factors as follows:

- 2.3.1. Protection of Metro Assets: Exemption from the competitive bid requirements permits Metro to solicit proposals that maximize the protection of over \$20 million of Metro's assets through proper operation and maintenance of the transfer facilities and associated equipment. Proposed operation and maintenance procedures as well as the experience of proposers

is best evaluated through the proposal process and will result in substantial savings in maintenance and repair costs both short and long term. In addition, proper operation of the facility will minimize the financial risks to Metro through expensive cleanups of hazardous materials and possible facility closures occurring as a result of poor operational practices.

- 2.3.2. Waste Reduction Savings: Exemption from the competitive bid requirements permits Metro to solicit both the cost and level of material recovery to which proposers are willing to commit. This enables Metro to pick the most cost-effective combination to achieve increased recovery—both between proposers and as compared with other potential Metro waste reduction programs. This will result in substantial savings in expenditures for achieving Metro’s waste reduction goals.
- 2.3.3. Savings Due to Increased Competition: As described in section 2.2, above, this RFP process will encourage greater competition, which should result in substantial cost savings to Metro to operate the transfer stations while achieving its goals and purposes.

2.4. Additional factors regarding exemption from competitive bidding requirements

The operation of Metro’s transfer stations represents a unique project in which special expertise is required to perform a technically complex operation. It is complex and is subject to multiple and conflicting needs of public and commercial customers who use the station as well as integration with the regional solid waste system. Metro must balance the cost of operating the transfer station with achievement of Metro's waste recycling and waste reduction goals. These conflicting needs are best balanced by examining both quantitative and qualitative responses to the RFP, and are not easily measured only in pricing mechanisms.

STAFF REPORT

IN CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 03-3412 FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHORIZING AN EXEMPTION FROM COMPETITIVE BIDDING REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF RFP #04-1091-SWR FOR THE OPERATION OF THE METRO SOUTH AND/OR METRO CENTRAL TRANSFER STATIONS

Date: January 5, 2004

Drafted by: Chuck Geyer

BACKGROUND

Metro owns the Metro South and Central Transfer Stations. The Metro South Station (MSS) opened in 1983 and initially transferred waste to the St. Johns Landfill until its closure in 1991. The Metro Central Station (MCS) opened in 1991. The stations have traditionally been operated by private contractors that are responsible for receiving the materials, recovering recyclables, and loading the remaining materials into transfer trailers for disposal at the Columbia Ridge Landfill. In FY 2002-03 the stations received approximately 580,000 tons of solid waste and certain source separated materials from the public and commercial haulers.

The current contract to operate Metro's transfer stations began on October 1, 1997, and was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2002. In February 2002, the Metro Council extended the contract until September 30, 2004.

Prior to the extension, staff had been researching approaches to be incorporated into a replacement contract. The research had included focus groups with the various types of commercial haulers, surveys of the public customers of transfer stations, interviews with the current contractor and a review of past surveys of transfer station customers. An independent economist was hired to provide comparison data on other jurisdictions' transfer operations. Jurisdictions with similar types of operations were interviewed. An independent engineering firm familiar with the solid waste field was hired to review draft documents and provide advice. Many of the changes staff had contemplated were incorporated into the extension.

Since that time staff has researched sustainable elements for incorporation into the next procurement. These elements have been presented to Council during Work Sessions. Based on the feedback received, sustainable features have been incorporated into the RFP (attached as Exhibit A).

Reasons for Use of a Request for Proposals Process

The Solid Waste & Recycling Department (SW&R) is recommending use of a request for proposals process (specifically, RFP #04-1091-SWR attached to the resolution as Exhibit A) as the most appropriate method to accomplish the multiple goals of the procurement for a replacement contractor. These goals include efficient and safe operations, a maintenance program that ensures continuous operations while protecting Metro's assets, and an innovative and effective material recovery program – all in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.

Achieving these multiple goals requires that firms be given the flexibility to propose creative operational approaches, and for Metro to utilize multiple criteria to evaluate these approaches. A bid process does not allow for such flexibility. Detailed findings to exempt the procurement from the competitive bid process are attached as Exhibit B to the resolution.

The result of the procurement should be a performance-based contract in which enforceable goals are achieved through the use of incentives and disincentives. Below is a discussion of how the RFP is structured to achieve these goals, both in terms of contractual conditions and in the use of evaluation criteria.

Procurement Goals/Methods to Achieve Them

Operations and Maintenance

Goals for operation include a healthy and safe work environment for customers and employees, as well as efficient operation and customer satisfaction. Metro's goals for maintenance consist of ensuring continuous operation and the longevity of Metro-owned equipment and facilities. Both facets are to be conducted in a sustainable manner.

Operations

Operation of the facility involves the movement of customers onto the site, unloading of materials, movement of materials for recovery/disposal and reloading for either markets or disposal. The specifications for operations contain detailed requirements for achieving these functions in a satisfactory manner, and incentives and disincentives for critical performance items. Major operational features are discussed below.

Minimums for the number and type of employees are specified in the specifications, as are training requirements. However, the successful contractor is required to provide additional resources as needed to deal with fluctuations in the volume of customers or other variations in operating conditions. Failure to maintain efficient operations (defined in the contract) can result in a contract breach.

The contractor will also be responsible for screening waste to ensure hazardous or other unacceptable materials are identified and properly handled. A detailed load-checking program must be approved by Metro and failure to identify waste can result in the contractor becoming liable for any subsequent consequences.

Maximizing payloads destined for disposal is a critical performance variable to Metro since savings result when fewer loads are transported for disposal. The RFP therefore contains a target payload. Metro shares its savings with the contractor when the target is exceeded, and recoups its losses when the target is not achieved.

Maintenance

Proper maintenance of both equipment and facilities is essential to the operational goals of the procurement. Maintenance requirements are contained in the specifications portion of the RFP both in terms of detailed technical requirements and as performance requirements.

To encourage proper maintenance of Metro-supplied equipment, the RFP contains cost-sharing arrangements. These arrangements act as incentives to the contractor to properly maintain equipment so that it will attain its useful life expectancy, and disincentives when equipment must be replaced.

The successful contractor is required to maintain the site and all structures with the exception of the hazardous waste facilities. This includes maintaining all pavement and buildings as detailed in the specifications.

Sustainability elements have been incorporated into both operations and maintenance. The successful contractor is required to utilize a portion (15%) of wind-generated electricity as well as environmentally preferred cleaners in operating the facilities. In addition, proposers will submit their plans for other sustainable practices, including reducing emissions from their equipment that will be evaluated for inclusion in a final contract.

Evaluation

Twenty-five points are available for the Operations and Maintenance Criterion. Points will be allocated based on how well the proposed approaches will accomplish Metro's goals and satisfy the requirements of the RFP. Ten of the twenty-five points will be available for each facility, and five will be allocated based on the combination of options evaluated.

Specific aspects of each proposal that will be used to allocate points include:

- Type and proposed levels of personnel and equipment for station operations;
- How the operations plan maximizes operational efficiency and effectiveness;
- The quality of maintenance plans, schedules and tracking systems;
- Experience, number and type of proposed maintenance personnel;
- Safety and training programs and procedures, and experience of dedicated personnel;
- The implementation of sustainable practices in operation and maintenance practices.

The number of points allocated for this criterion has increased from 15 in the last procurement to 25. Two factors have influenced the increased allocation. First, the realization that the quality of operations, maintenance and safety practices translates into costs or savings for Metro and its customers. In addition, the procurement has been changed to bind the successful proposer to the detailed plans it submits in its proposal. This increased certainty justifies the increase in points for the criteria.

Materials Recovery

Currently the facilities recover approximately 15% of the dry waste received. A major goal of this procurement was to achieve a recovery rate at the transfer stations equivalent to 25% of all dry waste received which is the same standard to which we hold other regional facilities.

In order to achieve this target, the RFP will require three levels of material recovery from proposers:

- 1) mandatory minimum set by Metro (*Annual Base Recovery Level*),
- 2) guaranteed additional level set by the contractor in the proposal (*Contractor's Recovery Guarantee*),
- 3) additional recovery that exceeds the contractor's guarantee (*Bonus Recovery Credit*).

Payment for each ton recovered in levels 1 and 2 will equal the avoided cost of disposal. Payment for "bonus" recovery will be at a level negotiated during the proposal process and funded through a "bonus fund" established in the budget. Both the guarantee and bonus are new performance-based features of this procurement. Failure to reach the guaranteed recovery level in any month results in a payment from the contractor to Metro equal to the avoided cost times the number of tons not recovered. These payments are placed in the bonus fund by Metro.

The additional cost to Metro would be the premium paid for bonus recovery above the avoided cost. It is estimated that an additional 9,000 to 9,500 tons could reasonably be recovered from the stations' dry waste. If Metro were to have to pay bonus recovery credits in excess of the standard avoided costs on this level of additional recovery, the department would need to budget somewhere between an estimated \$60,000 and \$160,000 annually. The amount necessary is contingent upon three variables: the

contractor's recovery guarantee, the contractor's bid price for bonus tons, and the actual level of tons recovered above the guarantee.

Achieving the 25% rate goal will be extremely challenging due to the nature of the materials Metro's stations receive. Some additional factors that could have significant impacts on dry waste recovery include the lack of local markets for drywall, the DEQ asbestos sampling requirements and the close proximity of roofing recovery facilities reducing the recoverable roofing loads being delivered, and the RSWMP contingency plan recommendation to require the MRFing of all dry waste loads.

If enough incentive was provided, this system could substantially increase recovery at the station. The recovery level system set forth in the RFP gives a clear message that recovery is important and contractors will be compensated for increased recovery levels. The scoring system also provides incentive for proposers to maximize their recovery guarantee.

Evaluation

Twenty-five points are allocated to the materials recovery criterion - an increase of five points from the previous procurement. The main difference in the criterion involves how the recovery guarantee will be applied. A formula, similar to that used in allocating cost criterion points, will be used to allocate twenty (ten for each facility) of the twenty-five available for each combination. The formula allocates points between proposers by comparing their proposed guarantees with the highest guarantee getting all 20 points and someone proposing half of highest getting 10.

The remaining five points will be awarded based on evaluation of the feasibility of the proposal to exceed its guarantee, its accommodation of reuse strategies, experience with the proposed recovery methods and the cost to achieve bonus levels of recovery.

The use of the recovery guarantee to allocate the majority of points for this criterion provides certainty in achieving the recovery goals of the procurement. This certainty, in combination with the cost criterion, establishes a cost-effectiveness measure for material recovery not seen in the previous procurement. This allows an increase in points for the criterion while balancing Metro's economic interests and recovery goals.

Cost-Effectiveness

To achieve the goals of this procurement in a cost-effective manner, the RFP solicits detailed costs for specific items, while setting detailed prices for a number of incentives/disincentives that reflect Metro's costs.

Cost will be calculated using five prices submitted for handling waste and source separated materials at MSS and six prices at MCS (organics is the additional item), as well as proposing a CPI adjustment, recovery guarantee and bonus. In addition, a number of payment items will be fixed by Metro. These items are contained on the price schedule for Options #3 (both stations), which is included as Attachment No. 1 to this staff report.

The main difference from the last procurement is the number of tonnage levels for handling mixed waste and the number of source separated categories, for which prices were solicited. Two tonnage categories are contained in the RFP for each station, as opposed to five in the last procurement. The number has been reduced mainly because the higher number of tonnage categories did not achieve their purpose of determining points where economies of scale can be achieved. Proposals received in the previous procurement did not contain marked differences in the cost of handling waste at different tonnage

categories above the put-or-pay level. Given the decline in tonnage projected for this contract as compared to the previous contract period (approximately 20%), staff determined that two tonnage categories would be adequate.

Only one source separated category (yard debris/wood) was included in the last contract. As can be seen on Attachment No. 1, source separated prices are being solicited in the current RFP for source separated roofing, wallboard and organics (at MCS only) as well as a per ton price for bonus recovery. The prices for roofing and wallboard will not be used to calculate cost, but may be used in the future to establish a separate tip fee.

Fifty points are allocated to this criterion. It was allocated sixty-five points in the last procurement. The change reflects an increased emphasis on material recovery and operations and maintenance, and the explicit commitment proposers will be required to make in each of those areas. For material recovery, the commitment of the guaranteed recovery rate will be contractually binding. Likewise, the levels of staffing and equipment proposed to operate and maintain the facility will also be binding on the successful proposer. This was not the case for the previous procurement.

Evaluation

Points will be allocated with the lowest total cost proposal receiving all 50 points for this criterion. Proposals that are not the lowest cost will be allocated points based on a percentage of the lowest cost proposal.

Major Features of the Request for Proposals

The major features of the RFP are:

- Proposals will be accepted to operate one of the stations or both;
- At least 50% of the payments will be guaranteed to the contractor;
- The resulting contract(s) will be for 5 years;
- Sustainability Elements

These features are discussed in more detail below.

Combinations of Proposals

Firms may propose to operate Metro South (MSS), Metro Central (MCS), or both transfer stations. Proposals for MSS only will be paired with proposals for MCS only and those combinations will be evaluated against proposals to operate both stations. These are referred to as options #1 (MSS), #2 (MCS) and #3 (both).

Proposals will be solicited in this fashion in order to maximize competition. Competition is encouraged because the two stations are quite different. Firms may choose to propose only on the one station that fits their strengths. During the last procurement a small local firm chose to propose on MSS only, and ended up in a combination with a large national firm as the second-highest ranked combination. It is unlikely this firm would have proposed if the RFP had required proposers to operate both stations.

The approach also promotes competition in that the regional and national firms submitting proposals have chosen in the past to propose on all three options. Their proposals for options #1 and #2 are then paired with others to create multiple combinations. During the last procurement, while only four firms submitted proposals, sixteen combinations were evaluated.

Fifty-Percent Fixed Payment Guarantee / Annual “Put-or Pay”

One of the financial restrictions of this procurement is that lump sum (or fixed) payments guaranteed the contractor must make up at least half the total annual payments under the resulting contract. This is because the transfer stations were financed using tax-exempt bonds. Such financing presumes public ownership and operation and therefore tax liability is avoided. IRS rules consequently impose restrictions on the private operation of publicly owned facilities financed by this method. The restrictions vary depending on the length of the contract. The longer the contract, the more restrictions that are imposed on the amount of revenue the private operator can obtain through variable payments. Failure to abide by these restrictions can result in serious financial consequences to Metro.

Contract Length

The initial term of the contract is for a period of five years (October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2009). Five years is considered the minimum length of time for a private contractor to reasonably amortize the equipment that must be purchased. The contract can be terminated unconditionally at the end of the third year of the five-year term, as required by IRS rules.

Sustainability Elements

Several new elements have been added to this procurement to reflect the agency’s policies for a sustainable business model. As discussed above, a Contractor’s Recovery Guarantee and Bonus Recovery Credits have been incorporated to increase materials recovery at the facilities.

Operationally, the requirement to purchase 15% of the electricity used at the facility from wind generation is a new sustainability requirement. As is the requirement for proposers to present approaches to decrease emissions from the equipment used in the facility. The successful contractor will also be required to use environmentally- preferred cleaning products.

Proposers are also asked to present sustainable operational practices addressing such items as the use of recycled engine oils, hydraulic fluids and lubricants; the recycled content of storage containers and other products; and the extent of sustainable administrative functions. Proposals will receive evaluation points (up to five) for these optional elements.

Other New Features

Several additional changes not mentioned above have been made to the requirements of the RFP as compared to the current contract.

- The performance-based system to maximize payloads for transport has been changed to increase the average payload used to trigger bonus payments and by the addition of a disincentive provision if minimum average payloads are not achieved.
- The safety and training requirements have been substantially revised. Contractor’s responsibilities have been increased and clarified. Metro also has increased its responsibilities for monitoring the contractor and for providing training to the contractor’s employees.
- The RFP anticipates that Metro Central will act as a reload point for source separated organics collected through a City of Portland commercial organics program. The MCS operator will be required to manage the loads after delivery and reload them into the organics processor’s vehicles.
- Annual adjustments to contract prices are limited to 75% of the CPI.

Project Schedule

Council Approval – February 2004
Release to Vendors – February 2004
Proposals Due – March 2004
Evaluation of Proposals – April 2004
Council Hearings on Award/Appeals – May 2004
Contractor Mobilizes – May through September 2004
New Contract Begins – October 1, 2004

The mobilization period is needed to obtain new rolling stock for performance of the work. In particular, the track loader that will be used in the pit at MSS requires this lead-time and a new one is required for this contract. If sufficient mobilization time is not available, staff may recommend extending the existing contract.

Outstanding Questions and Policy Issues

The amount of tonnage allocated for private facilities is not anticipated to be resolved prior to release of the RFP. Changes in the amount allocated to a new facility would affect the tonnage projections for this procurement.

ANALYSIS/INFORMATION

1. Known Opposition

The existing contractor has requested a contract extension rather than proceeding with the RFP process.

2. Legal Antecedents

Metro Code Section 2.04.054(c) authorizes, where appropriate and subject to the requirements of ORS 279.015, the use of alternative contracting and purchasing practices that take account of market realities and modern innovative contracting and purchasing methods which are consistent with the public policy of encouraging competition.

3. Anticipated Effects

Adoption of Resolution No. 04-3412 will exempt the procurement of transfer station operations services for Metro's two transfer stations from the competitive bid requirements of the Metro Code and State law, and authorize the release of a request for proposals to obtain such services.

4. Budget Impacts

There will be no impact on the current budget. The FY 2004-05 budget may be impacted depending on the cost associated with the replacement contract(s) and the establishment of a bonus fund.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

The Chief Operating Officer recommends approval of Resolution No. 04-3412.

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ATTACHMENT No.1

Price Schedule
for
Option #3 - Metro South and Metro Central Station Operation

METRO SOUTH ONLY ITEMS

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Fixed Annual Payment for Waste Transfer | \$ _____ |
| 2. Per Ton Price for each ton in excess of 17,000 tons per Month | \$ _____ |
| 3. Per Ton Price for each ton of source separated yard debris/wood | \$ _____ |
| 4. Per Ton Price for each ton of source separated clean drywall | \$ _____ |
| 5. Per Ton Price for each ton of source separated asphalt roofing material | \$ _____ |
| 6. Contractor's Recovery Guarantee | _____ % |
| 7. Fixed Annual Payment for Waste Recovery | <u>\$344,556</u> |

METRO CENTRAL ONLY ITEMS

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Fixed Annual Payment for Waste Transfer | \$ _____ |
| 2. Per Ton Price for each ton in excess of 18,000 tons per Month | \$ _____ |
| 3. Per Ton Price for each ton of source separated yard debris/wood | \$ _____ |
| 4. Per Ton Price for each ton of source separated clean dry wall | \$ _____ |
| 5. Per Ton Price for each ton of source separated asphalt roofing material | \$ _____ |
| 6. Per Ton Price for each ton of source separated organics | \$ _____ |
| 7. Contractor's Recovery Guarantee | _____ % |
| 8. Fixed Annual Payment for Waste Recovery | <u>\$344,556</u> |

Items for Both Stations

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Per Ton Bonus Recovery Credit | \$ _____ |
| 2. Percentage of CPI proposed (cannot exceed 75%) | _____ % |

Other Payments

- | | |
|--|---------|
| A. Per Ton Compaction Bonus | \$ 8.01 |
| B. Per Ton Compaction Deduction | \$16.02 |
| C. Per Load Overload Adjustment | \$19.58 |
| D. Per Ton Recovery Credit/(Disposal Cost Reimbursement) | \$33.78 |

MINUTES OF THE METRO COUNCIL MEETING

Thursday, January 29, 2004
Metro Council Chamber

Councilors Present: David Bragdon (Council President), Susan McLain, Brian Newman, Rod Monroe, Rex Burkholder, Carl Hosticka, Rod Park

Councilors Absent:

Council President Bragdon convened the Regular Council Meeting at 2:01 p.m.

1. INTRODUCTIONS

There were none.

2. CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS

Elizabeth Tucker, Metro Committee for Citizen Involvement, noted that this was their January report. She noted changes in meeting times. She remarked on the lack of a Council liaison. She urged having the Council rotate this liaison position and asked that at least one councilor comes to the meeting once a month. Councilor McLain offered to be the first to rotate through (a copy of her communication is included in the meeting record). She spoke to their responses to Council requests. She then spoke to their January business. Council President Bragdon suggested that Michael Jordan, Chief Operating Officer (COO), pass along their recommendations. Councilor Newman asked which CPOs were requesting him that he come and speak. He was happy to come and speak whenever they wanted him to. Councilor McLain said she was interested on their summit on how people feel outside the boundary. She offered to contact people in her area.

Pavel Doberman, PO Box 1664, Beaverton OR 97075, said he lives in Beaverton. He expected intelligence from elected officials. He spoke about Councilor Hosticka. He noted Councilor Hosticka has ignored his calls. He announced his candidacy to run against Senator Wyden. He talked about a letter he had written to Council in January. He offered his fitness program to all of Metro employees. He spoke to savings.

Margaret Jennings, 3106 SW Gale Ave., Portland OR said she was here to discuss the Goal 5 mailing. She had seen a draft of the flyer. She had given feedback to Chris Deffebach about the clarity of the information. She was concerned about one item that was not going to be changed concerning impact of these activities and how it was communicated in the flyer. She read what the flyer said, this may affect property owners. She felt that was entirely too broad. The public needs to be given accurate information. She made several suggestions to change language. She felt it was only fair to property owners to be clear with them. She talked about development limitations. She urged clarity. Councilor McLain asked, was it not true that we would be giving out a notice about the options and then later a notice about the program. Dan Cooper, Metro Attorney, said there would be two rounds of notices. She said that Council had similar concerns. They were doing a general type of notice at first and then when they had specifics they would include those in the second notice.

3. CONSENT AGENDA

3.1 Consideration of minutes of the January 15, 2004 Regular Council Meetings.

Motion:

Councilor Newman moved to adopt the meeting minutes of the January 15, 2004, Regular Metro Council.

Vote:

Councilors Burkholder, McLain, Monroe, Park, Hosticka, Newman and Council President Bragdon voted in support of the motion. The vote was 7 aye, the motion passed.

4. URBAN GROWTH MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONAL PLAN ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT – PUBLIC HEARING

Brenda Bernards, Planning Department, provided a summary of the results. This was the second compliance report. She updated the Council on the changes (a copy of this report is included in the meeting packet). She talked about potential exceptions. She said Geri Uba would talk about Title 7 progress report. Councilor Burkholder asked if they would be hearing from Clackamas County in a timely manner. Councilor Burkholder reviewed the steps that would take place. Ms. Bernards said they had told the jurisdictions if they were not in compliance, they would have to seek an exception or appeal to Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA). Dick Benner, Senior Attorney, talked about the enforcement process for non-compliance. Councilor Burkholder asked for more details on the enforcement steps. Councilor McLain concurred saying she had similar issues to Councilor Burkholder. Last year they had asked two jurisdictions to come and speak with them. Had staff contacted jurisdictions to encourage this attend this public hearing? Ms. Bernards indicated jurisdictions had been contacted. Council President Bragdon noted a letter from Clackamas County and asked where they stood in the process.

Mr. Uba reviewed the Title 7 compliance reports submitted by jurisdictions (a copy of which is included in the meeting record). He pointed out that he had not had time to evaluate all of the reports. For the record four jurisdictions had been sent by the deadline. He spoke to the two sets of compliance in Title 7. He detailed the requirements. He said most jurisdictions had partially complied but none had complied fully. Jurisdictions were required to complete their reports by June 2004.

Council President Bragdon opened a public hearing.

Jonathan Ostar, 3430 SE Stark St, Portland, OR 97214 said he was concerned about non-compliance with Title 7. He talked about the production goals and that only one jurisdiction had adopted these goals. He said only one out of 27 jurisdictions had complied. He noted that this was voluntary. He was a member of several organizations working on affordable housing. They felt Title 7 doesn't do nearly enough to support affordable housing. He urged reconvening the Housing Technical Advisory Committee (HTAC) with a more balanced representation. He wondered how many staff was allocated toward the issue of affordable housing.

Al Burns, City of Portland Bureau of Planning, 1900 SW 4th, Portland OR 97214 said they took compliance with this report very seriously. This was an important tick mark for their development. They had submitted their Title 7 report in December. He requested verification of compliance with Title 7. He spoke to the lack of compliance among other jurisdictions. Title 11 for the new urban areas had compliance requirements as well. City of Portland noted that Title 11 wasn't included in the compliance report. He felt Title 7 and Title 11 were very important. A good part of the housing need was for affordable housing. Title 7 needed to be viewed as important.

Mary Kyle McCurdy, 1000 Friends of Oregon, 234 SW 3rd Portland OR 97205, addressed Title 7. She gave a history of when the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (UGMFP) was first adopted and talked about the settlement process they had gone through concerning affordable housing. She felt that the regional affordable housing strategy was a minimal requirement. They didn't even know how many jurisdictions were working on Title 7. She urged increasing the budget on staff for affordable housing. She urged enforcement action on Title 7.

Council President Bragdon closed the public hearing.

Councilor McLain thanked those for testifying today. She spoke to the seriousness of these issues. She asked Mr. Benner what kind of tools did they have to encourage compliance. She felt we needed carrots and stick as tools for compliances.

Mr. Benner responded that he had passed out the procedures for non-compliance (a copy of which is included in the meeting record). Council could grant an extension. In some instances Council had indicated that they would not be granting some extensions. Second, Council could grant an exception. There was a hearing process described in Title 8. Local governments could choose to recommend a change to the Title by taking it to Metro Policy Advisory Committee (MPAC). If MPAC chose to discuss it they could make a report to Council or hold a hearing on it. Once they were finished, MPAC would send the report to Council and Council could decide what they should do. Council could also move to enforce. It was a hearing process. He provided Council options about the enforcement process. At the end of the hearing, Council could direct the local government to take action. If the local jurisdiction chose not to comply, Council could take it the Circuit Court.

Councilor McLain asked about Title 11. Mr. Benner said it was part of the UGMFP. It was important to remember what the requirements were, interim protection standards and concept planning requirements. He detailed further those requirements. Local governments had two years to do the planning after land was brought into the boundary. The last time we brought land in was December 2002. No one had come up to that deadline yet. City of Hillsboro had submitted their Title 11 report. They found Hillsboro had complied. He talked about conditions that Council had placed on the expansion lands such as Shute/Evergreen. These were not part of the UGMFP compliance requirements.

Councilor Burkholder asked on Title 11, how do we know if anything has happened if we didn't asked? Mr. Benner responded to his question. He said there could be a practice of checking up on the jurisdictions but they generally don't check up on them.

Council President Bragdon talked about the Damascus area and the concept planning process. Citizens had recently expressed concern about what was not happening. There may be decisions that were being made that preempted that concept planning. Mr. Benner said the planning must happen simultaneously. When they brought Damascus in, Council had intended to have Damascus planned as a whole. He felt that Title 11 needed a more thorough look. They had been at a workshop on Title 11 where questions were raised about inconsistency. Councilor Park talked about performance measures. The Council had recommended standardizing the report process. He urged staff to create this standardization. Councilor McLain summarized that jurisdictions had complied 90% to 100% with many of the titles. If the jurisdictions couldn't comply they needed to fill out an exception and come and talk to the Council. Budget had been brought up several times. She felt Title 11 and 7 were in need of additional assistance. They had gone to a great deal of time and effort to solve the issues that HTAC had. She talked about timing issues as to when reports were due and where reports were analyzed. Councilor Burkholder suggested having

another opportunity to hear compliance on Title 7. He then addressed issues on Title 7. He had requested the Council President include funding in the upcoming budget to cover costs on analysis and assistance to jurisdictions. He asked how did we, as a region, address this critical issue. Local jurisdiction's compliance was only one piece of this issue. We needed to reaffirm that it was a regional priority. He was disappointed by the response we had had thus far on Title 7.

Council President Bragdon said they would continue this hearing on February 12, 2004. He would also schedule time to talk about issues raised by Council.

5. ORDINANCES – FIRST READING

- 5.1 **Ordinance 04-1033**, For the Purpose of Amending Metro Code Chapter 3.09 (Local Government Boundary Changes) to Allow Use of the Expedited Process for Changes to the Metro District Boundary and to Clarify Criteria for Boundary Changes, and Declaring an Emergency.

Council President Bragdon assigned Ordinance No. 04-1033 to Council. This was scheduled for action on February 26th, 2004.

6. RESOLUTIONS

- 6.1 **Resolution No. 04-3402**, For the Purpose of Granting an Easement to Oregon Department of Transportation for Non-Park Use Through Metro Property Located in Hillsboro at 4800 SW Hillsboro Highway.

Motion:	Councilor McLain moved to adopt Resolution No. 04-3402.
Seconded:	Councilor Newman seconded the motion

Councilor McLain reviewed the resolution and explained that the easement would provide a turn lane for the public transportation system. She spoke to the permanent easement payment and costs. She noted that we had done this in the past to help our partners to support the public health and welfare. She urged discussion on easement criteria.

Vote:

Councilors Park, Hosticka, McLain, Monroe, Newman and Council President Bragdon voted in support of the motion. The vote was 6 aye, the motion passed with Councilor Burkholder absent from the vote.

- 6.2 **Resolution No. 04-3407**, For the Purpose of Confirming the Appointments of Rick Sandstrom and Wayne Luscombe to the Metro Central Station Community Enhancement Committee.

Motion:	Councilor Burkholder moved to adopt Resolution No. 04-3407.
Seconded:	Councilor Newman seconded the motion

Councilor Burkholder reviewed the appointments and explained what the Metro Central Station Enhancement Committee did. He said both individuals were well qualified. They made a positive addition to the committee. The committee was a wonderful process in citizen direction. The committee considered all of the potentials for these public dollars. He urged appointment.

Vote:

Councilors Park, Hosticka, Burkholder, McLain, Monroe, Newman and

Council President Bragdon voted in support of the motion. The vote was 7 aye, the motion passed.

- 6.3 **Resolution No. 04-3408**, For the Purpose of Confirming the Reappointment of Leland Stapleton to the Metro Central Station Community Enhancement Committee.

Motion:	Councilor Burkholder moved to adopt Resolution No. 04-3408.
Seconded:	Councilor Monroe seconded the motion

Councilor Burkholder urged reappointment.

Vote: Councilors Park, Hosticka, Burkholder, McLain, Monroe, Newman and Council President Bragdon voted in support of the motion. The vote was 7 aye, the motion passed.

- 6.4 **Resolution No. 04-3415**, For the Purpose of Approving the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the City of Portland for Operating and Maintaining the Three Bridges and Trail Located in the Sellwood Section of the Springwater Corridor.

Motion:	Councilor Newman moved to adopt Resolution No. 04-3415.
Seconded:	Councilor Monroe seconded the motion

Councilor Newman gave background on the Springwater Trail. There had been a gap in that trail close to Sellwood. This resolution would authorize an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for the city to maintain and operate the Three Bridges part of the trail. He noted the renderings of the bridge (a copy which is included in the meeting record). It was a popular project for the City of Milwaukie citizens as well as parts of Councilor Monroe's district. He urged approval. Councilor Monroe asked about the impact of the light rail alignment and the design of the bridge. Councilor Newman said the design had not changed greatly. He said there was an open house in Milwaukie tonight to provide input. Councilor Monroe said he had worked on this project for many years. This was a great partnership. The City of Portland had agreed to maintain and operate the trail. He urged support. Councilor McLain said it was important to remember that trails like this were alternative modes of transportation. It was an honor to go forward with another aspect of the program. Councilor Newman thanked Councilor Monroe and Burkholder for their contribution to the trail.

Vote: Councilors Park, Hosticka, Burkholder, McLain, Monroe, Newman and Council President Bragdon voted in support of the motion. The vote was 7 aye, the motion passed.

7. CONTRACT REVIEW BOARD

- 7.1 **Resolution No. 04-3412**, For the Purpose of Authorizing an Exemption From Competitive Bidding Requirements and Authorizing Issuance of RFP #04-1091-SWR For the Operation of the Metro South and/or Metro Central Transfer Stations.

Motion:	Councilor Park moved to adopt Resolution No. 04-3412.
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Seconded:

Councilor McLain seconded the motion

Councilor Park introduced the resolution. He asked staff to detail the Request For Proposal (RFP). The current contract with BFI expires in 2004. He explained their role. BFI had requested an extension of the contract. If Council decided that there wouldn't be an extension, an RFP would go forward. He talked about the restriction of the bond covenant. He talked about the sustainability issues that Council were interested in seeing be included in contract. He suggested staff cover why we were asking for an exemption.

Mike Hoglund, Solid Waste and Recycling Director, said this was approximately \$25 million contract over the course of five years. He talked about tonnage that went through those two stations as well as trying to recover recycled materials as much as possible. He explained why this was an exemption from competitive bidding. It allowed for additional components beyond cost. He spoke to Exhibit B, which laid out findings that were required to go forward with the contract. He detailed some of these findings, which were laid out to discourage favoritism. He said the exemption also fostered creativity beyond cost. The competitive bid process would encourage cost savings.

Council President Bragdon asked Mr. Hoglund about the team that will be reviewing the proposals. Mr. Hoglund said they had already been working with individuals such as Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission and Port of Portland, particularly on levels of service. Council President Bragdon said they had already circulated the RFP to interested parties. Mr. Hoglund responded yes. They would be assembling comments and present it to Council next Tuesday at the Work Session.

Council President Bragdon opened a public hearing. There were no one who came forward. Council President Bragdon closed the public hearing and announced that this resolution would be considered at the February 5, 2004 Council meeting.

Councilor Park said the contract was unique and detailed some of the issues. Council President Bragdon said the criteria was not necessarily the cheapest but the best for the value.

Councilor Hosticka asked if Council President Bragdon was anticipating final action on February 5, 2004. He asked about the extension question. Council President Bragdon said he could canvas Council or Council could vote against the resolution.

8. CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER COMMUNICATION

There were none.

9. COUNCILOR COMMUNICATION

Councilor Burkholder announced that tonight was a Spelling Bee for School House Supplies that provide materials to teachers.

Councilor Park said there was a Springwater Planning workshop in Gresham. He asked Councilor Burkholder about the SMART Growth Conference.

Councilor Burkholder talked about the SMART Growth Conference. Many of the participants had opportunity to look at the region. How do you build cities so you can continued to walk and bike?

10. ADJOURN

There being no further business to come before the Metro Council, Council President Bragdon adjourned the meeting at 3:39 p.m.

Prepared by

Chris Billington
Clerk of the Council

**ATTACHMENTS TO THE PUBLIC RECORD FOR THE MEETING OF JANUARY 29,
2004**

Item	Topic	Doc Date	Document Description	Doc. Number
4	Letter	1/27/04	To: Metro Council From: Doug McClain, Planning Director Clackamas County Re: 2003 Compliance Report	012904c-01
7.1	Email	1/27/04	To: Chuck Geyer, Solid Waste & Recycling Dept., Re: Contract extension (Resolution No. 04-3412)	012904c-02
4	Updated Compliance Report	1/21/04	To: Metro Council From: Brenda Bernards, Planning Department Re: Compliance Report update	012904c-03
2	MCCI Report	January 2004	To: Metro Council From: Elizabeth Tucker, MCCI Chair Re: Report to Metro Council on MCCI business for January, 2004	012904c-04
2	Compliance Report on Title 7	December 2003	To: Metro Council From: Al Burns, City of Portland Re: Compliance Report on affordable housing Title 7	012904c-05
2	Communication	1/13/04	To: Metro Council From: Pavel Goberman Re: Citizen communication materials	012904c-06
4	Memo	1/29/04	To: Metro Council From: Dick Benner, Senior Attorney Re: Remedies for Non-compliance with Functional Plan	012904c-07
6.4	Renderings	1/29/04	To: Metro Council From: Mel Huie, Parks and Greenspaces Department Re: Renderings of Three Bridges and Trail project	012904c-08
6.4	Newspaper Article	12/16/03	To: Metro Council From: Mel Huie, Parks and Greenspaces Department Re: Oregonian Article on Pedestrian-bike bridges will close Springwater gaps	012904c-09
4	Memo	1/27/04	To: Metro Council From: Andy Cotugno, Planning Director Re: Additional Title 7 Compliance Reports Submitted by jurisdictions	012904c-10

METRO PARKS AND GREENSPACES

Education Plan

*“When we try to pick out anything by itself, we
find it hitched to everything else in the universe.”*

John Muir

Here's a true little story from my life as an environmental educator in the great Pacific Northwest:

I am walking quietly on a soft trail through the old-growth forest at Oxbow Regional Park on a cold, rainy morning. Behind me follow eight very excited 2nd graders from the outer eastside of Portland. We stop to admire a large Douglas fir, close to 800 years old, growing up from the side of a hill. One child notes that the giant trunk has a distinct curve to it.

“Why is the tree leaning?” he asks.

“Well, as it was growing it was curving upward, trying to reach...well, what's up in the sky that trees are always trying to reach?” I ask, in reply.

“GOD!!!”

“Well...(hmm, how do I handle this one?)...okay...what ELSE is up there that the trees might be trying to reach?”

“BIRDS!!!”

“Hmmm, yeah, that's a great idea!
(beautiful...and why not?)

“BUT I'm thinking of something else, I know you guys are growing up in Oregon and you don't see it very often, but there IS something else in the sky...”

The children look up again.

“CLOUDS!!!”

“Yes! And BEHIND the clouds there is a BIG YELLOW THING called...?”

“OH!!! The Sun?”

“YES!!!”

We all sigh in relief, and continue on our walk, accompanied by the sweet sounds of Winter Wrens, Brown Creepers, and rain falling on the trees.



**Elisabeth Neely
Oxbow Regional Park Naturalist**

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Introduction

Purpose of the Education Plan

An ambitious effort is taking place in the Portland metropolitan area to establish and protect a regional web of parks and greenspaces linked by river and stream corridors and a system of trails. Citizens and local governments are working with Metro to assure that people have access to nature close to home as well as new ways to get to work, school or shopping. Metro is working to ensure that each citizen in the region has access to nature and that there will be regional natural resources available for future generations.

Metro Parks and Greenspaces acquires, protects, plans for, manages and maintains components of this regional system of parks, natural areas, trails and greenways. The department plays a significant role in successfully implementing the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan and carrying out the department's mission. Through a coordinated approach that includes public outreach, public master planning, environmental education and restoration grants, volunteerism, and environmental education and interpretive programs, we engage the public in and provide regional coordination for the stewardship of the region's parks, trails and natural areas.

The purpose of this Education Plan is to provide a guiding document for the delivery of Metro Parks and Greenspaces environmental education and interpretive programs and to clarify a shared vision of the future of this regional program.

The education program began in one single park in 1985, with a focus on personal delivery of programs. Since then, our program has grown remarkably. (A brief history of the education program can be found in Appendix A.) Today a comprehensive education plan that is regional in scope and addresses interpretive signage, public programs, school programs, nature centers, etc. is needed for the education program to continue to grow and develop along with the department.

The Education Plan will:

- Discuss the need for environmental education, outline relevant policy directives and describe our educational philosophy and goals;
- Describe our current programs including different audiences and how we reach them, different levels of education provided, and criteria for prioritizing programs;
- Express our vision for the future, make recommendations about current and future programs and define a timeline for implementation of the recommendations.

The Need for Environmental Education

The need for environmental education and interpretation in parks can be stated on many levels. From the largest perspective, North Americans, per capita, are the largest consumers of natural resources and producers of environmental waste on the planet. It can be argued that it is therefore incumbent on them to become environmentally educated to reduce their individual and societal impact on the world's resources. The United States could become the world's leading exporter of environmentally sound technologies. This goal is in alignment with our nation's expressed desire for a healthy environment and a strong economy.

On a state and regional level, public decisions about natural resources affect the daily lives of virtually every citizen in Oregon. The state prides itself for its scenic beauty and the quality of life that results from access to natural areas. Interpretive programs in parks offer the average citizen respite from a busy modern world. The psychological, societal and economic benefits of recreational programs in natural settings is well documented.

Part of Metro's stated mission is to ensure the citizen's of the region access to nature and resources for future generations. Environmental education plays a large role in realizing that mission.

It is impossible to over emphasize the current need by schools for any agency involved with natural resources to also be involved in environmental education. State standards for schools today in Oregon involve community-based education. Students studying natural resources are required to use the science inquiry method to identify, research and help solve real life problems in the field, using equipment comparable to that used by professionals in wildlife and forest management, public land planning, wetland delineation, etc. Meeting these standards is not possible without the involvement of agency personnel in teacher training programs and student projects.

Today, in spite of the fact that environmental education programs have proliferated in the Portland region (such as the programs offered by Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation District or Jackson Bottoms Wetland Preserve), demand for all sorts of programs for schools and groups still exceeds supply. Metro's environmental education staff is frequently faced with the situation of not having the time to provide a program for every group that wants one, and having to choose one group over another, or one school over another.

Finally, environmental education and interpretation programs can solve the resource management problems encountered by park managers. The salmon serve well to illustrate this point. At Oxbow Regional Park, the native run of Sandy River Fall Chinook were seriously threatened by poachers before 1985, and all four park rangers devoted a considerable amount of time each autumn to trying to apprehend these law breakers. After the interpretive and environmental programs focused on this run of fish, public sentiment for their protection ran so high that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife closed the spawning areas to fishing. Crowds of people continued to spend time at the spawning areas, but now they were not poachers. They were (and still are) people who simply want to view, and be inspired by, the salmon. Now the rangers spend their time each autumn preparing for Salmon Festival instead of trying to catch poachers.

Policy Directives

The 1992 Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan outlines steps to create a cooperative, integrated, regional system of natural areas, open spaces trails and greenways for wildlife and people. The Plan also states "Metro's role will be to actively pursue environmental education programs as both facilitator and provider" and includes two goals:

Encourage environmental awareness so that citizens will become active and involved stewards of natural areas.

Educate citizens about the regional system of greenspaces through coordinated programs of information, technical advice, interpretation and assistance.

The plan outlines a three-pronged focus for environmental education services and programs, including:

- Working with school districts and other education providers such as home schools,
- Funding education for students on greenspace sites, and
- Providing "at regionally significant sites, as funds become available, interpretive services and centers such as urban rangers, naturalists, volunteer tour guides, etc. to enhance understanding, protection and use of our urban natural areas."

The Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan also states that a coordinated sign system will be developed, as well as brochures, books and facilities that interpret the Regional Greenspaces System and its various sites.

The Regional Framework Plan, adopted in 1997, reinforces this commitment to provide environmental education, stewardship and recreational opportunities to the public. It states that Metro should work with community groups, schools and other public agencies to make these opportunities available on publicly owned natural resource lands.

Educational Philosophy

As Metro Parks and Greenspaces educators, we strive to help people experience the environment, make observations, collect information and draw conclusions from what they find. We point to examples and facts to illustrate ecological connections and interdependence. In alignment with the State of Oregon's public education system, our program is based on the method of science inquiry.

We aim to inspire learners to discover nature for themselves. Attitudes toward nature are not based solely on facts, and people are not comprised solely of intellect. We want each program to provide opportunities to wonder at the beauty, diversity and order inherent in the natural world.

Recognizing that nature is the best teacher, our programs focus on outdoor experiences. We favor a multi-sensory, "hands-on", active and involved format. We strive to give learners tools they can use all of their lives to make their own discoveries about nature. Basic tools for learning about nature are awareness and observation. These are developed with sensory exercises. Our programs aim to enhance sensory development.

We know that attitudes and behaviors are largely learned by following role models. As education program leaders, we represent powerful role models. It is our duty to role model awareness, respect, and curiosity about nature.

We recognize that this is a multi-cultural world. We strive to eliminate bias from our programs and presentation styles. We recognize and accommodate developmental stages of youth and different learning styles of all learners. We teach thematically, but take advantage of "the learning moment". We think safety is a top priority, enthusiasm is contagious, and fun is basic.

We believe an enhanced attitude of stewardship and involvement will be the natural culmination of a learning process guided by the above principles.

*"Inchworm, inchworm, measuring the marigold,
Did you ever stop to see how beautiful they are?"*

Hans Christian Anderson

Goals of the Metro Parks and Greenspaces Education Program

Provide quality environmental education services

- Provide programs throughout the Metro region that enhance a deep awareness, appreciation and understanding of the ecology, resources and values inherent in our regional parks and open spaces, and the natural systems upon which they depend.
- Provide tools for experiential learning from nature. Teach behaviors and skills that help program participants (park visitors, school groups, etc.) enhance their experience with wildlife and the natural environment.
- Reach a diverse audience. Provide educational opportunities to the region's residents.
- Communicate management goals. Communicate regional park management objectives and policies to park visitors. Communicate the connection between historic, present day and future land uses.

Promote stewardship

- Provide educational experiences that inspire informed action. By stewardship we mean care of the land and its natural systems. Examples of informed actions are removal of invasive weeds that overcome natural ecosystems, restoration of native plants and natural waterways, and informed citizen involvement in decisions that influence the natural resources of the region.
- Build capacity. Provide advanced programs for citizens to continually increase their level of stewardship. Increase the number of ecologically knowledgeable citizens, and involve them in teaching other people.
- Minimize site impact. Provide information needed to insure appropriate, safe, minimum impact use of our parks and greenspaces.

*“In the end we will conserve only what we love,
and we will love only what we understand,
and we will understand only what we are taught.”*

Baba Dioum, Senegalese conservationist

Current Situation

This section addresses the following questions from the perspective of our current situation:

- Who are the audiences of our current programs (detailed breakdown); what are their needs and characteristics? Do any of them present us with special opportunities to further the mission of the department?
- What programs do we currently offer?
- Given limited resources, what criteria do we currently use to decide which audiences to serve?

Education Audiences

Through the Metro GreenScene, web site and other outreach in the media, we reach a large audience who may not participate directly in our programs, but are receiving some “education at a distance.” We believe that this kind of contact can and does foster increased levels of awareness and stewardship.

Another level of participation is represented by people who visit our parks and greenspaces and/or attend our education programs. It is helpful to look at this portion of the public in four separate groups:

1. On-site general public
2. Groups
3. Schools
4. Public program participants

These participant categories differ in fundamental ways (e.g. age, knowledge and awareness levels, etc.). They also differ in why they attend programs and when they are likely to attend programs. Discussion follows regarding the best methods to use to reach these participant groups.

In all of our programs we utilize best educational practices – responsiveness to diverse learning styles, instructional flexibility to respond to “the teachable moment”, and inclusion of core environmental values (e.g. respect, curiosity).

1. On-site general public

Who they are

This category includes every person who visits our parks. The composition of visitors varies considerably from one park location to another, and during different times of the year, week or day. The general public accesses the regional parks primarily for various forms of recreation as well as education.

How to reach them

- interpretive signage that is well-placed and well-designed
- nature centers or interpretive centers
- brochures and fact sheets with interpretive messages
- special events that have a recreational focus and broad appeal
- individual short contacts by volunteer roving naturalists and both seasonal and permanent park staff

Demographic surveys, education staff interviews with rangers, site visits and trial programs on site are the best ways to assess and understand this group for interpretive planning purposes.

“Match the hatch” is a technique that is especially applicable to this audience. “Match the hatch” refers to attracting people with something they already like, such as entertainment or food, then integrating an educational message.

Metro GreenScene programs are marketed to a general audience but subscribers are self-selected and are likely to be people already predisposed to nature education rather than a true cross-section of the general public.

2. Groups

Who they are

This category includes groups from a variety of civic, religious and culturally-based organizations (e.g. senior groups, youth groups, Boy and Girl scouts, Campfire groups, summer program youth groups, etc.). Organized groups often encompass individuals who would not normally sign up for our public programs on their own, often due to lack of knowledge about the program or lack of transportation. We can, however, reach these individuals within the context of a group.

It is easier to provide a program for an organized group than a group of individuals from the general public. Unlike programs for the general public, the number of people attending a program in a group is predetermined. Groups also tend to attend a program rain or shine, because the outing agendas are pre-arranged. Finally, groups are often more homogenous in some way (age, interest or focus) than a cross-section of the general public, which can encompass a very wide range of ages and degrees of experience or ecological understanding. Because of this, it is often possible to utilize a volunteer (with less experience than a staff person) to deliver a program to an organized group rather than to the general public.

How to reach them

- market to the “group” audience
- provide programs that meet the needs of particular groups; for example, programs that fulfill the requirements of a Scout merit badge
- link and partner with other provider agencies
- combine the educational component within a recreational experience

Metro GreenScene reaches some of this market segment, particularly groups that are actively seeking nature-based education activities. However, additional marketing tools (e.g. letters, flyers, program brochures and targeted advertising) should be used to reach other groups.

3. Schools – students and teachers

Who they are

Student groups are diverse. They are an accurate representation of the region’s population, including the very young to college age, minorities and disabled persons. Students are a unique “captive audience”, because they are required to attend school. State curriculum goals mandate achievement of specific levels of understanding in the life sciences. State curriculum goals also require service learning via participation in community education projects.

Teachers (for the purposes of this categorization) represent a stable group for which capacity building or teacher training can be invested over time. Teachers are responsive to program services and represent a highly educated and accessible audience.

How to Reach Them

- demonstrate to teachers and school administrators that our programs already correlate with Oregon State curriculum benchmarks
- demonstrate to teachers and school administrators that they can satisfy district instructional requirements by participation in our programs
- utilize hands on science inquiry method (key to the State requirements)
- link to schools
- link to teacher training programs
- market to the school districts

School groups include populations currently underrepresented in our program attendance and therefore, schools offer an important opportunity for outreach to a more diverse audience. Additionally, because students are learning and not simply recreating, student groups offer a unique opportunity to meet the objective of building an ethic of stewardship of a regional system of parks, natural areas, trails and greenways. In addition, there is typically a significant return on the investment of developing relationships with teachers. By expanding teachers’ skills in field studies, species identification, and habitat enhancement and monitoring, their capacity to teach environmental curriculums is extended to classrooms of students, year after year.

4. Public program participants

Who they are

People who attend the public interpretive programs advertised in Greenscene already have some level of interest in nature education, are aware of our programs and have the transportation to get to the program. Individuals are often interested in pursuing a particular topic, such as birding or learning more about mushrooms. Families are interested in introducing their children to the outdoors and spending family time in nature. This group has discretionary time and income.

How to reach them

- Offer a great variety of interpretive programs.
- Maintain a reputation for very high quality programs and well informed, naturalist staff.
- Advertise programs with innovative, and attractive program descriptions.

Three Levels of Education

Park visitors and program participants do not all have the same amount of time or interest to devote to their learning experience. This essential fact means that we must offer varying levels of education and interpretation to successfully convey messages to the majority of park visitors. To design and deliver a comprehensive parks education program, it is useful to keep in mind these three levels of programming.

Level one: Introductory

Provides critical orientation to park and location of park features and facilities. Provides basic level of visitor introduction to key stories of the park or natural area. Also greatly enhances recreational experiences for visitors unable to participate in guided programs.

Examples: interpretive signage, self-guiding brochures or curricula.

Level two: Intermediate

Provides greater opportunities for visitors who stay on site longer. Typically guided experiences led by trained naturalist or volunteers. Provides more thorough understanding of key stories for visitors and students as well as longer experiences (several hours to a day).

Example: most Metro GreenScene programs, group programs, school field trips, special events.

Level three: Immersion

Provides in-depth opportunities for study and immersion into key stories. Typically includes small group or one-on-one instruction, usually occurring during a series of interactions in partnership with a trained naturalist. Often involves mentoring participants to act as teachers or leaders.

Examples: volunteer naturalist training, volunteer programs, community education projects, opportunities available at nature centers (such as a research library, taxonomic collection or herbarium) for in-depth study.

Current Programming

Following is a listing and brief description of the types of programs Metro Parks and Greenspaces has provided to park visitors and residents of the region since 1985. Recommendations as to whether to continue, change, increase or decrease each type of program are addressed in the Future Vision section of this plan.

Metro GreenScene interpretive programs

One hundred and twenty-five public interpretive programs were delivered by Metro Parks and Greenspaces education staff in FY 02/03. Perennial favorites include campfire programs at Oxbow Regional Park and programs designed for children and family groups, such as Twilight Tuesdays at Smith and Bybee Lakes and Breakfast with Birds of Prey on Sauvie Island.

Roving interpretive contact

Since 1999, seasonal and permanent naturalist staff and trained volunteers have made thousands of informal interpretive contacts at crowded summer locations such as the Oxbow Regional Park boat ramp beach, the swim beach at Blue Lake Regional Park, the Glendoveer Fitness Trail and the Springwater Corridor near Beggars-tick Wildlife Refuge.

Organized group interpretive programs

Our parks and natural areas are currently visited by a variety of civic, religious and culturally-based organizations. Education staff delivered sixty-eight programs to groups in FY 02/03.

School field trips (environmental education)

Sixty-four classrooms participated in school field trips in FY 02/03, primarily at Oxbow Regional Park and Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area. Field trips have also occurred at other Metro sites such as Blue Lake Regional Park, Howell Territorial Park, Beggars-tick Wildlife Area. In addition, schools have requested them at other locations not managed by Metro.

Education volunteers/volunteer naturalists/ Nature University

Since the beginning of the education program, several hundred people have served as education volunteer naturalists. The quantity and quality of our school field trips are possible, in large part, due to these volunteers. Volunteer naturalist training, now known as "Nature University," was created in 1995 by education staff as a series of 11 core training classes.

Off-site education programs and community events

Staff occasionally delivers programs to organized groups in classrooms, on school campuses, or in community centers. These programs vary widely and the total is usually less than ten each year. Staff also participates in community events, information fairs and other special programs hosted by other agencies and local partners.

Special events

The focus of Metro's special events is to include and engage other community agencies and partners and to showcase programs that are of strong educational value. Special events are designed to reach large audiences and provide easy access opportunities to visitors to learn about Metro, parks services and the environment. Naturalist staff and volunteers participate in Metro-hosted and community sponsored special events every year. The departments' signature event is Salmon Festival with up to 10,000 participants.

Community partnership environmental education projects

Community partnership education projects involve the same group of students over a long time period. The primary goal of the project is education, although the project can include restoration and/or monitoring. The primary way our department is involved in these partnerships is through the selection and administration of Greenspaces Grants. In addition, the Metro Parks and Greenspaces naturalist staff has averaged approximately one partnership education project in each of the last fifteen years.

Community service projects

Community service projects, usually facilitated by the volunteer program, can be long-term, but are typically short-term. The primary goal of the project is the accomplishment of the task at hand whether it be invasive species removal, tree planting or grounds maintenance. Education (including project guidance, tool use, land management techniques, etc.) may be included as part of the experience but takes up a minimal portion of the activity.

Current Criteria for Prioritizing Programs

Frequently, shortages of staff and time make it necessary to choose who gets an environmental education program and who doesn't. "First come, first served" is our general policy, but when many requests come in at once, the following criteria are used to guide these decisions.

Does the program further the Metro Parks and Greenspaces mission?

We consider how the program furthers the department's mission and our educational goals.

Does this opportunity leverage resources?

We take advantage of opportunities to work with people who will pass on the content of the program by teaching it themselves. Working with teachers, especially in a training series that develops their field skills, ultimately reaches more people than working with students.

Does this expand our opportunity to reach a diverse audience?

If there is an opportunity to reach audiences that we do not usually get a chance to interact with, we choose that over another program, thereby diversifying our audience.

What is the actual number of people served?

If an "off-the-shelf" program will suffice and still provide a high quality experience, we choose a larger group over a smaller group.

Can we provide a referral?

If we cannot serve the group, we try to help them find another environmental education provider in the region who can.

Does the program take place outside in a Metro park or greenspace location?

Requests for outdoor programs are generally given priority over requests for indoor programs. We also prefer to bring people to our own properties when possible.

Locations in Clackamas and Washington Counties are currently given priority over locations in Multnomah County.

As of this writing, Clackamas and Washington counties are underserved by our programs compared to Multnomah County. This criteria is in effect only until program delivery in all three counties served by Metro achieves a measure of equity.

Future Vision and Recommendations

Future Vision

This section of the Education Plan outlines a future vision of education programs for Metro Parks and Greenspaces. This vision may not be realized for decades, and the detailed development of this vision is beyond the scope of this plan. The intent here, however, is to paint a picture in broad brushstrokes of what a mature, full-capacity park and greenspaces education program could look like. This section is written in present tense but from the point of view of an observer in a future setting. Recommendations to achieve this vision follow.

- Well-placed and relevant interpretive signage exists throughout our system, and on trails. Signage is not excessive, but rather just enough to give park users the information they need to more fully appreciate the site they are visiting. Signage is multilingual where appropriate and practical. Standards for signage design and construction are consistent throughout the regional system.
- Each Metro Parks and Greenspaces staff member – permanent and seasonal, in the office and in the field – understands that they play a role as an educator in their job, and has the training and tools they need in order to do this. Each one is personally familiar with members of the education staff and their areas of expertise, as they have met them in orientation and training sessions. Each one is familiar with and has access to a current Metro GreenScene publication or website. If a park visitor asks field staff a question about a plant or animal or some other natural aspect of the park, field guides and other resources are available for visitor reference.
- Staff persons guide Metro GreenScene interpretive programs year round at all major sites such as Cooper Mountain, Mt. Talbert, Oxbow Regional Park, Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area and the Wilsonville Tract. In summer, a small staff of seasonal interpreters conducts programs and makes roving contacts with park visitors at high-use parks. Advanced volunteer naturalists who have been part of the program long enough to develop an area of expertise also offer interpretive programs to the general public.
- Education volunteers and site stewards are trained and involved in long-term mentoring programs designed to encourage participants to continually improve their stewardship skills. Long-term volunteers are well known to staff and consider themselves an important part of the parks' education and management efforts. Former students of field trip programs return to become volunteer naturalists and seasonal staff.
- During the school year staff, trained volunteer naturalists, interns and students lead hundreds of classes of students on field trips that emphasize learning. Field trip programs operate at regional sites that have education facilities and adequate infrastructure (parking lot, restrooms, shelters) such as Oxbow Regional Park, Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area, Cooper Mountain and sites in Clackamas County.

- At other sites such as Beggars-tick Wildlife Area and Canemah Bluff, schools and informal educators are also involved and active. Via community partnerships with Metro Parks and Greenspaces, they use the sites for long-term community education projects that involve site restoration and monitoring, or programs in which older students lead younger students on site tours. Some of these projects and programs are coordinated and partially funded through the department's environmental education grant program.
- Nature centers are distributed equitably around the region in part due to the addition of two new centers at Metro sites. (See map Appendix B). An active cadre of volunteers takes a large role in the operation of these centers and the delivery of programs. The centers offer the general public a place to rest and interact with interpretive displays and staff. Small shops in each center have a variety of field guides and nature study aids for sale. The centers serve as a focal point for organizing partnerships in each watershed, and are busy in all seasons and on many evenings with programs and meetings. Teacher training sessions are held annually at the centers on in-service days.
- At Howell Territorial Park, interpretive programs and school field trips are offered cooperatively by Metro Parks and Greenspaces and the Oregon Historical Society. Interpretive trails guide seasonal visitors around the historic grounds and to a viewing blind at the wetlands.
- Communities and individuals who previously represented a small percentage of program participants (i.e. people of color, non-native English speakers, people with disabilities, etc.) are now a familiar and active presence in our programs.

Recommendations at a glance

1. Increase the capacity of all Metro Parks and Greenspaces staff to be environmental educators.
2. Continue to expand and develop the volunteer naturalist program.
3. Continue using seasonal naturalists for summer roving naturalist program.
4. Market targeted groups and increase programs at newly acquired greenspaces.
5. Develop strategic partnerships to increase community education projects.
6. Involve volunteers and education program participants in planning, monitoring and inventory work.
7. Further explore potential partnerships and links with the Greenspaces Grant Program.
8. Participate in training staff of other organizations that operate large programs in Metro parks and greenspaces.
9. Develop and implement a system-wide signage program for all Metro parks and greenspaces.
10. Establish guidelines for interpretive/education sections of master plans.
11. Develop an interpretive inventory for Metro parks and greenspaces.
12. Increase staff for interpretive programming at Metro parks and greenspaces.
13. Increase support for school field trips at Metro parks and greenspaces, including naturalist staff and funding for busses and substitute teachers.
14. Round out the region's distribution of environmental education programming by developing new nature centers in underserved locations.
15. Develop, market and deliver programs that support teachers in the classroom.
16. Explore and develop outreach strategies to make Metro Parks and Greenspaces programs more accessible to underserved individuals and communities.

"The best thing for being sad," replied Merlin, beginning to puff and blow, "is to learn something. That is the only thing that never fails."

T.H. White, The Once and Future King

Recommendations

Increased staffing levels will be needed to implement these recommendations. The staff could be AmeriCorps interns, Capstone students, college students, volunteers, seasonal naturalists, permanent naturalists, or most likely a combination thereof.

These recommendations are listed in priority order. Should resources become available to make progress on these recommendations in a different order, the priorities and timelines should change accordingly. For example, should a partnership with another agency be formed and volunteers, grant money or use of vans for transportation be offered, then current barriers to new program development could be removed. We should take advantage of opportunities as they arise.

1. Increase capacity of all Metro Parks and Greenspaces staff to be environmental educators.

Each Metro Parks and Greenspaces staff member – permanent and seasonal, in the office and in the field – plays a role as an educator in their job. Educating the public contributes to helping our park visitors become well-informed about natural areas, land use issues and appropriate use of parks. Staff working in the field comes into daily contact with park visitors and, in doing so, they are in a unique position to provide education and resources to this diverse audience.

Every staff person should be familiar with the GreenScene publication and be able to provide a current copy upon request to a park visitor or direct them to our website. Staff should be familiar enough with the contents of GreenScene to be able to direct visitors to programs of interest. If a visitor asks them a question about a natural aspect of the park, they should be conscientious about giving out correct information. If they do not know the answer, they should have resources to refer the visitor to. They should be familiar with the education staff and know to whom to refer questions. Additionally, each park should have a small reference library of field guides.

To achieve this level of expertise amongst the field staff, the education team designed and presented an orientation, which is delivered to field staff in the early summer. This program was presented to both permanent and seasonal staff the first year. In subsequent years, new seasonal staff receives the basic orientation and returning staff receives enrichment training in natural history.

2. Continue to expand and develop the volunteer naturalist program.

Recruit, train and retain more volunteers for longer periods of service. Nature University is a graduated training program for volunteer naturalists. Enhanced training and development of graduated training programs like Nature University helps volunteers to continually improve their skills and maintain their interest. By combining training for education volunteers with training site stewards and crew leaders when appropriate, resources are leveraged and programs are enhanced.

3. Continue using seasonal naturalists for summer roving naturalist program.

Increase roving contact (i.e. planned casual contact by a naturalist with park visitors) at all popular park sites, especially in the summer. The roving naturalist program reaches new audiences that are often unfamiliar with the regional parks system, Metro Parks and Greenspaces and its programs. Visitors are introduced to our services and given information, which helps to build constituency and awareness.

4. Market to targeted groups and increase programs at newly acquired greenspaces.

Increase offerings of large group programs to boost interpretive program attendance and enhance park visitation. Citizens interested in a new acquisition, who want access to a new site, or who want to learn more about the natural areas in the region should be encouraged to get a group of people together for a staff-guided site tour. Neighbors, often eager to get involved with the restoration and management of these new sites, can be targeted audiences for these tours. Tours can facilitate the public's involvement with sites and provide education to promote stewardship. This public outreach tactic is one of the few available for sites lacking visitor facilities.

5. Develop strategic partnerships to increase community education projects.

Community partnership education projects can be an effective way to gather data about the natural resources found on our sites or to monitor ongoing restoration activities. The potential for community education projects to further current efforts to inventory and monitor newly acquired greenspaces is huge. Because of this, various staff members within Metro Parks and Greenspaces are becoming increasingly involved in community partnership education projects.

Interface with the natural resources team, volunteer coordinators and Greenspaces Grant Program to develop new community education projects. Because they are time intensive, carefully consider the staff time vs. project outcomes ratio when choosing community education projects and focus on project that support department priorities. Staff, contractors, volunteers and interns can provide technical assistance on data collection projects. Likewise, volunteers can lead programs. Bring our expertise teaching nature awareness techniques to all community education projects in order to provide higher-quality field experiences for participants.

6. Involve volunteers and education program participants in planning, monitoring and inventory work.

Enhancing our coordination with community members who are interested in newly acquired open space sites supports all of our ongoing planning and land management efforts. Via community education projects, education and restoration grants, volunteer opportunities and interpretive programs, community members can become more familiar with the site and play a role in its stewardship. They can collect valuable inventory data needed for master planning, conduct plant, bird and animal monitoring projects and begin work to stabilize and restore the site. For example, the "Tracking Club" is currently conducting a year-long project to identify

animal movement patterns and map wildlife corridors at Cooper Mountain as part of our master planning effort for that site.

7. Further explore potential partnerships and links with the Greenspaces Grant Program.

Environmental education grant partnerships and links should continue to be explored between our natural areas, education staff and volunteers. On occasion, the grant program may be a logical source of funding, supplemental funding or seed money for such projects. For example, transportation is often a limiting factor that prevents student involvement in high-quality field experiences or natural resource inventory, and the grant program may be able to help in these instances.

8. Participate in training staff of other organizations that operate large programs in Metro parks and greenspaces.

Support and partner with existing day camps or other group programs in our sites. Agencies utilizing park areas are generally not outdoor educators. Offering to share services (and their participant numbers) leverages educational program resources, builds capacity, (through their staff enrichment training) and continues efforts to reach students and youth to provide sensory awareness training and observational skill building.

9. Develop and implement a system-wide signage program.

Metro's parks and greenspaces need consistent, durable, graphically interesting and scientifically accurate interpretive signage. Good signage provides critical orientation to visitors, including location of park features and facilities. It also provides a basic level of visitor introduction to the historic, educational or ecological stories of the park or natural area. It can greatly enhance recreational experiences for visitors who do not participate in guided programs.

Creating and maintaining effective signage may be the single greatest public outreach challenge faced by any parks agency. Signs are often not well placed, or they are excessive or inadequate. Signage can be visually boring with poor graphics, have too many words, are an easy target for vandalism or be in disrepair.

A signage program that creates system-wide guidelines for signs includes a sign manual and the funding to implement a complete signage inventory (including interpretive signs). A manual should define the process by which signs are designated, how the need for a sign is established, and who participates in the design process. A sign manual would include sign design standards, an inventory of current signs and a budget for new signs, with an implementation schedule. A manual would also define consistent standards for location, installation and maintenance and gives examples of different types of signage.

10. Establish guidelines for interpretive/education sections of master plans.

Metro Parks and Greenspaces creates master plans to formally establish the direction of the development, maintenance, management and programming for specific sites. An overriding goal of a master plan is to balance protection of a site's intrinsic natural and cultural resource values with the public's use and enjoyment of the site. Interpretive/education programs are a key component of this balance. How site interpretation is addressed in our master planning has been inconsistent. Establishing guidelines for interpretive/education sections of master plans can help remedy this inconsistency in the future. Master plans should include the cost of implementing signs that meet our system standards.

11. Develop an interpretive inventory for Metro parks and greenspaces.

To date, four master plans (Oxbow Regional Park, Howell Territorial Park, the Ancient Forest Preserve and the Wilsonville Tract) have included environmental education and interpretive program elements. These plans were developed with specific sites in mind. Individual master plans, however, do not address how different sites in our own system or in the regional system relate to each other in an educational or interpretive context.

Metro Parks and Greenspaces should conduct an inventory of all the interpretive topics to be included in our own system. This inventory will ensure the development of a well-balanced and comprehensive interpretive program. The inventory should also examine potential audiences, resources, topics and stories of each site. The document would collect and summarize the education planning completed to-date through existing master plan processes. In addition, it would address sites that have yet to be master planned. Such a document would ultimately consider the regional system, including our partners' sites, and present an overall picture of the educational opportunities.

12. Increase staff for interpretive programming at Metro parks and greenspaces.

Focus efforts to increase interpretive program delivery at sites acquired through the open spaces, parks and streams bond measure and sites that are located in Washington and Clackamas Counties such as Killin Wetlands, Canemah Bluff and Cooper Mountain. These programs help to build a constituency that will support the future growth, development and implementation of services.

13. Increase support for school field trips at Metro parks and greenspaces, including naturalist staff and funding for busses and substitute teachers.

School field trips are highly effective both in use of resources and in meeting our mission and goals. Trips should be extended to additional areas. Teachers repeatedly report that their opportunities for field trips are limited by the lack of funding available to pay for busses and substitute teachers; therefore, community organizations and agencies should work together to establish a source of funding to provide these essential resources. As the program expands,

marketing information should include relevant curriculum content and learning benchmarks. Information could be presented to teachers via mailings, meetings and resource fairs.

14. Round out the region’s distribution of environmental education programming by developing new nature centers in underserved locations.

Nature Centers help the region meet its environmental education goals by more fully linking citizens in year-round programs to important natural resources and by serving key populations. Nature Centers offer the public a place to rest and interact with interpretive displays, staff and volunteers. The centers serve as a focal point for organizing partnerships in each watershed, and may be busy in all seasons and on many evenings with programs and meetings. Nature centers serve as an organizing tool for developing a dedicated and talented cadre of volunteers within our natural area parks. Small areas or shops within these centers can provide a variety of field guides and nature study aids for general park visitors to peruse or to purchase.

Currently there are 5 nature centers operating within the Metro area including:

- Tryon Creek State Park’s Nature Center (SW Portland)
- Audubon Society of Portland’s Interpretive Center (NW Portland)
- Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation’s Nature Park Interpretive Center (Beaverton)
- Jackson Bottom Wetlands Education Center (Hillsboro)
- John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center (Oregon City)

Other centers are in the planning stage such as a visitor center at the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge (near Sherwood).

East Multnomah County and southeastern Clackamas County are not yet served by a nature center (see Map, Appendix B). Metro has sites in both of these areas that could fill these gaps in the system. The Oxbow Park Master Plan (1997) recommended that an environmental education facility, the Diack Nature Center, be developed at Oxbow, funded from private sector resources. In 2000, a feasibility study concluded there was sufficient support from business, schools, local governments and potential donors to complete a successful capital and endowment fundraising campaign. Through this endowment, grants, staffing and fundraising assistance from a “Friends of Oxbow Park” or some other partner, nature center activities could be sustained at this location. Metro’s Clear Creek Canyon property has been identified as a potentially good location for a nature center due to the depth and breath of the natural resources found there. This location could also fill an important gap regionally due to its location in a fast-growing area where no other nature or interpretive centers are currently planned.

15. Develop, market and deliver programs that support teachers in the classroom.

Inform teachers about programs (field trips, community education projects, and community service projects) in a one-day training offered on teacher in-service days. The training should take place on one or more of our regional sites and include information about how programs meet CIM/CAM benchmarks and general education benchmarks.

In addition, develop and deliver in-classroom programs that prepare students for field trips. Nature kits full of field guides and maps of our regional park system can be loaned to schools as part of our school field trip program.

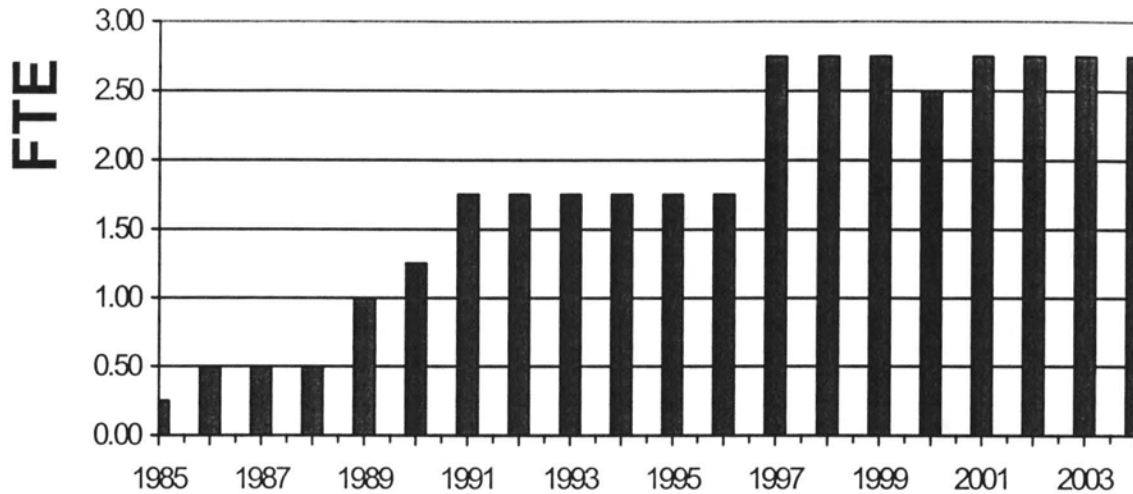
16. Explore and develop outreach strategies to make Metro Parks and Greenspaces programs more accessible to underserved individuals and communities.

Public GreenScene interpretive program attendance is not particularly diverse. Outreach efforts to date are most likely to reach and attract a fairly homogenous group in terms of ethnicity, culture, economic and educational background, etc. At the same time, park visitor audiences are much more diverse than program audiences. This disparity suggests that access to park facilities is not necessarily a barrier to a diverse audience. The disparity also represents great opportunities for outreach for interpretive programs to reach new audiences.

With some guidance from the communities we wish to serve better, explore new ways of getting the word out about what the education program has to offer and addressing possible barriers (e.g. language issues, physical accessibility, etc.). We might also benefit a great deal from asking underserved individuals and communities to tell us what kinds of programs they want and need.

Staffing Recommendations

The chart below shows how the education staff has grown during the last 15 years. Volunteer naturalists currently account for another .5 FTE (1,000 hours) as shown here.



Volunteers, AmeriCorps and other paid interns and seasonal staff can do much of the work of the educational program at low cost. But a core of full time staff (in both volunteer management and education) is needed to train, coordinate and manage this work force.

Current Environmental Education Program Staffing Levels (FY 03-4)

Areas of responsibility	Volunteer FTE	Paid Staff FTE
Program supervisor/chief naturalist		0.50
Oxbow Regional Park naturalist with volunteer naturalist support	0.50	0.50
Smith & Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area naturalist with volunteer naturalist support	0.50	0.50
Open space naturalists		1.00
Summer seasonal naturalists		.25
Total Current FTE	1.00	2.75

Recommended Environmental Education staffing for new sites

New natural areas open to the public equipped with (at a minimum) restrooms, parking, bus turn around and shelter provide the necessary facilities to develop full service environmental education programming. This includes GreenScene interpretive programs, school field trips, community education projects, day camps or nature camps and programs for groups.

Areas of responsibility	Volunteer FTE	Paid Staff FTE
Open space naturalist (for two sites) with volunteer naturalist support	0.25	1.00
Open space naturalist (for two sites) with volunteer naturalist support	0.25	1.00
Total Proposed FTE	0.50	2.00

Appendix A: A Brief History of the Education Program

In May of 1985 the Education Program began at Oxbow County Park with one 20-hour per week seasonal naturalist position. The program focus was delivering guided programs to audiences at Oxbow Regional Park. These initial offerings included campfire programs, streamside talks focusing on wild Chinook salmon, and walks through the ancient forest. The seasonal naturalist coordinated the second "Salmon Appreciation Day", a 1985 event that evolved into the present day Salmon Festival. Two kiosks and the campfire amphitheater existed at this time.

The program was well received by park visitors, and grew rapidly. While 2,459 people attended programs in 1985, by July of 1988, 2,489 people attended programs in a single month. A list of key events in the program's development follows.

1985	3-season interpretive program for Oxbow Regional Park created. Fall school field trips begin.
1986	Spring field trips for schools begin. Salmon Appreciation Day attendance grows from 200 to 500 people. Education programs begin using volunteers.
1987	Salmon Appreciation Festival begins, with attendance of almost 1,700.
1988	A coordinator is hired for Salmon Appreciation Festival, attendance climbs to 3,178. Countywide winter interpretive program created.
1989	County naturalist position becomes permanent.
1990	Naturalist office at Oxbow constructed & seasonal naturalist hired (.5 FTE).
1991	Wetland interpretive programs begin. Boat ramp kiosk constructed.
1993	First community education project, Blue Lake wetland restoration begins. Beggars-tick Wildlife Refuge Restoration completed, offering environmental education opportunities.
1994	Multnomah County Parks merges with Metro. Merged calendar, the GreenScene, produced. Regional park naturalist position becomes education program coordinator.
1995	Open spaces bond measure passes. Volunteer naturalist training, an 11 session , year long training for volunteer educators, is designed and implemented by the Education Coordinator. Part time naturalist hired for Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area. Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area aerial photo community education project begins at George Middle School.. Reynolds High School students lead school field trips at Oxbow.
1996	Ancient Forest Preserve Master plan developed, with first planned environmental education/interpretation elements. Oxbow seasonal naturalist position becomes a permanent full time position. Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area naturalist position consolidated with Education Program. Interpretation included in the master plan for Howell Territorial Park.
1998	Planning and Capital Development Division becomes the Planning and Education Division. Volunteer coordinator hired and begins to work with existing volunteer naturalist training.
1999	Seasonal naturalist hired (.25).
2002	Volunteer naturalist training renamed "Nature University," and returns to original 11-session version.

Council Presentation, February 5, 2004
Outline

Give each councilor one biofact, tell them they will use them later

Mr. President and Councilors, thank you very much for taking time in your busy schedule to give us this opportunity to tell you about the Parks Environmental Education program and present to you our Education Plan.

With me today are James Davis, who divides his time between Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area and our new open space sites, and Elisabeth Neely, who runs our Oxbow Park programs.

I would also like to introduce Terry Kem and Pat Clancy, two of our volunteer naturalists who graduated from our training in 1997 and 2001 respectively.

The education plan that we will be giving you today has been in the works for fifteen years, as an evolving and living document. We have been using some of the suggestions in this plan to guide our program development for the past five years, so we very much appreciate the opportunity to share the plan with you to get your input and approval.

I would like to give you a short history of the program for context, and then talk to you about our educational philosophy and why we approach environmental education the way we do. Then I will present the types of programs that we do, and explain our future vision for the education program and recommendations. Finally our volunteer naturalists will say a little about their experience with our program.

The roots of our education program are among the oldest of any program in our region. When this program began, there were only a few environmental education programs operating in this region, and these were Outdoor School, Portland Audubon, the Zoo and one or two others. As time has gone on, our program has been a trendsetter for the region and we continue to be a leader in the field today.

- In 1994 we began the first extensive volunteer naturalist training in the region.
- We also started the trend of *quiet* school field trips, trips that use Nature Awareness techniques. This feature is found in most of the regions programs now.
- We started the group that eventually re-organized to become the Regional Environmental Education Network.

Demand for programs exceeded staff capacity from the very beginning. Today, although we have 2 ½ positions, that is still true. Today our staff delivers programs at all of our park and open space sites around the region.

Last year we delivered 307 programs to 10,046 people, for a total of 53,503 contact hours. If you add in the education programs we do at Salmon Festival then our total of people contacted exceeds 14,000.

OUR APPROACH

I would like to talk a little bit about our educational approach

You can hear the fundamental approach of our program in these words: Awareness. Empathy. Respect. Curiosity. Inquiry. Stewardship

To better explain why we approach things this way I would like to let you know what we do NOT DO and why.

Historically, environmental educators have used a problem-oriented approach. Early voices like Rachel Carson and Aldo Leopold woke everyone up to the reality of environmental problems, and through the first Earth Day in 1970 and far beyond, the emphasis was on environmental problems. Well there is a problem with that approach.

Presenting environmental problems to children at too young of an age can and does result in a condition known as ecophobia. If the problems that are presented are too large, too unsolvable, too overwhelming and too depressing, instead of being empowered the child is dis-empowered.

It is particularly important to do be positive with young children. Our programs, particularly for children 12 and under, focus on having good experiences in nature, bonding with nature, getting to know nature, and solving problems that can be solved, such as the identification of native plants and wildlife. All environmental education programs throughout Metro avoid the ecophobic approach.

Here is a KEY CONCEPT: We help people, both children and adults, see people as a positive augmentation of the landscape

How do we do that?

In a nutshell, we teach people to become aware of their personal interaction with the landscape, and how to make that interaction a harmonious one. We help people to NOTICE all the members of our community.

We help them have experiences of blending in, becoming part of the landscape. This might sound simple and fundamental: it's actually still quite unconventional in most biological study programs today, and therefore people in our programs are often very impressed and surprised by the results. I will never forget the comment of one of our volunteer naturalists last year at graduation. He said, "I have a four year degree in forestry, and I feel like, until I took this training, I never really saw the forest".

So what technique did we teach him that helped him to see the forest? Well, let's teach you one right now.

Wide-angle vision exercise

This technique helps people use peripheral vision and relax. It is actually closer to the way most animals use their eyes, because the ability to detect movement is important for animal survival.

We also increase sensory awareness by temporarily depriving people of sight. You can experiment with that by closing your eyes and feeling the object in front of you....get to know it with a different sense.

Our mission is to help people in this region learn about and understand natural systems and wildlife. We deliver that message on the animals home turf.

This part of our approach leads to some of our fundamental words: awareness, empathy and respect. But that is only half of the story. We have to do more than care, we have to be informed, and make decisions based on factual knowledge.

Science inquiry is fundamentally important to our program as well, and it is the primary approach of secondary schools today.

We constantly lead on our learners with endless questions, and we teach our volunteer instructors the fine art of questioning.

We feel it is essential that awareness, empathy and respect walk hand in hand with science inquiry.

Baba Dioum, the Senegalese conservationist, summed up the relationship between knowledge and a sense of connection well when he said...

In the end we will conserve only what we love,
and we will love only what we understand,
and we will understand only what we are taught.

Although our program does not focus on problems we do help solve problems. We are the intermediary between the person and the place. We try to keep the people from harming the resource and the resource from harming the people, so our information focuses on both resource management and visitor safety.

I could choose from a thousand daily examples to show how we help solve problems, and here is one short story, about a man I met in one of my programs. He owned a home on Johnson Creek, and in his back yard, next to the creek, there was an area that he thought of as choked with useless weeds and brush. He was planning to tear out the plants, shrubs and trees, and put in a lawn, on which he would use herbicides and pesticides. As it turned out, this area was actually an intact native plant community, the type that many people are trying to restore on Johnson Creek. I was able to work with the man and help him learn the names of the native plants that were growing in his yard, and he wound up

being quite proud to have these plants growing on his property. He thinned them a little and added a few more of different varieties, because people really do enjoy interacting with the landscape. In the end, Johnson Creek would up with less silt and fewer herbicides, and he wound up with a greater diversity of plants in his yard, and an increased appreciation for the role that plants play in the environment.

PROGRAM TYPES

I would like to talk a little about our program types
The four types of education programs that we do are
interpretive programs for the general public which are advertised in GreenScene,
programs for groups of all sorts,
and school field trips and Nature University.

Last year we reached 5781 people through public interpretive and roving programs,
1440 people through group programs,
and 2725 children and adults on school field trips
for a total of 10,046 people in these types of programs.

Nature University is an adult mentoring program, and it has been a cornerstone of our program delivery since 1995. Part of the reason our school field trips work so well is that the ratio of students to adults is 6 to 1, and we could not achieve that without our volunteer naturalists. Over 200 volunteer naturalists have been trained since 1995. We estimate they have helped us to reach 56,850 students.

Three years ago we packaged the volunteer naturalist training and began marketing it more strategically in partnership with the Volunteer Program as Nature University. Now in its third year, Nature University enrollment has increased by 25% and we are getting staff and volunteers from OTHER environmental education programs around the region signing up for our training. Once again we have established ourselves at leaders in the field of environmental education.

THE EDUCATION PLAN

Finally I would like to draw your attention to the Education Plan to talk about our future vision for the Education program and wrap up my presentation with our recommendations.

Please take a look at the Education Plan table of contents for a moment. The essence of this plan can be found on just four pages, so I would like to draw your attention to those. They are page 4, the section on education philosophy, and the Future Vision and summary of recommendations, starting on page 13.

What we envision is a park department with a coordinated plan of interpretation for all of our sites, and opportunities for every visitor to interact with our interpretation and education program at either an introductory, intermediate or immersion level, which means, they might read a sign or a brochure, or they might attend a program. We envision an excellent signage system. We envision a distribution of programs to most of

our sites, and we envision more diverse audiences at our programs. We envision much more extensive involvement with primary and secondary schools, both in the classroom and on our sites.

The recommendations begin with suggestions we have begun to implement, numbers 1 through 6. Suggestions 7 through 11 we can do given enough time and coordination. 12 to 16 are actually high priority items but it is not possible to implement these without an increase in staff and funding.

So. We have covered our educational approach, the programs we do and what we would still like to do. I would like to add one more notion before closing, and that is capacity.

What started out as a single program in a single park has grown steadily over the years into a full service program. At the same time, in our region and in the state, many other environmental education program providers have sprung up. Environmental education is, in fact, one of the fastest growing recreation activities. And still, there is capacity to meet. We are still turning people away from our programs. We still have untapped markets to expand into. The only thing that keeps up from reaching more people is the staff and facilities to serve them. As long as there remain any environmental problems, and as long as people have a desire to bond with nature and learn about it, there will always be an unmet demand for high quality environmental education programs like ours.

I think it is a program you can be very proud of and I thank you for allowing me this time to talk about it.

(Ask Pat and Terry to comment.)

BEFORE THE METRO CONTRACT REVIEW BOARD

FOR THE PURPOSE OF DIRECTING THE)	RESOLUTION NO. 04-3412A
METRO CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TO)	
NEGOTIATE AN EXTENSION OF THE METRO)	Introduced by Metro Councilor Carl Hosticka
TRANSFER STATION OPERATIONS)	
CONTRACT)	

WHEREAS, Metro owns the Metro Central and Metro South Transfer Stations; and

WHEREAS, Metro contracts for the operations of its transfer stations by the use of an agreement with BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.; and

WHEREAS, the current agreement expires September 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, extension of the current agreement is in the public interest and will continue to facilitate and ensure the proper disposal of the Metro region's solid waste; now therefore
BE IT RESOLVED

That the Metro Council directs the Metro Chief Operating Officer to enter into negotiations with BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc. for an extension of the current agreement and to report on the results of such negotiations to the Metro Council for the Council's consideration no later than February 26, 2004.

ADOPTED by the Metro Council this ____ day of _____, 2004.

David Bragdon, Council President

Approved as to Form:

Daniel B. Cooper, Metro Attorney