#### AGENDA

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



## Agenda

**MEETING:** 

METRO COUNCIL WORK SESSION MEETING

DATE:

April 26, 2005

DAY: TIME: Tuesday 2:00 PM

PLACE:

Metro Council Chamber

#### CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

2:00 PM	1.	DISCUSSION OF AGENDA FOR COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING, APRIL 28, 2005/ ADMINISTRATIVE/CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER AND CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS
•		AND CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS

2:15 PM	2.	DISPOSAL SYSTEM PLANNING	Hoglund
2:55 PM	3.	DISPOSAL VOUCHER PROGRAM	Hoglund
3:15 PM	4.	BREAK	
3:20 PM	5.	DAYCARE CONTRACT DISCUSSION	Jemison
3:50 PM	6.	EXECUTIVE SESSION HELD PURSUANT TO ORS 192.660(1)(e). DELIBERATIONS WITH PERSONS DESIGNATED TO NEGOTIATE REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.	Chase
4:20 PM	6.	COUNCIL BRIEFINGS/COMMUNICATION	

**ADJOURN** 

#### DISPOSAL SYSTEM PLANNING: FRAMEWORK FOR DIVESTITURE ANALYSIS

Metro Council Work Session Tuesday, April 26, 2005 Metro Council Chamber

#### METRO COUNCIL

#### **Work Session Worksheet**

Presentation Date: April 26, 2005 Time: 60 minutes

Presentation Title: Disposal System Planning: Framework for Divestiture Analysis

Department: Solid Waste and Recycling

Presenters: Mike Hoglund and Doug Anderson

#### **ISSUE & BACKGROUND**

Disposal System Planning addresses a number of issues faced by Metro in the years ahead, with one being possible sale of Metro's transfer stations. As requested by Council and as background for making a decision on divestiture, staff provided a selected history of the evolution of the solid waste transfer and disposal system at the April 12<sup>th</sup> Council work session. The presentation also included a review of other models for delivering these solid waste services, and a comparison between the current system and a totally private one based on a number of key policy considerations. Staff then requested guidance from the Council on whether it should further explore the question of the sale of Metro's transfer stations, and solicited suggestions on the issues and structure of any additional analysis.

Council indicated that staff should conduct further analysis of the impacts of selling Metro's transfer stations. Several requests were made as to the policy and functional issues that should be included in the additional analysis.

In response, staff is proposing to conduct a study of three transfer station ownership systems-pure private, the current mixed system and pure public-organized around significant policy considerations, financial considerations and system constraints. An initial matrix of the study's structure is attached (Exhibit A).

#### **Explanation of the Proposed Matrix**

The "criteria" in the left-hand column of Exhibit A are the councilor values developed two years ago. They are proposed as evaluation criteria for each ownership system. Staff will work with Council to determine if any other criteria should be included during the course of the study. Each of the systems would be examined in the context of its ability to address the Metro values listed in the left-hand column. The analysis would identify the strength and weaknesses of each system in its performance against a particular value, as well as how conflicts or synergies develop amongst values in a particular system.

In addition to the use of the matrix as a basic tool for evaluating systems, staff has identified a number of additional issues that should be incorporated into the analysis. These are attached as Exhibit B.

#### Proposed Approach for Analysis/Timeline

Staff proposes the following general approach to conduct the divestiture analysis requested by Council.

- 1. Identify any other criteria and constraints for the disposal system (i.e., complete Exhibits A and B).
- 2. Identify the functions the disposal system is to perform:
  - Essential; e.g. solid waste disposal, public customer access, household hazardous waste, etc.
  - Desirable; e.g., least-cost, etc. to be determined during the study.
- 3. Construct conceptual models that fulfill these functions, based on each of the ownership systems
  - The models will also take into account the system characteristics and constraints as contained in Exhibit B as well as additional factors that emerge.

- An important element of this step is establishing the appropriate level of empirical work (e.g., the costs of various models for service delivery such as private vs. public provision of hazardous waste collection and management), including the value of the Metro transfer stations.
- 4. Evaluate performance of each conceptual model
  - Utilize the evaluation criteria as established in Exhibit A.
  - Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the various ownership models.
  - Tweak each conceptual model as needed to optimize performance against the evaluation criteria.
  - Rank-order the various ownership systems according to their ability to meet regional needs. This step would determine whether Metro should retain ownership of the transfer stations, or divest, based on whether or not public ownership is part of the highest-ranked model.
- 5. Report results and conclusions.

The analysis will be conducted over a period of up to six months and provide the Council with sufficient information for a decision on whether to proceed with divestiture. Regular updates would be provided to ensure information needs are being addressed.

#### **OPTIONS AVAILABLE**

Council options include:

- 1. **Do not proceed** with further divestiture analysis and proceed with other aspects of the Disposal System work program in completing the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan process.
- 2. Proceed with the divestiture analysis. Council would decide at the conclusion of the study whether to proceed with divestiture.
- 3. *Modify the approach to the analysis*. Council can modify the approach to the analysis suggested herein.

#### IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

If Council delays a decision on divestiture beyond the possible six-month project timeline, the RSWMP update will be significantly delayed. That delay will trigger compliance negotiations with DEQ in regards to completing required waste reduction planning anticipated as part of the RSWMP process. Staff recommends a decision at this time on which option to pursue.

#### **OUESTION(S) PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION**

- 1. Which of the above options does Council wish to pursue?
- 2. If option #2, does Council wish to modify the proposed approach for the divestiture analysis?

LEGISLATION WOULD B	E REQUIRED	FOR COUNCIL AC	ΓΙΟΝ <u>Yes x</u> No
DRAFT IS ATTACHED	Yes x No		

#### SCHEDULE FOR WORK SESSION

Department Director/Head Approval
Chief Operating Officer Approval
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The department intends to employ outside consultants specializing in relevant disciplines to undertake discrete portions of the analysis. The Council and other interested and effected parties will be kept involved at each key step in the process. Overall coordination of the study will be the responsibility of SW&R staff.

## Exhibit A

	SOLID WAS	TE DISPOSAL SYST	TEM MODELS	
Criteria	Totally Private	Mixed	Totally Public	
Protect public investment in solid waste system				
2. "Pay to Play"- Ensure participants pay fees/taxes		·		
3. Environmental Sustainability- ensures system performs in an sustainable manner				
4. Preserve public access to disposal options (location/hours)				
5. Ensure regional equity- equitable distribution of disposal options				
6. Maintain funding source for Metro general government				
7. Ensure reasonable/affordable rates				
8. Others (to be identified)		•		

M:\rem\od\projects\worksessionworksheets\2005\DSP 42605 Wksht Exhibit A.doc

#### Exhibit B

# DRAFT System Characteristic and Constraints

#### 1. Legal Issues/Constraints

- a. Limitations on use of proceeds from the sale of stations
- b. 90% waste disposal contract guarantee
- c. Expenditure cap on excise taxes
- d. State law requirement to provide HHW depots
- e. Requirements to produce waste reduction plan-

#### 2. Value of Stations

- a. Establish minimum values through commercial appraisals
- b. Highest & best use approach to establish maximum
- c. Constraints on use as transfer stations affecting value
  - o waste disposal guarantee
  - o disposition of HHW facilities other service requirements
  - o role of price supports in relation to service requirement
  - o post 2009 when bonds are paid off
    - 1. IRS constraints expire should lower costs for Metro contracting of operations
    - 2. Expiration of bond payments in rates

#### 3. Strategic Considerations

- a. Metro price acting as tip fee benchmark
- b. Extent to which ownership strengthens policy formation/execution
- c. Infrastructure and equipment availability during disasters
- d. Ability to service over 380,000 customer transactions/year at Metro stations, the majority of which are small businesses and households
- e. The political feasibility of utilizing condemnation or regulatory powers to establish a purely public transfer system

M:\rem\od\projects\worksessionworksheets\2005\DSP 42605 Wksht Exhibit B.doc

#### Agenda Item Number 3.0

#### METRO'S DISPOSAL FEE WAIVER PROGRAM

Metro Council Work Session Tuesday, April 26, 2005 Metro Council Chamber

#### METRO COUNCIL Work Session Worksheet

Presentation Date: April 26, 2005 Time: 2:00 p.m. Length: 20 minutes

Presentation Title: Metro Disposal Fee Waiver Program

Department: Solid Waste and Recycling Presenters: Mike Hoglund, Jan O'Dell

#### **ISSUE & BACKGROUND**

#### Issue:

Requests for the waiver of disposal fees as allowed through Metro's Disposal Fee Waiver ("voucher") program continue to exceed budgeted funds. At the Metro Council's March 22, 2005 work session, Council said they would like staff to return for a policy discussion about the intent of the program, eligibility criteria and administrative procedures.

#### Background:

The Disposal Fee Waiver Program was created in 1994 to assist local governments, neighborhood associations, public agencies and not-for-profit organizations in cleaning up illegal dumping, assist with disposal costs at community cleanup events, and help with "hardship" cases in which disposal costs pose a burden for the applicant. In recent years, requests related to illegal dumping have been few; the majority of vouchers are used for neighborhood and city cleanup events.

In 2002-03, the budget for the program was reduced from \$150,000 to \$107,500. At the same time the budget was reduced, Council directed staff to ensure the program was publicized throughout the region. This year the program is trending to overspend its budget by \$35,000 to \$40,000.

#### **OPTIONS AVAILABLE**

#### To live within budget:

- Reduce the annual per-agency limit to \$2,500. Based on history, this would affect about 10 applicants neighborhood associations and local governments and could save about \$12,000.
- Restrict eligibility to include only neighborhood cleanups and hardship cases. This would exclude events and deconstruction projects, and could save approximately \$12,000.
- Fund local government cleanups on an every-other-year basis (half one year, half the next year). This could reduce annual expenditures by about \$8,000 to \$10,000.
- Move SOLV voucher costs into SOLV contract (already proposed in 2005-06 department budget.) This would free up about \$7,000 in voucher program, but have no net impact on overall Department budget.

#### To strengthen ties to Metro goals:

- Institute a tiered voucher-spending cap, with the highest caps targeted to neighborhoods in sensitive watershed areas, or with greatest economic need.
- Require source-separation, reuse opportunities and recycling at any funded cleanup.
- Exclude events that provide disposal of everyday household garbage, as is provided by some bulky waste collection events.
- Ensure that program is well-publicized throughout the Metro region.

#### **SUGGESTIONS**

- Institute some or all of the options above.
- Change Metro Code language to reflect new criteria; or, remove this program from Metro code, and allow it to be managed as a department program.
- Notify neighborhood associations and local governments early about available funding and criteria, so that they can plan ahead to make adjustments in their programs next year.
- Move SOLV-related disposal vouchers to the SOLV contract in order to better account for SOLV-related expenditures.

#### **IMPLICATIONS**

- Program would be easier to manage if criteria and eligible activities were made clear.
- Budget could be met by implementing restrictions and biannual eligibility for local governments.
- Additional publicity could increase demand for the program, and therefore strain the budget.
- Restricting neighborhoods' ability to use cleanups as fundraisers could have negative effects on community-building and enhancement.
- Requirements placed upon recipients of vouchers would require increased oversight and monitoring, requiring staff to shift priorities from other programs.

#### **QUESTION(S) PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION**

- 1. How should the program criteria and administrative procedures be changed to bring the program within budget and better align it with Metro Council goals?
- 2. Does the Council wish to restrict the ability of neighborhood associations to use cleanups as fundraisers?
- 3. Should criteria such as economic need or sensitive watershed areas be considered as a criteria for awarding vouchers or setting caps?

#### LEGISLATION WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR COUNCIL ACTION:

Yes (if changes are made to Metro code.)

DRAFT IS ATTACHED: No.

#### SCHEDULE FOR WORK SESSION

Department Director/Head Approv	al
Chief Operating Officer Approval	

#### AGENDA

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



#### Agenda

MEETING:

METRO COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING

DATE:

April 28, 2005

DAY:

Thursday

TIME:

2:00 PM

PLACE:

Metro Council Chamber

#### CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

- 1. INTRODUCTIONS
- 2. CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS
- 3. CONSENT AGENDA
- 3.1 Consideration of Minutes for the April 21, 2005 Metro Council Regular Meeting.
- 3.2 **Resolution No. 05-3575**, For the Purpose of Confirming the Reappointment of Maria Elena Alvarado, Neil Arden, Alan Holzapfel and Mark Kirchmeier to Metro North Portland Rehabilitation and Enhancement Committee.
- 3.3 **Resolution No. 05-3578,** For the Purpose of Confirming the Appointment Of Sue Marshall to the Greenspaces Policy Advisory Committee (GPAC)
- 4. ORDINANCES FIRST READING
- 4.1 **Ordinance No. 05-1078,** For the Purpose of Amending the FY 2004-05 Budget and Appropriations Schedule Transferring \$1,466,000 from the Solid Waste and Recycling Operating Fund Contingency, Increasing Operating Expenditures in the Solid Waste and Recycling Operating Fund by \$1,466,000 in Expenses related to Increased tonnage and Declaring an Emergency.
- 5. ORDINANCES SECOND READING CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS
- 5.1 **Ordinance No. 05-1074,** For the Purpose of Adopting the Annual Budget For Fiscal Year 2005-06, Making Appropriations, and Levying Ad Valorem Taxes, and Declaring an Emergency.

Burkholder

#### ORDINANCES – SECOND READING – PUBLIC HEARING ONLY

5.2	Ordinance No. 05-1077, Amending the Regional Framework Plan and the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan Relating to Nature in Neighborhoods. (No Final Action)	Hosticka
5.3	<b>Resolution No. 05-3574</b> , Establishing a Regional Habitat Protection, Restoration and Greenspaces Initiative Called Nature in Neighborhoods (No Final Action)	Hosticka
5.4	<b>Resolution No. 05-3577</b> , Approving the Tualatin Basin Natural Resources Coordinating Committee's Fish and Wildlife Habitat Protection Program (No Final Action)	McLain
6.	RESOLUTIONS	
6.1	<b>Resolution No. 05-3553</b> , For the Purpose of Amending the 2004-07 Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) to Eliminate the Interstate Avenue - MLK Boulevard Advanced Transportation Management System (ATMS) Project, Create an 82 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue ATMS Project and Reallocate Funds.	Burkholder
6.2	<b>Resolution No. 05-3567</b> , For the Purpose of Approving the Year 16 Metro and Local Government Annual Waste Reduction Plan (Fiscal Year 2005-06)	McLain
6.3	<b>Resolution No. 05-3576,</b> For the Purpose of Authorizing Execution of a Multi-Year Contract to Provide Daycare Services at the Metro Regional Center.	Newman
6.4	<b>Resolution No. 05-3541</b> , For the Purpose of Approving the FY 2006 Unified Planning Work Program	Burkholder
6.5	<b>Resolution No. 05-3542</b> , For the Purpose of Certifying That the Portland Metro Area is in Compliance With Federal Transportation Planning Requirements	Burkholder

- 7. OREGON LEGISLATIVE UPDATE
- 8. CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER COMMUNICATION
- 9. COUNCILOR COMMUNICATION

**ADJOURN** 

#### Television schedule for April 28, 2005 Metro Council meeting

Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, Vancouver, Wash.  Channel 11 Community Access Network www.yourtvtv.org (503) 629-8534  2 p.m. Thursday, April 28 (live)	Portland Channel 30 (CityNet 30) Portland Community Media www.pcatv.org (503) 288-1515 8:30 p.m. Sunday, May 1 2 p.m. Monday, May 2
Gresham Channel 30 MCTV www.mctv.org (503) 491-7636 2 p.m. Monday, May 2	Washington County Channel 30 TVTV www.yourtvtv.org (503) 629-8534 11 p.m. Saturday, April 30 11 p.m. Sunday, May 1 6 a.m. Tuesday, May 3 4 p.m. Wednesday, May 4
Oregon City, Gladstone Channel 28 Willamette Falls Television www.wftvaccess.com (503) 650-0275 Call or visit website for program times.	West Linn Channel 30 Willamette Falls Television www.wftvaccess.com (503) 650-0275 Call or visit website for program times.

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, (503) 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 e-mail, fax or mail or in person to the Clerk of the Council. For additional information about testifying before the Metro Council please go to the Metro website <a href="www.metro-region.org">www.metro-region.org</a> and click on public comment opportunities. For assistance per the American Disabilities Act (ADA), dial TDD 797-1804 or 797-1540 (Council Office).

#### STAFF REPORT

IN CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 05-3576, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A MULTI-YEAR CONTRACT TO PROVIDE DAYCARE SERVICES AT THE METRO REGIONAL CENTER

Date: April 25, 2005 Prepared by: William Jemison, David Biedermann and Brian Phillips

#### **BACKGROUND**

MetroKids Center is located on the main floor of the Metro Regional Center and has been in operation since June 1993. It is currently operating at or near capacity enrollment. Approximately 40% (31 of 73 kids) of the children currently enrolled have parents who are Metro employees; the remaining parents with children in the Center are from the general public.

The current five-year contract expires in June 30 2005, and a request-for-proposals was issued in March 2005.

The current full-time tuition as of the RFP release date is:

Registration \$35 per child or \$50 family one time fee

**Tuition** 

Infant/Wobbler \$883/month
Toddler \$859/month
Young Preschool \$762/month
Preschool \$663/month

Metro staff estimates the cost of services to Metro to run the center in 2004 were:

Service		Revised cost 2004
1. Electricity		\$8,787.72
2. Water/sewer		\$1,319.90
3. Garbage/recycling		\$211.91
4. Custodial		\$8,540.00
5. Natural gas		\$281.37
6. Telephone		\$1,132.41
7. Copies		\$2,103.20
8. Facility & maintenar	nce	\$52,619.00
<ol><li>Bond payments</li></ol>		\$71,893.50
	Total	\$146,889.01

Items 1 through 5 are based on square footage of the MetroKids location in relation to the rest of Metro Regional Center.

Item 6 is based on the number of phones in center in relation to the rest of Metro Regional Center.

Item 7 is based on actual usage.

Item 8 is based on budget or estimated staff and material cost throughout 2004. This includes items such as maintenance calls, equipment repairs, landscaping and other requests throughout the year.

Item 9 is based on the bond payments (similar to a mortgage payment) for the structure and is based on the square footage of the center in relation to the rest of Metro Regional Center.

Note: Metro and the current provider have operated exempt from property taxes. Contractor is responsible for property taxes assessed or any other taxes arising from this contract.

#### ANALYSIS/INFORMATION

In response to presentations at two Council work sessions, staff was asked to address three questions. The responses were developed in conjunction with Human Resources.

- 1) Subsidy: Are there methods to reduce or eliminate the subsidy provided by Metro that is attributable to non-Metro customers of MetroKids?
  - Require the operator to reimburse Metro the full cost of the subsidy.

The Request for Proposals issued in March directed proposers to choose a level of subsidy reimbursement. The current provider (and recommended award) proposed to reimburse Metro \$24,000 per year for use of the space, which reduces the subsidy given to non-Metro employees. This contributes to a \$53 per child tuition increase.

Based on full occupancy of 61 children<sup>1</sup>, reimbursement of the entire subsidy amount will require a monthly tuition increase of approximately \$200 per child (which includes the \$53). Metro can propose to the provider to increase the tuition, but there is no guarantee the provider will agree to it. As an alternative, Metro can release another RFP with the stipulation to pay the entire Metro "in-kind" cost.

If the proposer declines or no proposals are received in a revised RFP, Metro would have to close the daycare at the termination of the current contract.

• Implement a two-tiered rate structure

Implementing a two tiered rate structure with a lower rate to Metro employees may require Metro to treat the indirect benefit to Metro employees as taxable. <sup>2</sup>

The authorized occupancy is 61 children. Some are part time, and thus the total number of actual children using the Center is higher (73).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> We contacted the State of Oregon Government Standards and Practices Commission for an informal reading on how this would be treated. They responded verbally ..."that a Metro employee is 'probably prohibited' from accepting a lower rate as a government employee based on the two tier structure." They

Requiring a two-tier structure will require agreement of the successful proposer. Based on current circumstances (employee and non-employee enrollment, total subsidy and proposed payback), this will result in a price increase for non-Metro employees of approximately \$200 per month (which includes the \$53) to recover the non-Metro user per-child subsidy.

The provider can then reimburse Metro the subsidy amount attributable to non-Metro users of \$74,400.

This price differential likely will have short and or long term impacts on the overall attendance at the facility. If the current operator is unwilling to operate with a two-tiered rate or is unable to maintain financial solvency due to declining use, the center will close.

 Convert daycare subsidy to a benefit paid directly to staff who have children enrolled in MetroKids

Using a single tier of rates and based on full MetroKids occupancy of 61 children, reimbursement of the entire subsidy amount will require a monthly tuition increase of approximately \$200 per child (which includes the \$53) to all users. Metro can propose to the provider to increase the tuition, but there is no guarantee the provider will agree to it. As an alternative, Metro can release another RFP with the stipulation to pay the entire Metro "in-kind" cost.

The provider can then reimburse Metro the full subsidy amount of \$146,889. Metro can implement a \$200 employee benefit limited to Metro employees enrolled in MetroKids (subject to taxes), thereby reducing the employees' cost for childcare.

If the proposer declines or no proposals are received in a revised RFP, Metro would have to close the daycare at the termination of the current contract.

Close the daycare.

This would result in the termination of all subsidies. Assuming the space was left vacant, some building costs would continue (such as bond payments, a low level of heating/cooling) while others would cease. The cost of the space would be approximately \$80,000 a year.

- 2) Geographic equity: Metro subsidizes daycare operations at MRC. Is there a method to provide daycare or a subsidy to other locations or all Metro employees?
  - Maintain the existing daycare contract structure.

The previous contracts and proposed contract with the daycare operator allows all Metro employees the same priority in the waiting list into the daycare center

used ORS 244.040 Code of ethics; prohibited actions; honoraria, as the source of that opinion. According to the Metro Attorney, if this were considered an official benefit of Metro, it would likely not violate the ethics law. The GSPC historically has concurred with that opinion.

regardless of work site location. The center currently has two Zoo employee's children and one MERC/OCC employee's child. The center previously served an Expo employee's child. Geographically, the majority of Metro employees work at the Regional Center, MERC facilities, the Oregon Zoo, and Metro Central, all of which are within a 6.5 miles of the MetroKids.

• Convert daycare subsidy to a benefit paid directly to all staff with eligible children to be used at a daycare of their choice.

This will require payroll changes and will require bargaining unit negotiations to change pay, wages and benefits. Additionally, it will require a funding source to pay for these benefits, as the current support is an "in-kind" subsidy composed of services and fixed costs related to the MRC operation.

Implementing a childcare subsidy to employees would require a certification process to determine eligibility and verification of daycare cost/attendance and would probably require a .5 FTE increase in the appropriate department. Subject to a Human Resource classification review, we estimate the annual cost would be approximately \$30,157 to \$33,268 for the personnel to support the program, plus associated office costs (computer, desk, etc.)

Based on the daycare survey conducted in December 2004, 72 employees stated that there are a total 132 or children under the age of 5 1/2 not attending kindergarten. Using the full projected subsidy per child (\$200 per child per month), the cost to pay for 132 kids in the survey would amount to \$316,800 per year.

The December 2004 survey resulted in 140 responses from an employee base of approximately 650, so it is possible more employees may have eligible children, which will cause the subsidy cost to increase.

- 3) Cost of service equity: Some Metro Regional Center staff with children of daycare age view the current tuition rates as too expensive. Is there a way to provide more affordable tuition rates or make MetroKids available to employees who might want to use it but cannot afford it?
  - Use existing State of Oregon tuition assistance or the Joyful Noise proposed tuition assistance program.

The proposed contract and tuition schedule includes a budget item with funding of \$7,200 per year to a "tuition assistance program." The current program eligibility starts at a 2 member family gross income of \$23,000 and provides up to 24% offset to tuition limited by program funding. Eligibility is based on gross family income and number of family members.

Additionally, Oregon Department of Human Services maintains a program to provide low-income families with childcare assistance. Using the example of a 2-member family, families with a maximum gross income below\$19,200 per year would be eligible for some level of assistance.

It is highly likely that few, if any, Metro employees would qualify for either of these programs due to the wages paid by Metro. To give additional tuition assistance, Metro would need to develop and fund a tuition assistance program for a higher gross family income. While further research is required to determine appropriate levels, an employee earning less than \$40,000 is in the realm of consideration as a qualifying family gross income at Metro.

• Convert daycare subsidy to a benefit paid directly to all staff with eligible children to be used at a daycare of their choice.

Please see the previous analysis in Question 2.

In summary, Question 1 (but not Questions 2 or 3) can resolved by implementing a two-tiered structure or converting the daycare subsidy to a benefit paid directly to staff. Increasing the tuition structure to fully repay the Metro in-kind cost of providing the daycare <u>and</u> instituting a Metro employee benefit to offset the resulting increased tuition will resolve Questions 1, 2, and 3. The cost to Metro would be approximately \$350,000 (including the employee benefit and the staff resources to administer the program.)

Implementing a program of this nature involves the participation of Accounting, Benefits and Labor Relations staff. If removal of the subsidy and/or developing some method of giving a daycare "stipend" to Metro parents is the direction Council gives staff, the Chief Operating Officer can direct appropriate staff to research and implement desired programs.

However, most actions involving transfer of costs and support to employees are beyond the control and purview of Business Services Staff in the context of the current Request for Proposals and the need to contract for services beyond July 1, 2005. The approaches necessary to answer the three questions cannot be accomplished in time to avoid the end of the current contract.

The options available to the Council are to:

- Direct staff to conclude the current Request for Proposal process and negotiate a contract with the successful proposer in the existing conditions;
- As Metro Contract Review Board, direct staff to extend the contract a suitable amount of time to design the programs and reissue a Request for Proposal in order to recover the subsidy;
- As Metro Contract Review Board, direct staff to extend the contract a suitable amount of time in order to allow an orderly closure of the daycare allowing parents to make other arrangements for childcare.

The terms of the proposed contract will allow Metro to terminate the contract with notice if the ongoing subsidy is viewed as undesirable at any future time. However, once any type of employee benefit is negotiated and implemented, Metro will have to negotiate the termination of this benefit with bargaining unit employees prior to terminating this or future daycare contracts.

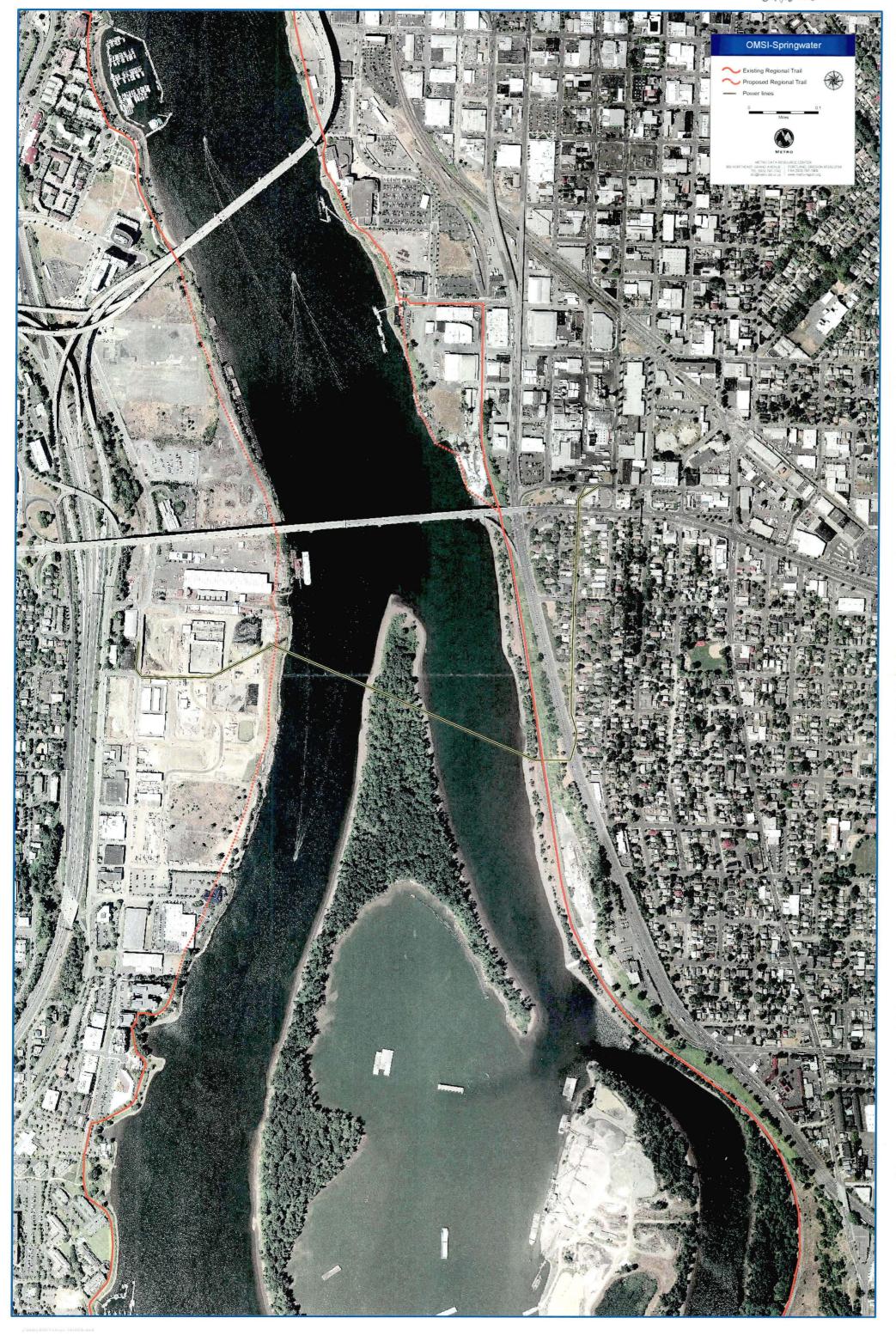
1. Known Opposition: A continuing subsidy of the daycare center costs may trigger concerns by departments who pay the allocation for Metro Regional Center building costs. Terminating

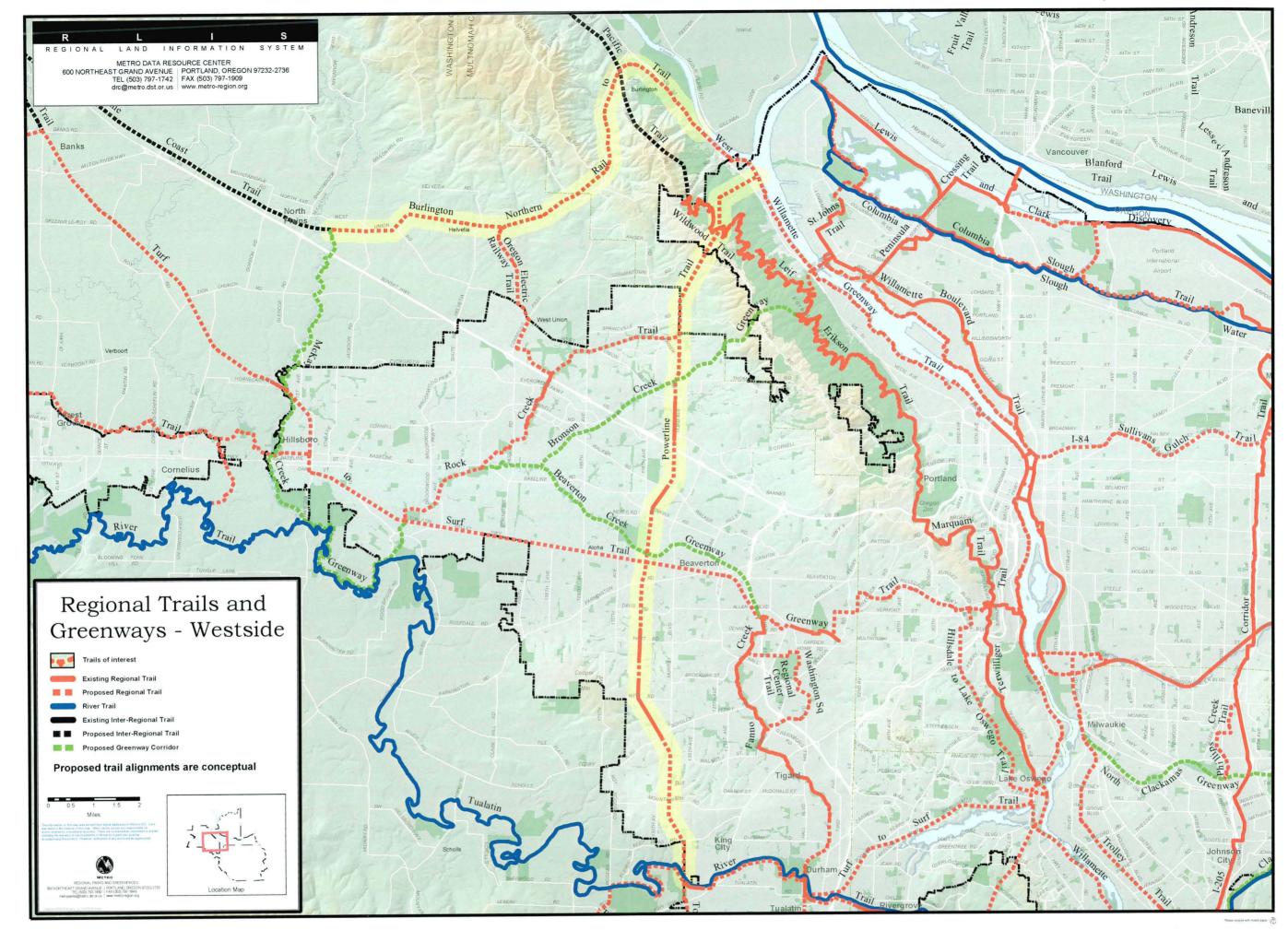
daycare services at Metro Regional Center will elicit opposition from Metro and non-Metro parents who have children in the daycare facility.

- 2. Legal Antecedents: None.
- 3. Anticipated Effects: The Joyful Noise Proposal will result in a \$24,000 decrease in the annual subsidy for daycare services (currently \$146,889).
- 4. **Budget Impacts**: This will result in a net annual \$24,000 decrease in costs to Property Services due to the additional revenue. There will also be a one time cost of \$34,000 over the next fiscal year to make the repairs required by the proposal.

#### RECOMMENDED ACTION

Based on the proposals, staff recommends selection of Joyful Noise Child Development Centers, Inc proposal if the Council and Chief Operating Officer intend to enter into a new contract for daycare services.





0426056-05

#### Roles, Relationships and Governance: Regional Issues Symposium

May 20, 2005 University Place 310 SW Lincoln St., Portland

#### **Agenda**

#### 12:00 Lunch and networking

Box lunches provided

#### 12:45 Welcome and meeting objectives

Sheila Martin, Director, Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies

#### 1:00 Historical perspective

Dan Cooper, Metro Attorney

#### 1:15 Introductions and sharing

All participants

#### 2:30 Comments by panel of observers

Panel of observers to be announced

#### 3:15 Break

#### 3:30 Roles, relationships, and governance

All participants

4:30 Summary

Sheila Martin and all participants

4:45 Meeting follow-up

All participants

5:00 Hosted reception

April 25, 2005

Hon. Rob Drake, Mayor City of Beaverton P.O. Box 4755 Beaverton, OR 97076

#### Dear Mayor Drake:

Over the years, many difficult issues have challenged local and regional government. Some of these issues have tested relationships or raised governance issues. Some have resulted in requests for legislative action.

On behalf of Metro Council President David Bragdon, Metro Policy Advisory Committee Chair Jack Hoffman, Washington County Commission Chair Tom Brian, and Clackamas County Commissioner Martha Schrader, I invite you to join your colleagues in a symposium to discuss the relationship between the Metro Council and the cities and counties. The objective of this symposium is to have a candid discussion as regional partners to identify concerns and issues regarding the roles, responsibilities, and relationships among cities, counties, and the Metro Council.

This symposium will take place on May 20, 2005 from noon to 6 PM. It will be held at University Place, 310 SW Lincoln Street in Portland and will begin with lunch and end with a hosted reception. I have enclosed a draft agenda, a map to University Place, instructions for parking, and some background materials.

Each of the mayors and the three county commission chairs in Metro's jurisdiction has been invited to participate in the symposium. If you cannot participate, you may designate an elected member of your council to serve on your behalf. At your discretion, you may also invite members of your city council who have a specific interest in this issue to attend the meeting as observers. RSVP by May 10 to Emily Renfrow at 503-725-5170 or renfrowe@pdx.edu.

If you have any questions about the objectives of this meeting, I'd be happy to talk with you. Call me at 503-725-5170 or email me at <a href="mailto:sheilam@pdx.edu">sheilam@pdx.edu</a>. I look forward to seeing you on May 20.

Sincerely,

#### CLARK . COUNTY GROWTH

The county's population

Date July 1, 2004 392,403 379,985 July 1, 2003 July 1, 2002 370,069 July 1, 2001 359,149 July 1, 2000 347,541

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

# Stuc opei

Clark Colle dedicates ? 5 years in r

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server reported spotting 18 butterflies within the next week or so. At Jeast one obspond pass through Vancouver-Portland week, the second generation of butter flies dents of California's Central Valley last After millions of butterflies dazzled resigrating north for the summer.

population of painted lady butterflies miheaded our way, with an unusually large A colorful cloud of butterflies could be

Local Angle

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News, A1-8 Close-up: DeLay says

he's sorry for some heated rhetoric /A2

www.columbian.com

World: Kidnapped American pleads for life on video /A6

Sports, B1-8

Aaron Sele pitches Mariners manager to 1,000th career win /B1

Portland Timbers get preseason test /B3

Clark County, C1-8

Bus driver shortage hurts C-Tran /C1

Vancouver area library bond issue on ballot in November /C1

Life, *D1-8* 

growth in recent years:

**Population** 

CASINO, page A4

They found that the casinos do ed by the Cowlitz's financial backers, the Mohegan Tribe. Mohegan Sun, the casino operatcommunity that is home to the who have toured the Connecticut leaders have been among those

Page A4 taxpayers? cost local adint bib **≅** Ном тисћ

School, city and those leaders. positive effects, say might even have development near La Center, the \$400 million casino

law enforcement

abien builds a proposed with the Cowlitz Tribe before it If they strike the right deals local officials think. to be bad for Clark County, some

A Cowlitz casino doesn't have Columbian staff writer BY MARCARET ELLIS

casino benefits on La Center Leaders focus

enterprise. government intrusion on private argued the utility's service is a must be ended. Contractors have er courts had ruled the service to the state Supreme Court. Lowappliances had been challenged The right of the utility to repair utility customers since the 1940s. ranges, and has been serving ing systems, water heaters and tric appliances, heating an coonoinU tnabut2 niugna

credit. The student body voted nion was the brainchild edication ribbon for the ge President Wayne

by STEVEN LANE/The Columbian



# Clark:

From page A1

union open: She works at the campus library.

"The library is a hangout place, but that's not what it was made for," Taylor said. "There's food in there all the time; I'm throwing away food wrappers and bottles, and people can't stay quiet. I'm hoping they'll come over here."

There are a lot of reasons to come to the student union: a roomy lounge with a fireplace and performance area, a game room, study areas, and a cafe.

There also are areas for stu-

dent clubs and organizations
— something else Taylor can
appreciate.

appreciate.
"I was in the French Club in fall quarter, and it was always, What room can we meet in, and what time?" It was really difficult," Taylor said.

Students actually have been jumping the gun, finding their way into the student union for the past few weeks.

"We've been getting furniture in here for about a month," said Marjan Coester, director of student life.

And when a couple of students took advantage of the first two chairs that were brought in, "I wanted to congratulate them, tell them they were the first two students to sit here." Coester said.

Wednesday's official ribboncutting was the culmination of an effort that started in 2000, when student body President Scott Walsh proposed building the student union.

The student body voted in 2001 to fund the project with a quarterly fee of \$2 per credit. Most of those students wound up investing their hard-earned dollars in a facility they would never enjoy themselves, said Micah West, this year's student body president.

"The group that started this in 2000, they knew they would never see it," West said.

But that spirit will become

"A society grows great when old men plant trees whose shade they know they shall never sit in."

Plaque unveiled at student union dedication

part of the student union itself, West said. It's embodied in a plaque that was unveiled as part of the dedication ceremonies.

It reads: "A society grows great when old men plant trees whose shade they know they shall never sit in."

# Casino:

From page A1

cause problems. Increased traffic, a need for affordable housing and a strain on schools could all be expected. But some leaders feel a casino in Clark County might help the economy or encourage tourism.

"I don't see it as a detriment to the community," said Joe Melroy, a Port of Ridgefield commissioner who visited Connecticut with several other officials from Ridgefield and La Center. "I actually think it will improve things here."

The casino isn't a sure thing. The federal government will decide in about a year whether to grant the Cowlitz a reservation on 152 acres near La Center. If it gets the reservation, the Mohegan Tribe will help fund and manage the casino.

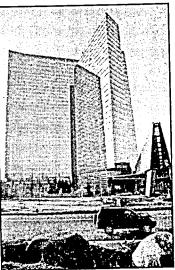
The corner of southeast Connecticut that Melroy and others visited is within driving distance from huge metropolitan

centers such as Boston and New York City. The Mohegan Sun draws from a surrounding population of 23 million. It is also 8 miles from the world's largest casino, Foxwoods, owned by the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe. The cities and towns surrounding the casinos are small, suburban or rural.

"I did not see a lot of the things I was told I was going to see," said Ridgefield Mayor Gladys Doriot. She recalled people opposed to the Cowlitz casino telling her the big casinos would shut down all businesses in the area.

#### Impact on schools, housing

The Connecticut casinos had to recruit from abroad to fill hundreds of jobs. Hiring workers from China, South America and other far-flung countries caused a sudden influx of children who need English-as-a-second-language classes, straining school resources. But Doriot said she believes a bigger population base in Clark County will help



TROY WAYRYNEN/Columbian files

The Mohegan Sun resort employs thousands and serves a population base of 23 million people.

supply those workers. "It could impact the schools a little and housing a little, but anything that goes in is going to have an impact on both of those," she said.

Southeast Connecticut does-

n't mirror Clark County, but visiting the casinos there was important, said Commander Erin Nolan with the Clark County Sheriff's Office. "There just was really no way to capture all the information we needed without going to take a look at this," she said.

The sheriff's office already has an agreement, part of one Clark County commissioners signed last year, to serve a Cowlitz casino, and the Cowlitz Tribe has agreed to pay for the cost of that service. However, Nolan is working to negotiate an additional contract with more detail.

Nolan said she was impressed by the Mohegan Sun's security guards and tribal police force. "They have state-of-the-art equipment, they have the highest quality facility, features, work spaces and so on."

A casino here would generate police calls, but most of those calls would be for minor incidents, Nolan said. "Any time you bring a large population of people to a condensed area, you're going to see an in-



The Penguin Student Union is the new place to eat, listen to music and just hang out.

#### **VISITING THE SUN**

Cost of travel to Connecticut paid by local governments and agencies:

- Clark County Sheriff's Office for four people: \$4,950.
- City of Ridgefield for five people: \$4,900.
- City of Vancouver for one person: \$1,232.
- Port of Ridgefield for two people: \$2,127.
- City of La Center for three people: \$2,800.

crease in calls for service."

But she said a Clark County casino is likely to face one problem that the Mohegan Sun doesn't: methamphetamine.

"They simply don't have a meth culture," she said. "That is going to impact our operation, simply because it permeates everything we do.

One lesson officials learned is that solutions to potential problems are best worked out before the casino is built, said Steve Burdick, manager of economic development services for the city of Vancouver.

"When we talked to the local community, they said, 'Shame on us, we (city leaders) weren't at the table," Burdick said.

#### A lesson in finances

The state of Connecticut negotiated a compact with the tribes largely without input from the city officials. As a result, the state secured 25 percent of the tribes' revenues from slot machines, and that added up to about \$400 million last year. However, the Connecticut state Legislature divides up the money, and hasn't given much to the communities surrounding the two casinos. "I think it's an important lesson for the Southwest Washington communities to pay attention to," Burdick added.

He pointed out that Vancouver would likely bear the burden of housing the 3,000 to 5,000 workers that will be needed to run a Cowlitz casino. Cities farther north, like Ridgefield and La Center, don't have as many apartments that would

be affordable to low-income workers such as hotel housekeepers and restaurant employees.

There's going to be a lot of people who make that \$9 an hour or less," Burdick said. The taxes paid by those workers don't pay for the costs of the services they need, he

On the other hand, "you can put a lot of people to work who aren't working now," he said. "And one of the things I thought was very positive was the health benefits provided to people. Having full health, dental, vision, free prescription drugs for their family and only having to work 30 hours a week to earn those benefits."

The Mohegan Sun provides health insurance with no premium and a \$20 co-pay on brandprescription drugs. name Generic drugs are free if patients go to a pharmacy at an employee center near the casino.

The city of La Center has opposed plans for a Cowlitz casino in the past and officials there say the city has the most to lose. La Center's four cardrooms are expected to suffer if a tribal casino moves in two miles away, and the cardrooms paid \$3.1 million in gambling taxes last year. "My prime con-cern is the cardrooms and the tax base we get from that," said La Center Mayor Jim Irish.

But city officials have asked to negotiate with the tribe. Irish. who visited the Connecticut casino, said he was looking for a way to soften the impact of the facility, not stop it from being

"I personally would not care to see a casino complex up there," he said. "But if it is built, La Center should look for ways to benefit from it. Shuttle service between the casino and the cardrooms might be established, or to other attractions in La Center.

You're not going to sit there and throw darts at each other for goodness sake, that's not going to get you anywhere," Irish said.

MARGARET ELLIS writes about La Center and the Cowlitz Tribe. She can be reached at margaret.ellis@columbian.com or 360-759-8047.

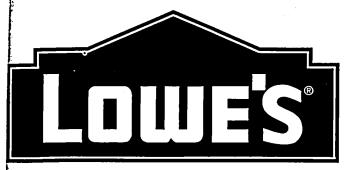
Earlier, the suspect had appeared upset about the game but nothing seemed out of the ordinary, Trevino said. The boy was known for being competitive but did not have a rep-

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"We're really in a state shock over this whole thin league President Ken Cui said. Rourke had been a jun umpire and his father is a p president of the league.



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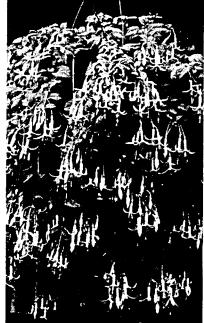
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# FISHING: Officials delay decisi

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**Neighbors** 

Vancouver uses carrot. stick in getting new sewer customers

SERVING CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 2005

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# Influx of residents marches on

#### CLARK COUNTY **GROWTH**

The county's population growth in recent years:

Date	Population
July 1, 2004	392,403
July 1, 2003	379,985
July 1, 2002	370,069
July 1, 2001	359,149
July 1, 2000	347,541

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

## Clark County saw biggest population increase in state

The Columbian

Clark County's population continues to surge, adding more than 12,000 people in the 12-month period that ended last July, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates.

Among Washington's 39 counties. Clark County ranked No. 1 for numeric population increase between July 2003 and July 2004.

Clark County also was first among Washington counties for numeric increase since the 2000 census. The county added 47,165 people in a little more than four years.

The county's population grew by 3.3 per-

cent, from 379,985 in July 2003 to 392,403 in July 2004.

Because the estimates were nine months ago, the county's population already may have surged past 400,000, particularly with the local economy heating up.

Clark County added an estimated 700 jobs in March, which helped lower the county's unemployment rate to 6.7 percent. That's a big drop from the 9.3 percent rate in March 2004 and from the 20-year high of 10 percent in the summer of 2003.

The Census Bureau places Washington's population at 6,203,788 as of July 2004, an increase of 1.2 percent from the previous year.

The Census Bureau provides annual esti-

POPULATION, page A5

## Did you know?

- Clark County's population has steadily increased during the past 15 years, from 238,053 in April 1990 to 345,238 in April 2000 to 392,403 in July 2004, according to U.S. Census Bureau's population counts and estimates.
- More than half of the 15,875 people who moved to Washington from other parts of the nation settled in Clark County during the 12-month period that ended last July.
- International immigration accounted for only 13 percent of Clark County's population gain during the 12month period. Almost half of the state's 25,629 recent immigrants settled in King County.

# Population:

From page A1

mates of state and county populations, but not city populations. The Washington Office of Financial Management will issue its own estimates of state, county and city populations in July.

OFM's estimates tend to be significantly lower than the Census Bureau's numbers. The state's most recent estimate placed Clark County's population at 383,300, as of

April 1, 2004.

According to the Census Bureau, Clark County ranked third for percentage population increase during the 12-month period that ended last July. Clark County trailed only Franklin County, which grew by 5.6 percent, and Island County, which grew by 3.5 per-

People moving to Clark County accounted for 79 percent of the county's population gain during the 12-month period. The natural increase, or the difference between births and deaths, accounted for the rest.

Nationwide, Clark County ranked 45th among more than 3.100 counties for numeric population increase during the same period. King County ranked 46th.

Clark County did not rank among the nation's 100 fastestgrowing counties for percentage increase. Among Washington counties, only Franklin County made that list, coming it at 25th.

Flager County, on Florida's east coast between Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, was the nation's fastest-growing county with a 10.1 percent population gain.

Los Angeles County remains the nation's biggest county, with 9.94 million residents as of July 2004.

King County, with 1.78 million people, ranked as the nation's 14th-largest county. Pierce County came in at 68th with 745,411 people, and Snohomish County was 89th with 644,274.

# **Butterflies:**

From page A1

# Pitcher, 13, accused of killing boy, 15

# Younger teen's team had suffered 1st loss

By BEN FOX Associated Press writer

PALMDALE, Calif. — A 13year-old pitcher whose baseball team had just lost for the first time this season killed another teen by hitting him in the head with a baseball bat during an argument, authorities said Wednesday.

The teen, whose name was

not released, was arrested Wednesday for investigation of murder and was being held at Antelope Valley Juvenile Hall as authorities prepared to take the case to prosecutors.

Jeremy Rourke, 15, was pronounced dead at a hospital after the Tuesday night attack, said Brenda Shafer, a spokeswoman for the coroner's of-

Rourke, a spectator at Tuesday's game, and the suspect had no history of problems, said Tony Trevino, coach of

the opposing team.

"What happened? What did we miss as a community? What did we miss as parents?" Trevino said.

A friend outside the Rourke home said the family had no immediate comment about the attack in Palmdale, a desert city about 40 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

Deputies declined to provide details of the attack, which took place after the suspect's team, the Angels, posted its first loss in eight games

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