



City of Tigard

Tigard Business/Workshop Meeting – Agenda

TIGARD CITY COUNCIL AND CITY CENTER DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MEETING DATE AND TIME:

August 18, 2015 - 6:30 p.m.

MEETING LOCATION:

City of Tigard - Town Hall - 13125 SW Hall
Blvd., Tigard, OR 97223

PUBLIC NOTICE:

Times noted are estimated.

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Workshop meetings are cablecast on Tualatin Valley Community TV as follows:

Replay Schedule for Tigard City Council Workshop Meetings - Channel 28

- Every Sunday at 12 a.m.
- Every Monday at 1 p.m.
- Every Thursday at 12 p.m.
- Every Friday at 10:30 a.m.

SEE ATTACHED AGENDA



City of Tigard

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TIGARD CITY COUNCIL & CITY CENTER DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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August 18, 2015 - 6:30 p.m.

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Blvd., Tigard, OR 97223

6:30 PM

1. BUSINESS, WORKSHOP AND CITY CENTER DEVELOPMENT AGENCY MEETING
 1. Call to Order - City Council & City Center Development Agency
 2. Roll Call
 3. Pledge of Allegiance
 4. Call to Council and Staff for Non-Agenda Items
2. CONSENT AGENDA: (Tigard City Council) These items are considered routine and may be enacted in one motion without separate discussion. Anyone may request that an item be removed by motion for discussion and separate action. Motion to:
 - A. APPROVE CITY COUNCIL MINUTES:
 - April 28, 2015
 - June 23, 2015
 - July 21, 2015
 - B. CONSIDER RESOLUTION TO APPOINT MEMBERS AND ALTERNATE MEMBERS TO THE PARK AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD
 - C. AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO SIGN AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT WITH CLEAN WATER SERVICES REGARDING EROSION CONTROL SERVICES
3. CONSIDER RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES LEVY
4. CONSIDER RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY LEVY RENEWAL
5. RECEIVE BRIEFING ON EARLY MARIJUANA SALES IN TIGARD

6. JOINT MEETING WITH THE PLANNING COMMISSION TO RECEIVE A BRIEFING ON THE TIGARD TRIANGLE
7. PRESENTATION ON TIGARD STREET HERITAGE TRAIL CONCEPT
8. DISCUSSION ON SAXONY PROPERTY REDEVELOPMENT STUDY
9. ANNUAL POLICE DEPARTMENT TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY TOUR AND INSPECTION
10. NON AGENDA ITEMS
11. EXECUTIVE SESSION: The Tigard City Council may go into Executive Session. If an Executive Session is called to order, the appropriate ORS citation will be announced identifying the applicable statute. All discussions are confidential and those present may disclose nothing from the Session. Representatives of the news media are allowed to attend Executive Sessions, as provided by ORS 192.660(4), but must not disclose any information discussed. No Executive Session may be held for the purpose of taking any final action or making any final decision. Executive Sessions are closed to the public.
12. ADJOURNMENT

AIS-2314

2. A.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): Consent Item

Agenda Title: Approve City Council Meeting Minutes

Submitted By: Carol Krager, Central Services

Item Type: Motion Requested

Meeting Type: Consent
Agenda

Public Hearing: No

Publication Date:

Information

ISSUE

Approve City Council meeting minutes.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

Approve minutes as submitted.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

Attached council minutes are submitted for City Council approval:

- April 28, 2015
- June 23, 2015
- July 21, 2015

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

N/A

COUNCIL GOALS, POLICIES, APPROVED MASTER PLANS

N/A

DATES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

N/A

Attachments

April 28, 2015 Draft Council Minutes

June 23, 2015 Draft Council Minutes

July 21, 2015 Draft Council Minutes



City of Tigard

Tigard City Council Meeting Minutes

April 28, 2015



STUDY SESSION 6:30 p.m.

Council present: Council President Snider, Councilor Woodard, Councilor Henderson, Councilor Goodhouse. Absent: Mayor Cook

Council President Snider called the Study Session to order. He noted that the Executive Session scheduled for the Study Session was cancelled.

A. COUNCIL LIAISON REPORTS

Councilor Henderson will give a liaison report at the next meeting on homelessness.

Council President Snider updated council on the Lake Oswego Tigard Water Partnership and said there have been some technical challenges at one of the small underway 99E tunneling projects using technology that would not require an open trench but ran into trouble and they are working around that this week. He said he and Mayor Cook have been involved in discussions with councilors from other cities and this will be shared at a later date.

B. REVIEW SOLID WASTE FRANCHISE FEE AUDIT AND POTENTIAL TMC CHANGES

Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance said representatives from Tigard's two waste haulers, Waste Management and Pride Disposal were present. They have been working with staff over the past six months, discussing potential solid waste fee process changes. Tigard's Municipal Code states that there is an expected profit margin for waste haulers of 8-12 percent, with a target profit margin of 10 percent when setting rates. The rate haulers report at the end of the calendar year so a determination can be made if they fall within that range. At the end of 2013 the city conducted a rate review because the aggregate report fell beneath that range and new fees were set. But there is a problem with the timing as the haulers report at the end of the calendar year, the review is done and this is reported to council. By the time new fees are set it is halfway through the next calendar year. So in the last six months of the year that included a rate change the haulers again fell below the 8 percent range. The city and the haulers disagreed about whether there should be a rate adjustment. The city took the standpoint that there were only six months for the fees to take effect so the target may not necessarily be met and the haulers felt that the city should do something. Staff has been meeting with the haulers in an attempt to rectify this problem. In the meantime another year has passed.

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This aggregate financial report for 2014 shows a profit rate of 7.6 percent. Since it does not fall within the target, a rate adjustment is needed. Based on cost escalators provided by the haulers, staff is recommending a 7 percent increase to provide rates that will produce an expected profit of 9 percent for the last six months in 2015 and 10 percent in 2016.

Recommended code changes to Tigard Municipal Code Chapter 11.04 include setting the index to adjust fees on January 1 of each year, stating that a cost of service study will be conducted at least every five years, and in the years where a cost of service study is completed, and the rates take effect in the middle of a calendar year, the report should set expected profit for that year that takes into account the fact that the new fees were only in effect for part of the year. Other changes include updating the hauler names listed in the TMC.

Councilor Woodard asked how capital costs affect the aggregate rate of return. Mr. LaFrance said haulers amortize the value of their assets as part of their annual costs. Council President Snider said this was discussed 18 months ago during a discussion about replacing a number of trucks with those powered by natural gas. The haulers said the natural gas trucks cost \$25,000-\$30,000 more than a diesel truck. Fuel cost savings average \$800 a month per truck. They produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions and are quieter for drivers and also for neighborhoods.

Councilor Henderson asked what has eroded profits and Mr. Jeffries replied one factor is the recycled material value. They used to receive revenue for it but are now paying to process this material. This is driven by the economy in China and India and the demand for these materials is reduced. Another change is the cost to recycle green waste, or yard debris. Processing facilities have to upgrade to higher environmental standards. Mr. Leichner added that Metro fees and labor contracts are also a factor.

Council President Snider expressed concerns about what happens to the profits when the recycling market improves. Mr. LaFrance said if the haulers' profits increase so they are outside these bounds that too would trigger a rate reopener. He said the intent of setting an index would be that "we are not chasing those cycle" as much. He said he did not know if recycling cost forecasts are a component of the index. The city council was favorable to bringing these changes to the TMC and Master Fees and Charges and to a business meeting for consideration.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS:

City Manager Wine discussed the council travel budget. Travel increased to \$7,000 for council and the mayor's travel rose to \$12,600. Discussion was held on whether this amount is adequate for the mayor's travel. Ms. Wine said \$10,000 was budgeted for next year's Youth Advisory trip, which is enough to send two youths and one chaperone to Washington DC for a conference.

The next fifth Tuesday occurs in June and City Manager Wine will be discussing options for some form of council engagement with the community.

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Assistant City Manager Newton mentioned that Google Fiber wishes to meet with the city on May 14 to talk about a possible franchise. Other cities besides Portland, which already has a franchise agreement with Google, have also been contacted. Attending the meeting for Tigard will be Assistant City Manager Newton, Assistant to the City Manager Mills and city attorneys.

City Manager Wine updated council on Comcast negotiations and said the franchise agreement must have unanimous approval from all Metropolitan Area Communication Commission (MACC) cities and Hillsboro has some issues with the agreement. If Hillsboro votes no, the cities may have to move into a formal process with Comcast.

1. BUSINESS MEETING

A. Council President Snider called the City Council and Local Contract Review Board meeting to order at 7:32 p.m.

B. City Recorder Krager called the roll.

	Present	Absent
Councilor Goodhouse	x	
Councilor Henderson <i>(Left the meeting after the Study Session.)</i>		x
Council President Snider	x	
Councilor Woodard	x	
Mayor Cook		x

C. Council President Snider asked everyone to stand and join him in the pledge of allegiance.

D. Council President Snider asked council and staff for non agenda items. There were none.

2. CITIZEN COMMUNICATION

A. Follow-up to Previous Citizen Communication – City Manager Wine said there was none.

B. Citizen Communication – No one signed up to speak.

3. CONSENT AGENDA: (Tigard City Council and Local Contract Review Board)

Motion to:

A. Approve City Council Minutes:

- March 10, 2015
- March 24, 2015

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B. LOCAL CONTRACT REVIEW BOARD: AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT REGARDING REVISED FUNDING FOR THE PACIFIC HIGHWAY/GAARDE STREET/McDONALD STREET INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Councilor Goodhouse moved for approval of the Consent Agenda and Councilor Woodard seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

	Yes	No
Councilor Goodhouse	x	
Councilor Henderson <i>(Absent)</i>		
Council President Snider	x	
Councilor Woodard	x	
Mayor Cook <i>(Absent)</i>		

4. CONSIDER HEAL CITY CAMPAIGN RESOLUTION

 Human Resources Director Bennett gave the staff report on joining the healthy eating and active living (HEAL) City campaign which is before council by resolution. She said HEAL is a project between the Oregon Public Health Institute and the League of Oregon Cities and is funded by Kaiser Permanente. The HEAL campaign encourages cities to create policies and expand options for every person to have affordable and convenient access to wholesome foods, encourage and provide access to physical activity and build a culture of wellness within a municipal employee group. The main three components include education about health and recognition that the status quo represents an ongoing risk to children, alternatives, resources and technical assistance. If council approves Tigard joining the campaign, the city will become one of 25 cities in Oregon actively working to improve public health. Tigard already enjoys several policies promoting healthy living in our community, from the strategic plan to the Tigard Farmers Market. There are four levels and based on initial review Tigard will come in at a level three and will aspire to attain a level four within the first year of being a campaign participant. Staff encourages council to adopt the resolution.

 Councilor Woodard asked why the LOC chose this organization among several that do similar things. He said any program like this only benefits a city and said he is favorable of the program. He said AARP has a very similar program and they have done an assessment of Tigard finding the city is a contender to being a part of their age-friendly communities program.

Councilor Goodhouse asked if there was any reason the city could not to join multiple programs. City Manager Wine said Councilor Woodard and Mayor Cook have asked staff to investigate what is involved with the AARP plan and Councilor Goodhouse mentioned learning about the Let’s Move program so staff is also looking into it. Councilor Woodard said he agreed with Councilor Goodhouse’s recommendation to consider the Let’s Move program as it will benefit Tigard’s youth.

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Councilor Goodhouse moved for approval of Resolution No. 15-14. Councilor Woodard seconded the motion. City Recorder Krager read the number and title of the resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 15 – 14 - A RESOLUTION SETTING FORTH THE CITY OF TIGARD'S COMMITMENT TO HEALTHY LIVING FOR THE COMMUNITY

The motion passed unanimously.

	Yes	No
Councilor Goodhouse	x	
Councilor Henderson <i>(Absent)</i>		
Council President Snider	x	
Councilor Woodard	x	
Mayor Cook <i>(Absent)</i>		

5. LEGISLATIVE PUBLIC HEARING ON STORM WATER, PARKS, AND TRANSPORTATION SDCs AND FEES

- a. Council President Snider opened the public hearing. 
- b. Hearing Procedures – Council President Snider said any person wishing to comment on this matter shall be given the opportunity to do so.
- c. Staff Report – Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance, River Terrace Project Manager Shanks and FCS Consultant Todd Chase were present. Mr. LaFrance said this is the tenth time staff and the consultants have been before council in the past year to discuss the process to create a Tigard Transportation System Development Charge (SDC) and update Tigard’s Parks SDC. This has been part of a citywide process and also part of the River Terrace process. He said extensive meetings have been held with the residential development community in relation to River Terrace. Mr. LaFrance said there are two hearings for the SDCs and this first hearing is a discussion about changes to the Tigard Municipal Code and SDC methodology adoption. A second hearing will be held to consider adopting the actual fees derived from this methodology. He said staff proposes that the one-time Parks SDCs which are paid as development occurs be adopted as shown in the council packet.

Mr. LaFrance said staff will be recommending changes to transportation SDCs after having further discussion with the residential development community. Much time and thought was put into the residential transportation system development charges and as a result, a discount was provided on that fee. Council gave direction to discount the fee which resulted in about a 70 percent discount. Staff did not have the same level of discussion with the nonresidential development community and there was initially no discount provided to their projects. The proposal in council’s packet does not offer a discount. After concerns were raised by the commercial development community, staff is recommending an alternate proposal that will discount the nonresidential Transportation SDCs equal to what residential

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would receive, or about 70 percent. This increases by five percent the total unfunded city transportation projects over the next 20 years.

Another option will also be discussed. This keeps an equal discount, but reduces nonresidential SDCs and raises residential SDCs in order to maintain the same level of non-funded projects for the next 20 years.

Other options for council consideration include postponing the nonresidential SDC effective date. The rationale is that the city had extensive discussions with the residential developers but while the outreach to nonresidential developers met legal requirements, it was not at the same level as residential. This delay would help nonresidential developers work these new changes into their plans. In response to a question from Council President Snider, Mr. LaFrance said they are recommending postponing no longer than one year.

A third consideration is that council asked staff to propose a discount for smaller residential housing. The rate consultant feels this is defensible. The Home Builders Association argues that by changing the fee to be based upon the square footage of a home, the city is going away from impacts to the system and closer to a tax. No other city has done it this way so there is no case law. Because of Council's risk tolerance to becoming case law for the State, staff is recommending going back to the standard of single-family, multi-family and nonresidential classifications.

Mr. LaFrance showed a PowerPoint presentation, a copy of which is in the packet for this meeting. For Parks and Transportation SDCs there is a reimbursement portion and an improvement portion which is the bulk of the SDC.

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) discounts were discussed. Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance said it is development in the downtown area. If a development comes in that is near mass transit and would require people to have no more than one car then they are putting fewer trips on the road so would be eligible for a discount.

Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance showed a slide of all the SDCs for Tigard, including sewer, storm water, water, transportation, parks and Washington County's transportation development tax (TDT). Option B-1 was the option in council's packet. Tigard is priced in the middle of the list of local municipalities. On a citywide basis for a single-family detached home the SDCs would be a little less than \$34,000 and in River Terrace the same home would be a little less than \$40,000. Mr. LaFrance mentioned that in North Bethany there is a Washington County Service District which will appear on a homeowner's property tax bill and will help pay for road construction. It is similar to an SDC in that it goes towards the same purpose, but it is paid differently. An SDC is paid by the developer but this charge is paid annually by the homeowner.

Mr. LaFrance said council asked for commercial development Transportation SDC information expressed through two examples, a small coffee shop and an office complex.

Option B-2 – Coffee shop example. A citywide commercial developer would pay a discounted amount in the same amount as provided to residential. So in this example, the citywide commercial development would be charged \$121,000 rather than \$197,000, bringing

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it closer to the North Bethany area cost. In River Terrace, the same development would pay \$122,000 instead of \$211,000. This is the scenario staff is recommending. Option B-3 has a slightly smaller discount enabling the city to keep the unfunded project list to \$420,000,000. He showed a similar slide for a 40,000 square foot office complex example. Stakeholder input was received and staff has represented that input through the recommended SDCs.

The last slide showed a side-by-side comparison for single-family residential, multi-family residential and commercial development. Option B-1 is the version in the council packet and has no discount for nonresidential development. Option B-2 is staff's recommendation (residential SDC is unchanged and nonresidential SDC is discounted an equal amount. Unfunded project costs go up five percent). Option B-3 has an increase in residential SDCs to make up for a shortfall created by the commercial discount. This scenario keeps the unfunded project cost the same.

The rationale for staff recommending Option B-2 is that there has been an extensive and cooperative exchange of information between staff, council, the community and the developers on the residential SDCs. Staff felt having a five percent impact on the unfunded project list was not as big of an impact as Option B-3 would be on residential customers. Staff is also asking for a potential delay for commercial SDCs that is later than July 1, 2015 but no later than July 1, 2016.

- d.  Public Testimony – City Attorney Ramis said this is a legislative enactment by council and not subject to land use limitations.

Proponents - No one signed up to speak.

Opponents -

John Kloor, Government Relations Coordinator for the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Portland, read a statement, a copy of which has been entered into the record. He spoke on behalf of the more than 1,400 members of the Home Builders Association and said he was here to express concerns with the city's proposed Parks and Transportation SDC charges methodologies. He said he wanted to be clear that they support SDCs as a way of helping fund needed infrastructure. They also understand that a new area such as River Terrace has additional needs that will require extra costs. With that said, they also have a general concern with how much SDCs are rising and their impact on housing affordability. SDCs are now the second highest building cost after land in the price of most homes. SDCs are not the only way new development can pay for needed costs but they have a significant impact on home prices, affordability and mortgage debt. He requested that council consider these overall impacts and also review their specific concerns. In addition to the general concerns with housing affordability they also want to raise specific concerns related to the proposal before council.

➤ They would very much appreciate having more time to review these with city staff before council votes on the proposed methodology and increases.

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1. Parks SDC projected cost: They appreciate that a lot of work has gone into these numbers. However, the Parks SDC plan appears to contain very high estimates for some of the capital improvements needed that may be overinflating the total costs and that is impacting the proposed SDCs. They would appreciate an opportunity to review these costs in more detail.

2. Transportation SDC Impact: In North Bethany they have utilized a county service district which helps pay for the infrastructure improvements and reduces the amount put on housing through a Transportation SDC. They strongly urge Tigard to use a similar approach. Adding the proposed SDC to the existing Washington County Transportation Development Tax would create a total charge to new housing of over \$16,000 for transportation. Over the life of a mortgage that would add \$40,000-\$50,000 in debt to a homeowner.

3. On the Transportation SDC scaling to home size, no jurisdiction to date in Oregon bases Transportation SDCs off of the square footage of the home. State statute requires that an SDC must be directly related to the impact a new home has on the transportation system. The widely used and accepted practice is to base impact, using data from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) and their trip generation manual which only distinguishes trip use between multi-family and single-family homes. The fact that ITE has never been able to show a nexus between single-family home size and trip usage is telling. As is the fact that the consultants the city hired had to compile a new source from a couple of anecdotal surveys. They believe this violates ORS 223.299, which states that an SDC must have a nexus to increased usage. There is no accepted standard that shows a smaller or larger home has a lesser or greater impact on a transportation system. They appreciate this approach is being explored for affordability issues of smaller homes. However, there are other ways to accomplish this goal and they will willingly work with the city to explore some of these alternatives.

4. SDC Discounts: The FCS report states that there are discounts off of the maximum allowed SDCs for both transportation and parks. These discounts acknowledge that using the full SDC could unduly burden housing affordability and that there are other ways new users can pay for added infrastructure, e.g., bonds, utility fees, grants and credits. They support this approach but are unable to determine the discounts from the report information. They would like the opportunity to review this further with staff to better understand what is being recommended.

5. On the effective date, the draft ordinance before council has this drastic fee increase becoming effective in a little over two months, July 1, 2015. They believe strongly that any increase should have a longer lead time and be phased in so that residential development projects currently in process to begin the permitting process won't be unnecessarily burdened by additional costs that could not have been foreseen when pro forma analyses and financing were finalized.

Mr. Kloor said they realize a lot of work has gone into the proposed methodology reports and appreciate the many concerns they typically have with new methodologies that have been factored by staff and FCS Group into this work. He said they do not believe their

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concerns will lead to significant delays in review but in light of these concerns they ask that council grant a two-week continuance in order to allow for additional review and potential revised recommendations. He thanked council for their consideration.

 Council President Snider asked about point No. 2 and said when considering that the ultimate responsibility for paying for transportation is most probably the owner of the property, how does it differ to pay on annual property taxes instead of having it lumped into an SDC. Mr. Kloor said he would make the argument that on the mortgage tax through the North Bethany county service district they are not paying an interest rate. He asked how it is different in the ultimate total cost whether they are paying annually or it is lumped into an SDC. Council President Snider commented that having to finance it makes it more expensive and Mr. Kloor said that it correct.

 Councilor Goodhouse asked about Item No. 3 and what were the other ways to accomplish the goal of affordable housing. Mr. Kloor said housing affordability is a larger policy issue that they would need time to discuss with their staff as well as with the city and they would welcome that opportunity. He said the City of Portland provides SDC waivers for certain homes built that meet lower income buying standards. Incentives include accelerated permitting and other incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing. Councilor Goodhouse said he hears from developers that it is difficult to build lower priced homes because of the high SDCs and he thought if they were lower on lower prices homes it would encourage more to be built. Mr. Kloor said, “Perhaps, but with the cost of land in our region being the significantly most expensive cost in a home price, I think that lowering the SDCs slightly to encourage smaller development remains to be seen. At the end of the day it would depend on whether that penciled for developers.”

 Kelly Hossaini, attorney with Miller Nash said she was representing the Tigard-Tualatin School District. She mentioned that TTSD Chief Financial Officer David Moore and TTSD Board Member Maureen Wolf were also present.

Ms. Hossaini said TTSD is concerned about the nonresidential portion of the Transportation SDCs because that is what they would pay when building a new school. When they received the information they ran scenarios to determine how it might affect the district’s ability to provide new school facilities and were shocked. The proposed City of Tigard Transportation SDC for a new 600-student elementary school outside of River Terrace would be \$1.2 million. Adding that to the county’s Transportation Development Tax would increase the Transportation SDCs for a new elementary school to over \$1.4 million. She said she attached a table to her written testimony showing the cost of an elementary school built in different Portland metropolitan jurisdictions. She said the Portland Transportation SDC would be about \$203,000, compared to \$1.4 million. In Sherwood, which is one of the few cities in Washington County that has a city Transportation SDC, the SDC for a new school would only be \$289,000 for a 600-student elementary school. She heard that last year Sherwood reduced their Transportation SDCs by 50 percent and that original SDC was far less than what is proposed here. She suggested that staff do some research on this. Part of the reason it was reduced was because of the economic impact it was having in the city.

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Ms. Hossaini said that a 600-student elementary school built in River Terrace would have Transportation SDCs of \$1.6 million in River Terrace. The table she prepared shows that in North Bethany, which is comparable to River Terrace, it would be \$408,000. She said it was hard to overestimate the impact this SDC would have on the district's ability to provide needed school facilities. She said what may not be obvious is that this fee will put the brakes on economic development efforts in the city, which in turn will harm the district because it depends on a healthy tax base to fund local option levies. Local option levies allow the district to fund a full school year and will do so in this biennium when other school districts in Washington County are expecting to cut their school years.

Ms. Hossaini said staff has given council the option of reducing the Transportation SDCs for nonresidential uses. She said it is their understanding that the proposed SDC for residential development has always assumed a discount. A discount for nonresidential development is helpful but what the district would ask is that staff take some additional time to consider the nonresidential Transportation SDC. She said it does not seem that stakeholders in the community who will be most affected by it have had time to review it. The school district only learned this evening what the details of the discount might be. She said they also ask that the city give their economic development team time to vet this with the development community so it can be implemented with the least impact on its economic development goals. This might include a delay, a phase-in, a reduction, or all of those things.

 David Moore, Chief Financial Officer for Tigard-Tualatin School District said an additional impact of \$1 million could impact overall construction cost by 1-2 percent. This represents one-two fewer classrooms to serve students. He said the District has true concern about the economic impact in the Tigard community with these SDCs. TTSD is one of the few districts in the metro area that did not reduce school days during the recession. A good part of this was due to the local option levy that supplemented insufficient state funding. He requested more time to vet the nonresidential SDCs with city staff. He said there was a lot of outreach to the residential developers and the district, as a nonresidential partner did not get that opportunity. They need this to vet the impact on the district. He said at a minimum, they are asking for that outreach or at least consideration of the discounted level SDCs for the school district.

 Council Goodhouse said the numbers the district is using do not take into account the credit for the SDCs.

 Michael Marino, Senior Vice President at NAI - Norris Beggs & Simpson, said he is an industrial real estate broker and has been working closely with the City of Tigard and its economic development staff on the Fred Fields site on Hunziker and Wall Streets. He commented that he is excited about the project. The proposed Transportation and Park SDCs are concerning. After hearing staff's recommendation to council he is concerned that the nonresidential side has not had enough input on this or enough time to vet their concerns on the proposed schedule. He said it would be healthy to include the nonresidential community in these discussions. It sounds like the residential side got their fair due. The Fred Fields site is an important project to the City of Tigard and will bring

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well-paying jobs, strong employment and in turn will hopefully assist those with the jobs purchase homes in River Terrace.

Mr. Merino said heaping on increased SDC fees in addition to the Washington County SDC fees seems counterproductive to the entire development process. He said further discussion, especially on the nonresidential side should take place and he asked council to delay and not adopt the fees proposed by staff. He mentioned that the developer on the Fields project, Trammel Crow, was present. He closed by saying the economy has gotten better but the real estate market has not improved enough for rental rates to support the developer paying the proposed SDCs.

 Steve Wells, Trammel Crow Co., 1300 SW 5th Avenue, Suite 3050, Portland, OR, said they are the contract purchaser for 18 acres of Fields property slated for industrial development and have been working with Tigard's Economic Development Manager Purdy. He said he was excited about the Enterprise Zone put in place to help make development a reality on the industrial site. He said he wished he could say the discount on the SDCs is great but even with a 70 percent discount, Washington County is by far the most expensive place to develop office and industrial property in terms of the TDT and parks fees. It is very difficult in Washington County to cover the extra cost of the county's TDT. Depending on the type of development, industrial or office, the TDT in Washington County is two to four times what it is in Multnomah County, Clackamas County or Portland. Adding 60 percent on top of that makes it three to six times more. He gave examples of square footage costs. General office space is \$3.64 per foot in Portland, \$4.30 in Clackamas County and \$13.00 in Tigard. A medical building in Portland is \$9.57, in Clackamas around \$14.00 and \$42.00 in Tigard. Light industrial costs \$2.25 in Portland, \$2.70 in Clackamas and even with the discount would cost \$8-\$9 a foot in Tigard. To be \$5-\$6 more than any other part in town, on a \$70-\$80 project, is a big deal for the development community. He said costs are rising faster than values currently and the project next year will be difficult. He said they expect to come in for project permits next summer but if these SDCs are in place, even at the discounted rate, there will be a significant burden on this prospective project in Tigard.

 Clayton Hering, 1708 SW Highland Road, Portland, OR 97221, testified on three things:

1. The city says it wants jobs. He has been before council several times working through the process with city staff, who have been quite cooperative. But tonight we are talking about a public policy that could significantly hurt the potential to create those jobs. Capital is very efficient. It will go where it will get the best return. The significant increase puts Tigard in a disadvantaged position and will slow down economic development for both industrial and multi-family.
2. He is Board Chairman for Norris Beggs Simpson and has been in the industry for 43 years and Tigard has a reputation for being difficult to work with simply because of attitudes and public policy; but this is almost criminal. Council needs to understand that development takes 18, 24, or 36 months to put together. There was nothing like this on the table when they signed a contract with the city. Now they are under contract but the

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proposal is to implement this July 1. This is unfair. The rules of the game have changed. Development does not move that fast.

3. Listen to people practicing in the market, not just consultants. In observing 40 brokers operating all over the market, he sees that this particular SDC proposal is bad for job creation, bad for economic development and bad for attracting housing. He added that there is big talk now about affordable housing. But the city comes along and adds another cost. This will kill the opportunity to do affordable housing with this SDC proposed for nonresidential. He said he had a lot of confidence with this council and is working well with staff but this felt like a hit in the face. He said he was hopeful that this could be resolved.

Neutral testimony –

 Fred Gast, Polygon Northwest, 109 East 13th Street, Vancouver, WA 98660, said he had planned specifically to speak about parks but wanted to weigh in on other information presented by staff. He said they are supportive of Option B-2. He spoke about how parks are integral and they are significant supporters of parks in any community they develop. He said he was all for vibrant, active, amenity filled parks that will attract people to a neighborhood. Ultimately, people are attracted to a neighborhood first and then a house. His main concern was with the cost estimates used to create the backdrop for the parks fees themselves. He noted they worked with staff on the Transportation SDCs and were able to reconcile what their cost experience was with staff estimates. In doing so, they discovered many areas where costs were overstated. They were able to work out concerns with staff and ended up with numbers somewhere in between. They would like a similar opportunity with parks. He asked if council had received correspondence from Jim Lang, which gave a real-world example of a recently built park. He asked for time to ensure that the numbers are in keeping with actual experience. He said as a developer with significant holdings in River Terrace, Polygon will be building many of these parks and they do not want to pay an inflated fee on top of what it costs to build. He commented that they were excited to get started in River Terrace and from their point of view it has been a very beneficial and positive experience working with the city.

Council President Snider noted Mr. Gast had spoken before council in the past and had been positive about the process, the level of input and staff responsiveness. He asked if the city fell short regarding Parks SDCs. Mr. Gast replied that it had not been long ago when they saw what the SDC would be for parks and figured the impact of the fee. He said there was not as much visibility. Council President Snider asked if he thought there was an opportunity to partner further on this and Mr. Gast replied, “Absolutely.”

 Michael Robinson, 1120 NW Couch Street, Portland, OR 97209, said he represented West Hills Development. He said Mr. Dan Grimberg was also present and in the audience. He said he agreed with those asking for a continuance and believed additional time is warranted. He said city staff has been very good to work with through the River Terrace process and there should be more opportunity to address issues raised on the residential side. He referred to a letter sent to Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance today and reiterated three points from it.

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1. They agree with the staff recommendation to eliminate the scaled fee proposal for single-family dwellings.
2. They are concerned about cost estimates for transportation improvements and want additional time to discuss this with staff.
3. The city's SDC program should consider the upcoming county MSTIP bond program. They have high confidence that it will be enacted this year and it may pay for some of the arterials in River Terrace.

He thanked council for their time and hoped they will grant a short continuance to discuss these issues with staff.

 Jamie Stasny, 17933 NW Evergreen Parkway, Beaverton, OR 97006, spoke on behalf of Metropolitan Land Group. She echoed testimony given by others that the Transportation SDC is too onerous on the development community. They encourage further analysis on the project cost estimates. They have always proposed that the city consider a similar approach as North Bethany where a county service district is being used. This changes the way the financial picture looks and the burden is not up front on the developer but can be paid over time by the resident. She said the Parks SDC is excessive and has increased significantly since they first saw the draft last week. There has not been a lot of time to review the project cost list. They request a continuance of this hearing to allow time to coordinate with staff and resolve issues.

 Carine Arendes, 9524 SW North Dakota Street, Tigard, 97223, said a lot has been heard from the development community but we have not heard a lot from the park users or Tigard transportation system users. She said she was not speaking for or against the SDCs but when the issue came up a few months ago it was noted that many communities are struggling with paying for their infrastructure improvements. In areas of green fields development like North Bethany and Cooper Mountain there are increases but some other communities that are not doing this yet. Tigard may be on the forefront of potential push for municipalities to find funding solutions to pay for the costs of providing services to our citizens. We should not be surprised that there is some shock about this. However, we are hearing from the development community that they want to take some time to think about these things a little. Time is money for these folks and if they are expressing a need to look at the issue that is something we should be considering. She added that construction costs are rising, not just for buildings, but also for roads. We need to find a sustainable way to fund those.

 Robert Van Vlack 15585 SW 109th Tigard, OR, asked, "If the developers are not going to pay the cost of the upgrade in the infrastructure, who does? It would be residents of the city of Tigard paying to build up the infrastructure. How does that work?" Council President Snider said that is an excellent question and one he intends to ask during the council discussion. Mr. Van Vlack said he lives in a 55 and older community of 1,700 residents in Summerfield. Most are on a fixed income and he would rather not see the burden dumped on them, but would like development to pay their way when coming into a community.

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e. Council questions.

Councilor Woodard asked how something like the Bethany service district could be applied. Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance said the concept was considered but staff found that as an incorporated city Tigard cannot do that. Consultant Chase said their service district includes a \$1.25 levy per thousand assessed value, primarily used for transportation improvements and capital projects. That lowered the burden of the SDC requirements but an average homeowner would pay \$430 a year, which is not insignificant. Cities have the option for a voter-approved levy for a special area, such as River Terrace.

Councilor Goodhouse said if less gets paid by developers the cost could spill over to Tigard citizens on their utility bills. Mr. LaFrance said if the city collects less through SDCs, fewer projects on the 20-year list will be completed. This could mean more congested roads or it could mean that improvements will be paid by current and future residents and not by developers putting in the roads or paying SDCs.

 Council President Snider noted that a few people testified about the Parks SDCs being too high or not accurate. He asked if staff felt this would benefit from a process similar to what was done for Transportation SDCs. Mr. LaFrance said yes, that could be done but questioned how much of an impact it would have on the SDC. He said however, direction from council is that River Terrace development happens this summer so we need to act quickly. Council President Snider asked for a definition of “quickly.” Mr. LaFrance said staff desires to have this on a council business meeting agenda in May. He said there is not enough time to put in the same level of effort that was done for Transportation SDCs because there was more lead time. He said staff could meet and look for efficiencies but he wanted to set up the expectation in advance that they may not be able to have the same level of effort.

Councilor Woodard expressed concerns about the nonresidential SDC impact on schools, small businesses and economic development. He asked if there was any better discount scenario for schools. He said there is \$420 million in projects that need to be done in 20 years but maybe the city does not complete the entire list. He acknowledged that was just moving things down the road. He suggested there be at least some review on the Parks and Transportation SDCs.

Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance responded that a lot of effort went into transportation SDCs and they could work even further which might make staff more uncomfortable and developers less uncomfortable but he thought they had struck that balance already on the project costs. He noted that project costs form the backbone of what can be charged for SDCs. He said from a staff standpoint, “That ship has sailed.” Mr. LaFrance said there could be discussions on Parks SDCs within a two-week period. Council President Snider said he had the utmost confidence that the developer group in the audience would participate.

Councilor Woodard said he was not as concerned with the Parks SDC but thought the Transportation total was high. Council President Snider said the only place for movement was to fund less and do fewer projects in the future. Councilor Woodard commented on

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the short time period to review the nonresidential SDCs. Mr. LaFrance said there is complete recognition that there was not the same level of conversation on nonresidential and staff is recommending the same discount level as residential. If council, from a policy standpoint, wants to envision a scenario where nonresidential is given a different discount, staff can delay adoption and implementation. But if council feels there is equity, further discussion would not bear much fruit for council. Council President Snider said they are looking at funding a basic elementary school that has SDCs costing 3-4 times what they would be in most jurisdictions and the district did not have time to review updated numbers. He did not like this process. Councilor Woodard said he wanted nonresidential developers to have a separate discussion.

Councilor Goodhouse asked Consultant Chase how the figures were arrived at for the smaller homes. Consultant Chase said the IT publishes a trip generation that not only takes into account dwelling units but also takes into account people in the dwelling unit, but they do not publish a rate based on the square feet of a detached home. He took the Metro trip information from models which showed that as the number of people per dwelling increases, trips increase. The National Association of Home Builders has studies that indicate the average number of people per dwelling unit per square feet in a detached home. They correlated three options: three or fewer bedroom homes, homes with three bedrooms or more and then five bedroom homes. Builders said they would like to build more cottage homes but do not want to be charged the same as an estate house. Councilor Goodhouse asked about other options to encourage builders to build affordable homes. Consultant Chase said this option is that it is revenue neutral. Fee waivers were another option which would be a decision to undercharge and subsidize that type of housing.

Senior Planner Shanks clarified the timeline, saying the goal for River Terrace implementation, was to get things moving this summer. Staff thought it advisable to get the infrastructure financing in place as soon as possible, with July 1 as a good target date. Code amendments adopted in February allow developers to start applications but compliance is delayed as SDCs are not locked into place until a developer pulls a building permit. Although this is months away, the longer the fees are hanging out there unresolved the more uncomfortable it is for the developers and for the city. July 1 is not a magical date if council wants staff to spend more time on this, as long as that particular development community is comfortable with the fees unresolved. She said she is hearing from them tonight that they would like more time.



Council President Snider asked the City Attorney about the letter from the Home Builders Association, specifically the allegation that one of the methodologies used violates ORS 223.299.

City Attorney Ramis said he has not had time to study the letter. He asked if the letter pertained to charging a sliding scale for size and square footage of a house and said in his experience that was an untested methodology. He said he did not know of any litigation experience that would support using it. The statute is written in general terms so in the end it will be a question of whether or not the city can justify, based upon actual data, the use of that particular methodology. He did not think it was prohibited by the statute but the question is whether we can meet the burden of proof demonstrating that it is supported by

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the evidence. Council President Snider said more people live in a bigger house and more people generate more trips; it intuitively makes sense. City Attorney Ramis said the test of the methodology is the circuit court proceeding and the question will be whether or not we have in our existing record the data that would support that methodology. Council President Snider asked staff if they believe we do.

Consultant Chase responded that ideally there would be three ways to demonstrate this opposed to one, and more diligence on cities that have adopted a similar approach. City Attorney Ramis said, "But again, the question is, is the data in the record now? That will be the test." Consultant Chase said this policy is revenue neutral. Council President Snider asked if the Stakeholder Working Group and others offering feedback favored this. Senior Planner Shanks replied that among letters received before this hearing, one developer did not support the tiered approach to housing; two did not like it and did not think it was legal and the other two were silent. Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance said it was a policy suggested by council at the last workshop.

Councilor Woodard said he was favorable towards affordable housing but thought there were other ways to get it developed. He expressed discomfort with the potential legal risk and did not want the city to be a case study in litigation. Council President Snider agreed and said he had a lack of confidence in this approach.

 Council President Snider asked for comments on the MSTIP as a funding source. Mr. LaFrance said it fits in well with our funding strategy and would not impact the proposal before council tonight. He said the MSTIP deals with Roy Rogers Road which is a county Transportation Development Tax funded project in the methodology. It does not impact citywide or River Terrace SDCs. Consultant Chase said they are only including a small portion of Roy Rogers Road in their methodology. It is a much bigger project than the City of Tigard would do so two thirds of the cost is not there. Mr. LaFrance said there is a strong likelihood that the county will help expand Roy Rogers Road.

Council President Snider asked for a revised figure on what the Transportation SDC was for the 600 student school with the current discount. Mr. LaFrance said the city portion would go from \$1.2 million to around \$400,000. Consultant Chase said including the county's TDT it would bring it to \$600,000. He added that when developing a new school in Portland they are building around roads and infrastructure that is most likely already there. It might be cheaper to pay the impact fees in River Terrace than to build roads. But if you build the roads, you will get credits for a good proportion of that.

In response to a question from Councilor Goodhouse, Consultant Chase said the TDT was capped as a policy choice and jurisdictions in Washington County are beginning to look at nonresidential rates and be competitive in the market but still charge a nonresidential use for its impact on roads. Councilor Goodhouse reiterated that if the city offers too much of a discount the residents of Tigard will need to pick up the rest on a utility bill or elsewhere.

Consultant Chase said another strategy to consider is a non-remonstrance clause in development agreements so a local improvement district (LID) can be formed if needed to fund a gap in a project required to serve development in the future. Happy Valley and other

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areas have done this. Council does not have to decide everything tonight. It can be revisited every five years.

Council President Snider asked for comments on statements by developers that the Fields property is going to be 2-4 to 3-6 times more expensive in commercial or industrial development than Multnomah or Clackamas County. Mr. LaFrance said staff has not done a comparison on areas other than Washington County. Consultant Chase said Tigard is at the high end of the region in nonresidential development. He suggested there might be certain types of nonresidential development that the city might want to incentivize more than others, such as family-wage jobs versus service jobs. Policy decisions on incentives can be held later.

Councilor Woodard asked for Economic Development Director Purdy's input on this but Mr. Purdy indicated he had none at this time.

- f.  Staff recommendation: Mr. LaFrance said the staff recommendation is to adopt the Parks SDCs as put before the council and adopt Option B-2 for Transportation SDCs with an implementation date for nonresidential Transportation SDCs of not later than July 1, 2016.
- g. Council President Snider closed the public hearing. He asked for council discussion and consideration.
- h. Council Discussion and Consideration: Ordinance No. 15-08

Councilor Woodard moved for adoption of Ordinance No. 15-08, look at nonresidential at a later time. Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance repeated that the staff recommendation is to approve the Parks SDC methodology as is in front of council, unchanged. The staff recommendation on Transportation SDCs is to adopt Option B-2, nonresidential SDCs discounted as the same rate as residential. Additionally, to accommodate the time for nonresidential commercial developers time to incorporate new fees into their work, the nonresidential SDC has a delayed implementation date one year later than residential.

In response to a question from Councilor Woodard, Mr. LaFrance confirmed council can always amend the fees at a later date. Council President Snider asked where Option B-2 leaves the issue of housing size and Mr. LaFrance said it goes back to the standard single-family, multi-family and nonresidential classifications without the small home discount and additional charge for larger homes.

Councilor Woodard said he wanted more discussion on using the same discount rate for nonresidential. Councilor Goodhouse noted that if a delayed implementation date of July 2016 is selected, council could go back and amend it. Council President Snider said an important process step was missed with commercial development. While he welcomed the developers present at the meeting it is quite another thing to have a public body identify issues whose main interest is educating our children. He expressed concern and said he

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wanted more of an opportunity to review nonresidential impacts. The school’s needs align with the concerns of the developers, particularly on the nonresidential side.

Councilor Woodard moved for approval of Ordinance No. 15-08 per recommendation of staff less the nonresidential portion so SDC methodology can be reviewed. Mr. LaFrance asked if he meant nonresidential for Parks or for Transportation SDCs. Councilor Woodard said just for Transportation SDCs for nonresidential. City Manager Wine said the staff recommendation includes Option B-2.

There was no second for the motion. Council President Snider commented that with feedback received on the Parks methodology and because cost concerns were identified by a developer that has generally been supportive, the city should take time to review this. He recommended the review happen rapidly, within two weeks. He said he is supportive of moving ahead with Option B2, minus nonresidential and with a July 1, 2015 implementation date. He said Parks SDCs altogether need more review. City Manager Wine said there could be time allotted in the May workshop to continue the discussion.

Councilor Goodhouse moved to adopt Ordinance No. 15-08, with Option B, minus parks and nonresidential SDCs. Councilor Woodard seconded the motion. Council President Snider clarified that the option Councilor Goodhouse meant was, “B-2.” Council President Snider asked City Recorder Krager to repeat the motion:

ORDINANCE NO. 15-08 – AN ORDINANCE REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 95-28 AND 93-33 IN THEIR ENTIRETY AND ADOPTING A METHODOLOGY AND OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND REPLACING TMC 3.24, RECOMMENDING OPTION B-2, WITHOUT PARKS AND WITHOUT NONRESIDENTIAL SDCs

City Recorder Krager conducted a roll call vote:

	Yes	No
Councilor Goodhouse	x	
Councilor Henderson (<i>absent</i>)		
Council President Snider	x	
Councilor Woodard	x	
Mayor Cook (<i>absent</i>)		

Council President Snider announced that Ordinance No. 15-08 was adopted by a unanimous vote of City Council present.

6. AMEND MASTER FEES AND CHARGES FOR PARKS AND TRANSPORTATION

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- a. Council President Snider opened the public hearing.
- b. Finance and Information Services Director LaFrance gave the staff report and said council just adopted the methodology for part of the transportation SDCs and this resolution will amend the fees and charges schedule. He suggested that the motion reflect the actions taken by council in the prior hearing so it would only be for amending the residential Transportation SDC commensurate with Option B-2. This resolution also authorizes the City Manager to approve and amend the policy guidelines related to implementing the SDCs.
- c. Public Testimony: Council President Snider asked if anyone wanted to speak.

Michael Robinson, representing West Hills Development, 1120 NW Couch Street, 10th Floor, Portland, OR, 97208, said that because of council's action to adopt the residential portion of the Transportation SDCs in the prior hearing, West Hills Development needs to go on the record as opposing the adoption of the master fees and charges for Transportation. He said they need to do this to preserve their right to appeal. They appreciate their relationship with city staff, the Planning Commission and with Council but this is a standing matter. They do not know whether or not they will appeal. He said they would have preferred to have been given a slight delay for additional time to talk about the Transportation SDCs but they appreciate the council's position.

Jon Kloor, representing the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Portland, 15555 SW Bangy Road, Lake Oswego, OR 97035, said similar to what Mr. Robinson stated, in order to preserve their right to appeal, he is on the record to oppose, based on council's previous decision to adopt the residential Transportation SDC methodology without allowing a postponement of two weeks.

Michael Robinson, representing West Hills Development, 1120 NW Couch Street, 10th Floor, Portland, OR, 97208, said he wanted to incorporate their testimony, including written testimony dated today from the prior hearing into the testimony from this hearing as well.

- d. Council Consideration and discussion.

Councilor Woodard moved for approval of Resolution No. 15-15 with staff amendments. Mr. LaFrance said staff recommendation is to adopt the resolution and the master fees and charges schedule commensurate with the decisions made in the prior hearing, that would be to adopt the Transportation SDCs for residential development, commensurate with Option B-2 from the prior hearing.

- e. Council President Snider closed the public hearing and said the motion to approve the resolution needs to occur after the hearing is closed.

Councilor Woodard moved to approve Resolution No. 15-15 with what he said prior. Councilor Goodhouse seconded the motion. City Recorder Krager read the resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15-15 – A RESOLUTION ADOPTING RESIDENTIAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGES AS STATED IN OPTION B-2, WHICH AMENDS RESOLUTION NO. 14-31 AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO APPROVE AND AMEND SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGE PROCEDURES GUIDE

	Yes	No
Councilor Goodhouse	x	
Councilor Henderson <i>(absent)</i>		
Council President Snider	x	
Councilor Woodard	x	
Mayor Cook <i>(absent)</i>		

Council President Snider announced that Resolution No. 15-15 was approved by a unanimous vote of City Council present.

7. BRIEFING ON CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) PROJECTS *Will be rescheduled.*



8. LOCAL CONTRACT REVIEW BOARD – UPCOMING CONTRACT DISCUSSION – DOWNTOWN ENTRYWAY MONUMENTS

Public Contracts Manager Barrett gave the staff report on this item. The contract is for walls and monuments for gateway art installation at two locations at the south and north end of Main Street at Highway 99W. Staff will bring to council at a future meeting a recommendation to approve a contract. The improvements include 237 linear feet of wall with natural stone facing, “Welcome to Downtown Tigard” signage, seating, artwork base, electrical and water utilities. He said this project will implement the Tigard Downtown Streetscape Design Plan. The prominence of the gateway will attract new visitors to downtown and assist in place making for the downtown and the city. The Tigard Downtown Alliance and others have identified art as an important part of the downtown. The city contracted with Koch Landscape Architecture for the design and issued a request for bids to build it on March 23. Three bids were received. The bids included Alternate 1 which was to build the two monuments concurrently, Alternate 2 which was to build the south gateway followed by the north gateway 12-18 months later. Upon the bid opening staff found the lead contractor had both the low base bid and the low Alternate 1 bid. Staff will bring a recommendation to council in a few weeks to approve a \$349,000 contract for the base bid and Alternate 1 – building the bases concurrently.

Council President Snider verified that the discussion is on the site preparation and building of the wall and monument. Redevelopment Project Manager Farrelly said part of the artist’s contract is to install the artwork. Councilor Woodard asked about budget figures listed on the agenda item summary fiscal notes. Redevelopment Project Manager Farrelly clarified that there was \$675,000 in the CCDA tax increment financing budget for property purchase but that will likely be paid for by park bond funds, so that money is free to be used for another purpose.

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Councilor Woodard said gateways are important and there is a lot invested in the artwork. He said the city needs to brand the downtown and this will be a perfect segue into the heart of the city. He said he is in favor of Alternate 1 (concurrent building) and Council President Snider agreed. Councilor Goodhouse commented about the amount and said there are many other needs in the city. Council President Snider said the key is what this does to further activate the downtown and send a clear signal that downtown Tigard is a new and exciting place to be.

Council President Snider requested that staff be prepared for a discussion of the artwork color and the relative value of the art by the community. Redevelopment Project Manager Farrelly said the CCAC Public Art Sub-committee worked on this for many months and member Valerie Otani is here to discuss the process.

CCAC Public Art Subcommittee member Valerie Otani said Council President Snider brought up some good points. She said everyone has opinions on public art and there will be controversy. She showed a slide of the elk statue in downtown Portland. When it was installed the Elks organization was very critical of the design. A Calder sculpture in Grand Rapids was reviled. Yet after a while this became their brand and the sculpture now appears on their logo flag. She showed slides of other artwork in cities and said everyone has comments early on but then there is a period of adjustment. She noted that the original Tigard sculpture was a brown, bronze color but this did not meet visibility requirements. Red and yellow colors did not work because they matched the nearby commercial businesses. The artist came up with a pink color which will stand out against the nearby green trees. She noted that any color selection will appear lighter when flooded with sunlight. The colors will change in different weather and lighting. The artist created faceted petals specifically to create light and shadows.

Council President Snider said there was criticism of the former design and he has recently heard criticism about the current design. In response to a comment by Councilor Goodhouse asking why the city cannot pay for increased library hours but can afford to install art, Councilor Woodard said he recognized Councilor Goodhouse's frustration but the city cannot mix funds; they are in different pots of money. He noted the difficulty of communicating this to citizens. Council President Snider said another important distinction is that this is a one-time installation expense rather than an ongoing operating expense.

Public Contracts Manager Barrett said this contract will come before council on May 26. Council President Snider requested that Assistant City Manager Newton discuss this with Councilor Henderson and Mayor Cook so that any bid award questions get worked through with staff prior to the May 26 meeting.

9. NON AGENDA ITEMS None.
10. EXECUTIVE SESSION: None held.

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11. ADJOURNMENT

At 10:10 p.m. Councilor Goodhouse motioned to adjourn. Councilor Woodard seconded the motion and the motion passed unanimously.

	Yes	No
Councilor Goodhouse	x	
Councilor Henderson (absent)		
Council President Snider	x	
Councilor Woodard	x	
Mayor Cook (absent)		

City Recorder Carol A. Krager

Attest:

Mayor John L. Cook

Date: _____

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City of Tigard

Tigard City Council Meeting Minutes

June 23, 2015

STUDY SESSION – 6:30 p.m.

Council Present: Mayor Cook, Councilor Henderson and Councilor Woodard

Council Absent: Council President Snider and Councilor Goodhouse

Staff Present: City Manager Wine, Assistant City Manager Newton, Public Works Director Rager, City Engineer Faha, Public Works Manager Martin, City Attorney Ramis and City Recorder Krager.

A. Council Liaison Reports

Mayor Cook reported on the US Mayor's Conference held in San Francisco. Policy recommendations and priorities include keeping the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program fully funded and new transportation funding. Speaker Salman Khan profiled his educational company that features free teaching and training videos and Mayor Cook said this showed potential for use in the library.

B. Update on the North Dakota Street Bridge

City Engineer Faha introduced OBEC Consultant Jason Kelly. She discussed the problems with the bridge, citizen responses and options. She said staff was surprised to receive the ODOT letter recommending a three-ton weight limit. Since that could easily be exceeded by a large truck, city staff chose to close it immediately for safety reasons. Bridge engineering firm OBEC was hired to help the city explore options for the North Dakota Street bridge and also inspect and report on the Tigard Street bridge.

A temporary solution will enable the bridge to reopen within six weeks. This will involve jacking up the bridge, replacing timbers and adding a walkway. OBEC is assisting the city with an STIP grant that could pay as much as 90 percent of the costs.

City Engineer Faha said most citizen comments asked for the bridge to open and many wanted pedestrian improvements. Some requested an additional crossing from North Dakota to Tigard Street. She commented that neighborhood drivers are not finding alternative routes. Tigard's code requires two ingress and egresses for neighborhoods for emergency access and this closure did not support that.

The cost is \$2.6 million for the complete fix and less than \$80,000 for the interim solution. The grant being sought is for the long-term solution. City Manager Wine said this is council's notice that staff will be applying for the grant.

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Mayor Cook asked OBEC Engineer Kelly about the condition of the Tigard Street bridge. Mr. Kelly said it is in better shape than the North Dakota bridge but could worsen within five years.

Councilor Henderson said he could not support any solution that does not include a walkway, the need for which has been apparent for many years. He said regarding the long-range plan, it is a bad bridge in a bad location and having two railroad crossings so close together is a violation. He noted that he tested the bridge pilings with an icepick a few years ago and discovered issues with it then.

Public Works Director Rager replied that there was a disconnect between ODOT's inspection process and follow through. A previous inspection report had some indicators that showed rot. He said the city is taking more of a long-term view of all bridges and is developing a bridge master plan.

EXECUTIVE SESSION At 7:14 p.m. Mayor Cook announced that the Tigard City Council was entering into Executive Session to discuss real property negotiations under ORS 192.660(2)(e). The Executive Session ended at 7:27 p.m.

STUDY SESSION CONTINUED: Administrative Items -

1. City Manager Wine asked council if either August 31 or September 2 would work for a training session with Lenny Borer. He had been asked to return in six-eight months and check in about communication styles and how things are going. She asked them to let her know which possible date will work for them.
2. City Manager Wine said that Mr. Grove from the Home Builders Association requested a meeting to discuss citywide SDCs and asked for a delay in implementation. She is unsure what the next step will be. Staff is already meeting with non-residential developers. She said staff wants to know if there is a desire from council to revisit their actions. It is unknown if the concerns raised by the Home Builders are just for the River Terrace portion of the Transportation SDCs or if they will appeal council's decision. City Attorney Ramis said they have 60 days (from April 28) which makes June 29 the deadline for an appeal. Their appeal can only raise what they brought up during the SDC hearing and the judge can only look at the written record. Councilor Henderson asked when council approved the SDC rates. City Manager Wine said the master fees and charges were adopted when the budget was adopted. Councilor Henderson asked for a copy of the resolution and the master fees and charges schedule.



1. BUSINESS MEETING

- A. At 7:39 p.m. Mayor Cook called the meeting of the City Council to order.

TIGARD CITY COUNCIL MINUTES – JUNE 23, 2015

B. City Recorder Krager called the roll:

	Present	Absent
Council President Snider		✓
Councilor Woodard	✓	
Mayor Cook	✓	
Councilor Goodhouse		✓
Councilor Henderson	✓	

C. Mayor Cook asked everyone to stand and join him in the Pledge of Allegiance

D. Call to Council and Staff for Non-Agenda Items – None.

2. CITIZEN COMMUNICATION

A. Follow-up to Previous Citizen Communication – None.

B. Citizen Communication – Sign up Sheet.

Reid Iford, 11575 SW Pacific Highway, Suite 151, Tigard, Oregon 97223, read a letter from 40-50 downtown businesses asking council to support building a YMCA at the Burnham Street location. The letter has been added to the packet for this meeting. He said they want the 25,000 monthly trips and the parking lot to help them with the horrible parking problem in the downtown. He gave some history of his involvement with issues in Tigard and said his first project was working on the annexation of Washington Square into Tigard. He said businesses do not understand why it is taking so long to get the YCMA onto the November 2015 ballot. He referred to the recent survey and said it was the largest positive response the YMCA has received in the nation. He said the majority of the downtown businesses support this and the council has a mandate from the Tigard businesses and voters. He said, “Please put this on the ballot for the November election.”

3. CONSENT AGENDA: (Tigard City Council) -

A. Approve Minutes for:

- May 19, 2015 City Council Meeting Minutes

B. Approve the Tigard Senior Center Lease Renewal from 2015-2020

TIGARD CITY COUNCIL MINUTES – JUNE 23, 2015

C. Approve a Resolution Adopting Updated Tigard Youth Advisory Council Bylaws

RESOLUTION NO. 15-33 - A RESOLUTION ADOPTING AMENDED BYLAWS OF THE TIGARD YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL, SUPERSEDING BYLAWS ADOPTED IN RESOLUTION NO. 14-45

Councilor Woodard moved and Councilor Henderson seconded a motion to approve the Consent Agenda. The motion passed unanimously.

	Yes	No
Council President Snider (absent)		
Councilor Woodard	✓	
Mayor Cook	✓	
Councilor Goodhouse (absent)		
Councilor Henderson	✓	

4. CONSIDER APPROVING A RENEWAL OF AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT WITH METRO FOR ILLEGAL DUMPING INVESTIGATION SERVICES

Chief Orr gave the staff report and requested a renewal of an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) for one police detective to enforce Metro code within the Metro area, including illegal dumping regulations. The city receives monthly reimbursement for pay and benefits plus a 10 percent administrative fee for one officer for a total of \$154,000 in the next fiscal year.

Mayor Cook asked if the police find much illegal dumping in the Tigard area. Chief Orr responded that they have. Councilor Woodard asked what types of items are the most prevalent and Chief Orr said contractors are using dumpsites outside the Metro area because it is cheaper than following construction debris disposal regulations. Contractors are required to use Metro area landfills in order to dump their debris and some go out of the area. Councilor Henderson asked how they catch those dumping illegally and Chief Orr said they use surveillance and investigate dumped debris.

In response to a question from Councilor Woodard on fines, Chief Orr said he did not know what the base fine is but repeat offenders are fined more for illegal dumping.

Councilor Woodard moved for approval of the IGA with Metro and Councilor Henderson seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

	Yes	No
Council President Snider (absent)		
Councilor Woodard	✓	
Mayor Cook	✓	
Councilor Goodhouse (absent)		
Councilor Henderson	✓	

TIGARD CITY COUNCIL MINUTES – JUNE 23, 2015

5. NON AGENDA ITEMS – None.

6. EXECUTIVE SESSION

At 7:48 p.m. Mayor Cook announced that the Tigard City Council was entering into Executive Session to discuss exempt public records under ORS 192.660(2)(f). He said the City Council would adjourn from Red Rock Creek Conference Room at the conclusion of the Executive Session. The Executive Session ended at 9:02 p.m.

7. ADJOURNMENT

At 9:03 p.m. Councilor Henderson moved for adjournment. The motion was seconded by Councilor Woodard and passed unanimously.

	Yes	No
Council President Snider (absent)		
Councilor Woodard	✓	
Mayor Cook	✓	
Councilor Goodhouse (absent)		
Councilor Henderson	✓	

Carol A. Krager, City Recorder

Attest:

John L. Cook, Mayor

Date

TIGARD CITY COUNCIL MINUTES – JUNE 23, 2015



City of Tigard
Tigard City Council Meeting Minutes
July 21, 2015

1. WORKSHOP MEETING

- A. Mayor Cook called the City Council meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.
- B. Deputy City Recorder Alley called the roll:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>
Mayor Cook	✓	
Councilor Goodhouse	✓	
Councilor Henderson	✓	
Council President Snider	✓	
Councilor Woodard	✓	

- C. Mayor Cook led the Pledge of Allegiance.
- D. Mayor Cook asked Council and Staff for any Non-Agenda Items. None stated.

2. UPDATE ON THE SW CORRIDOR PLANNING PROGRESS

Community Development Director Asher introduced TriMet Representative Unsworth and Metro Representative Bihn who presented the item, accompanied by a PowerPoint, highlighting key components of the SW Corridor Planning and public transit.

Mr. Bihn reported the reason jurisdictions look at high capacity transit (HCT) is for reliability and reduction in travel time on the I-5 corridor. It was found that in free flow traffic it takes about 14 minutes to travel between Portland State University and downtown Tualatin and in congested times it takes 58 minutes. HCT would take 30 minutes no matter how the traffic flows. HCT or light rail transit (LRT) provides some relief in auto congestion but the study shows a significant increase in the number of people utilizing transit from 1,510 to 3,640. This increase is contributed to people choosing to ride HCT instead of driving and others who avoided I-5, due to not being able to get through, now driving on I-5 because they can. Models show a SW Corridor line would carry 24 percent of I-5 commuters south of downtown in 2015. Mr. Bihn outlined the steering committee’s changes to the SW Corridor original plan as:

- Removed Marquam Hill-Hillsdale tunnel (light rail)
- Removed Hillsdale Loop options for bus rapid transit (BRT) and light rail
- Advanced PCC via Capitol Highway BRT
- Rescheduled decisions on PCC via cut-and-cover tunnel (light rail) until 10-2015
- Approved technical modifications for minor tweaks

Council President Snider asked if things were removed due to not being financially viable. Mr. Unsworth said when TriMet and Metro talked to Seattle counterparts it was discovered it would take four years to construct the tunnel, which is a concern. Marquam Hill is located next to institutes where constructing 240 feet below ground presented real risks. Pushing \$1.2 million, the steering committee felt there was a better way to serve the community for less money and asked for other areas to be investigated. Mr. Bihn added that the tunnels would have missed the recommended serving points in the studies done by Tigard, Portland and Tualatin. Mr. Bihn pointed out the cost versus ridership analysis is shown in the PowerPoint.

Mayor Cook stated Washington County Commissioner Rogers asked PCC what they were going to do to come to the table and help. Mr. Unsworth said that was correct and PCC hired a consultant to help them figure that out. Some options being explored are to move their public health schools to the Sylvania campus and asking for information about where the patrons are coming from. TriMet knows community college ridership goes up significantly during a recession. About 35 percent of the students take classes at other campuses, creating a lot of travel between the campuses. There are a lot of things in the mix and TriMet is trying to better understand the travel patterns of their students, to get smarter about where and how best to serve them and the cost benefits.

Mr. Bihn outlined the HCT iterations to be installed within the triangle and downtown districts. Mr. Unsworth said an effort is being made to connect downtown Portland, PCC, Tigard/Tualatin and the two important stations in the triangle and downtown Tigard. Ash Avenue iteration seems to be the most favorable as it has the most stations, no loops and fast travel time. Concern is funding with the gap needing to be filled by state or regional funding. Mr. Asher added the assumption is that 50 percent is going to have to be raised by the whole region.

Mr. Bihn stated these alignments would include pedestrian and bikeways improvements as part of this plan is enhancements to local bus service to line 78, 72 and 37. There are planned public engagements in Tigard at the Tigard Farmer's Market in September or October, a public comment period in November and the steering committees decision in December. Final design and construction will be 2021-2025.

Mayor Cook thanked Mr. Bihn and Mr. Unsworth for their presentation and looked forward to the public outreach and engagement.

3. UPDATE ON THE STRATEGIC PLAN

Senior Management Analyst Wyatt reported a recent visitor to Tigard heard of our strategic plan and reflected on the plan saying "Tigard has a lot of moxi in having that plan." This is a good description of what she saw while she was here and where the plan is headed. Tonight is an update on the four goal areas and what has been accomplished in each area.

- Goal 1: Walking and Connecting
 - Some of the most noticeable are the Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper Projects of which six involve sidewalk connections and an overlook bench in the Tigard Triangle. Wayfinding signs are upcoming.
 - The Tigard Bike Patrol has been implemented, sending officers on bicycles into the trails to patrol and ensure safety.
 - A community walks program called Tigard Walks was developed solely by a staff member. These walks are coordinated alongside ongoing events such as the art walk and one around the Downtown Street Festival. The routes she has coordinated have been plugging into the city's GIS as recommended walks. We have also asked the citizens and staff for their favorite walks around Tigard.
 - The North Dakota street bridge improvements and adding the pedestrian walkway are underway.
- Goal 2: Growing and Planning
 - The city submitted a free walk friendly assessment to Walk Friendly Communities and received a ten page report with eight solid ideas on how to improve Tigard's walkability. They were impressed with the wayfinding signs, sidewalks completed and planned and the pedestrian access under bridges to other parts of the community.
 - Hired a Safe Routes to School (SRTS) coordinator to build on the framework and improve connectivity to Tigard schools.
 - Walkability expert Jeff Speck visited and spoke about challenges and opportunities in creating a more walkable city this is accessible to view online.

- Goal 3: Engaging and Communicating
 - The city is trying hard to have a more engaging presence through social media and the website. The numbers of followers are increasing showing people are coming more to us as a reference and source of information for Tigard happenings.
 - Ice cream socials are held in the neighborhoods and various locations throughout the city where ice cream is handed out and staff gets the opportunity to receive feedback from community members.
- Goal 4: Financing and Sustaining
 - Staff released an interactive app on the website today called Open Budget Portal. This is intended to get the budget out to the citizens and is a good step in transparency and communicating the budget in a better way.
 - The state has promised \$1.5 million to the city for the Hunziker industrial core project.

Mr. Wyatt concluded by stating the city will be represented at a number of events like the Farmer's Market, the August 16 walking tour of downtown and the September 25 Downtown Fair where community input will be solicited. The Strategic Plan webpage is updated every Monday to keep people informed of the latest events.

Councilor Henderson asked how the councilors could support the Goal 4 statement of funding the vision while maintaining core services. He suggested a solution of creating a separate strategic plan budget. He expressed concern to how extensive the project seems and ensuring other revenue options like grants are pursued to implement the plan. Mr. Wyatt said support of the Goal 4 is done by approval of the budget by the council and support by the budget committee. Mr. Wyatt assured the council other funding sources have been pursued and obtained as in the example of the SRTS program coordinator and the Hunziker industrial core project. Partnerships with other agencies are currently being established as well.

Mayor Cook thanked staff for the presentation and looked forward to hearing about future progress.

4. UPDATE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development Manager Purdy presented the staff report highlighting:

- There have been business roundtables held every quarter with the last having the best attendance. The next will be a tour of Curtis Wright/Williams Controls on October 13 at noon. Curtis Wright/Williams Controls has a lean manufacturing production system in place which will be beneficial for other manufacturers to see. The roundtable participants have grown to a wider base of business leaders being able to provide good information on improving their businesses.
- Staff continues to do work on connections and business recruitments with Business Oregon through the Grow Oregon program. Every week or two one comes up and Tigard may fit the criteria of half of those. Twice now a CEO has come to Tigard to look at property. The challenge is having the availability of property to meet their precise requirements at the exact moment they need it. The CEO of Stow Away 2 has been accepted into the Grow Oregon program.
- Another adventure in the works is the creation of Tigard's Table which brings food entrepreneurs together. The entrepreneurs range from Super Fresh Farming Group to Custom Quality Distribution whom distributes all the Starbucks coffee products for the state. We have an interesting mix in the food chain from producer, shared kitchen spaces and distributors.
- The latest business visits have been to Sunset Labs who create little boxes inside other devices to test carbon in the air; Okonite who distribute huge copper coils; Amatek who distributes medical coiling; Coiltron producer of small copper coils; Charter Mechanical known for the HVAC production systems, channels and devices companies use to send air, water and chemicals through devices; and Sunbelt-Turret Steel who takes steel cylinders and chops them up for component pieces. There is a very productive economy in Tigard.

TIGARD CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES – JULY 21, 2015

- Roger Machinery and Gerber Legendary Blades are on board with the enterprise zone. Custom Quality Distribution is looking into making application. In order to qualify, a company has to invest in equipment and people proving they will increase both by 10 percent, so this is a good deal for the city and community. Three businesses in the first year is very good.
- \$1.5 million has been committed to the city from the state’s lottery program for redevelopment on the Hunziker Industrial Core Area Project. Additional \$2.7 million in federal funding will be pursued with an application submitted to the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Agency in September. Mayor Cook added the funding will be used on infrastructure development to make the connection from Tech Center Drive so Wall Street can connect all the way through.

Councilor Woodard asked if there was much interaction with the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Purdy said the most common interaction with the Chamber is every Tuesday at the Downtown Tigard Alliance where great input on downtown revitalization has been received. There is an opportunity to partner with the Chamber and Mercy Corp NW focusing on business development. Mercy Corp NW approached the city and asked if firms in Tigard would be interested, so the Chamber Director and Mr. Purdy will sit down to see if there are firms that would benefit from the Mercy Corp NW Program.

Councilor Woodard asked what the odds were of getting the federal funding for the Hunziker site. Mr. Purdy answered it is better odds to get the federal funding than getting the state funding because the state was a harder ask.

Mayor Cook thanked Mr. Purdy for his presentation and the council looks forward to hearing updates more frequently in the future.

5. NON AGENDA ITEMS - None

6. EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mayor Cook called the executive session to order at 7:43 p.m. to consult with legal counsel regarding current litigation or litigation likely to be filed under ORS 192-660(2)(h) held in the Red Rock Creek Conference Room. Mayor Cook closed the executive session at 8:07 p.m. The meeting reconvened in Town Hall where the council heard the Update on Economic Development.

8. ADJOURNMENT

At 8:57 p.m. Councilor Snider motioned to adjourn the meeting. Councilor Goodhouse seconded the motion. The motion was approved by a unanimous vote of City Council present.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Mayor Cook	✓	
Councilor Goodhouse	✓	
Councilor Henderson	✓	
Council President Snider	✓	
Councilor Woodard	✓	

Norma I. Alley, Deputy City Recorder

Attest:

Mayor, City of Tigard

Date: _____

TIGARD CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES – JULY 21, 2015

AIS-2307

2. B.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): 5 Minutes

Agenda Title: Resolution to Appoint Members and Alternate Members to the Park and Recreation Advisory Board

Prepared For: Steve Martin, Public Works

Submitted By: Steve Martin, Public Works

Item Type: Resolution

Meeting Type: Council
Business
Meeting - Main

Public Hearing: No

Publication Date:

Information

ISSUE

Shall council adopt a resolution to appoint Wayne Gross and David Brown as members of the Park and Recreation Advisory Board (PRAB), and Timothy Pepper and Sara Darland as alternate members?

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

Staff recommends the council adopts the resolution.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

In May, staff solicited applications to fill positions on the PRAB that were open due to terms expiring. Six applications were received, three from people currently serving in some capacity on the PRAB, and three from citizens who responded to the advertisement in Cityscape. Appointments were set up as soon as Mayor Cook and Councilor Woodard were available to interview the applicants. One applicant withdrew the day of the interviews, and five people were interviewed for the open positions.

The panel recommended David Brown and Wayne Gross be appointed to a full term in the positions they had previously held, and that Timothy Pepper be appointed to fill the alternate position that he held previously. Sara Darland was recommended to fill the other open alternate position. This will be the second term for David Brown and the first full term for Wayne Gross. It is the second time Tim Pepper has filled an alternate spot, and it will be the first time for Sara Darland to serve on a city board.

A short bio on each of the recommended applicants is attached.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

The council could choose not to adopt the resolution.

COUNCIL GOALS, POLICIES, APPROVED MASTER PLANS

The PRAB is an official board appointed by the Tigard City Council to make recommendations to the council and staff on matters pertaining to parks and recreation. The PRAB also serves as the official board for reviewing non-conforming tree issues in Tigard.

DATES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

This is the first time this resolution has come before the council.

Fiscal Impact

Fiscal Information:

There is no direct fiscal impact for appointing PRAB members. The PRAB does make recommendations to council and staff concerning parks and recreation that have fiscal impacts.

Attachments

Resolution

2015 PRAB Bios

CITY OF TIGARD, OREGON
TIGARD CITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 15-

A RESOLUTION TO APPOINT WAYNE GROSS AND DAVID BROWN TO FOUR-YEAR TERMS AS MEMBERS OF THE PARK AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD (PRAB), AND APPOINT TIMOTHY PEPPER AND SARA DARLAND TO ONE-YEAR TERMS AS ALTERNATE MEMBERS.

WHEREAS, Wayne Gross and David Brown have served as members of the PRAB, and Timothy Pepper has served as an alternate member; all of which are interested in continuing on the PRAB; and

WHEREAS, Sara Darland expressed interest via application to serve on the PRAB; and

WHEREAS, the mayor's interview panel interviewed Wayne Gross, David Brown, Timothy Pepper, and Sara Darland, and recommended them for positions on the PRAB.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Tigard City Council that:

SECTION 1: Wayne Gross and David Brown are hereby appointed to four-year terms as voting members of the PRAB, and Timothy Pepper and Sara Darland are hereby appointed to one-year terms as alternate members of the PRAB.

SECTION 2: This resolution is effective immediately upon passage.

PASSED: This _____ day of _____ 2015.

Mayor - City of Tigard

ATTEST:

City Recorder - City of Tigard

2015 PRAB Applicant Short Bios

Recommended PRAB Voting Members

David Brown

Dave has served one four-year term on the PRAB and this will be his second term. In January 2015, Dave was elected as the chair of the PRAB. He has lived in Tigard for 20 years, and has been a manager, as well as a member on the board of the Tigard Little League. Dave has a degree in business and is a CPA.

Wayne Gross

Wayne served one year of an unexpired term on the PRAB – this will be his first full term. Wayne has lived in Tigard for six years, and served on the Tigard Tree Board before it was disbanded. Wayne has degrees in parks and recreation, and public administration, and he has worked more than 40 years in the field of parks and recreation. He is currently the director of the Hillsboro Park and Recreation Department.

Recommended PRAB Alternate Members

Timothy Pepper

Tim has been a Tigard resident for 11 years, and has already served one year as an alternate on the PRAB. Tim has been an active volunteer at Bull Mountain Park, including building several new trails. He is a board member of the Beaverton Farmer's Market, and has volunteered with youth soccer and lacrosse, as well as LEGO robotics. He works as a software engineer and has degrees in computer engineering and computer science.

Sara Darland

Sara has lived in Tigard for three years and this will be her first term as an alternate on the PRAB. She previously volunteered with Pongo – a pet food bank in NE Portland. Sara has a degree in chemical engineering and works as a chemical engineer for Nike, Inc.

agreement with CWS for the same services. CWS staff noted that providing these services to both cities will be more cost-effective than just serving one of the cities.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

The council could propose changes to the agreement or could decide not to approve the agreement. Should the council decide not to approve the agreement, the city will continue to perform erosion control inspections, but will continue to struggle with the current workload mentioned previously.

COUNCIL OR CCDA GOALS, POLICIES, MASTER PLANS

None

DATES OF PREVIOUS CONSIDERATION

The council was briefed on this agreement at its July 28, 2015, study session.

Fiscal Impact

Cost: \$50,000-\$80,000

Budgeted (yes or no): No

Where Budgeted (department/program): Engr

Additional Fiscal Notes:

The city anticipates annual costs under this IGA to be between \$50,000 and \$80,000, paid to CWS. In the past two fiscal years, the city has collected \$28,000 and \$34,000 in fees to support Tigard staff that previously provided this service. Tigard is unsure of what the city's costs are to provide the service. The city will pay only for the services provided by CWS. The IGA is renewed automatically annually, for up to 10 years. The city or CWS can annually elect to terminate the agreement prior to February 1, effective the following July 1.

The services under this IGA are offset with the city's Erosion Control Inspection Fee. In fiscal year 2014-15, roughly \$34,000 in fees were collected. It is anticipated this will increase once River Terrace development starts in earnest, but so may the costs. The city will conduct a review of the IGA after six months and will use that opportunity to also assess if the revenue generated is sufficient to cover costs. Based on the review, staff may propose adjustments to the current fees. Council will be briefed at that time on the findings.

Attachments

CWS EC IGA

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR
EROSION CONTROL INSPECTION

THIS AGREEMENT dated _____ 2015, is between CLEAN WATER SERVICES (District) and CITY OF TIGARD (City).

RECITALS

1. ORS 190.003 – 190.110 encourages intergovernmental cooperation and authorizes local governments to delegate to each other authority to perform their respective functions as necessary.
2. To optimize City staff resources and implementation of the Erosion Control Inspection Program (Program), City would like the District to administer the Program within City's jurisdiction and District has agreed to do so.
3. District and City are parties to an Intergovernmental Agreement dated January 25, 2005 as amended on June 14, 2005, March 17, 2006, July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009 (collectively, Operating IGA). To the extent the Operating IGA and this Agreement conflict regarding erosion control inspection issues, this Agreement shall control.

AGREEMENT

A. SCOPE OF WORK

The Scope of Work is set forth in Exhibit A to this Agreement. The City Engineer and District's General Manager or designee may modify Exhibit A by mutual agreement.

B. DISTRICT OBLIGATIONS

District agrees to:

1. Provide a monthly written summary of erosion control inspection work accomplished within the City pursuant to this Agreement. The report will be delivered to the City no later than the 20th of each month showing performance for the preceding month.
2. Invoice the City through this Agreement for services performed. The invoiced amount will include hourly personnel costs and expenses, as shown on Exhibit B to this Agreement. The invoice will be delivered to the City no later than the 20th of each month. The City Engineer and District's General Manager or designee may modify Exhibit B by mutual agreement prior to April 30th for services performed in the upcoming fiscal year.

C. CITY OBLIGATIONS

City agrees to:

1. Withhold approval of all "foundation" building inspections until receiving District's written approval of the erosion control techniques being in place.
2. Cooperate with District in its enforcement efforts. This Agreement does not limit City's ability to pursue enforcement actions independent of the District. In addition, City may continue enforcement actions already under way as of the date of this Agreement.
3. Promptly inform District of any erosion control violations City becomes aware of.
4. Provide a list of active Erosion Control permits that have been issued as of the date of this Agreement.
5. Reimburse the District, for work performed pursuant to this Agreement, within 30 days of receipt of the invoice.

D. GENERAL TERMS

1. Laws and Regulations. City and District agree to abide by all applicable laws and regulations.
2. Term of this Agreement. This Agreement will take effect July 1, 2015 and will automatically renew annually for a period of ten years. The Agreement may be terminated upon written notice by either party prior to February 1 of any year with the termination being effective the following July 1.
3. Amendment of Agreement. City and District may amend this Agreement from time to time, by mutual written agreement.
4. Integration. This document constitutes the entire agreement between the parties on the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous written or oral understandings, representations or communications of every kind on the subject. No course of dealing between the parties and no usage of trade shall be relevant to supplement any term used in this Agreement. Acceptance or acquiescence in a course of performance rendered under this Agreement shall not be relevant to determine the meaning of this Agreement and no waiver by a party of any right under this Agreement shall prejudice the waiving party's exercise of the right in the future.
5. Indemnification. Within the limits of the Oregon Tort Claims Act, codified at ORS 30.260 through 30.300, each of the parties shall indemnify and defend the other and their officers, employees, agents, and representatives from and against all claims, demands, penalties, and causes of action of any kind or character relating to or arising from this Agreement (including the cost of defense thereof, including attorney fees) in favor of any person on account of

personal injury, death, damage to property, or violation of law, which arises out of, or results from, the negligent or other legally culpable acts or omissions of the indemnitor, its employees, agents, contractors or representatives.

6. Resolution of Disputes. If any dispute out of this Agreement cannot be resolved by the project managers from each party, the City Manager and District's General Manager will attempt to resolve the issue. If the City Manager and District's General Manager are not able to resolve the dispute, the parties will submit the matter to mediation, each party paying its own costs and sharing equally in common costs. If the dispute is not resolved in mediation, the parties will submit the matter to arbitration. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final, binding and conclusive upon the parties and subject to appeal only as otherwise provided in Oregon law.

7. Interpretation of Agreement.
 - A. This Agreement shall not be construed for or against any party by reason of the authorship or alleged authorship of any provision.

 - B. The paragraph headings contained in this Agreement are for ease of reference only and shall not be used in construing or interpreting this Agreement.

8. Severability/Survival. If any of the provisions contained in this Agreement are held illegal, invalid or unenforceable, the enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not be impaired.

9. Choice of Law/Venue. This Agreement and all rights, obligations and disputes arising out of the Agreement shall be governed by Oregon law. All disputes and litigation arising out of this Agreement shall be decided by the state courts in Oregon. Venue for all disputes and litigation shall be in Washington County, Oregon.

CLEAN WATER SERVICES

CITY OF TIGARD

By: _____
General Manager

By: _____
City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Attest:

District Counsel

By: _____
City Recorder

APPROVED AS TO FORM

By: _____
City Attorney

EXHIBIT A

Scope of Work

I. District shall:

Assume primary responsibility for managing the Program as defined in District Resolution and Order 07-20 Design and Construction Standards, as amended from time to time, and NPDES stormwater permits relating to construction activities. This shall include timely inspection of properties to determine compliance with erosion control rules and regulations, enforcement to correct violations, and review of erosion plan revisions.

II. City shall:

Collect erosion control fees in accordance with the District's schedule of Rates and Charges or as otherwise determined by the City, review the erosion control plans submitted with the development or building proposal, issue erosion control permits, and promptly forward approved plans and permits to the District.

EXHIBIT B

The District will charge City the following personnel costs and expenses for work performed pursuant to this Agreement:

Personnel Costs (per hour)

1. Inspector staff (senior)	\$	\$63.69
2. Inspector staff (associate)	\$	\$43.13
3. Permit technician	\$	\$36.28
4. Program manager	\$	\$81.88

Expenses

1. Vehicle usage (per mile)	\$	\$0.46
2. Other expenses at cost with prior approval of City		

AIS-2317

3.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): 5 Minutes

Agenda Title: Consider Resolution Supporting Resolution 34-235,
Library Replacement Levy

Submitted By: Carol Krager, Central
Services

Item Type: Motion Requested Resolution **Meeting Type:** Council
Workshop
Mtg.

Public Hearing No

Newspaper Legal Ad Required?:

Public Hearing Publication

Date in Newspaper:

Information

ISSUE

Will the Tigard City Council take a position in support or opposition of the Washington County Cooperative Library Services Local Option Replacement Levy?

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

Staff recommends that the City Council discuss and decide whether to take a position on the proposed measure. If the Council opts to support the measure, a draft resolution of support is attached to this Agenda Item Summary.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

The five-year local option replacement levy for countywide library services will be presented to voters at the November 3, 2015 General Election. Washington County has produced informational materials about the proposed levy that is attached to this Agenda Item Summary.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

The City Council may elect to take no position, or may choose to oppose the levy.

COUNCIL OR CCDA GOALS, POLICIES, MASTER PLANS

DATES OF PREVIOUS CONSIDERATION

n/a

Attachments

WA County WCCLS Information

Resolution Supporting WCCLS Levy



DRAFT
**Proposal for a Five-Year
Local Option Levy**

Washington County, Oregon
November 3, 2015 Election



FY2016-17 through FY2020-21



Washington County Cooperative Library Services

Submitted by Sherilyn Lombos, Chair, WCCLS Executive Board

5/12/2015

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Executive Summary

Overview of Levy Proposal

This document provides background information for the Washington County Cooperative Library Services' (WCCLS) replacement levy proposal to the Board of Commissioners on May 12, 2015. The proposal is for a five-year local option levy to support countywide library services for FY2016-17 through FY2020-21. The proposed levy would replace the current levy of \$0.17 per \$1000 of assessed value with a new rate of \$0.22 per \$1000 of assessed value.

The current local option levy (passed on 2010) expires June 30, 2016. That levy was passed by voters with an approval rate of 66%, provides approximately 1/3 of WCCLS funding, and will generate an estimated net amount of \$41.6 million dollars over the five-year term.

The current levy supplements County General Fund support for WCCLS; levy resources provide approximately 33% of support and General Fund resources provide 66%, with 1% from miscellaneous sources. About 80% of WCCLS resources are distributed to member libraries to support operations including open hours, staffing, purchase of materials, and programming to serve all County residents. The remaining resources fund Central Support and Outreach Services that link member libraries together. This includes the infrastructure for the shared library catalog, Internet and Wi-Fi access at member libraries, subscriptions for e-books and research databases, daily Courier deliveries between libraries, early literacy training and support, and coordinated resources for annual summer reading programs. WCCLS also provides outreach services for homebound residents, Spanish-speaking residents and multi-lingual groups, children in care and the Jail library.

The current levy was a maintenance levy. It continued the same rate as the levy approved in 2006, and the goal was to maintain countywide services. Yet, WCCLS and its member libraries were still able to implement service improvements in the last few years. Using budget savings and reserves, WCCLS was able to fund a system wide conversion from barcode tracking of books and other materials to RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) tracking which reduced staff handling and sped up processing. Funds were also directed to the purchase of e-books and e-audiobooks in order to address growing patron demand for new reading formats. Hillsboro expanded its main library on Brookwood Parkway in 2013 and completely remodeled the Shute Park branch in 2014. Banks Public Library expanded in 2012. Beaverton expanded its Murray Scholls Branch in 2015.

Based on research, analysis and discussions with library stakeholders over the course of the last year, analysis of voter polling conducted in January 2015, and assessment of the current economic climate, the WCCLS Executive Board unanimously recommends to the Board of Commissioners that a levy at the rate of \$0.22, an increase of five cents over the current rate, be placed on the November 3, 2015 ballot to cover the five year period of FY2016-17 through FY2020-21. If passed by voters, this would be the first increase in countywide library funding approved since 2006. If approved, the levy would cost the average property owner an additional \$14 in the first year. In addition, the WCCLS Executive Board

recommends that County Counsel be directed to prepare necessary ballot materials. Board of Commissioner meeting dates pertaining to formal discussion of this proposal are scheduled for May 19 and June 2, 2015.

The proposal is estimated to levy a total gross amount of \$69.2 million with an estimated first-year amount levied of \$12.7 million. (Actual levy amounts collected are estimated at 96% of those totals.) For a resident owning an average-priced Washington County home (est. \$255,000 in FY2016-17), the tax impact equates to a first-year annual cost of approximately \$56 or \$4.68 per month. Goals for the proposed levy are:

- Maintain hours and services at the current 15 libraries and branches, and avoid cuts in service
- Maintain current Central Support and Outreach Services that link libraries together
- Support children’s reading programs that average over 280,000 child visits per year including summer reading programs and literacy programs for preschoolers so more children enter school ready to learn
- Fund reading and learning supports for children including online homework and tutoring services designed to improve school success
- Fund the purchase of books and materials that users of all libraries have access to
- Provide operational support for expanded or additional library outlets that are planned during the levy cycle to better serve county residents (including Aloha, Cornelius, Bethany and Hillsboro).

The chart below compares the current, expiring levy to the proposed levy. Note that when comparing the current levy to the proposed levy the estimated amounts include not only the proposed increase in the levy rate, but also reflected the cumulative effect of annual increases in countywide assessed values (estimated average increase of 3.75% per year between FY11-12 and FY15-16).

	Current Levy	Proposed Levy	Change
Total est. amount levied (gross)	\$ 43,728,265	\$ 69,208,466	\$ 25,480,201
Est. 1st year levy amount (FY11-12 to FY16-17)	\$ 8,170,451	\$ 12,739,019	\$ 4,568,568
Cost per \$1000/Assessed Value	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.05
Est. cost per avg home (FY15-16 to FY16-17)	\$ 41.75	\$ 56.19	\$ 14.44
Monthly cost per avg home	\$ 3.48	\$ 4.68	\$ 1.20

History and Importance of Library Levy

Since the first WCCLS supplemental library levy in FY2007-08, levy funds have been a critical component in stabilizing and maintaining countywide library services and allowing the WCCLS system to grow and evolve to meet the literacy, educational, informational and entertainment needs of Washington County. County funding provides an average of 64% of the operating funds for WCCLS member libraries, and covers all of the central support and outreach costs. The current levy provides one-third of WCCLS funds so continued levy funding is essential to maintaining services for the future.

This cooperative partnership between the County, nine cities and two non-profit organizations is a unique and successful model for library service in Oregon. Service decisions are made based on whether it is more economical or more efficient to provide the service centrally or at the local library level. Central coordination and funding for shared services allows member libraries to focus on providing high quality direct patron service.

Use of Washington County’s public libraries, as measured by checkouts, outpaced growth in County population for many years. This was particularly true during the recession when many residents turned to the library for resume, interview and job-seeking help, using library computers to search and apply for jobs, using library online tools to prepare for college entrance exams or civil service tests, and as a source of free family entertainment. In recent years, library use has leveled off, but WCCLS member libraries continue to serve about 265,000 active, registered patrons who visit their libraries nearly 4 million times per year, checking out nearly 13 million items annually. The public library system plays a critical role in the early literacy development of our youngest residents. Libraries provide free access to age-appropriate books and other materials and offer training and programs to help parents and care providers to incorporate literacy techniques into their daily routines. This means more children enter school ready to read and ready to learn. Last fiscal year, library-provided programs for children had over 280,000 child visits.

The intent of the proposed levy is to maintain and strategically implement services to meet patron needs through 2021, by:

- Maintaining patron access to basic library services
- Increasing efficiencies in service delivery
- Increasing e-content access and options
- Improving reading and learning support for children and youth.

These initiatives are described in greater detail later in this report.

Proposed Levy Schedule

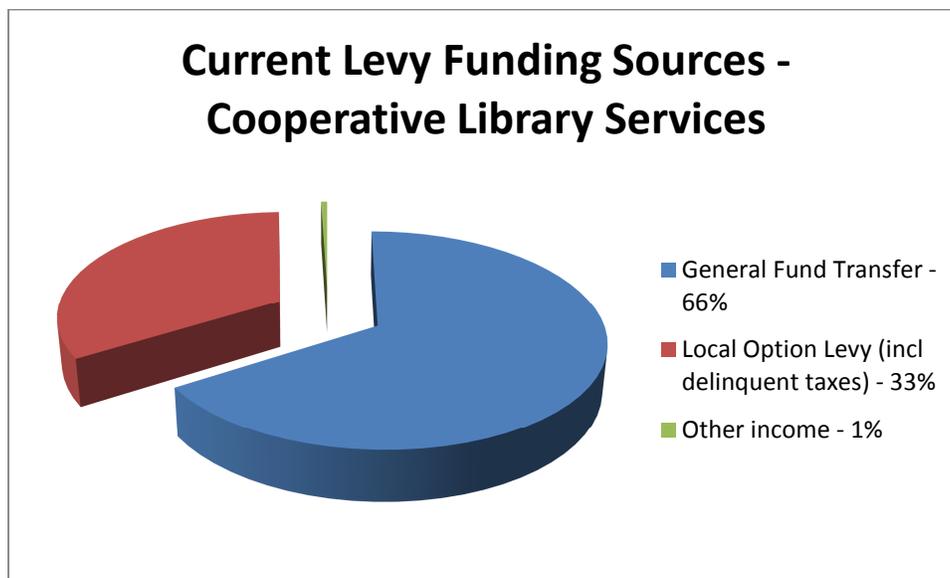
May 2014	WCCLS Policy Group presented levy priorities to the WCCLS Executive Board; Aloha Community Library applied for membership in WCCLS upon levy passage
Sept 2014	WCCLS Executive Board began discussion of levy priorities and funding needs
Jan 2015	Voter survey conducted
Feb 2015	Draft levy recommendations presented to WCCLS Executive Board
April 2015	WCCLS Executive Board approval of levy proposal
May 12, 2015	Transmittal of levy proposal to Board of Commissioners in worksession
May 19, 2015	Board review/approval of proposal; direct County Counsel to draft ballot materials
June 2, 2015	Board reviews/approves Ballot Title and Explanatory Statement
Aug 14, 2015	Measure filing deadline
Nov. 3, 2015	Election Day

Levy Context and Justification

Current Levy Plays Key Role in Financing Countywide Library Services

Where do library dollars come from?

The current levy accounts for 33% of WCCLS revenue, the County's General Fund Transfer accounts for 66% and the remaining 1% is miscellaneous income. The General Fund Transfer represents the vestigial WCCLS serial levy that was rolled into the County's Permanent Rate in 1998 by the passage of Ballot Measure 50. The levy rate for WCCLS at that time was \$0.36 per \$1000 of assessed value, or 16% of the County's permanent tax rate. Since 1998 the Board of Commissioners has allocated General Fund resources annually to WCCLS with increases that approximate the annual increases in assessed value. Levy funds have augmented the General Fund support, beginning with the first local option levy in FY2007-08, and represent a significant portion of countywide library funding. The General Fund Transfer in FY2014-15 is \$17,186,601, and the levy collections total is \$8,669,352.

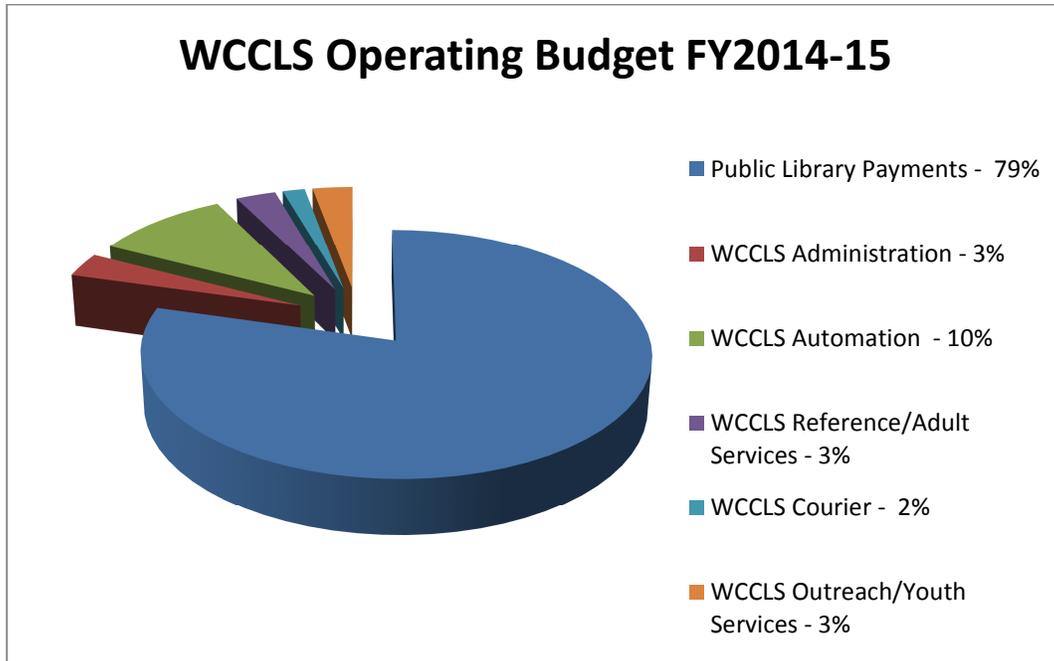


Where do library dollars go?

As defined by the County's Strategic Plan, WCCLS has three functions. First, WCCLS is the primary funding source for public library operations. Second, WCCLS provides central support services that link libraries together and support countywide service, and third, WCCLS provides outreach to special populations. The operating expenditures for WCCLS are allocated accordingly to public library operations and Central Support and Outreach. In addition, WCCLS maintains a reserve fund (to cover expenses between the beginning of the fiscal year and when taxes are collected), and an Information Systems Reserve Fund.

In FY2014-15, \$20,517,883 will be distributed via Inter-Governmental Agreement to 12 library providers (operating 15 library outlets) to support public library operations. This is 79% of total expenditures. An

estimated \$5,329,619 will be spent this year for Central Support and Outreach services (Administration, Automation, Reference/Adult Services, Courier, and Outreach/Youth Services). Approximately \$5.5 million is held in reserve.



Public Library Operations

Public library service for all county residents is provided through a partnership of the County, nine cities and two non-profit organizations via Inter-Governmental Agreement. They are:

- Banks Public Library
- Beaverton City Library – Main Library
 - Beaverton – Murray Scholls Branch
- Cedar Mill Community Library – Main Library
 - Cedar Mill -- Bethany Branch
- Cornelius Public Library
- Forest Grove City Library
- Garden Home Community Library
- Hillsboro Public Library – Main Library
 - Hillsboro – Shute Park Branch
- North Plains Public Library
- Sherwood Public Library
- Tigard Public Library
- Tualatin Public Library
- West Slope Community Library (the only County operated library outlet)

Currently an average of 64% of the annual operating expenditures of these libraries comes from WCCLS. The remainder is from local support (city or organization support, fund-raising, grants, fines & fees, etc.), which varies from one library to the next, depending upon local resources and priorities. Capital costs, such as building bonds related to buying and constructing facilities represent an additional, significant local investment in libraries and are borne at the local level, not through WCCLS funds.

Member libraries use WCCLS funds for staffing to maintain open hours, the purchase of books and other materials, providing programming for all ages, and to cover normal operating expenses such as computer purchases, utilities, janitorial services and facility maintenance. Some use WCCLS funds to support lease payments.

Central Support and Outreach Services that link libraries together

WCCLS centrally provides services that link libraries together to facilitate countywide sharing of library resources and to benefit member libraries. These services provide the basic infrastructure for the cooperative system, and strategically deploy services when it is more efficient or economical to do so centrally. These include:

- The shared library catalog and the www.wccls.org website (system hardware, software and telecommunications network for all member libraries, robust Internet access for staff and public, cataloging and database control, purchase and maintenance of some library security equipment, 7 day/week staff support)
- Daily Courier deliveries between libraries to fill patron requests and return materials to their home libraries (nearly 7.2 million items per year)
- Purchase of subscriptions to e-resources including e-books, e-audiobooks, and research databases that are available to all users through the wccls.org website
- Coordination and support for youth programming including the annual Summer Reading Program that reaches an estimated 22% of Washington County children, and early literacy materials, training and outreach to parents and child care providers
- Participation and leadership in the Washington County Early Learning Hub to improve the early literacy skills of at-risk children to improve reading and school success
- Outreach services to special populations including mail delivery to residents who are homebound and rotating collections for residential care facilities, outreach to Spanish speaking residents with a focus on children and families, and collection support for the Jail Inmate Library
- Interlibrary Borrowing agreements to expand access for Washington County residents including mediated Interlibrary Borrowing from libraries across the country/world, and direct patron borrowing agreements with four Metro-area library systems (the MIX Agreement), and most other public and academic libraries in Oregon (Oregon Library Passport Program)
- Central coordination of and strategic planning for countywide services, coordinating the annual storytelling festival, and procurement of community sponsorships and partnerships (over \$1.3 million in sponsorships for advertising and incentives for the Summer Reading Program in 2014)
- Publicity and public education regarding library services through traditional, electronic and social media outlets.

During the current levy cycle WCCLS has had no increase in Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staffing, but we have reallocated staffing resources to meet changing program needs.

How is library use changing?

Since the passage of the current levy in November 2010, libraries have seen many changes in patron desired services and evolving options for providing services and information to patrons.

One of the goals of the current levy was to support people who were looking for work. During the recession, libraries saw increases in library visits and Internet use as residents used free library resources to search and apply for jobs. This included both skilled and professional workers who were in employment transitions, as well as unemployed people with limited job skills. At both ends of this spectrum were people who had not applied for a job for many years, and who had never had to do so electronically. Library-provided electronic resources, educational programs and training were focused on helping residents retool resumes and interviewing skills, research educational options to learn new trades, find scholarships and grants, write business plans, and more. While employment levels have improved recently, this continues to be an important service for our communities. In addition to job resources, libraries see increasing numbers of residents who need access to government services and forms that are now primarily provided via the Internet: tax forms, health insurance and Medicare information and sign-ups, Social Security, Housing and other services. Balancing public access with personal privacy is a growing concern.

Libraries have long focused on service to children in order to develop life-long readers, and support for children's programs is a key goal of the current levy. In addition to providing free access to over 650,000 children's books and other materials, WCCLS member libraries offer over 6,000 programs per year for children birth through elementary school, in English and other languages. Our member libraries are uniquely poised to support the literacy development of young residents and to help their parents be good first teachers. In recent years, state and national attention has focused on the importance of early literacy for preschoolers as a way to prepare children to enter school ready to read and ready to learn. Along with school districts and other agencies, WCCLS has been an integral player in local planning to improve coordination and deployment of early literacy training and outreach targeting the highest-need children and families in our communities. In 2015 WCCLS is initiating a program to deliver reading materials and provide training for home-based child care providers to increase early literacy exposure for children in care. This program focuses on high-need areas, and these services will be offered in both English and Spanish. This is an opportunity to extend service outside library buildings and to share our expertise with community partners.

Oregon educational funding changes over the last decade have led to the elimination of most school-based librarians in Washington County school districts, as funds have been redirected to classroom-only activities. This creates a dilemma for public libraries as we want to continue to support the educational needs of our school children, but we cannot replace the full benefit of in-school library instruction and curriculum-specific collections. Recent efforts by WCCLS member libraries have been directed to working with school district administrations to brainstorm ways that public libraries and schools can work together to address this issue.

Use of traditional library collections of print and media resources has leveled off in recent years. Comparisons between 2011 and 2014 show that total circulation of print materials remains about the same, while circulation of music CD's has declined 41%, and circulation of DVD's has declined 17%. In contrast, circulation of e-books and e-audiobooks has increased 189%. In addition to e-book downloads, libraries are circulating pre-loaded e-book readers to patrons who do not have their own devices. WCCLS has offered downloadable e-books since 2010 and in September 2014 added a second e-book vendor option through the wccls.org website. In the last two fiscal years member libraries have directed funds to increase the central purchase of e-books in response to such tremendous patron demand. E-books can be downloaded to e-readers, tablets, laptops, and even smart phones. We expect that this mobile trend will continue to grow in the coming years, and we plan to increase and expand e-resources in the coming years.

Library collections are also diversifying in terms of language to better meet the needs of the increasingly diverse population in Washington County. WCCLS and member libraries have invested especially in Spanish language materials, staffing and programming for children and adults, all to serve the Latino community. WCCLS provided funding for two librarians to attend a large international book exposition in Guadalajara, Mexico in 2014 to purchase Spanish language books on behalf of member libraries.

While member libraries have always offered weekly programs for children (babies, toddlers, preschoolers and school-aged children), they continue to increase the number of programs offered for teens and adults. The WCCLS Long Range Plan describes the public library as the community's front porch – a place where people meet, welcome each other, share stories and information, or spend time together in a relaxed, welcoming environment. As such, programs for adults run the gamut from town hall meetings to book talks to music performances to hobby and craft sessions. Hillsboro Public Library has taken this one step further and offers a collection of cake pans for checkout and provides weekly times for the public to print their designs using 3-D printers. Cedar Mill Library circulates media-recording kits and offers workshops on how to program Finch robots. Support for the creative process through maker spaces and resources will continue to grow. In addition to needing adequate space for programming, libraries have seen growth in the use of library spaces for group meetings or study sessions, for tutors to work with students in a safe public space, and for entrepreneurs who use library resources to support their business development.

WCCLS has expanded its use of social media since we first began using Facebook to connect with patrons in 2009. We maintain both English and Spanish Facebook accounts and use Twitter, Pinterest, SoundCloud and YouTube at this time. Member libraries also connect with patrons through social media accounts of their own. In 2013 WCCLS initiated *Library Snapshots*, an email newsletter that is sent quarterly to over 140,000 patrons. Our use and integration of new media options will continue to grow as we look for innovative ways to share information with patrons and develop online reading communities, either as external communities, or as an extension of services integrated into WCCLS resources such as reading recommendations and book reviews embedded in the catalog.

The 2015 Proposed Levy: How will funds be used?

The proposed levy will focus on maintaining core library services and strategically implementing services to meet patron needs through 2021. The WCCLS Executive Board is proposing a five-year, fixed rate levy of \$0.22 per \$1000 of Assessed Value to replace the current \$0.17 levy. The proposal includes the following assumptions:

Resources:

- Estimated \$69,208,466 to be levied over the term (estimated \$65,941,120 to be collected)
- Estimated 96% tax collection rate
- Estimated 4% to 4.25% annual increases in countywide Assessed Value
- Assumes annual increases in transfers from the County General Fund will continue to mirror increases in Assessed Value
- Maintain a fund balance (contingency) of 10-15% of annual expenditures, including an Information Systems Replacement Fund

Expenditures:

- On an annual basis, WCCLS Executive Board will review anticipated resources and recommend appropriate expenditure levels for the annual budget process including Central Support and Outreach services and funds to be distributed to public library providers.
- Funds for public library operations will be distributed as outlined in the Public Library Services Agreement which will be revised and updated after the November 2015 election to take effect July 1, 2016, at the beginning of the new levy cycle.
- On an annual basis, expenditures will not typically exceed revenues in order to maintain adequate reserves; there will be flexibility on an annual basis to adjust for specific needs and changes.

Planning for the proposed levy began in 2013. The WCCLS Policy Group (library directors) explored changes necessary to support countywide library services through the levy term and folded them into four priority areas. These were presented to the Executive Board and included in the levy proposal.

- Maintain patron access to core library services:
 - Maintain hours and services at the current 15 member libraries and branches– assure adequate funding to provide consistent and essential core services at all libraries and avoid cuts in service, including maintaining open hours, purchasing books and materials for our diverse population, providing programming for all ages, and responding to changing technology.
 - Plan for operating funds for known library additions or expansions during the term of the levy – this includes the addition of the Aloha Community Library as a new member, expanded replacement facilities in Cornelius and Bethany, and two possible new library outlets in Hillsboro.
 - Maintaining Central Support and Outreach programs that link libraries together and provide necessary infrastructure for the Cooperative. This includes an additional 1.0 FTE

in the Automation program to address network and IT support for member libraries budgeted in FY18-19.

- Increase efficiencies in service delivery:
 - Develop a program to centrally purchase and process high-demand popular adult fiction titles for member libraries to streamline the acquisition process, reduce redundant processes and staff handling of materials, and ultimately get materials to patrons faster.
 - Expand or relocate the Courier warehouse space to accommodate a modest amount of remote storage for member libraries, and purchase and implement Automated Materials Handling (AMH) technology for Courier sorting (add approximately 10,000 sq. ft. total). This will allow libraries to allocate more space for people and programs and retain access to materials that would otherwise be withdrawn due to a lack of space; Courier staff will be able to sort materials with AMH and potentially relieve some tasks currently performed at local libraries.
- Increase e-content access and options:
 - Plan adequate funds to purchase e-books and e-audiobooks to meet patron demand to reduce wait times for downloadable titles and provide broader and deeper collection options to mirror traditional collections. This includes an additional 1.0 FTE in the Reference/Adult Services program to manage the development of electronic collections, budgeted in FY16-17.
 - Plan for emerging e-content options such as streaming media, and e-magazines to provide patrons with multi-media content on mobile platforms. We must be able to respond more nimbly as the marketplace evolves and provide adequate training for library staff to support patron adoption of new services.
- Improve reading and learning supports for children and youth:
 - Add online tutoring services for school-aged children to improve student access to homework support and library resources. Improve access to public library materials by schools, teachers and students to increase educational outcomes. This includes an additional 1.0 FTE in Youth Services Outreach to develop stronger connections with schools and districts budgeted in FY17-18.
 - Expand literacy training -- provide state certified basic and advanced early literacy training for child care providers, parents and library staff so that more children in care have access to reading materials and activities at child care sites and libraries, and more children will enter kindergarten ready to read and ready to learn.
 - Expand training about technology and use by young children – provide training for parents so they are better informed about using technology with/by young children and assure that library staff are adequately skilled to answer questions related to technology and young children.

Key Levy Elements and Assumptions

Levy Development and Assumptions

As can be seen in the following tables, a number of factors are taken into consideration as the local option levy proposal was developed. The goal is to provide long-term financial sustainability, provide flexibility to respond to fiscal and programmatic changes, and sustain high-quality public library services for all county residents. WCCLS follows assumptions for Assessed Value, annual value increases, tax collection rates, delinquent taxes, interest rates, etc. as directed by Washington County Finance and as used for the General Fund and other County levy projections.

- The ending fund balance for WCCLS as of the end of FY2015-16 (the end of the expiring levy) is used to estimate the beginning fund balance for the new levy cycle; an estimated \$5.2 million.
- An estimate of taxes to be generated by the new local option levy (\$0.17 cent current levy + \$0.05 cent additional) are calculated based on annual increases in Assessed Value of 4% in FY2016-17 and FY2017-18, and the 4.25% thereafter with an estimated first year tax collection rate of 96%.
- Delinquent tax collections are estimated at 1% of the current property taxes collected; interest earnings are estimated at 1% of General Fund Transfer and current property taxes collected in FY2016-17, and then at 1.25% annually thereafter.
- General Fund Transfers are estimated to increase 4% in FY2016-17 and FY2017-18, and 4.25% annually thereafter, mirroring estimated increases in Assessed Value.
- Departmental revenue is projected to increase 2% annually and is used for program-related projects.
- The Public Library Funding Pool for current member libraries will be adjusted approximately 9.7% from FY2015-16 to FY2016-17, and then will increase 3% annually thereafter, assuming that County Assessed Value (and therefore WCCLS revenue) increases at least 3%. The first-year adjustment is designed to address three things: an annual increase of 3% for the first year of the new levy cycle, a recovery of lost buying power during the current levy cycle when annual increases averaged 2.49% (at least 0.5% below County-calculated cost of living increases) and to provide a one-time adjustment in recognition of service changes that occurred during the current levy cycle in order to support maintenance of services in the new levy cycle.
- If County Assessed Value increases more than 3%, the additional funds will go into a second pool to be used to support operations of new or expanded public libraries as they come online, and to serve as a flexible fund for projects and services that evolve over the course of the levy cycle.
- Central Support and Outreach funding includes 3% annual increases in costs for maintenance of current services, plus increased funds associated with the addition of service enhancements recommended for inclusion in this levy cycle.

	<u>Current Levy</u> <u>Total</u>	<i>Proposed Levy Cycle</i>					<u>Proposed Levy</u> <u>Total</u>
		<u>FY16-17</u>	<u>FY17-18</u>	<u>FY18-19</u>	<u>FY19-20</u>	<u>FY20-21</u>	
Resources							
Beginning Balance ¹	\$ 5,145,476	\$ 5,245,815	\$ 5,409,770	\$ 5,025,205	\$ 4,906,514	\$ 5,179,794	\$ 5,245,815
General Fund Transfer (varies w/AV)	\$ 82,985,958	\$ 18,662,311	\$ 19,408,804	\$ 20,233,678	\$ 21,093,609	\$ 21,990,087	\$ 101,388,489
Current Property Taxes - 17 cent levy	\$ 41,600,519	\$ 9,358,185	\$ 9,732,513	\$ 10,146,144	\$ 10,577,356	\$ 11,026,893	\$ 50,841,091
Additional Levy Taxes - 5 cents		\$ 2,779,422	\$ 2,890,599	\$ 3,013,450	\$ 3,141,521	\$ 3,275,036	\$ 15,100,029
Delinquent Taxes (est 1% of collected)	\$ 443,468	\$ 121,376	\$ 126,231	\$ 131,596	\$ 137,189	\$ 143,019	\$ 659,411
Interest Earnings	\$ 229,707	\$ 121,376	\$ 157,789	\$ 164,495	\$ 171,486	\$ 178,774	\$ 793,920
Departmental Revenue	\$ 412,549	\$ 90,289	\$ 92,095	\$ 93,937	\$ 95,816	\$ 97,732	\$ 469,870
Total Revenues	\$ 125,672,201	\$ 31,132,960	\$ 32,408,031	\$ 33,783,300	\$ 35,216,977	\$ 36,711,542	\$ 169,252,810
Total Resources	\$ 130,817,677	\$ 36,378,775	\$ 37,817,801	\$ 38,808,504	\$ 40,123,491	\$ 41,891,337	\$195,019,907
Expenditures							
Public Library Support incl Aloha (PLSA)	\$ 99,387,731	\$ 23,298,017	\$ 24,034,657	\$ 24,791,897	\$ 25,535,354	\$ 26,301,114	\$ 123,961,038
New libraries/services & flex project funds	\$ 684,557	\$ 607,999	\$ 935,319	\$ 1,253,166	\$ 1,292,694	\$ 1,434,065	\$ 5,523,242
Central Supt/Outreach +Recom. Additions	\$ 24,207,860	\$ 7,062,990	\$ 7,822,620	\$ 7,856,928	\$ 8,115,649	\$ 8,383,298	\$ 39,241,484
Total Expenditures	\$ 125,577,198	\$ 30,969,005	\$ 32,792,596	\$ 33,901,990	\$ 34,943,696	\$ 36,118,477	\$168,725,765
Ending Balance ¹	\$ 5,240,479	\$ 5,409,770	\$ 5,025,205	\$ 4,906,514	\$ 5,179,794	\$ 5,772,860	\$ 5,772,860
% of operating expenses		15%	13%	13%	13%	14%	
¹ Total Resources only includes first year Beginning Balance; Ending Balance also includes Information Systems replacement funds							

Proposed Expenditures Detail

	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	FY19-20	FY20-21		
Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total - Levy	Note
Public Library Operations, + Aloha Library	\$23,298,017	\$24,034,657	\$24,791,897	\$25,535,354	\$26,301,114	\$123,961,038	Maintains current member library operational funding, adds Aloha Library, incl. small innovation grant fund
Funds for new or expanded library outlets & services, projects to be determined annually	\$607,999	\$935,319	\$1,253,166	\$1,292,694	\$1,434,065	\$5,523,242	Includes funds to support operations at new or expanded library outlets, service expansions, funds for emerging technology and e-content and media resources
Maintain Central Support & Outreach services + strategic service enhancements	\$7,062,990	\$7,822,620	\$7,856,928	\$8,115,649	\$8,383,298	\$39,241,484	Maintains Central Support & Outreach services, + additions for address priority areas: high demand popular titles, expanded courier warehouse/storage, e-books/e-audiobooks, tutoring supports, increased school access, student support, 3 FTE
						\$168,725,765	Total

Taxpayer Impacts

Below is a comparison of taxpayer impacts for the current versus the proposed levy based on estimates of Countywide Assessed Values and average-priced home values in Washington County.

Current Levy	Countywide Assessed Value	Annual AV Growth	Gross Amount Levied	Levy Rate
2011-12 Actual	\$48,061,478,403		\$8,170,451	\$0.17
2012-13 Actual	\$49,184,385,718	2.34%	\$8,361,346	\$0.17
2013-14 Actual	\$50,975,829,129	3.64%	\$8,665,891	\$0.17
2014-15 Actual	\$53,325,861,950	4.61%	\$9,065,397	\$0.17
2015-16 Estimate	\$55,677,532,462	4.41%	\$9,465,181	\$0.17
Five Yr Average	\$51,445,017,532	3.75%	\$8,745,653	\$0.17

Impact of Current Levy for Average Home

	Avg Home Assessed Value	Annual Cost	Per Month
2011-12 Actual	\$214,362	\$36.44	\$3.04
2012-13 Actual	\$220,644	\$37.51	\$3.13
2013-14 Actual	\$228,700	\$38.88	\$3.24
2014-15 Actual	\$236,139	\$40.14	\$3.35
2015-16 Estimate	\$245,585	\$41.75	\$3.48
Five Yr Average	\$229,086	\$38.94	\$3.25

Proposed Levy	Countywide Assessed Value	Annual AV Growth	Gross Amount Levied	Levy Rate
2016-17 Estimate	\$57,904,633,760	4.00%	\$12,739,019	\$0.22
2017-18 Estimate	\$60,220,819,111	4.00%	\$13,248,580	\$0.22
2018-19 Estimate	\$62,780,203,923	4.25%	\$13,811,645	\$0.22
2019-20 Estimate	\$65,448,362,590	4.25%	\$14,398,640	\$0.22
2020-21 Estimate	\$68,229,918,000	4.25%	\$15,010,582	\$0.22
Five Yr Average	\$62,916,787,477	4.15%	\$13,841,693	\$0.22

Impact of Proposed Levy for Average Home

	Avg Home Assessed Value	Annual Cost	Per Month
2016-17 Estimate	\$255,408	\$56.19	\$4.68
2017-18 Estimate	\$265,624	\$58.44	\$4.87
2018-19 Estimate	\$276,913	\$60.92	\$5.08
2019-20 Estimate	\$288,682	\$63.51	\$5.29
2020-21 Estimate	\$300,951	\$66.21	\$5.52
Five Yr Average	\$277,516	\$61.05	\$5.09

Current Levy Cost for Average Home Compared to Proposed Levy Cost

Change	Annual Cost	Per Month
Current Levy Average Cost	\$38.94	\$3.25
Proposed Levy Average Cost	\$61.05	\$5.09
Change	\$22.11	\$1.84

Note: Changes in dollar amounts when comparing current and proposed levies include not only the increase in tax rate, but increases in countywide Assessed Value over time (FY2011-12 to FY2020-21).

CITY OF TIGARD, OREGON
TIGARD CITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 15-

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE WASHINGTON COUNTY COOPERATIVE
LIBRARY SERVICES LOCAL OPTION REPLACEMENT LEVY – MEASURE 34-235

WHEREAS, The Washington County Cooperative Library Services (WCCLS) Levy was created in 1976 to serve all the residents of Washington County; and

WHEREAS, the Levy is one funding source that has stabilized and maintained countywide library services, and allowed the WCCLS system to grow and evolve to meet the literacy, educational, informational and entertainment needs of Washington County; and

WHEREAS, today's Levy, together with local funding, provides all the residents of Washington County with public library operations, reading programs for children, material and book purchases, resources for job-seekers, and central support and outreach services that link libraries together; and

WHEREAS, all citizens benefit from the cooperative services provided by WCCLS in all the library locations throughout the county, and these benefits will continue with the replacement of this levy; and

WHEREAS, the passage of the Washington County Library Replacement Levy will ensure an increase in the number of libraries and branches, maintain and increase open library, and continue vital services to families and children;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Tigard City Council that:

SECTION 1: The Tigard City Council hereby proclaims its support of the passage of Washington County Cooperative Library Services Local Option Levy, a five-year local option replacement levy for countywide library services, to be presented to voters at the November 3, 2015 General Election.

SECTION 2: This resolution is effective immediately upon passage.

PASSED: This _____ day of _____ 2015.

Mayor - City of Tigard

ATTEST:

City Recorder – City of Tigard

AIS-2318

4.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): 5 Minutes

Agenda Title: Consider Resolution Supporting Resolution 34-236,
Public Safety Levy Renewal

Submitted By: Carol Krager, Central
Services

Item Type: Motion Requested
Resolution

Meeting Type: Council
Workshop
Mtg.

Public Hearing No

Newspaper Legal Ad Required?:

Public Hearing Publication

Date in Newspaper:

Information

ISSUE

Will the Tigard City Council take a position in support or opposition of the renewal of local option levy for Countywide Public Safety Services?

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

Staff recommends that the City Council discuss and decide whether to take a position on the proposed measure. If the Council opts to support the measure, a draft resolution of support is attached to this Agenda Item Summary.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

The five-year levy to maintain public safety services will be presented to voters at the November 3, 2015 General Election. Washington County has produced informational materials about the proposed levy that is attached to this Agenda Item Summary.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

The City Council may choose to take no position, or could choose to oppose the levy.

COUNCIL OR CCDA GOALS, POLICIES, MASTER PLANS

DATES OF PREVIOUS CONSIDERATION

n/a

Attachments

WA County Public Safety Levy Information

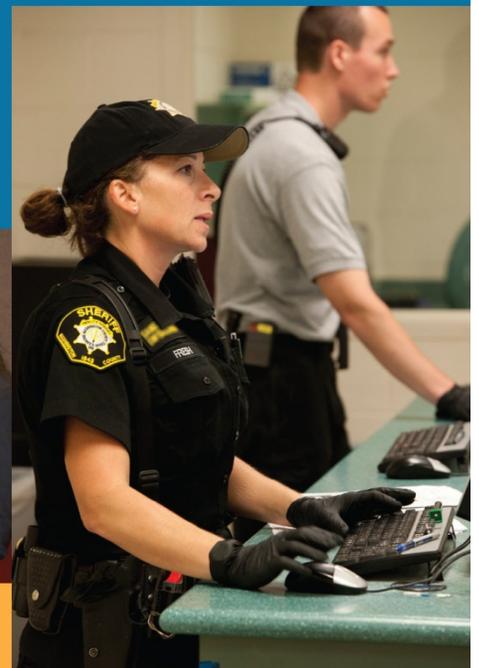
Resolution



WASHINGTON COUNTY
OREGON

Proposal for a Five-Year Public Safety Local Option Levy

Washington County, Oregon
November 3, 2015 Election



FY2016-17 through FY2020-21



Submitted by Robert P. Davis, County Administrator
5/12/2015

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Executive Summary

Overview

The purpose of this document is to provide the Board with information to begin to renew the Public Safety Local Option Levy for the five year period of FY 2016-17 through FY 2020-21.

The current Public Safety Levy (Measure 34-179) was approved by the Washington County Board of Commissioners in May of 2010. The measure was subsequently authorized by voters in November of 2010 with 67% voting “Yes.” It contains a fixed five-year property tax levy rate of **\$.42** cents per \$1,000 of assessed value that was estimated to generate a total of \$109.1 million over the five-year period from fiscal year 2011-12 through FY 2015-16 including an estimated first-year levy of approximately \$20.4 million. For a Washington County resident owning an average-priced home (\$214,362 in 2011-12), Measure 34-179 had a first-year estimated yearly cost of about \$90.03 or \$7.50 per month.

The current levy has been providing funding for 133 public safety and justice positions (132 positions for FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 and one (1) additional position added in FY 2013-14). These positions represent approximately 16% of the County’s total criminal justice system workforce in FY 2014-15. On the revenue side, the current levy represents about 14% of the County’s total criminal justice system funding for FY 2014-15.

The current levy will expire on June 30, 2016. Accordingly, I am recommending that the Board establish November 3, 2015, as the election date to renew the five year levy for the FY 2016-17 through FY 2020-21 time period. It is also my recommendation that the new levy maintain the current tax rate of **\$.42** cents per \$1,000 of assessed value and that County Counsel be directed to prepare the necessary ballot title. Additionally, Board meeting dates pertaining to formal consideration of this proposal are scheduled for May 19th and June 2nd of 2015.

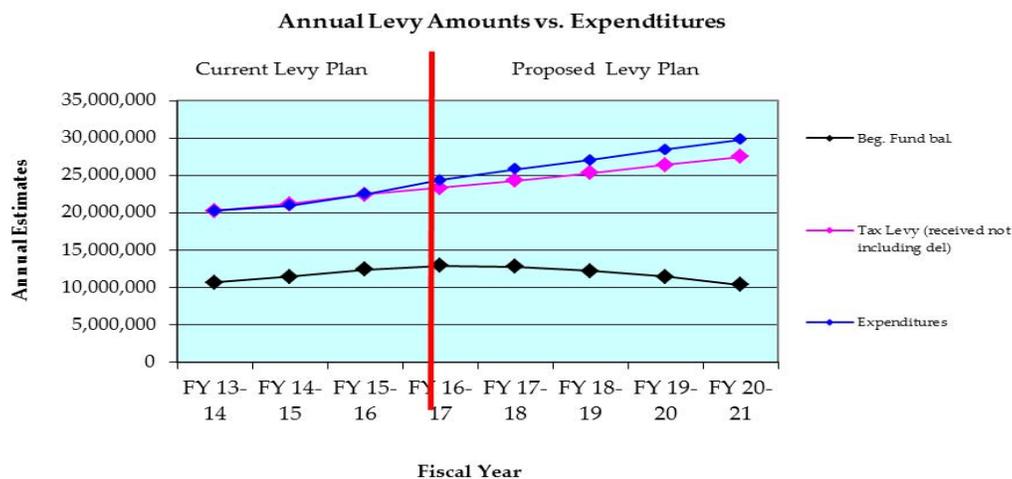
In summary, the proposed levy is estimated to total \$135.5 million with an estimated first-year levy amount of \$24.2 million. It provides funding to increase staffing to 152 positions and maintain public safety service levels. For a resident owning an average-priced Washington County home (\$255,408 estimated for 2016-17), this tax impact equates to a first-year annual cost of approximately \$107.27 or \$8.94 per month (see following chart).

Proposed Levy	
Total 5 year estimated levy amount	\$135,484,730
Estimated 1st year levy amount	\$24,236,502
Cost per 1,000/AV	\$0.42
Estimated 1st year cost per average home	\$107.27
Monthly cost per average home	\$8.94

By way of comparison, the chart below compares the current (expiring) levy to the proposed levy.

	Current Levy	Proposed Levy	Change
Total estimated levy amount	\$109,140,255	\$135,484,730	\$26,344,475
Estimated 1st year levy amount	\$20,352,625	\$24,236,502	\$3,883,877
Cost per 1,000/AV	\$0.42	\$0.42	\$0.00
Estimated 1st year cost per average home	\$90.34	\$107.27	\$16.93
Monthly cost per average home	\$7.53	\$8.94	\$1.41

An overview of the annual resource versus annual expenditure relationship is provided below. The estimated dollar amounts generated by the fixed tax rate for both levy periods are highlighted on the pink line and reflect annual levy increases averaging about 4% per year over both levy periods. Expenditures for both levy periods are reflected on the blue line which displays average annual increases of about 3.1% over the ten years spanning both levy periods. In short, the current tax rate of \$.42 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value will accommodate the maintenance of existing and new staff and service levels through FY 2020-21 if all assumptions used to calculate revenues and expenditures materialize as planned (See “Key Levy Elements” section).



History and Importance of Levy Renewal

Since the first Public Safety Levy in FY 2001-02, the levy has made a critical contribution to the restoration of criminal justice system service levels that had eroded significantly prior to the levy’s initial passage in 2000¹. In simple terms, the levy provides vital and basic justice-system-capacity that would otherwise be sorely missed if not funded. These services provide substantial community benefits with prime examples that include: special multi-agency enforcement teams; combating the ongoing gang problem; timely prosecution of criminals and resolution of cases for victims; maintenance of effective juvenile prevention programs; keeping dangerous offenders incarcerated; and supervising and treating those offenders when placed on probation or parole.

¹ The Public Safety Local Option Levy has experienced four distinct funding phases: 1) Public Safety Levy I was approved by voters for the FY 2001-02 through 2005-06 time period; 2) due to failure of a renewal measure in 2004, there was no levy funding for FY 2006-07 and programs were maintained by an interim “bridge plan” supported by public safety expenditure reductions, levy fund reserves, temporary loans and County General Fund savings from reductions in General Fund public safety programs; 3) Levy II was authorized by voters for FY 2007-08 through 2010-11; and 4) Levy III was approved for the FY 2011-12 through 2015-16 time period.

The current levy is a significant contributor of financial support to the County's two-tiered role as both a partner law enforcement agency among our cities and, as mandated provider of basic justice system services not provided by cities (inmate incarceration, criminal prosecution, probation and post-prison supervision, juvenile supervision, etc.). These basic justice system services provide for essential "criminal justice system infrastructure" that operates as an adjunct to all city and County law enforcement efforts. A strong County criminal justice system infrastructure provides the credibility for the system's capacity to follow-through with offenders long after the initial law enforcement arrest is made. Specifically, it is the availability of incarceration space when needed; timely and effective prosecution; and, effective post-incarceration supervision and treatment (probation/parole) that bolsters the overall effectiveness of a well-functioning criminal justice system. In FY 2014-15, the levy supports approximately **16%** of the County's total criminal justice system workforce.

Levy-supported County justice services, as mentioned above, are relied upon heavily by city and County law enforcement agencies and contribute significantly to the maintenance of balance in the delivery of justice system programs. For example, an increase in the number of frontline officers in cities and the County without corresponding capacity for incarceration, prosecution and post-jail/prison supervision would create an imbalance in the system that ultimately leads to more crimes and arrests if follow-up capacity is not adequate.

There has been no let-up in the demands placed on the justice system by growth in County population, by increases in law enforcement assets deployed by law enforcement agencies, and by unfunded mandates from our federal and state partners (i.e., Prison Rape Elimination Act policies from the federal government, or the state transferring administration of child support administration to Washington County).

Accordingly, the intent of this effort is to seek renewal of the funding necessary to continue these important service levels that were established by the current levy, and to preserve the attendant level of justice system capacity made possible by existing levy funds. It is essentially a status-quo proposal.

Levy Renewal 2015 Calendar

Jan. 15th	Criminal justice system manager’s review (transmittal)
Feb. 20th	Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) review (transmittal)
Feb. 25th	Discuss proposal with city managers (transmittal)
Mar. 19th	Criminal justice system manager’s final approval
Mar. 20th	PSCC stakeholder final approval
May. 12th	Board of Commissioners work session (transmittal)
May 19th	Board review/approval of proposal--directs County Counsel to draft ballot title
Jun. 2nd	Board review/approval of ballot title
Aug. 14th	Measure filing deadline
Nov. 3rd	Election

Levy Document Highlights

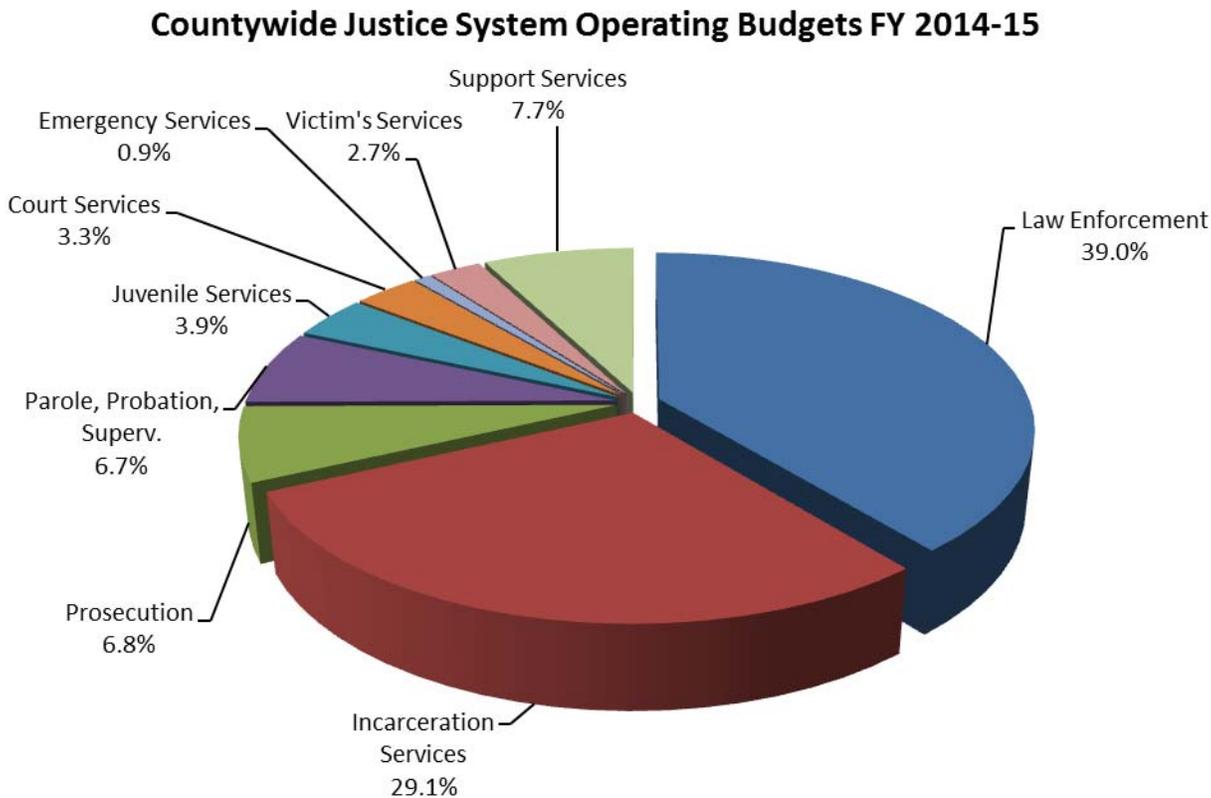
All of the above issues are addressed in more detail in the following pages. To this end, the remaining sections of this document contain an expanded version of the above rationale for levy continuation. Included are sections that expand on the discussion of the levy’s justification (see “Levy Context and Justification”); a detailed section regarding how the levy was developed, what assumptions were utilized and taxpayer impacts (see “Key Levy Elements and Assumptions”); summaries of departmental budgets (see “Budget Summaries”), and, “Appendix A” that provides underlying levy budget line-item details.

Levy Context and Justification

Levy Plays a Key Role in Financing Justice System Services

Where Do Overall Justice System Program Dollars Go?

In fiscal year 2014-15, the total operating budget for County-provided criminal justice programs and services totals approximately **\$153.3** million dollars and supports **854** public safety and justice personnel. The public safety levy currently funds **133** (16%) of this total public safety and justice workforce (854 positions). The following chart provides an overview of how the County's \$153.3 million-dollar public safety and justice budget is distributed among its major program/service areas:



What Programs Receive Funding from the Public Safety Levy?

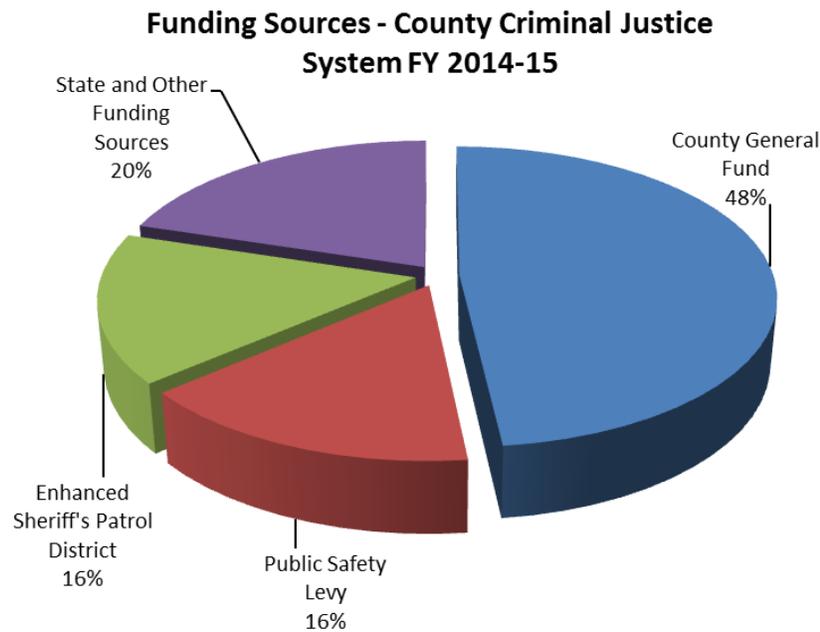
Levy funds are targeted primarily at augmenting existing County criminal justice programs funded by the County's General Fund and state-funded programs. The following programs are recipients of levy funding:

- Sheriff's Office: Executive Administration
- Sheriff's Office: Training
- Sheriff's Office: Research Planning & Crime Analysis
- Sheriff's Office: Patrol Operations
- Sheriff's Office: Investigations
- Sheriff's Office: Records
- Sheriff's Office: Crime Prev. & Public Information
- Sheriff's Office: Civil
- Sheriff's Office: Jail Housing
- District Attorney: Child Support Enforcement
- District Attorney: Prosecution Services
- District Attorney: Victim Assistance
- Juvenile: Basic Services
- Juvenile: Prevention
- Juvenile: Homeless Runaway Youth Services
- Community Corrections: Program Services
- Community Corrections: Parole/Probation Services
- Community Corrections: CCC Housing
- Community Corrections: Drug Court Services
- Emergency Housing (Shelter) Services
- 911 Center Equipment

Where Do Justice System Dollars Come From?

Funding for Washington County’s justice-system programs and services is supported by the following financing sources. In the overall scheme of public safety and justice financing in Washington County, approximately fourteen cents of every dollar spent on programs and services come from the current levy.

The County General Fund is primarily comprised of property taxes and other discretionary revenues that are generally targeted at programs providing countywide benefits. Funding for the Enhanced Sheriff’s Patrol District is dedicated to enhancement of patrol capacity in the county’s urban unincorporated area. State funding mainly provides support for juvenile prevention programs and community corrections (parole and probation supervision). As can be seen below, the current levy provides a significant and important level of support for justice programs in the county.



Specific Levy Program Benefits

Significant portions of the current and proposed levies are for service restoration across several vital programs—many of which are of benefit to both our cities and urban unincorporated areas. Levy funding is included for the following programs and services:

Sheriff’s Office - Jail

- Maintains *jail at full capacity for holding dangerous offenders* in 572 County jail beds by funding the operating expenses for one (1) 56-bed pod (10% of total jail bed space). The jail receives and processes offenders from every police jurisdiction in Washington County.
- Provides jail *prisoner transport* services to the County’s city police departments which allows city police agencies to operate more efficiently.

- Maintains present capacity for *civil enforcement*—the serving of legal court orders and warrants countywide that assist victims of domestic violence, apprehends criminals at-large and enhances child support orders.

Sheriff's Office - Law Enforcement Services

- Maintains levels of sworn officer and civilian support to *investigations, scientific evidence gathering and records services* that makes for more efficient use of existing investigative and patrol officer resources. Many of our municipal police jurisdictions work cooperatively with the County's investigations and records service areas on joint investigations and crime intervention efforts. To this end, the proposed levy will maintain availability of resources to our city partners for county-wide law enforcement services (i.e. gang team, mental health response team, drug team, etc.).
- Retain base County *patrol and investigations* at .54 officers per 1,000 residents (close to the historic service level that has been in place since 1986).

District Attorney, Corrections and Juvenile Services

- In the District Attorney's Office, the levy supports the prosecution of criminals by maintaining current caseload sizes and service levels in the *Criminal Prosecution, Child Support Enforcement and Victim Assistance programs*. These programs receive and process cases referred from every police jurisdiction in Washington County.
- For Community Corrections, the levy includes funding for supervising offenders on *Probation/Parole* caseloads and maintains the Community Corrections Center at full capacity (215 beds) by providing for the operating costs of 24 beds (11% of total center bed space). As with the District Attorney's Office, the original source of the cases for Community Corrections is all Washington County and city law enforcement-referring agencies.
- In the Juvenile Department, levy funds are earmarked for *supervision of juvenile offenders* by maintaining prevention programs, critical counselor (probation and prevention) caseloads and juvenile incarceration and close supervision capacity. Cases are referred to the Juvenile Department from countywide sources.

Other Service Areas: 911 Center Equipment, Emergency Housing and Court Facilities

- Current and proposed levy funds are provided for information technology building component upgrades and modernization of certain pieces of *the countywide emergency communications system* (911) used by all police, fire and medical agencies in the County.
- Funding is also included to continue the public safety initiative supporting the County's *emergency shelter services*. This includes the Domestic Violence Resource Center, Community Action and Good Neighbor Center emergency shelter facilities, the Family Promise of Washington County (support services for emergency shelter clients), and, through Juvenile Services grant funding, the Boys & Girls Aid Society Safe Place for juveniles.

The County's Dual Justice System Role

The local criminal justice system in Washington County is an integrated system of services comprised of city, state and County criminal justice agencies. This network includes a wide array of prevention programs that strive to keep problems from progressing through the system.

However, more serious problems begin when an arrest and/or a call for service at the 911 center is forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency. From this point, offenders may face a pre-trial stay in the County Jail or be released pending court action, then prosecution through the courts and the District Attorney's Office, receive further disposition in the form of either a prison or local jail sentence or probation, and then finally, post-incarceration supervision by the Community Corrections Department. A separate County-juvenile justice system closely parallels the adult system components as described above.

Within this justice system network, each agency fulfills a variety of unique inter-related (and inter-dependent) roles. For its part in the system, the County plays a dual role:

1. Provider of a network of justice system infrastructure services to support and follow-through on the efforts of all law enforcement agencies
2. Law enforcement services

Accordingly, the County is legally and fiscally responsible for a significant portion of the network's overall array of programs and services that are utilized by all police agencies in the county. These two roles are explained in more detail below.

1) In its primary role, the county delivers a balanced countywide network of justice system services. Examples of the key services in this network include:

- A 572-bed jail (administered by the Sheriff's Office)
- A 215-bed Community Corrections Center (Community Corrections)
- Court facilities/services (County Support Services and the Sheriff's Office)
- Criminal prosecution (District Attorney)
- Probation and post-prison supervision of offenders (Community Corrections)
- Juvenile court services--including incarceration (Juvenile Department)
- Emergency management (911 Center, Emergency Medical Services and Sheriff's Office)
- Civil enforcement (Sheriff's Office)
- Child support enforcement (District Attorney)
- Victim assistance programs (all departments), and
- A myriad of prevention services provided across a wide spectrum of programs

In short, upon arrest by either a city or County officer, a suspected offender's journey through this integrated justice system has merely begun—with a significant portion of the service and financial responsibility for services resting squarely on the shoulders of County government (see "maintaining balance" on following pages).

2) In its second major role, the Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services. These services represent "traditional" county-law-enforcement service levels not unlike the historic and typical County service levels provided by most counties across the nation. These services provide downstream benefits for city residents who travel outside their city limits, and serve as a buffer to criminal activity when crimes are committed across jurisdictional boundaries. Benefits are also provided to cities when municipal police departments require mutual aid assistance and when requiring specialized assistance with forensics, special weapons and tactics (SWAT Teams), K-9 teams, integrated drug enforcement efforts, gang enforcement, and other specialty services.

The traditional service level for countywide law enforcement services has been approximately .54 officers-per-1,000 residents of the unincorporated area—a level well below most city police departments in the County.²

Maintenance of Justice System Balance

During the planning discussion for the original public safety levy (in 2000), significant emphasis was placed on the countywide network of justice system services as “an integrated system of programs and services.” This perspective of the justice system is a view that highlights the importance of inter-relationships in the system and how changes in the system can affect the balance of the system’s remaining components. For example, it may not make sense to deploy additional officers (who make more arrests and bring more offenders into the system) if the remaining components of the system cannot process them effectively (by housing them in jail, conducting prosecutions, supervising offenders after sentences are served, etc.).

Funding changes, growth or other impacts experienced anywhere along this service continuum can create profound “ripple-effects” upon other components in the system and profoundly alter its balance. These changes can include increases in population growth (which means more demand for services); changes in the deployment of resources made by individual agencies or by shifts in major funding sources such as the County General Fund; and by current shifts in state funding levels or other funding-source changes.

As stated earlier, examples of such changes might include our city or County police agencies adding new officers and/or increasing their efforts to arrest and detain criminals. If this happens, the County could experience significant increases in demand for services from the courts, the jail, the DA’s Office, or our juvenile and corrections programs. Other examples include the advent of voter-imposed or state mandates such as the mandatory minimum sentencing requirements of Measure 11 or by legislative mandates such as Senate Bill 1145 and House Bill 3194 that give the County significant responsibilities for incarcerating prisoners formerly held in state institutions.

Given the significance of levy funding on the systems balance, loss of existing levy funds could pose significant challenges for the County’s overall efforts to maintain a semblance of balance in all of the justice systems major components. (See the following sections for more specifics regarding growth and funding-related impacts.)

In Washington County, justice system stakeholders (who share responsibility, authority and resources) for various system components, meet regularly to discuss issues of coordination and balance in the integrated system. On a broad level, the Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) has addressed systems coordination as mandated by Oregon Revised Statutes since 1995. The principal charge of the PSCC is to review and coordinate policy related to the Community Corrections and Juvenile Prevention Plans. At the administrative level, the County’s justice department managers meet on a monthly basis to discuss systems issues that are specific to intra-County justice matters. In general, overall planning and review of the County’s criminal justice system coordination has been steadily evolving to a more coordinated/collaborative system.

Growth Impacts on the Justice System

² The Enhanced Sheriff’s Patrol District provides an additional .54 officers/1,000 for the urban unincorporated area via a special tax rate and local option levy (paid for by urban unincorporated residents only) for this “municipal” level of service. Funds/expenditures for this additional service level are not included in the countywide service level identified above since it is not a countywide service and is only available in the urban unincorporated area.

Since 1990, growth in county population and growth in police agency assets have been significant and have placed increased demands on the County's justice system programs and services. For example:

- Increases in the numbers of offenders entering the system mean more demand on jail and corrections center space, criminal prosecution, juvenile programs and other core services.
- Significant increases in jail and corrections center population mean significant increases in cost for maintaining and operating those facilities and ultimately, increased demand to build more incarceration space.
- Increases in courts/judges mean increases in costs for building and maintaining court facilities.
- Increases in the numbers of offenders being processed through the system mean also that offenders on their way out of incarceration programs will require increased supervision services from parole and probation and other service programs.

As with most states, the legal and fiscal responsibility for a significant portion of this continuum rests squarely on the shoulders of County government despite the fact that these core services are provided to offenders referred from cities and returning from state prisons as well. Accordingly, efforts made by the County to maintain the integrity of the criminal justice system are therefore in the best interests of all County residents—those who live inside cities as well as those who reside in the urban and rural unincorporated areas. The benefits of maintaining or improving the criminal justice system cannot be viewed as strictly a city-only or a county-only benefit.

Key Levy Elements & Assumptions

Levy Budget Summary

An overview of the proposed levy budget fund is included below. This summary of the levy fund includes seven budget units: Levy Administration (budget 1690); Sheriff's Administration (4010); Sheriff's Law Enforcement (4020); Sheriff's Jail (4030); District Attorney (4510); Juvenile (5010); and Community Corrections (5515).

		FY 16-17 Est	FY 17-18 Est	FY 18-19 Est	FY 19-20 Est	FY 20-21 Est	5 Yr Total
Resources							
Beginning Fund Balance		12,940,984	12,793,612	12,194,719	11,420,554	10,353,393	12,940,984
<i>Non-Operating Revenues</i>							
1690	Levy Administration (taxes and interest)	23,722,055	24,695,820	25,729,233	26,803,987	27,921,586	128,872,680
<i>Operating Revenues</i>							
4010	SO Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
4020	Law Enf. Services	76,663	78,963	81,332	83,772	86,285	407,014
4030	Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
4510	District Attorney	437,784	450,918	464,445	478,378	492,730	2,324,255
5515	Comm. Corr.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total operating revenues		514,447	529,880	545,777	562,150	579,015	2,731,268
Grand total revenues		24,236,502	25,225,700	26,275,010	27,366,137	28,500,600	131,603,948
Total Resources		37,177,486	38,019,312	38,469,729	38,786,691	38,853,994	144,544,932

Approach to Levy Development & Assumptions

As can be seen in the previous budget summary and on the following table of key levy development assumptions, a number of factors are taken into account as the local option levy is developed:

- The estimated beginning balance for the new levy is calculated based on the estimated ending balance for all levy programs as of the end of fiscal year (FY) 2015-16 (the last year of the expiring levy). The estimated beginning fund balance for the new levy period (FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21) of approximately \$12 million dollars is the result of slightly higher than anticipated tax revenues, reserve (contingency) funds not being utilized and cautious spending patterns on the part of the County's public safety and justice program managers during the current levy period (FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16).
- An estimate of taxes to be generated by the new local option levy takes into account modest growth following the recent upturn in the U.S. economy. Using a conservative approach, the overall average property tax rate increases will be assumed to be in the 4.0% to 4.25% range for the proposed levy.
- Determinations are then made of the approximate delinquent tax collections that are due from previous tax years which are based on historic proportional relationships between taxes collected on time, and taxes that are paid on a delinquent basis.

- An estimate of annual interest earnings on the levy fund balance is obtained based upon an estimate of the levy fund's average monthly balance for the new levy period (FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21). As with the tax revenue assumptions outlined above, interest rate earnings assumed for the proposed levy are slightly higher than the current levy due to economic conditions.

- In other areas, budget estimates have been developed for levy programs for the next five years using the assumptions highlighted on the following table. A key assumption is that each year's budget is expected to be expended at the 95% level. This means that each year's budget is calculated based on the cost increase assumptions listed on the following table (that is applied to the prior year's budget) and is then assumed to be under-spent by 5% each year. **These approaches are being taken in order to: provide long-term financial sustainability for levy programs; meet month-to-month cash-flow requirements; and provide flexibility in the event of unforeseen fiscal challenges and uncertainties. (See related issues in the juvenile budget section.)**

- Finally, once all fund balance and revenue/expenditure assumptions are calculated over the life of the levy, the sustainability of the current tax rate is evaluated/entered and estimated taxpayer impacts for the proposed levy is calculated using estimated assessed values and an average-priced county residence.

Assumptions	FY16-17 Est	FY17-18 Est	FY18-19 Est	FY19-20 Est	FY20-21 Est
Assessed value increase (annual)	4.00%	4.00%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%
Assessed value	57,904,633,760	60,220,819,111	62,780,203,923	65,448,362,590	68,229,918,000
Prop tax collection rate	96.00%	96.00%	96.00%	96.00%	96.00%
Tax rate	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Levy imposed	24,319,946	25,292,744	26,367,686	27,488,312	28,656,566
Estimated prop taxes collected	23,347,148	24,281,034	25,312,978	26,388,780	27,510,303
Del taxes as a % of curr yr taxes	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Annual interest earnings rate	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
Departmental revenues collection rate					
Departmental revenues growth rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Annual expenditure rate	95.00%	95.00%	95.00%	95.00%	95.00%
Employee step increases	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
COLA Increase: Non-Reps	2.00%	2.00%	2.50%	2.50%	3.00%
COLA Increase: WCPOA	2.00%	2.00%	2.50%	2.50%	3.00%
COLA Increase: AFSME	2.00%	2.00%	2.50%	2.50%	3.00%
COLA Increase: FOPPO	2.00%	2.00%	2.50%	2.50%	3.00%
COLA: Avg	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%
Annual M&S expenditures growth rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Annual other expenditures growth rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Annual interdepartmental expenditures growth rate	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Annual WCCCA expenditure growth rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Annual capital expenditures growth rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Duty Gear for each new Patrol Deputy position, uniform, radios, computers etc	\$ 16,582	\$ 16,600	\$ 16,600	\$ 16,600	\$ 16,600
Duty Gear for each new Jail Deputy position, uniform, radios, computers etc	\$ 9,642	\$ 9,650	\$ 9,650	\$ 9,650	\$ 9,650
Benefits Calculations					
FICA	6.20%	6.20%	6.20%	6.20%	6.20%
Medicare (above salaries of 117k)	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%	1.45%
Workers compensation - Public Safety	\$1,268	\$1,269	\$1,270	\$1,270	\$1,271
Workers compensation - DA	\$374	\$374	\$374	\$374	\$375
Workers compensation - Juvenile	\$576	\$577	\$577	\$577	\$578
Workers compensation - Community Corrections	\$696	\$696	\$697	\$697	\$698
Employer paid work day tax	0.0500%	0.0500%	0.0500%	0.0500%	0.0500%
Pers contribution	16.33%	17.67%	17.67%	19.01%	19.01%
Pers pick up	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Health insurance premiums per employee	\$16,926	\$17,942	\$19,018	\$20,159	\$21,369
Disability insurance	0.3000%	0.3000%	0.3000%	0.3000%	0.3000%
Life insurance premiums per employee					
WCPOA	\$92	\$93	\$94	\$95	\$96
Non-MAPPS	\$27	\$27	\$28	\$28	\$28
MAPPS	\$223	\$225	\$227	\$230	\$232
Unemployment insurance	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110	\$110
Tri-Met tax	0.7537%	0.7637%	0.7737%	0.7837%	0.7937%

Proposed Permanent Position Information

Calculation of Employee Benefits

The preceding table included information pertaining to the benefit's calculation assumptions for the permanent positions included in the proposed levy. These positions were authorized in the current levy and are included for continued funding in the proposed levy. More details regarding staffing and specific positions are included in the "Budget Summaries" section of this report.

Salary levels for each permanent position are derived from the County's fiscal 2014-15 pay plans and are inflated by a cost of living adjustment (COLA) calculation base on consumer price index (CPI) for each ensuing fiscal year. Assumptions used in the calculation of benefits for these positions are included in the table presented previously. In some cases, percentages are used and these are the factors that are applied to each position's annual salary to obtain the respective annual cost for each benefit area. In other cases, dollar amounts (premiums) are used and are added to the total benefits package. A listing of the actual permanent positions by program area is included on the following page.

Proposed Permanent Positions--Summary by Program

Org	Position	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
4010	Sheriff's Office - Administration					
	Sergeant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Sr Mgmt Analyst	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Acct Assistant II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Admin Spec II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Law Enforcement Technology Supervisor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Info Systems Analyst II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4020	Sheriff's Office - Law Enf. Svs.					
	Sergeant	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	Civil Deputy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Sr Prog Educator	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Admin Spec II	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Sr Admin Spec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Criminal Records Spec II	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Criminal Records Spec, Senior	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Deputy Sheriff	27.83	28.83	29.83	30.83	31.83
	Patrol Services Aide	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	Corporal	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Detective	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
	Lieutenant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Evidence Officer II	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
	Forensic Unit Supevisor	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Crime Scene Tech	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Criminalist II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total	60.08	61.08	62.08	63.08	64.08
4030	Sheriff's Office - Jail					
	Jail Deputy	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Admin Spec II	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Corporal - Court Release Officer	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Corrections Sergeant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Jail Services Tech II	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	MH Specialist II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
	<i>Total Sheriff's Office</i>	<i>81.58</i>	<i>82.58</i>	<i>83.58</i>	<i>84.58</i>	<i>85.58</i>
4510	District Attorney					
	DA IV	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Admin Spec II	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
	DA II					
	DA III	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Senior Deputy DA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Sr Admin Spec	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
	Sr Softw App Spec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Victim Assist Spec	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Total	20.75	22.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
5010	Juvenile					
	Accountant I	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Management Analyst II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Sr Juvenile Counselor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Sr Juvenile Counselor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Juv. Counselor II	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Juv. Counselor I	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Total	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
5515	Community Corrections					
	Prob & Parole Off II	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
	Admin Spec II	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Community Corrections Specialist II	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
	Community Corrections Center Supervisor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Residential Counselor	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	Community Corrections Specialist III	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Prob & Parole Svs Sup.					
	Total	31.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
	Total FTE	142.33	146.33	148.33	149.33	150.33

Taxpayer Impacts

The following includes the highlights of the taxpayer impacts of the current versus the proposed levy. All impacts are based on an estimate of the assessed value of an average-priced home in Washington County.

Current Levy	Countywide Assessed Value	Annual AV Growth	Public Safety Levy	Levy Rate
2011-12 Actual	\$48,061,478,403		\$20,185,821	\$0.42
2012-13 Actual	\$49,184,385,714	2.34%	\$20,657,442	\$0.42
2013-14 Actual	\$50,975,829,129	3.64%	\$21,409,848	\$0.42
2014-15 Actual	\$53,325,861,950	4.61%	\$22,396,862	\$0.42
2015-16 Estimate	\$55,677,532,462	4.41%	\$23,384,564	\$0.42
Five Yr Avg	\$51,445,017,532	3.75%	\$21,606,907	\$0.42

Impact of Current Levy for Average Home

	Average Home Assessed Value	Annual Cost	Monthly Cost
2011-12 Actual	\$214,362	\$90.03	\$7.50
2012-13 Actual	\$220,644	\$92.67	\$7.72
2013-14 Actual	\$228,700	\$96.05	\$8.00
2014-15 Actual	\$236,139	\$99.18	\$8.26
2015-16 Estimate	\$245,585	\$103.15	\$8.60
Five Yr Avg	\$229,086	\$96.22	\$8.02

Proposed Levy	Countywide Assessed Value	Annual AV Growth	Public Safety Levy	Levy Rate
2016-17 Estimate	\$57,904,633,760	4.00%	\$24,319,946	\$0.42
2017-18 Estimate	\$60,220,819,111	4.00%	\$25,292,744	\$0.42
2018-19 Estimate	\$62,780,203,923	4.25%	\$26,367,686	\$0.42
2019-20 Estimate	\$65,448,362,590	4.25%	\$27,488,312	\$0.42
2020-21 Estimate	\$68,229,918,000	4.25%	\$28,656,566	\$0.42
Five Yr Avg	\$62,916,787,477	4.15%	\$26,425,051	\$0.42

Impact of Proposed Levy for Average Home

	Average Home Assessed Value	Annual Cost	Monthly Cost
2016-17 Estimate	\$255,408	\$107.27	\$8.94
2017-18 Estimate	\$265,624	\$111.56	\$9.30
2018-19 Estimate	\$276,913	\$116.30	\$9.69
2019-20 Estimate	\$288,682	\$121.25	\$10.10
2020-21 Estimate	\$300,951	\$126.40	\$10.53
Five Yr Avg	\$277,516	\$116.56	\$9.71

Current Levy Cost for Average Home Compared to Proposed Levy Cost

Change	Annual Cost	Monthly Cost
Current Levy Average Cost	\$96.22	\$8.02
Proposed Levy Average Cost	\$116.56	\$9.71
Change	\$20.34	\$1.70

Budget Summaries

LOCAL OPTION LEVY ADMINISTRATION

No.	Budget Unit Name	Prog	Program Name	FY 15-16 Est	FY 16-17 Est	FY 17-18 Est	FY 18-19 Est	FY 19-20 Est	FY 20-21 Est	5 Yr Total
1690	Levy Admin (rev)	169005	Levy Admin	22,523,764	23,722,055	24,695,820	25,729,233	26,803,987	27,921,586	128,872,680
		169010	Emergency Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		169015	911 Center Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		169025	Public Outreach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Org Unit Total	22,523,764	23,722,055	24,695,820	25,729,233	26,803,987	27,921,586	128,872,680
1690	Levy Admin (exp)	169005	Levy Admin (Cont/Cap)	12,940,984	0	0	0	0	0	0
		169010	Emergency Shelter	797,907	813,865	830,142	850,896	872,168	898,333	4,265,405
		169015	911 Center Equipment	125,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	875,000
		169025	Public Outreach	163,610	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
			Org Unit Total	14,027,501	988,865	1,005,142	1,025,896	1,047,168	1,123,333	5,190,405
	Revenues Transferred to Operating Programs			8,496,263	22,733,190	23,690,677	24,703,337	25,756,818	26,798,253	123,682,275
	Permanent Positions:	None								

Overview

The Local Option Levy Administration organization unit (234-1690) is the central fiscal entity for all levy proceeds derived from the public safety local option levy and is comprised of four service programs: Levy Administration (taxes, debt service, contingency and other capital expenditures); Emergency Housing; 911 Center Equipment, and Public Outreach Services. Beyond this summary on the following pages are descriptions of each of the surrogate programs of the Levy Administration budget.

Levy Administration (Tax Revenue, Interest Earnings and Contingency)

This program contains all levy resources that are derived from the public safety levy to fund levy programs described in the previous sections of this report. These resources include current and delinquent tax revenues and interest earnings.

Emergency Shelter Services

This program provides funding for four (4) emergency shelter/services programs. This public-private partnership continues a County public safety initiative that began as part of the original levy. The program funds emergency shelters that help women and children who are victims of domestic violence and helps move homeless families off the streets and prepare them for self-sufficiency. The four private non-profit emergency programs are: the Domestic Violence Resource Center (DVRC), Community Action, the Good Neighbor Center and Family Promise of Washington County. Proposed funding levels are based on the same levels as the current levy and are increased by the same factors used in the calculation of budgets for the regular levy operating programs.

Shelter Name	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	5 Yr Total
	Est	Est	Est	Est	Est	
DVRC	\$ 281,978	287,618	294,808	302,178	311,244	1,477,825
Community Action Shelter	209,954	214,153	219,507	224,994	231,744	1,100,352
Tigard Shelter (Good Neighbor Ctr)	279,941	285,540	292,678	299,995	308,995	1,467,150
Family Promise of Washington County	41,992	42,832	43,903	45,001	46,351	220,079
Emergency housing contracts	\$ 813,865	830,142	850,896	872,168	898,333	4,265,405

911 Center Equipment

911 Center Capital funds will be used for information technology and building component upgrades at the Washington County Consolidated Communications Agency (WCCCA).

Public Outreach

The Public Outreach program houses expenditures related to conducting elections for renewal of the public safety levy. These expenditures include ballots, printing, legal fees and production of public information materials.

Sheriff's Office

Overview

The Sheriff's Office portion of the levy is comprised of levy budgets covering three main areas: 1) Sheriff's Office Administration (234-4010); 2) Countywide Law Enforcement (234-4020); and 3) the County Jail (234-4030).

Consistent with other levy-funded public safety programs, the Sheriff's Office levy funds are used to supplement existing programs already funded by the County's General Fund. In this report, these General Fund programs are commonly referred to as "base-level" programs.

Sheriff's Office Administration

No.	Budget Unit Name	Prog	Program Name	FY 15-16 Est	FY 16-17 Est	FY 17-18 Est	FY 18-19 Est	FY 19-20 Est	FY 20-21 Est	5 Yr Total
4010	SO Admin (rev)	401005	Executive Admin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		401015	Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		401020	Rsrch & Crime Anlys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Org Unit Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4010	SO Admin (exp)	401005	Executive Admin	648,478	672,199	699,407	725,637	757,355	788,224	3,642,822
		401015	Training	144,857	149,532	153,593	157,994	162,523	167,423	791,065
		401020	Rsrch & Crime Anlys	280,494	291,721	304,059	315,450	330,096	343,848	1,585,174
			Org Unit Total	1,073,829	1,113,452	1,157,058	1,199,082	1,249,975	1,299,495	6,019,061
	Amount needed from levy fund:			1,073,829	1,113,452	1,157,058	1,199,082	1,249,975	1,299,495	6,019,061
		Permanent Positions								
			Sergeant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Sr Mgmt Analyst	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Acct Assistant II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Admin Spec II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Law Enforcement Techno	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Info Systems Analyst II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Total	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	

The Sheriff's Office *Administration* budget provides a separate accounting entity to track levy funds that augment existing Sheriff's Administration programs such as research, planning and crime analysis, training for uniformed personnel, executive administrative support and public information (which includes accounting, clerical and analytical support). The Sheriff's Administration includes the following service programs: Executive Administration, Training and Research, Planning and Crime Analysis.

Sheriff's Office Law Enforcement

No.	Budget Unit Name	Prog	Program Name	FY 15-16 Est	FY 16-17 Est	FY 17-18 Est	FY 18-19 Est	FY 19-20 Est	FY 20-21 Est	5 Yr Total
4020	Law Enf. Svs (rev)	402005	Patrol Operations	32,930	33,918	34,935	35,984	37,063	38,175	180,075
		402010	Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		402015	Records	6,000	6,180	6,365	6,556	6,753	6,956	32,810
		402020	Crime Prev/Pub Inf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		402030	Civil	35,500	36,565	37,662	38,792	39,956	41,154	194,129
			Org Unit Total	74,430	76,663	78,963	81,332	83,772	86,285	407,014
4020	Law Enf. Svs (exp)	402005	Patrol Operations	7,093,315	7,507,891	7,915,494	8,394,198	8,926,395	9,411,833	42,155,812
		402010	Investigations	2,314,892	2,422,099	2,520,618	2,614,364	2,730,757	2,842,894	13,130,732
		402015	Records	359,603	379,093	395,408	410,726	430,004	448,361	2,063,593
		402020	Crime Prev/Pub Inf	217,149	134,427	139,897	145,050	151,535	157,730	728,640
		402030	Civil	290,000	326,108	361,878	397,761	459,980	523,103	2,068,830
			Org Unit Total	10,274,959	10,769,618	11,333,296	11,962,100	12,698,672	13,383,922	60,147,607
	Amount needed from levy fund:			10,200,529	10,692,955	11,254,334	11,880,768	12,614,900	13,297,637	59,740,594
		<u>Permanent Positions</u>								
			Sergeant	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
			Civil Deputy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Sr Prog Educator	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
			Admin Spec II	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
			Sr Admin Spec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Criminal Records Spec II	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
			Deputy Sheriff	26.83	27.83	28.83	29.83	30.83	31.83	
			Patrol Services Aide	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
			Corporal	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
			Detective	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
			Lieutenant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Evidence Officer II	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
			Forensic Unit Supervisor	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
			Crime Scene Tech	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
			Criminalist II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Total	58.08	59.08	60.08	61.08	62.08	63.08	

The Sheriff's Office *Countywide Law Enforcement* budget houses levy funds earmarked for maintenance of county base patrol and investigations service levels to a service level goal of approximately .54 officers per 1,000 residents. It also includes funding to maintain capacity for civil enforcement (the serving of legal court orders and warrants countywide); increased scientific evidence-gathering and records services that will make more efficient use of existing investigative and patrol resources; and provides additional capacity for crime prevention program and education. This budget unit includes the following service programs: Countywide (Base) Patrol Operations, Investigations, Criminal Records, Crime Prevention and Civil Enforcement.

Sheriff's Office Jail

No.	Budget Unit Name	Prog	Program Name	FY 15-16 Est	FY 16-17 Est	FY 17-18 Est	FY 18-19 Est	FY 19-20 Est	FY 20-21 Est	5 Yr Total
4030	Jail (rev)	403010	Jail Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4030	Jail (exp)	403010	Jail Housing	2,447,887	2,560,067	2,653,637	2,753,200	2,873,236	2,990,112	13,830,253
	Amount needed from levy fund:			2,447,887	2,560,067	2,653,637	2,753,200	2,873,236	2,990,112	13,830,253
			<u>Permanent Positions</u>							
			Jail Deputy	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
			Admin Spec II	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
			Corporal - Court Release Officer		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Corrections Sergeant	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Jail Services Tech II	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
			MH Specialist II	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Total	14.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	

The Sheriff's Office *Jail* budget contains levy funds earmarked for the operation of one jail pod (56 beds) in the Washington County Jail. The jail provides a 572-bed facility with booking and incarceration services for all law enforcement agencies in the county. It provides medium and maximum security housing for individuals awaiting trial and those sentenced by state courts to periods of incarceration up to one year. Additionally, the jail provides transport services to other facilities and to the courts. This budget unit includes the following service program: Sheriff's Office – Jail (Pod 9)

The prisoner transport service directly supports city police departments when prisoner transports are required. This allows city officers to return to normal duties rather than spend precious time transporting prisoners to and from the County Jail. The proposed levy continues the additional resources added to the current levy to provide expanded coverage and availability of this service to our city police agencies countywide.

The Corporal-Court Release Officer is a new position for the levy focusing on the Jail Pre-trial Release Program. This program is designed to evaluate individuals that are in custody to determine if they would be eligible for release from jail prior to their trial, but still be under jail supervision through electronic monitoring. The intent of this program is to reduce jail over-crowding and forced releases.

District Attorney

No.	Budget Unit Name	Prog	Program Name	FY 15-16 Est	FY 16-17 Est	FY 17-18 Est	FY 18-19 Est	FY 19-20 Est	FY 20-21 Est	5 Yr Total
4510	District Attorney (rev)	451005	Child Support Enf	425,033	437,784	450,918	464,445	478,378	492,730	2,324,255
		451010	Prosecution Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		451015	Victim Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Org Unit Total	425,033	437,784	450,918	464,445	478,378	492,730	2,324,255
4510	District Attorney (exp)	451005	Child Support Enf	643,990	680,698	709,805	732,681	767,105	799,708	3,689,997
		451010	Prosecution Services	1,712,360	2,042,031	2,400,356	2,486,367	2,608,301	2,718,143	12,255,198
		451015	Victim Assistance	215,344	221,931	231,289	322,025	337,027	351,485	1,463,758
			Org Unit Total	2,571,694	2,944,660	3,341,451	3,541,073	3,712,433	3,869,336	17,408,953
	Amount needed from levy fund:			2,146,661	2,506,876	2,890,533	3,076,628	3,234,055	3,376,606	15,084,698
			<u>Permanent Positions</u>							
			DA IV	5.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
			Admin Spec II	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
			DA III	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Senior Deputy DA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Sr Admin Spec	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	
			Sr Softw App Spec	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Victim Assist Spec	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
			Total	18.75	20.75	22.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	

Overview

The District Attorney is responsible for the prosecution of individuals charged with crimes and other law violations in the county. The DA reviews police reports, prepares warrants and other documents, directs investigations, participates in court proceedings, directs extradition proceedings, and provides on-call assistance to police agencies in multi-agency major crime teams, auto crash analysis, and child abuse cases.

The District Attorney's Office portion of the levy is comprised of one levy budget (234-4510) that includes three service programs: Child Support Enforcement, Criminal Prosecution and Victim Assistance. Consistent with other levy-funded public safety programs, District Attorney levy funds are used to supplement existing programs already funded by the County's General Fund.

Juvenile Services

No.	Budget Unit Name	Prog	Program Name	FY 15-16 Est	FY 16-17 Est	FY 17-18 Est	FY 18-19 Est	FY 19-20 Est	FY 20-21 Est	5 Yr Total
5010	Juvenile (rev)	501005	Basic Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		501015	Juvenile Prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		501030	Homeless Youth Svs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Org Unit Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5010	Juvenile (exp)	501005	Basic Services	835,460	1,234,597	1,282,454	1,328,020	1,384,243	1,438,405	6,667,721
		501015	Juvenile Prevention	293,254	299,619	306,126	314,045	322,169	331,834	1,573,794
		501030	Homeless Youth Svs	45,000	45,900	46,818	47,988	49,188	50,664	240,558
			Org Unit Total	1,173,714	1,580,117	1,635,399	1,690,053	1,755,601	1,820,904	8,482,073
	Amount needed from levy fund:			1,173,714	1,580,117	1,635,399	1,690,053	1,755,601	1,820,904	8,482,073
		<u>Permanent Positions</u>								
			Accountant I	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
			Management Analyst II		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
			Sr Juvenile Counselor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
			Sr Juvenile Counselor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
			Juv. Counselor II	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
			Juv. Counselor I	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
			Total	6.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00

Overview

As outlined in Oregon law, the purpose of the juvenile justice system includes protection of the public, the reduction of delinquency, and the delivery of fair and impartial procedures for the disposition of juvenile cases. The system is founded on the principles of personal responsibility, accountability, and juvenile reformation.

The Juvenile portion of the levy is housed in one Juvenile levy budget (234-5010) and is comprised of three service programs: Juvenile Basic Services, Juvenile Crime Prevention and Homeless Runaway Youth.

Community Corrections

No.	Budget Unit Name	Prog	Program Name	FY 15-16 Est	FY 16-17 Est	FY 17-18 Est	FY 18-19 Est	FY 19-20 Est	FY 20-21 Est	5 Yr Total
5515	Comm corr (rev)	551505	Program Svs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		551510	Parole/Probation Svs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		551530	CCC Expansion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		551535	Drug Court Svs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Org Unit Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comm corr (exp)	551505	Program Svs		175,244	481,876	496,333	511,223	526,559	542,356	2,558,347
	551510	Parole/Probation Svs		1,512,743	1,663,577	1,735,166	1,802,563	1,886,727	1,967,013	9,055,046
	551530	CCC Expansion		1,852,610	2,001,055	2,174,906	2,260,284	2,366,102	2,467,454	11,269,802
	551535	Drug Court Svs		335,220	280,586	292,205	303,700	316,824	329,868	1,523,184
				3,875,817	4,427,095	4,698,610	4,877,770	5,096,213	5,306,691	24,406,378
Amount needed from levy fund:				3,875,817	4,427,095	4,698,610	4,877,770	5,096,213	5,306,691	24,406,378
		<u>Permanent Positions</u>								
			Prob & Parole Off II	12.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	
			Admin Spec II	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
			Community Corrections S	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	
			CCC Supervisor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
			Residential Counselor	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
			Community Corrections S	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
			Prob & Parole Svs Sup.	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			Total	29.50	31.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	

Overview

Community Corrections is a state and local-funded program that is responsible for providing probation, parole (post prison supervision), and residential services/work release (Community Corrections Center) services to the adult offender population.

The Community Corrections portion of the levy is housed in one levy budget (234-5515) that includes four service programs: Program Services; Probation and Parole; Community Corrections Center Expansion and Drug Court Services. Corrections levy funds are used to supplement existing programs already funded by state funds and the County's General Fund including probation/parole supervision of offenders and 24 beds in the Community Corrections Center (for a total bed-capacity of 215 beds).

Appendix A – Levy Budget Detail

	FY16-17 Est	FY17-18 Est	FY18-19 Est	FY19-20 Est	FY20-21Est	
7/1 Beginning balance	12,940,984	12,793,612	12,194,719	11,420,554	10,353,393	7
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	10,983,189	10,720,371	10,020,881	9,132,654	7,953,202	
8/1 Beginning balance	10,983,189	10,720,371	10,020,881	9,132,654	7,953,202	8
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	9,025,393	8,647,130	7,847,042	6,844,754	5,553,010	
9/1 Beginning balance	9,025,393	8,647,130	7,847,042	6,844,754	5,553,010	9
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	7,067,598	6,573,889	5,673,204	4,556,853	3,152,818	
10/1 Beginning balance	7,067,598	6,573,889	5,673,204	4,556,853	3,152,818	10
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	5,109,802	4,500,648	3,499,365	2,268,953	752,626	
11/1 Beginning balance	5,109,802	4,500,648	3,499,365	2,268,953	752,626	11
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	19,494,869	20,274,664	21,136,337	22,034,631	22,971,103	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	22,646,876	22,702,070	22,461,864	22,015,684	21,323,537	
12/1 Beginning balance	22,646,876	22,702,070	22,461,864	22,015,684	21,323,537	12
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	2,042,875	2,124,590	2,214,886	2,309,018	2,407,152	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	22,731,956	22,753,419	22,502,911	22,036,802	21,330,497	
1/1 Beginning balance	22,731,956	22,753,419	22,502,911	22,036,802	21,330,497	1
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	20,774,161	20,680,178	20,329,073	19,748,902	18,930,305	
2/1 Beginning balance	20,774,161	20,680,178	20,329,073	19,748,902	18,930,305	2
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	18,816,365	18,606,937	18,155,234	17,461,001	16,530,113	
3/1 Beginning balance	18,816,365	18,606,937	18,155,234	17,461,001	16,530,113	3
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	875,518	910,539	949,237	989,579	1,031,636	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	17,734,088	17,444,234	16,930,632	16,162,680	15,161,558	
4/1 Beginning balance	17,734,088	17,444,234	16,930,632	16,162,680	15,161,558	4
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	15,776,293	15,370,993	14,756,794	13,874,780	12,761,366	
5/1 Beginning balance	15,776,293	15,370,993	14,756,794	13,874,780	12,761,366	5
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	13,818,497	13,297,752	12,582,956	11,586,880	10,361,174	
6/1 Beginning balance	13,818,497	13,297,752	12,582,956	11,586,880	10,361,174	6
One twelfth of regular revenues	74,113	78,722	80,169	81,446	82,525	
Property taxes (current only)	933,886	971,241	1,012,519	1,055,551	1,100,412	
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
Expenditures (1/12th of total exp)	2,031,908	2,151,963	2,254,008	2,369,347	2,482,717	
Ending balance	12,794,588	12,195,752	11,421,636	10,354,531	9,061,394	
Avg Monthly bal	14,785,433	14,507,603	13,912,890	13,092,542	12,013,633	
Monthly Interest Earned	12,321	15,112	14,493	13,638	12,514	
Annual Interest Earned	147,854	181,345	173,911	163,657	150,170	

CITY OF TIGARD, OREGON
TIGARD CITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 15-

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE LEVY RENEWAL FOR MAINTAINING PUBLIC SAFETY COUNTYWIDE SERVICES – MEASURE 34-236

WHEREAS, The Washington County Public Safety Levy was created in 2000 to provide all the residents of Washington County with certain public safety services including jail, special enforcement teams, prosecutors, juvenile counselors, probation and parole, emergency communications, and emergency shelters for families and victims of domestic violence; and

WHEREAS, The citizens of Tigard and surrounding areas would benefit from the renewal of the services provided through the funding of this levy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Tigard City Council that:

SECTION 1: The Tigard City Council hereby proclaims its support of the passage of the levy renewal for maintaining public safety countywide services, a five-year local option levy to maintain countywide public safety services, to be presented to voters at the November 3, 2015 General Election.

SECTION 2: This resolution is effective immediately upon passage.

PASSED: This _____ day of _____ 2015.

Mayor - City of Tigard

ATTEST

City Recorder – City of Tigard

AIS-2321

5.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): 15 Minutes

Agenda Title: RECEIVE BRIEFING ON EARLY MARIJUANA SALES IN TIGARD

Prepared For: Roger Gonzalez **Submitted By:** Carol Krager, Central Services

Item Type: Update, Discussion, Direct Staff **Meeting Type:** Council Workshop Mtg.

Public Hearing No

Newspaper Legal Ad Required?:

Public Hearing Publication

Date in Newspaper:

Information

ISSUE

Shall the City of Tigard allow the early sale of limited quantities of recreational marijuana sales in medical marijuana dispensaries beginning October 1, 2015, as permitted by state law? If the City Council prefers to ban the early sale of recreational marijuana, action would be needed at the August 25, 2015 meeting. If early sale is allowed, no action by the City Council is needed.

Council will also be asked at a future meeting in September, 2015, to discuss and decide whether, and how, to amend the City's currently enacted marijuana taxes to align with state law and refer any marijuana tax to voters in November, 2016.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

Allow early sale of limited quantities of marijuana in medical marijuana dispensaries. Continue discussion about the approach to marijuana taxation in September, 2015.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

Issue 1: Early Sales. The State has authorized medical marijuana dispensaries to sell limited marijuana retail product to persons at least 21 years of age in accordance with certain conditions beginning October 1, 2015. Under SB 460, medical dispensaries will be able to sell the following:

- One quarter of one ounce (1/4 oz.) of dried marijuana leaves and flowers per person per day;
- Four (4) marijuana plants that are not flowering; and
- Marijuana seeds.

The rationale for allowing early sales is “to provide recreational customers a legal option for purchasing product while the ground rules for legal recreational sales are developed, thus avoiding sales in an unregulated manner to recreational customers.” (League of Oregon Cities) Early sales would begin October 1, 2015 and would end on December 31, 2016. If the Council takes no action to ban early sales, medical marijuana dispensaries may proceed with early sales. It is unlikely that the City will be able to impose and collect a tax on early sales. The League of Oregon Cities noted a distinction between prohibiting the establishment of marijuana businesses and prohibiting early sales, indicating that cities prohibiting early sales should “remain eligible to receive state marijuana tax revenues” even though cities are prohibited from collecting a local tax on early sales.

Issue 2: Marijuana Taxation. The City Council will be briefed about the city's authority and options for marijuana taxation at a September, 2015 meeting. Essentially, City Council will need to decide whether to align current tax rates with state legislation, or continue to impose and collect taxes per Tigard Municipal Code. Tigard has previously enacted:

- i. 10% Tax on Recreational Marijuana;
- ii. 5% Tax on Medical Marijuana; and
- iii. Annual Privilege Taxes.

Before its September consideration of this issue, City Council will receive an advisory memo from the City Attorney about taxation options under the recently enacted state law, HB 3400. It is likely that the City is pre-empted by state legislation in HB 3400 from levying the city's 10% tax on recreational marijuana. There is ambiguity regarding the imposition of the city's 5% tax on medical marijuana. The city's \$1,000 privilege tax on selling outside city limits is pre-empted by state legislation, and the city's \$500 privilege tax on consumption is likely not pre-empted by state legislation. The City Council will need to consider any changes to taxation at a future meeting.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

The Council could elect to ban the early retail sales of limited marijuana items. Council could adopt an ordinance to ban early sales without referring it to the voters. An ordinance would need to be approved by August 31 to take effect by October 1, 2015 and prohibit early sales. Electing to ban early sales is not anticipated to have an effect on the City's ability to collect future taxes on the sale of marijuana, and would not affect already enacted land use and zoning regulations.

The purpose of this briefing is to highlight the upcoming decisions that will be presented for Council consideration. No decision about taxation alternatives are proposed for this briefing.

COUNCIL OR CCDA GOALS, POLICIES, MASTER PLANS

N/A

DATES OF PREVIOUS CONSIDERATION

The Council considered a moratorium on dispensaries and subsequent taxes on marijuana on the following dates:

February 11, 2014

April 15 and 22, 2014

September 9 and 23, 2014

November 25, 2015

March 10, 2015

April 14 and 21, 2015

AIS-2086

6.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): 40 Minutes

Agenda Title: Joint Meeting with the Planning Commission to Receive a Briefing on the Tigard Triangle

Prepared For: Cheryl Caines, Community Development

Submitted By: Tom McGuire, Community Development

Item Type: Update, Discussion, Direct Staff
Joint Meeting-Board or Other Juris.

Meeting Type: Council
Workshop
Mtg.

Public Hearing: No

Publication Date:

Information

ISSUE

Joint meeting with the Planning Commission to receive a briefing on the Tigard Triangle Project.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

No action necessary - update only.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

Visioning

The Tigard Triangle Strategic Plan has been completed. The final plan is very similar to the draft recommended plan option presented at the last City Council update in June 2014. This plan includes greater street connectivity inside the Triangle, parks, open space, trails, pedestrian oriented streets, and zoning for a mix of uses at various densities. An open house was held in September 2014 to present the plan. Over 100 people participated on-line or in-person. The plan was generally well received. Comments included:

- concerns about increased traffic
- trails and walking connections are great
- too urban in a suburban area
- a mix of affordable housing options is needed

The final plan was also reviewed by the Triangle citizen (CAC) and technical (TAC) advisory committees at their meetings in September and December. Advisory committee discussions mainly focused on code regulations and how the plan would be implemented. A set of recommended implementation strategies was outlined in the plan document that include regulatory actions, infrastructure investments and incentives/public-private partnerships. The next step is to put regulatory actions in place, such as the adoption of zoning, development of

Triangle code regulations, and updates to previously adopted plans such as the Transportation System Plan, Parks Master Plan, and Comprehensive Plan.

Implementation - Regulatory Actions

The city has engaged PlaceMakers, a planning and design firm to help complete the next step of finalizing the zoning and preparing the code regulations. PlaceMakers was chosen because they specialize in the creation of form-based codes. Form-based codes tend to be more clear and objective than traditional codes, as well as easier to administer because they are less complex. A form-based code is right for the Triangle because it works particularly well with mixed use development within an area that is in the process of redevelopment and it will better facilitate the creation of a vibrant, walkable, urban area. Form based codes focus primarily on the relationship between the street and site, how buildings relate to one another, and the street scale and design; whereas traditional zoning codes focus on regulating uses. This type of code will allow flexibility for the applicant while ensuring essential elements needed for a walkable environment are included in the design.

In addition to being form-based, the regulations will be lean. The use of this term comes from a practice known as Lean Urbanism that seeks to accelerate revitalization by minimizing regulation, particularly process time, expense, and unpredictability. Lean regulations could be shortened review times, fewer code regulations, or requiring public improvements that are more proportionate to the impact of the development. Fewer regulations and less process means quicker review time, lower expenses and more certainty. This allows smaller property owners and business entrepreneurs to participate in building the community through incremental change. These small developers have the opportunity to invest in the community.

The PlaceMakers team will be on-site September 14-17 for a four day code drafting workshop. During this time, the team will meet with staff, agency representatives, landowners and citizens to discuss the code framework. The goal is to work through as many issues as possible during the workshop and minimize changes to the first draft. Hearings for the adoption of the code are being scheduled for January. Because the concept of a lean code is different from our current practices, the PlaceMakers team will also be providing staff training.

Other Updates

- Staff has been meeting with the key stakeholders during this time of transition to update them on Triangle planning efforts. Their involvement throughout this process is key to developing code and zoning that will positively impact property owners in the Triangle.
- These conversations with property owners and developers are fostering relationships that may lead to partnering on a catalyst site development in the Triangle. This includes discussions with PacTrust about the short and long term plans for redeveloping the cinema site with a mix of commercial and residential uses.
- In addition, Qamar Architecture & Town Planning has been contracted to provide urban

design services to those wanting to develop in the Triangle. Laurence Qamar has been reviewing proposed site plans, meeting with developers, and providing ideas and designs that improve how the development can advance Tigard's strategic vision.

- Public Works and Community Development worked together on a Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper project to create an overlook at the corner of SW 68th & Dartmouth. This improvement highlights the views to the west and creates a new destination for walking in the Triangle. A Community Development ice cream visit was held on the site to help get the word out about the overlook.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

Not applicable.

COUNCIL GOALS, POLICIES, APPROVED MASTER PLANS

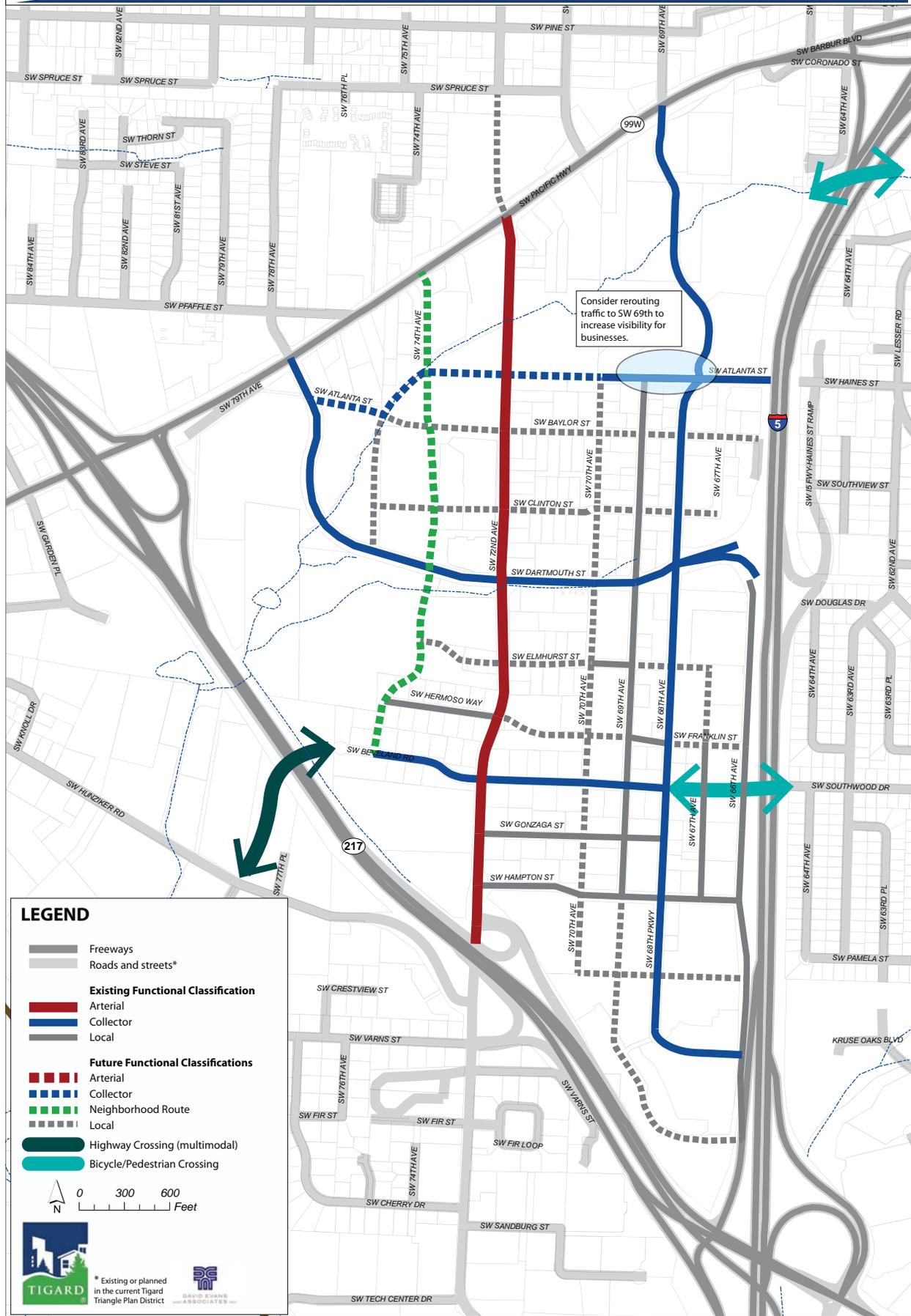
- City Council Goal #3 (Adopt Tigard Triangle Strategic Plan and enable future development capacity)
- Tigard Strategic Plan Goals
 - #1 (Facilitate walking connections to develop an identity)
 - #2 (Ensure development advances the vision)

DATES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

September 3, 2013, December 17, 2013, May 13, 2014 and August 12, 2014.

Attachments

Tigard Triangle Strategic Plan Maps

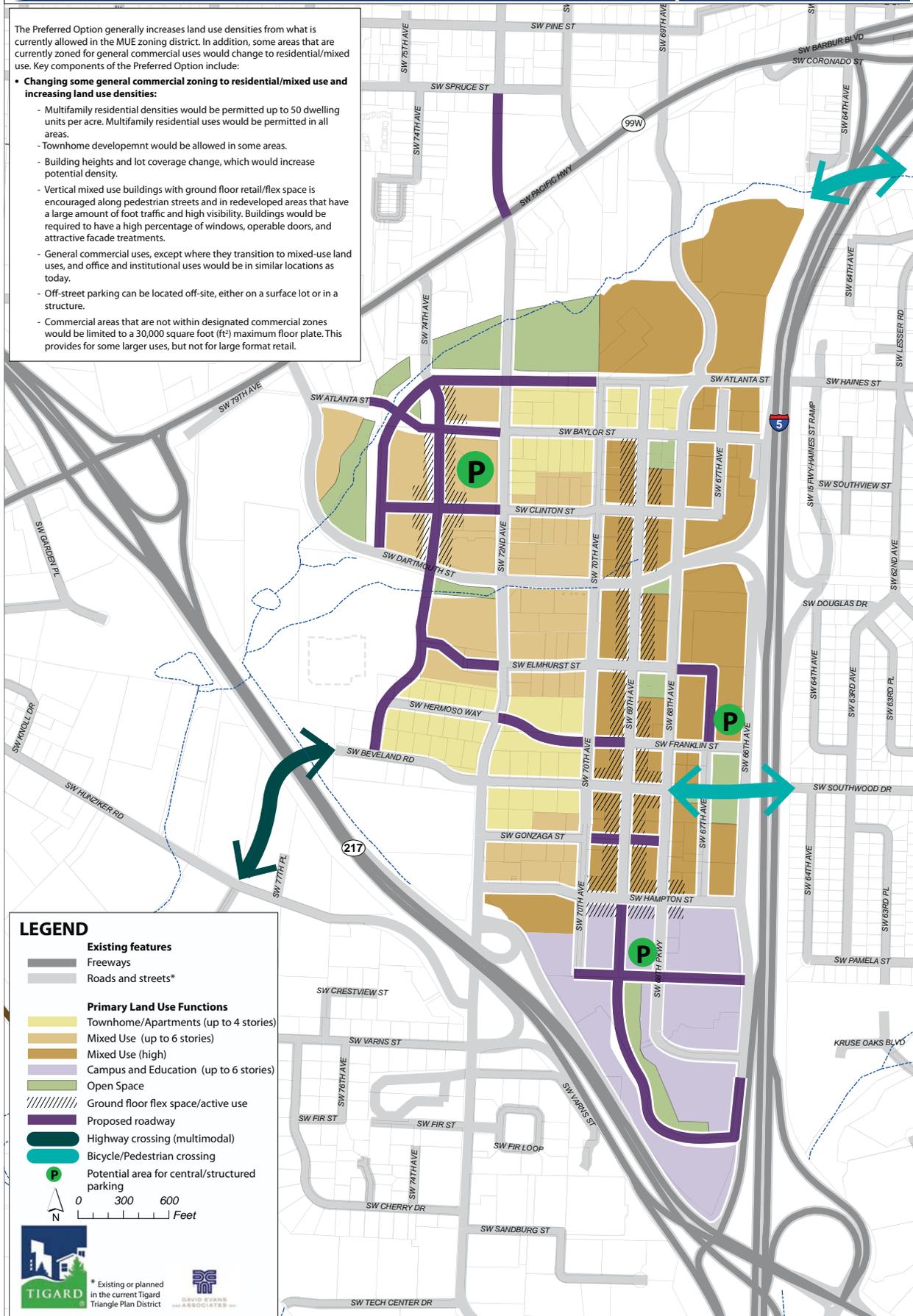


Consider rerouting traffic to SW 69th to increase visibility for businesses.

The Preferred Option generally increases land use densities from what is currently allowed in the MUE zoning district. In addition, some areas that are currently zoned for general commercial uses would change to residential/mixed use. Key components of the Preferred Option include:

• **Changing some general commercial zoning to residential/mixed use and increasing land use densities:**

- Multifamily residential densities would be permitted up to 50 dwelling units per acre. Multifamily residential uses would be permitted in all areas.
- Townhome development would be allowed in some areas.
- Building heights and lot coverage change, which would increase potential density.
- Vertical mixed use buildings with ground floor retail/flex space is encouraged along pedestrian streets and in redeveloped areas that have a large amount of foot traffic and high visibility. Buildings would be required to have a high percentage of windows, operable doors, and attractive facade treatments.
- General commercial uses, except where they transition to mixed-use land uses, and office and institutional uses would be in similar locations as today.
- Off-street parking can be located off-site, either on a surface lot or in a structure.
- Commercial areas that are not within designated commercial zones would be limited to a 30,000 square foot (ft²) maximum floor plate. This provides for some larger uses, but not for large format retail.



LEGEND

Existing features

- Freeways
- Roads and streets*

Primary Land Use Functions

- Townhome/Apartments (up to 4 stories)
- Mixed Use (up to 6 stories)
- Mixed Use (high)
- Campus and Education (up to 6 stories)
- Open Space
- Ground floor flex space/active use
- Proposed roadway
- Highway crossing (multimodal)
- Bicycle/Pedestrian crossing
- Potential area for central/structured parking

0 300 600 Feet

TIGARD

* Existing or planned in the current Tigard Triangle Plan District

DAVID EVANS ASSOCIATES



AIS-2258

7.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): 25 Minutes

Agenda Title: Presentation on Tigard Street Heritage Trail Concept

Submitted By: Sean Farrelly, Community Development

Item Type: Update, Discussion, Direct Staff

Meeting Type: Council Workshop Mtg.

Public Hearing: No

Publication Date:

Information

ISSUE

Presentation on the final Tigard Street Heritage Trail concept.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

Council is requested to review the Tigard Street Heritage Trail Concept Plan to share ideas and opinions.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

The Tigard Street Heritage Trail project will convert about ¾ of a mile of unused rail spur right-of-way into a dedicated off street walk/bike path including lighting and safety fencing and a public space where the trail intersects with Main Street. In 2014, the city signed a 99-year lease with ODOT Rail for use of this property. The path would stretch from Main Street to Tiedeman Avenue, connecting Tigard's neighborhoods to Downtown businesses and the transit center.

While funding to construct the project has not yet been secured, staff has advanced the Tigard Street Heritage Trail project. In the fall of 2014, the Community Development Department organized two focus groups to work with Resolve Architecture and Planning to explore possible design themes and concepts. Focus group participants included members of City Council, Tigard Downtown Alliance, City Center Advisory Commission, Tigard Transportation Advisory Committee, and city staff. On January 20, 2015, Resolve presented preliminary concepts to the Tigard City Council. A final charrette was held in February with the focus group reviewing the draft plan.

Resolve designer Suenn Ho's design approach was to work with the following unique attributes of the Tigard Street Heritage Trail:

- Various points of place-making opportunity along the former rail line
- A linear crescent shape to create visual interest on approach for both autos and pedestrians
- Connection with historic Main Street
- Celebration of the early development of Tigardville and the city's rail history
- Connectivity with Fanno Creek Trail
- Tigard's Strategic Plan and Vision
- Recognition that installations along the trail may need to be relocated if the railroad reclaims the easement

The “Tigard Street Heritage Trail” concept is the result of working with the focus group, other stakeholders and research. This concept provides for an active trail that celebrates Tigard’s people, heritage, nature and art. The concept design strives to be:

- Relevant to the history of the community
- Built upon the 2010 Tigard Greenway Trail Master Plan
- Connecting to the surrounding network of trails
- An attractive active trail that is embraced by all ages
- Accommodating of proposals from the focus group and City Council: a fitness trail, veterans memorial, a BMX track, an outdoor event/market space, some parking and seasonal décor
- Respectful of the environment and native vegetation
- Accommodating of all users and those with strollers, wheelchairs, bicycles and dogs
- A safe, durable, low maintenance public trail that includes the following amenities:
 - Conveniently placed emergency-police assistance kiosks
 - Clean and safe toilet facilities (ADA standard)
 - Drinking fountains
 - Playful splash pad features
 - Trail lighting

The concept has four main sub-areas: 1) A community plaza where the trail meets Main Street (including the area under the viaduct); 2) a Commons area that includes concepts for a dog park and/or BMX track; 3) a Stage Area for performance space; and 4) A plaza at the north (Tiedeman) entrance. The concept also calls for connections to the Fanno Creek Trail and public art.

In June, the 100% design concept was reviewed by the City Center Advisory Commission, which suggested additional amenities and strongly expressed support for the concept.

As part of the Lighter Quicker Cheaper program to implement the Strategic Plan, the Public Works department is paving the trail to allow public use in the interim before funding can be secured to design the concept and build the full project.

City staff will explore appropriate grant opportunities to assist in funding the full project

including re-applying to ODOT's Connect Oregon program.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

No alternative for consideration at this time.

COUNCIL GOALS, POLICIES, APPROVED MASTER PLANS

Tigard Strategic Plan

In 2014, the City of Tigard adopted a strategic vision focused on making this city the most walkable community in the Pacific Northwest where people of all ages and abilities enjoy healthy and interconnected lives. The Tigard Street Trail implements this vision that improves connectivity for residents, employees and commuters and by providing public open space for people to connect with each other.

Tigard City Council Goals and Milestones 2015-17

Goal #2 Make Downtown Tigard a Place Where People Want to Be

Increase walkable access to open space by advancing plans for new downtown open space, including the Tigard Street Trail plaza, the Fanno Creek Overlook and a Main Street plaza, including programming.

Tigard Greenways Trails System Master Plan

Tigard Street Trail: Short-term recommended project list

City Center Urban Renewal Plan

Projects

C. Bike/Pedestrian Facilities

8. Conversion of Existing North Rail Corridor into a Multi-use Pedestrian Trail

DATES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

January 20, 2015 - Tigard Street Trail Design Concepts

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation

Tigard Street Heritage Trail

Concept Design

100% - Final Document 8.11.2015

*Presentation to City Council
8.18.2015*

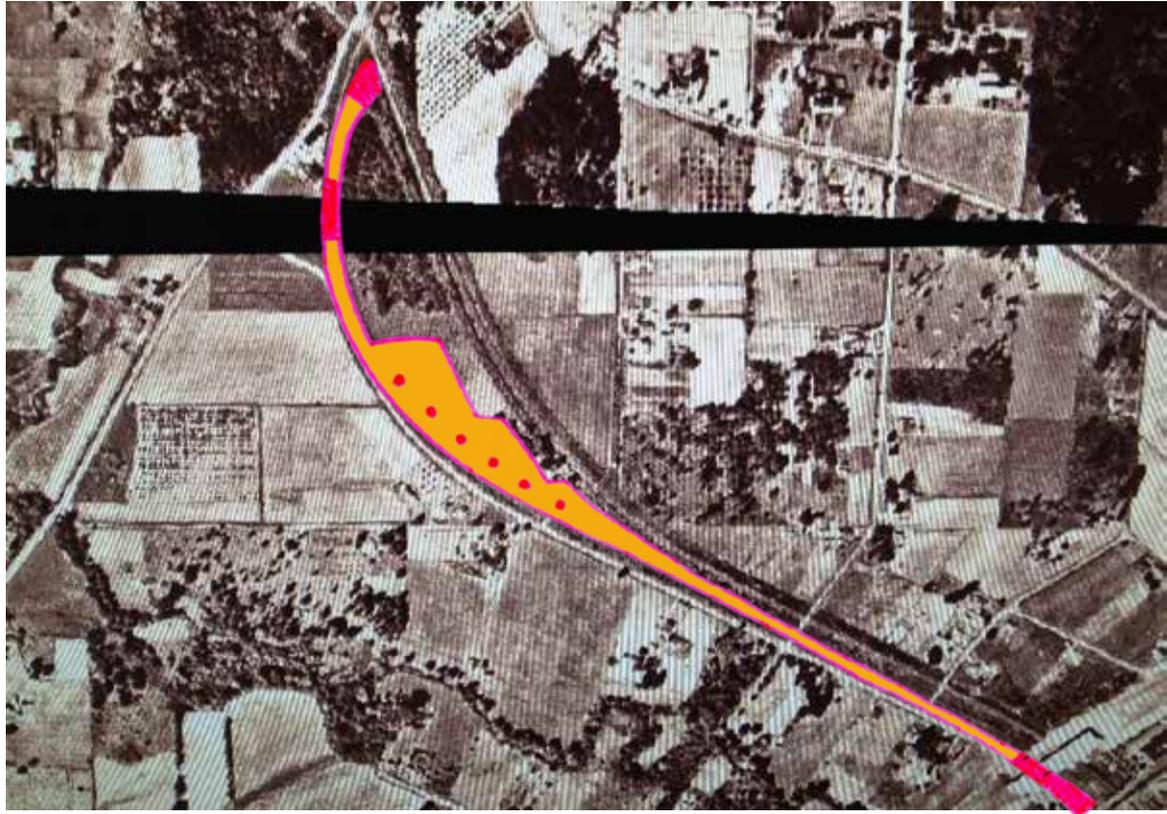
PREVIOUS DESIGN PROGRESS PRESENTATIONS

Concept Design at 85% - to Advisory Committee 2.23.15

Concept Design at 75% - to Tigard City Council 1.20.15

Concept Design at 50% - to Advisory Committee 12.18.14

Concept Design at 25% - to Advisory Committee 10.30.14



RESOLVE

ARCHITECTURE + PLANNING

Design Process

Research / Analysis



@25%

Kick Off Mtg

Presented Observations to Advisory Committee

Generate Design Options

@50%

Presented 3 Design Themes to Advisory Committee

Synthesize Feedback

@75%

Presented Project Design Overview to Tigard City Council

Refine Design Preference

@85%

Presented Refined Design Themes to Advisory Committee

Finalize Design Concept



@100%

Delivered Final PDF and PowerPoint



Tigard's History & Environment



Inspirations for an active trail that celebrates

People

Heritage

Nature

Art



Design Goals

The Concept Design strives to be a safe, durable, low maintenance public trail that includes the following amenities:

- Conveniently placed emergency-police assistance kiosks
- Clean and safe toilet facilities (ADA standard)
- Drinking fountains
- Playful splash pad features
- Trail lighting

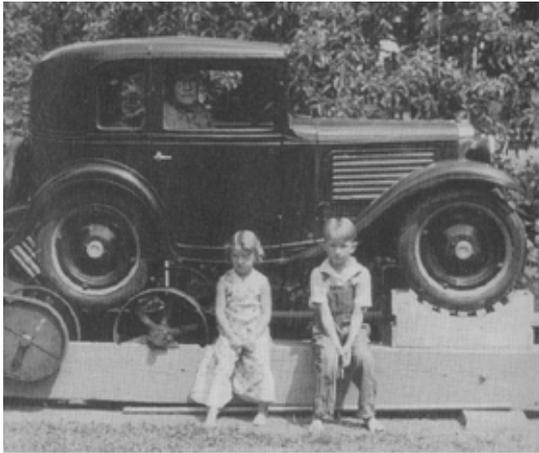


Heritage & Tigard



"I am always full of ideas, but I thought something like this on a much larger scale, about the history of Tigard as a rail and farming community could involve the Fought & Company here in town, the railroad history community and the city of Tigard. Perhaps with embedded rail tracks rising out of the ground, with wheel and gear parts, plows, etc.

Also, as a nod to my small portion of Native American blood, it would be wonderful to see some part of the historical record talking about the Atfalati tribe that inhabited the land before us. This whole valley was their abundant fishing and hunting grounds.

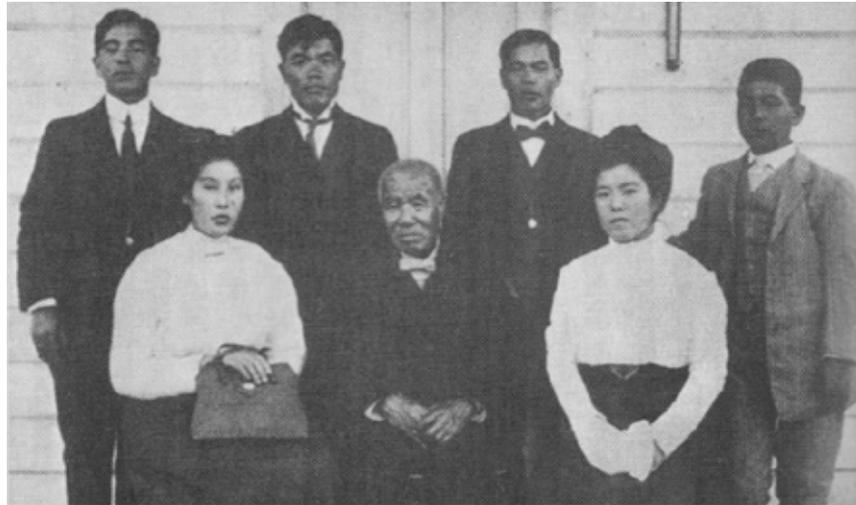


Elise Shearer
Tigard Street Advisory Committee Member

Heritage & Tigard

"Historic Tigard includes the entrepreneurial spirit of the businesses on Main Street and a wide diversity in the ethnicities that created our community including Germans, Swiss, French, and Japanese, all of whom lived in harmony and productivity. The railway allowed Portland and Salem to tap into Tigard's farming commodities and harvest the bounties of nature."

Barbara Bennett Peterson, PhD
Author of the book *Images of America: Tigard*



Heritage & Tigard

Some Notable Women in Tigard History for the Heritage Trail

Rebecca Jane Denney (1819-1909) *"...after coming west in 1849. She was a teacher and with her husband cultivated onions. They aided other immigrants to the area including the Tigards..."*

Mary Ann "Polly" (Yoes) Tigard - Mrs. Wilson Tigard *"...survived the 6 month journey from Arkansas arriving in 1852 and settling on a section of land with her husband, helped him build their homestead..."*

Tekla Koenig Scheckla, *"...arrived from Prussia in 1894. She bore 9 children and they built a farm together on the current location of Tigard High School..."*

Mary Sumpton Frewing *"...came from Heston, Middlesex, England ...purchased 115 acres known as Frewing's Orchard known today as Frewing Street..."*

Nellie Wesch, *"...is one of the best remembered teachers in the Tigard District, teaching at Tigard Union High School in 1926 when it first opened until retiring in 1969 from Tigard Senior High School."*

Examples of notable women provided by Elise Shearer
Tigard Street Advisory Committee Member

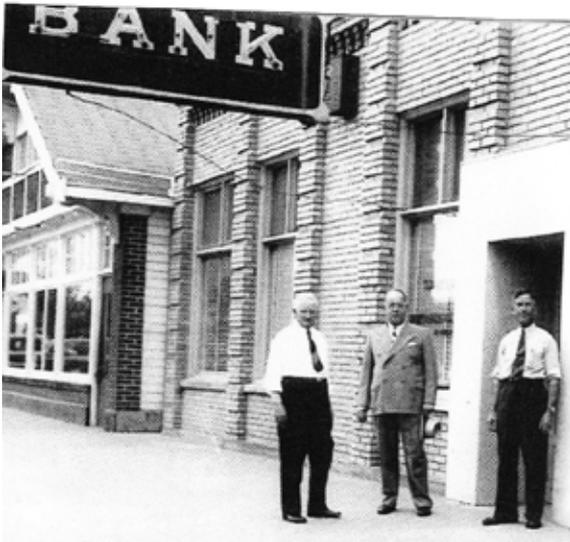


George Frewing and Mary Sumpton Frewing are pictured with their five children in 1896.

Images of America TIGARD
By Barbara Bennett Peterson, PhD

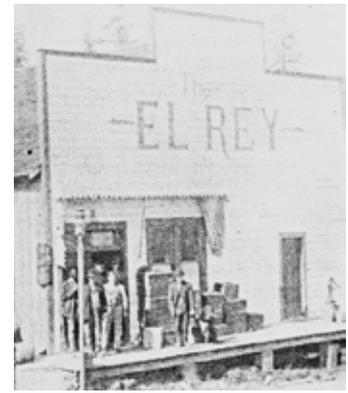
Commerce & Tigar

BAGGENSTOS FARM STORE



BUTTE GRANGE No 148
P. H.
Organized April 22nd 1874

PANCK'S
HATCHERY



LONE OAK
ALBERT HOFFARBER

O. E. TICKET OFFICE

HOTEL GERMANIA HALL

J. B. PILKINGTON
NURSERYMAN



GRIMSTAD
WELCOME RANCH

H. R. KUHNLE

Rails & Tigard

"The railroads had a direct and significant impact on the development of what would become Tigard. The railroads were a significant thread in the fabric of daily life for the area residents."

Information provided by Ron McCoy,
Pacific NW Chapter - National Railway Historical Society



The Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company
is just completing
350 Miles of Electric Interurban Railways
in the

Willamette Valley OF OREGON

**Human Beings
Live Longer
in Oregon**

Based upon comparisons of obituary notices, more Western Oregon people live to be from 80 to 100 years old than do the inhabitants of any other district in the Union.

There are fewer epidemics of diseases in the Willamette Valley than anywhere else on Earth.

Earthquakes, cyclones, tornadoes, sweltering heat or excessive cold are unknown in the history of the Willamette Valley

Why?

Because the rains cleanse the air we breathe, and they wash the soil and streets of all disease spreading germs.

The water supply of the Willamette Valley comes direct from the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains, protected from contamination.

The even temperature of Summer and Winter seasons.

The ease with which farmers make a living in the Willamette Valley.

You ought to see crops grow in the Willamette Valley



● Pedestrian Crossing

— Fanno Creek Connection

■ Feature Plaza / Event Space

● Art Objects

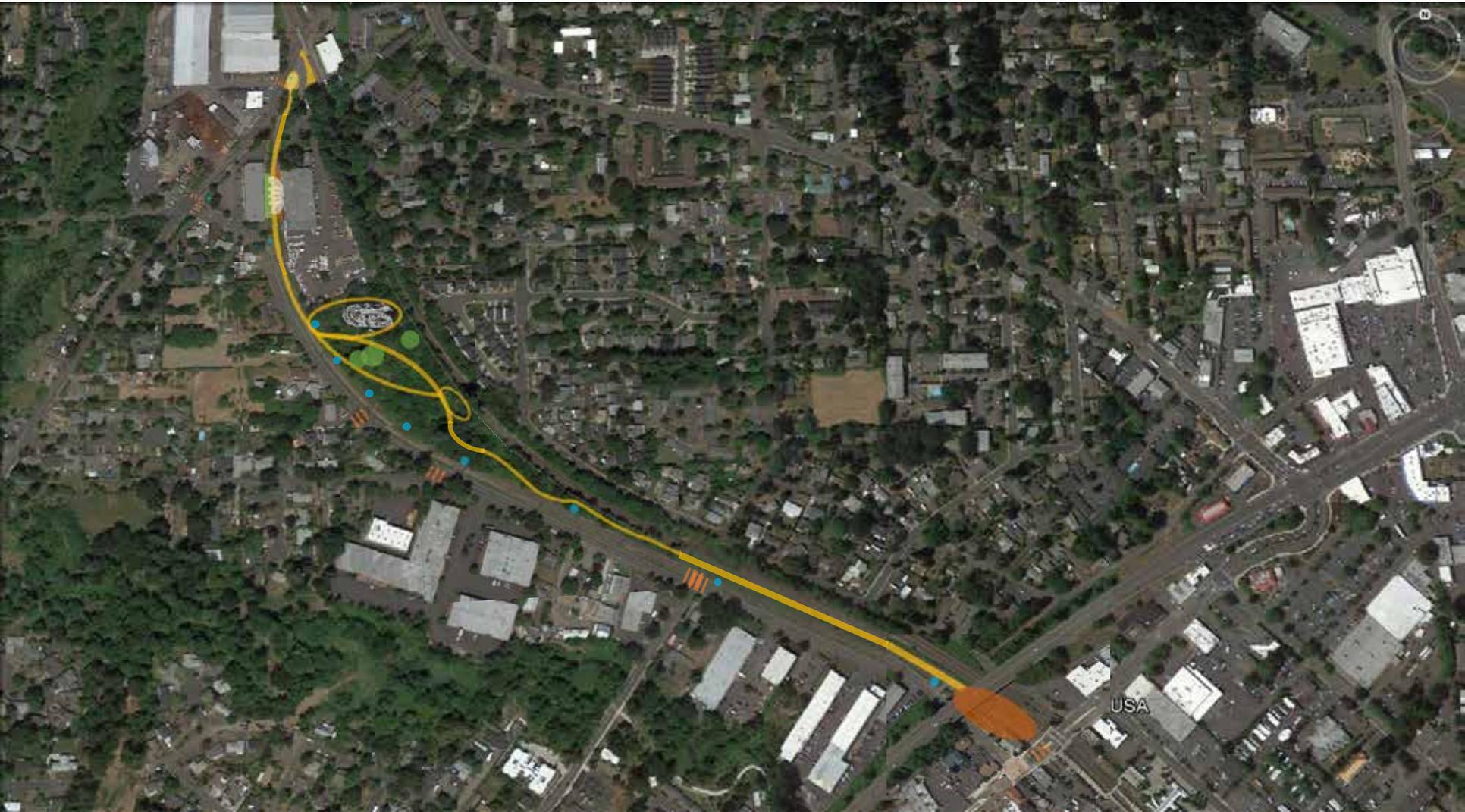
■ Project Site



- 1 Event Space
- 2 Commons
- 3 Stage
- 4 Plaza

A, B, C:
Connections to
Fanno Creek

- Art Objects
Beacons
- ⋯ Fanno Creek
- Unsafe to
connect



Rails & Tigard

“There are many historical elements to consider at the north end that provide inspiration for names. This is where the tracks of the two railroads (Southern Pacific and the Oregon Electric) crossed each other using a railroad "diamond". Later, the diamond was eliminated and the track aligned to a junction.

Consider: "Diamond Crossing", "Diamond Plaza", "Greton Junction", "Junction Plaza", or perhaps "Red Electric Crossing". All of these have historical relevance and provide opportunities for interpretation.”

Information provided by Ron McCoy, Pacific NW Chapter - National Railway Historical Society



Rails & Tigard

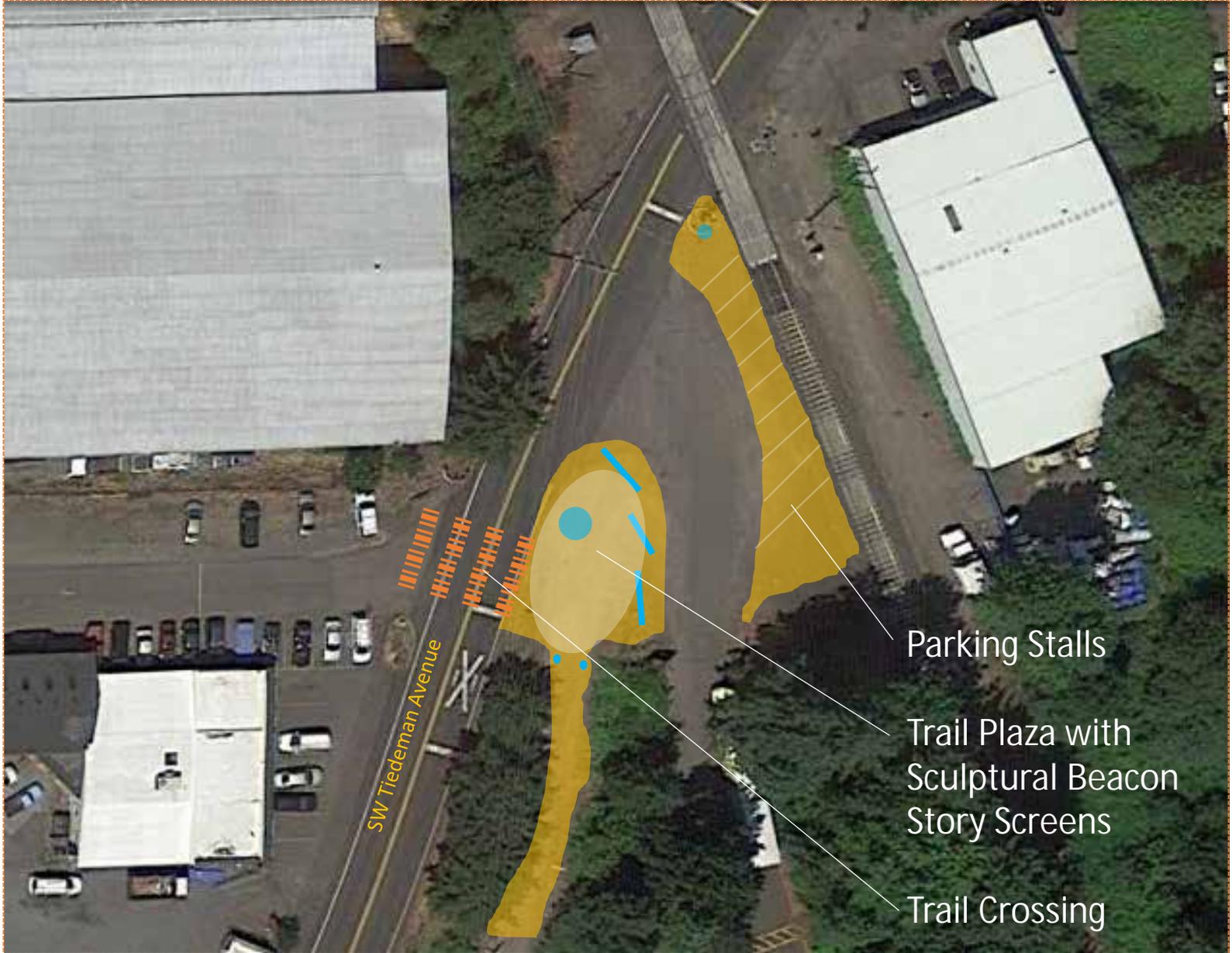
“These two date blocks were preserved by ODOT from, I believe, the Oregon Electric-built retaining wall on the Terwilliger curves during the recently completed widening project. ODOT would like these historic 1913 blocks to find a new home.

The railroad found, before ODOT, that this hillside provided some unique challenges....

It would be great if one of these blocks went to the City of Tigard trail project and one to the Oregon Electric Historical Railway at Antique Powerland.”

Arlen Sheldrake, Pacific NW Chapter, National Railway Historical Society





Heritage of Tigard



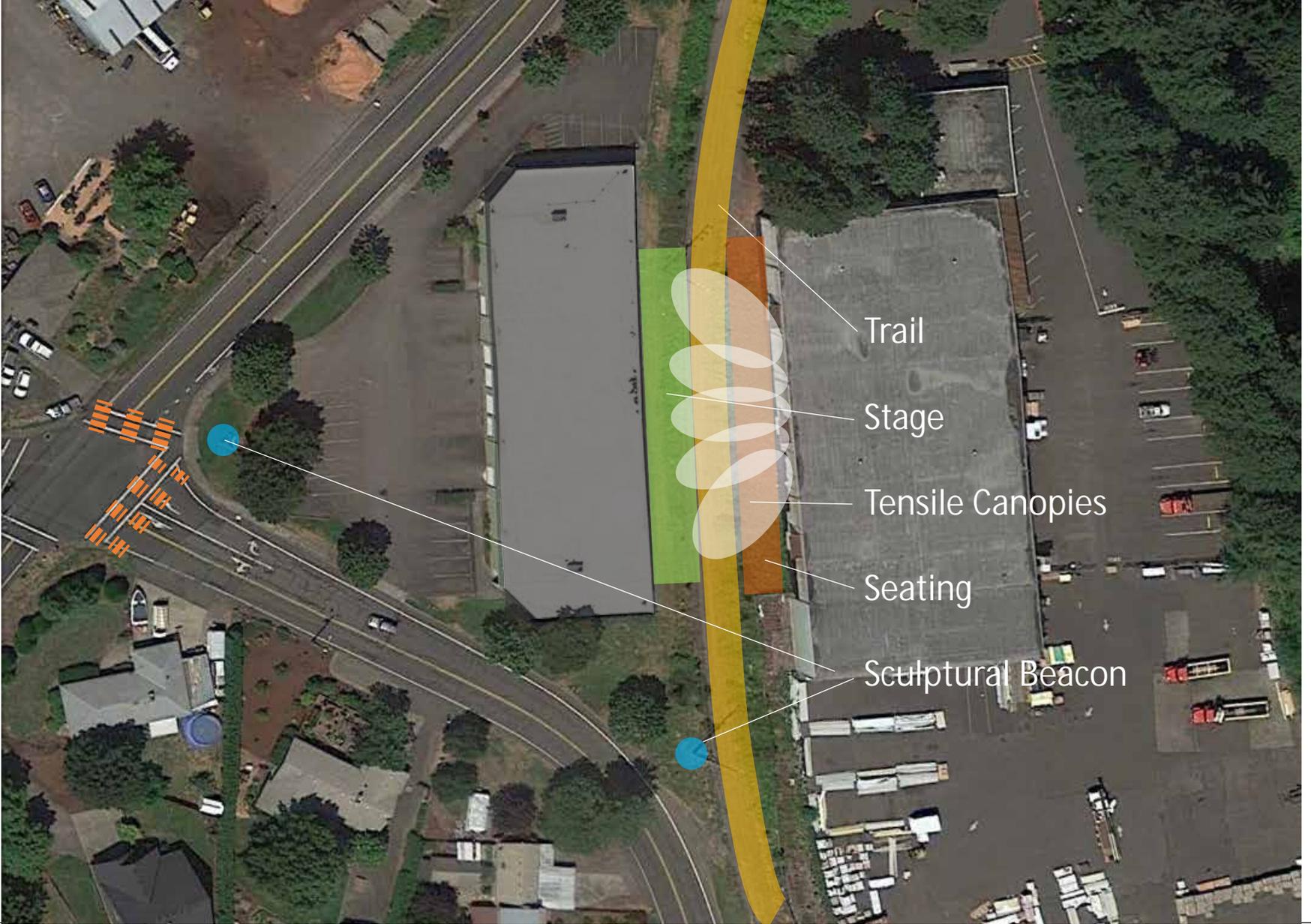
Trail Plaza at SW Tiedeman Avenue



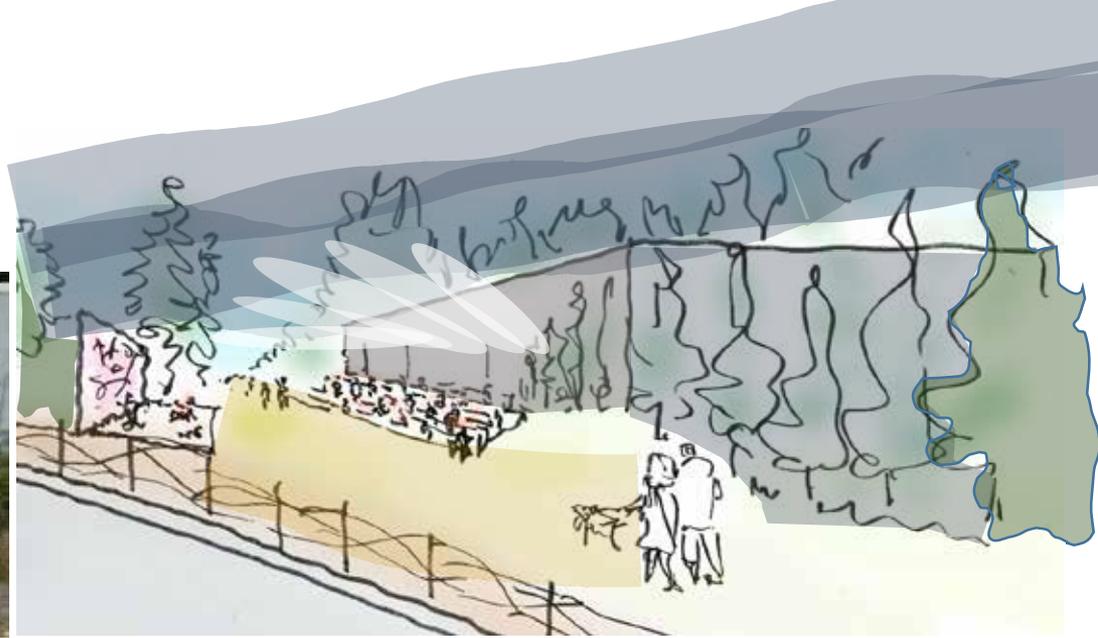
Photo of Ladysmith, BC, provided by Elise Shearer



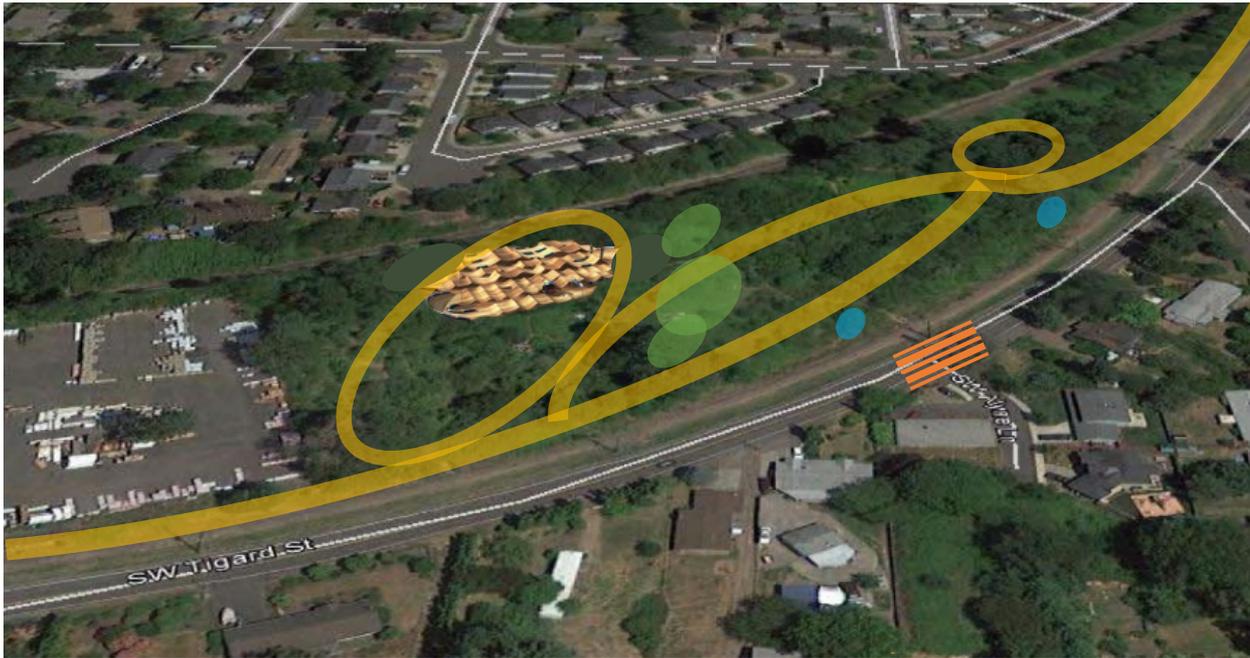
Astoria former City Councilman Pete Roscoe at the Heritage Square Story Screen
Photo by Suenn Ho

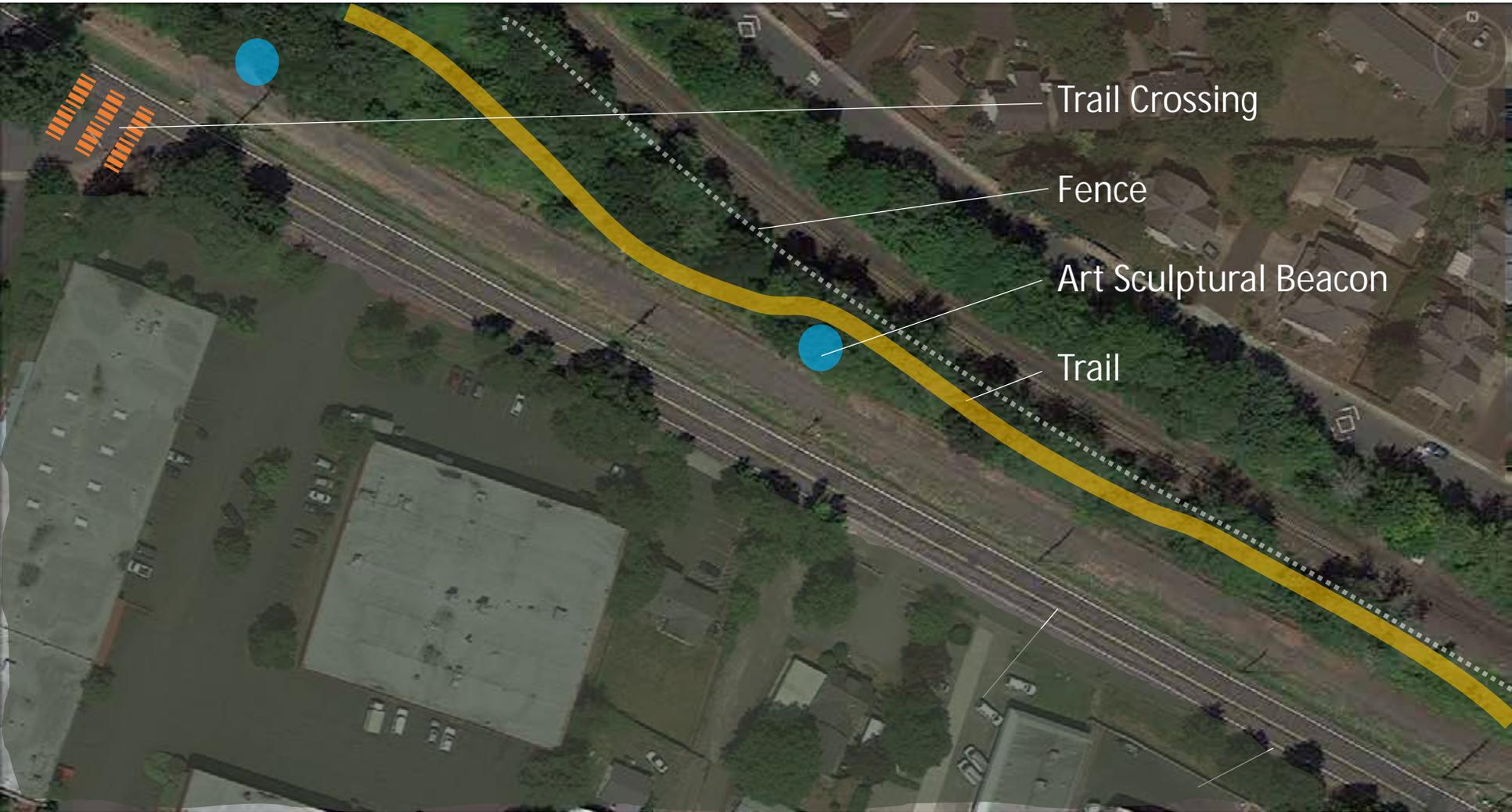


Place Making







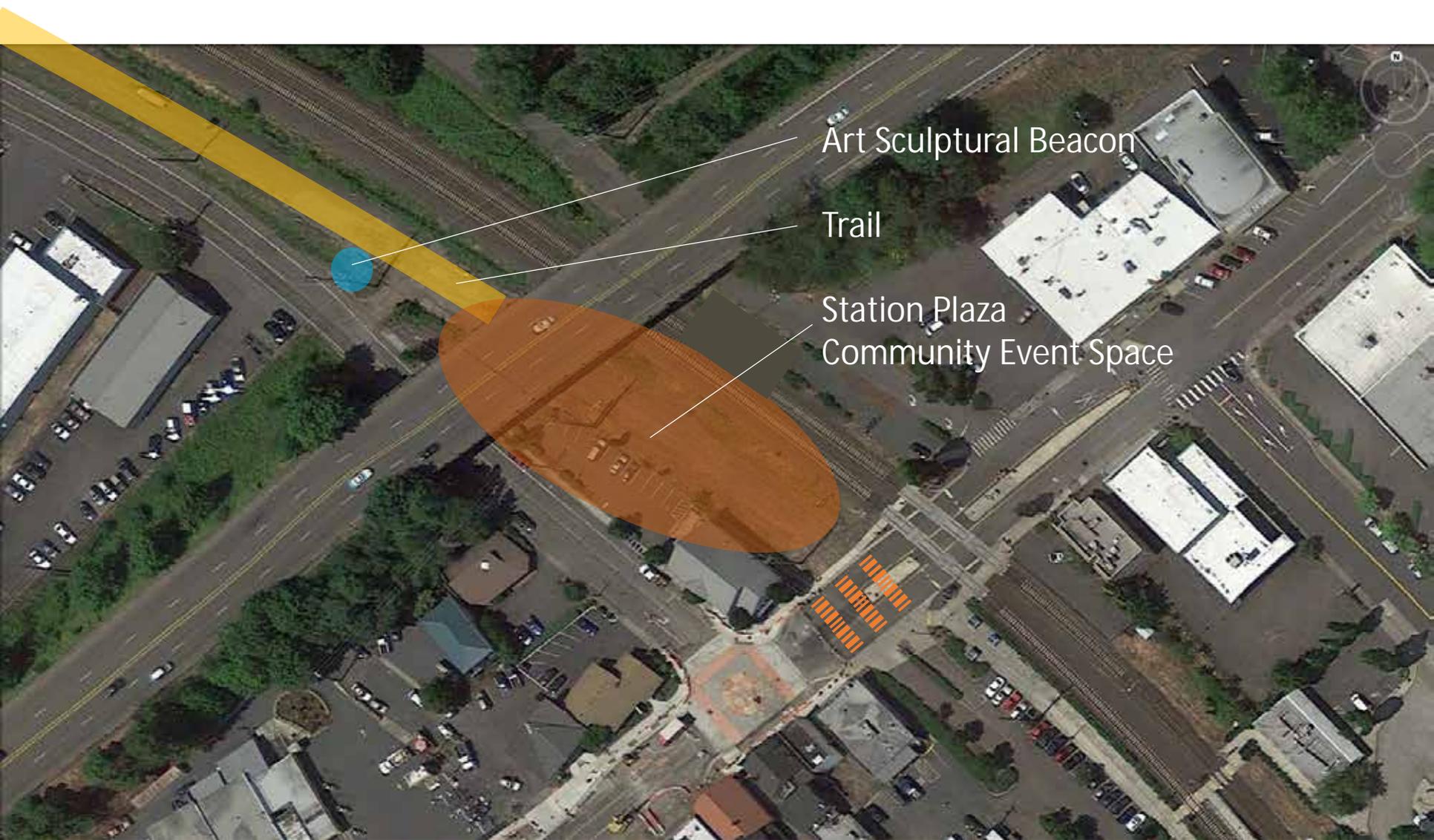


Trail Crossing

Fence

Art Sculptural Beacon

Trail



Art Sculptural Beacon

Trail

Station Plaza
Community Event Space

Rails & Tigard

The location of "Southern Pacific Plaza" is physically significant because it is the interface with the Tigard core area, but the name is erroneous, as that spot was never occupied by the Southern Pacific. It was, however, the location of the Oregon Electric Station. The SP ran where the surviving rails still are, and are used by freight trains and the WES today. I think we should consider alternative names such as "Station Plaza" or "Oregon Electric Plaza", or "Depot Plaza".



Rail crossing at Main Street

Information provided by Ron McCoy, Pacific NW Chapter - National Railway Historical Society



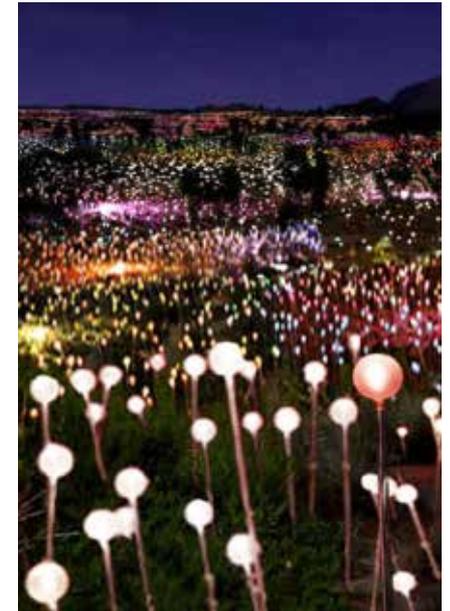


Under the Bridge Inspiration









An Acknowledgement with Sincere Gratitude

Project Resources

Tigard Historical Association
Martha Worley, Valri Darling, Yvonne Brod

Alex Craghead

Oregon Rail Heritage Center
National Railway Historical Society
Ron McCoy, Arlen Sheldrake

ODOT
Robert Melbo, Bryce Haworth
Christopher Bell, Mike Shippey

Oregon Historical Society
Tigard Public Library

Tigard Street Heritage Trail Project Advisory Committee:
Debi Mollohan, Steve DeAngelo, Mike Stevenson, Elise Shearer,
Richard Shavey, Marland Henderson, Linli Pao, Eddy Perez & City Of
Tigard – City Council and staff (Kenny Asher, Sean Farrelly, Lloyd Purdy).

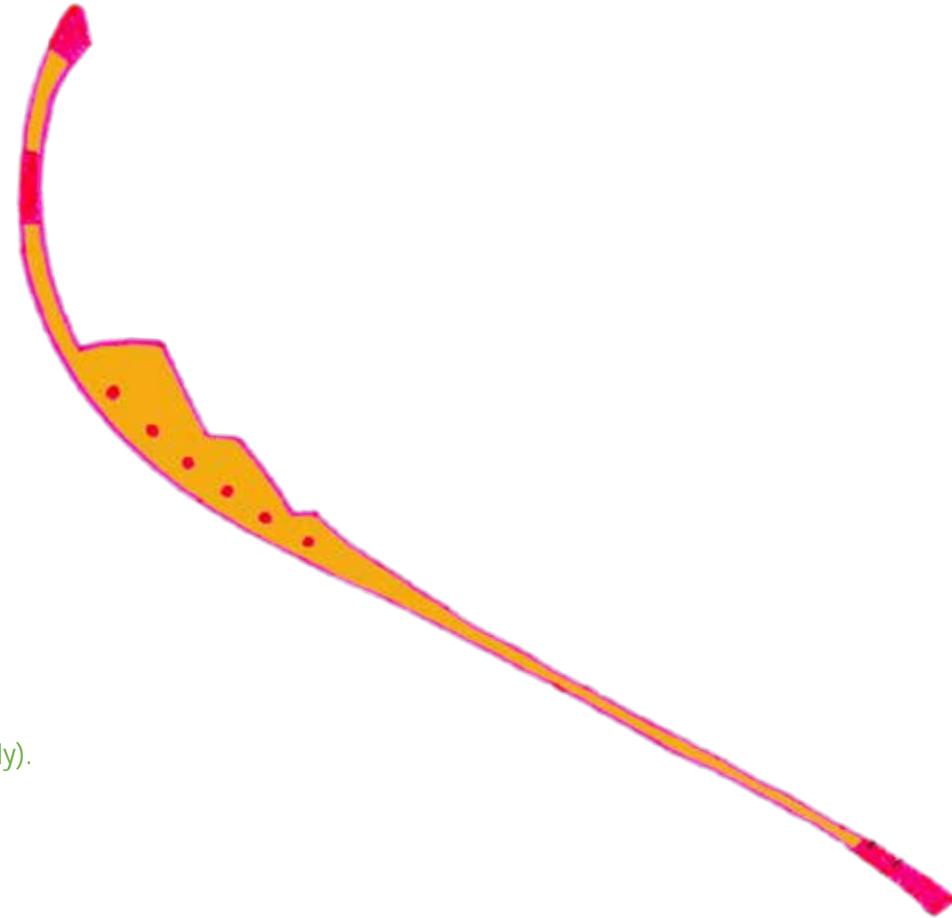
Photo images were referenced from the following sources:

[Image of America TIGARD](#) by Barbara Bennett Peterson, PhD

[Tigardville Tigard](#) by Mary Payne

[Washington County Heritage Online](#)

[City of Tigard](#), official web site



AIS-2259

8.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): 25 Minutes

Agenda Title: Discussion on Saxony Property Redevelopment Study

Submitted By: Sean Farrelly, Community Development

Item Type: Motion Requested
Update, Discussion, Direct Staff

Meeting Type: Council
Workshop
Mtg.

Public Hearing: No

Publication Date:

Information

ISSUE

Introductory presentation on Saxony Property Redevelopment Study

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

The Board of the CCDA is requested to share their opinions and ideas on the goals, schedule, and process of the study.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

On May 26, 2015, the City Council authorized a resolution to complete the purchase of the Saxony-Pacific properties on Main Street. On July 9th, the City of Tigard closed on the properties.

Because the property was purchased with Park Bond funds, there is a fixed timeline to determine the best use of the site. Within 20 months of closing (by January 2017), the city must designate which portion (if any) of the property will be public space, with any remaining portion to be sold for private redevelopment. The funds from any sale to a developer will reimburse the Parks Bond.

The city has engaged Resolve Architecture and Planning to study the site over the next twelve months. Their scope of work includes site and building design, economic feasibility, taking the design through land use approval, and public involvement.

The first phase of the project will be to determine what type of development can be built on the site. The site has constraints in that all of the property is in the 100-year floodplain, with portions in the floodway and vegetated corridor. Resolve Architecture, working with staff, will determine what can be built within the limitations of Clean Water Services (CWS), Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), Army Corps of Engineers, Oregon

Department of State Lands, and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regulations and those of the Tigard Development Code.

The scope of work provides for an innovative “Developer Teaming” approach for this project. The consultant team is expected to select a developer (or development advisor) to play an active role in shaping the plans. By involving a developer partner early, cleaning up the site, creating an architecturally exciting concept and absorbing the costs of entitling the project, development of the site is expected to be marketable and financeable by late 2016.

Prior to closing the City obtained a Prospective Purchaser Agreement (PPA) with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This agreement spells out the City’s cleanup obligations and liability limitations for existing contamination. The city is committed to perform further testing (five soil gas sample points with follow-up soil and groundwater sampling) once the structures are demolished. This investigation will evaluate whether soil cleanup work may be necessary to reduce or eliminate the need for a vapor mitigation system. The city’s environmental consultant estimated a likely cost to receive a No Further Action Letter from DEQ to be approximately \$260,000. This includes testing, remediation, vapor barrier installation, and DEQ oversight. The city intends to apply for a Brownfield clean-up grant from the EPA to assist with these costs.

Project Milestones:

- September 2015: Visioning Charrette
- December 2015: Project Open House
- December 2015: Apply for U.S. EPA Brownfields Clean-up Grant
- May 2016: EPA grant notification
- September-December 2016: Demolition and clean-up of property (estimate)
- March 2017: Decision on the future of the site (park bond funds requirement)
- July 2017: Redevelopment of site into public space and/or private redevelopment commences

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

No alternatives for consideration at this time.

COUNCIL GOALS, POLICIES, APPROVED MASTER PLANS

Tigard City Council 2015-17 Goals and Milestones

Goal #2. Make Downtown Tigard a Place Where People Want to Be

City Center Urban Renewal Plan

Goal 1: Revitalization of the Downtown should recognize the value of natural resources as amenities and as contributing to the special sense of place.

Goal 5: Promote high quality development of retail, office and residential uses that support and are supported by public streetscape, transportation, recreation and open space investments.

Tigard Comprehensive Plan

Special Planning Areas- Downtown

Goal 15.2 Facilitate the development of an urban village.

Tigard Strategic Plan

Goal 2: Ensure development advances the vision

DATES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

May 26, 2015, Authorize Purchase of Saxony Pacific Site

May 5, 2015, Discussion of Prospective Purchaser Agreement

April 8, 2014, Authorize CCDA Executive Director to negotiate voluntary property acquisitions

The purchase of the Saxony property was discussed in a number of Executive Sessions including:

December 2, 2014

October 28, 2014

September 2, 2014

January 7, 2014

December 3, 2013

November 5, 2013

October 1, 2013

September 3, 2013

August 20, 2013

AIS-2299

9.

Workshop Meeting

Meeting Date: 08/18/2015

Length (in minutes): 15 Minutes

Agenda Title: Annual Police Department Temporary Holding Facility Tour and Inspection

Prepared For: Alan Orr, Police

Submitted By: Julia Jewett, Police

Item Type: Update, Discussion, Direct Staff

Meeting Type: Council Workshop Mtg.

Public Hearing: No

Publication Date:

Information

ISSUE

The City Council is asked to conduct a tour and inspection of the police department temporary holding facility as indicated by the Oregon State Department of Corrections Facilities Inspector.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION / ACTION REQUEST

Staff recommends that City Council participate in the tour and inspection of the police department temporary holding facility.

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION SUMMARY

The police department has completed mandatory information reporting for the Oregon Commission on Children and Families regarding all custodies involving juveniles, annual audits of our temporary holding facility, and nightly inspections by the supervisory staff. During an audit conducted by the Oregon State Department of Corrections in 2005, the state inspector made several findings. The police department has since complied with those findings and implemented processes to ensure compliance. The state inspector stated that the City Council should conduct an annual tour and inspection of the facility as the governing body for the City of Tigard.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

The City Council may choose not to conduct an inspection.

COUNCIL GOALS, POLICIES, APPROVED MASTER PLANS

N/A

DATES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

N/A
