



Work Session

WS

Milwaukie City Council



MINUTES
MILWAUKIE CITY COUNCIL
www.milwaukieoregon.gov

WORK SESSION
FEBRUARY 16, 2016
City Hall Conference Room

Mayor Gamba called the Work Session to order at 4:00 p.m.

Council Present: Council President Lisa Batey and Councilors Scott Churchill, Wilda Parks, and Karin Power

Staff Present: City Manager Bill Monahan, City Recorder Pat DuVal, Assistant to the City Manager Mitch Nieman, Public Affairs Coordinator Jordan Imlah, Public Works Director Gary Parkin, and Police Chief Steve Bartol

Introduce Jordan Imlah, Public Affairs Coordinator

Mr. Nieman introduced the recently hired Public Affairs Coordinator Jordan Imlah.

Neonicotinoid Ban Discussion

Mayor Gamba introduced Tonia Burns, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD) Natural Resource Coordinator; Gary Barth, NCPRD Director; and Aimee Code, Xerces Society Pesticide Program Director.

Ms. Code provided background on the Xerces Society and explained the importance of pollinators as well as their decline. She discussed pesticides and neonicotinoids.

Councilor Power understood Mayor Gamba had hoped to address this for some time. She mentioned City parks were maintained by NCPRD and understood certain planting strategies would be involved to phase out neonicotinoids.

Ms. Code said it made sense to test soil the following year to see if any residual was present, but she noted there was no hard science about the carryover onto new plants.

Ms. Burns talked about partnerships NCPRD has with other organizations, which helped create the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Plan that many groups could live with and abide by. The City of Happy Valley fully embraced the document, and Ms. Burns explained how the document could be attached to contracts to tell contractors to follow it. She discussed source materials and what was being used by nurseries. She also explained the use of an emergency clause in the event of a public health threat.

Councilor Power asked how the policy was intended to apply. **Mayor Gamba** explained the intent was that the City would decide not to use neonicotinoids, and request NCPRD and the School District not use them as well. He noted that after discussions, the two groups had agreed.

The group discussed the use of chemicals by TriMet and Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). **Councilor Power** recommended enacting the policy from this day forward, not making it retroactive. The group discussed the Park and Recreation Advisory Board (PARB) involvement and private development.

Council President Batey discussed the value of a public information campaign, and **Mayor Gamba** commented on the importance of making it an ongoing program. **Ms. Code** and **Mr. Barth** commented on the value of signage.

Mayor Gamba felt it would make sense to adopt the same IPM Plan as other agencies.

The City Council agreed to consider the matter at the March 15 meeting so the City's new Sustainability Coordinator Clare Fuchs could review the document.

TriMet Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) – Completion of the Portland Milwaukie Light Rail Transit (PMLRT) Project

Mr. Parkin and Milwaukie's former Light Rail Construction Manager Stacy Bluhm discussed the proposed plan that explained which entity would maintain portions along the light rail line. **Ms. Bluhm** and **Mr. Parkin** presented the draft plans and highlighted the areas for which the City would have responsibility. **Ms. Bluhm** provided a brief background of the project and noted she was currently waiting on TriMet's revised version.

The group discussed property ownership and the project closeout timeline.

Clackamas County Interagency Drug Team

Chief Bartol and **Lieutenant Jeff Davis** with the Clackamas County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) discussed the Clackamas County Interagency Task Force. **Lt. Davis** provided an overview of the program and discussed the goals and partnerships. He also discussed drug trafficking in relation to Oregon, and provided Clackamas County drug statistics.

Chief Bartol announced the City's upcoming prescription drug turn-in event scheduled in April. He also mentioned the drop box located in the Public Safety Building lobby.

Mr. Monahan announced that the City Council would meet in executive session pursuant to ORS 192.660(2)(h) to consult with counsel concerning legal rights and duties regarding current litigation or litigation likely to be filed.

Mayor Gamba adjourned the Work Session at 5:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Amy Aschenbrenner, Administrative Specialist II



MILWAUKIE CITY COUNCIL
WORK SESSION

AGENDA
FEBRUARY 16, 2016

City Hall Conference Room
10722 SE Main Street
www.milwaukieoregon.gov

A light dinner will be served.

Page #

1. **4:00 p.m. Introduce Jordan Imlah, Public Affairs Coordinator**
Staff: Mitch Nieman, Assistant to the City Manager
2. **4:15 p.m. Neonicotinoid Ban Discussion** 1
Introduced by: Mayor Gamba and representatives of the
North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District and
Xerces Society
3. **4:45 p.m. TriMet Intergovernmental Agreement – Completion of the
Portland Milwaukie Light Rail Transit (PMLRT) Project** 5
Staff: Gary Parkin, Public Works Director
Stacy Bluhm, PMLRT Project Manager
4. **5:15 p.m. Clackamas County Interagency Drug Team**
Staff: Steve Bartol, Milwaukie Police Chief
5. **5:30 p.m. Adjourn**

5:30 p.m. EXECUTIVE SESSION

The City Council will meet in Executive Session pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 192.660(2)(h) to consult with counsel concerning legal rights and duties regarding current litigation or litigation likely to be filed.

Meeting Information

- The time listed for each item is approximate; the actual time each item is considered may change due to the length of time devoted to the previous item. The Council may vote in Work Session on non-legislative issues.
- Executive Sessions: The Milwaukie City Council will meet in executive session immediately following adjournment pursuant to ORS 192.660(2).
 - All Executive Session discussions are confidential and those present may disclose nothing.
 - Representatives of the news media are allowed to attend Executive Sessions as provided by ORS 192.660(3) but must not disclose any information discussed.
 - Executive Sessions may not be held for the purpose of taking final actions or making final decisions.
 - Executive Sessions are closed to the public.
- For assistance/service per the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), please dial TDD 503-786-7555. During meetings the Council asks that all pagers and cell phones be set on silent mode or turned off.



MILWAUKIE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item: **WS 2.**
Meeting Date: **Feb. 16, 2016**

To: Mayor and City Council
Through: Bill Monahan, City Manager

Subject: **Neonicotinoid Pesticides – Draft Resolution**

From: Bill Monahan

Date: February 5, 2016

ACTION REQUESTED

Review and discuss a draft resolution prepared by the Xerces Society on behalf of Mayor Mark Gamba to restrict the use of neonicotinoid pesticides toxic to honey bees and other pollinators.

HISTORY OF PRIOR ACTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

August, 2015 – Mayor Mark Gamba sent a draft pollinator resolution to members of the City Council to inform Council that he was working on a pollinator resolution. A draft resolution was attached.

August – November, 2015 – Various staff, staff of the North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD), and the City's Park and Recreation Board (PARB) discussed the possibility of restricting the use of neonicotinoid pesticides and the potential impacts to the City's ability to purchase landscaping materials and maintain parks.

January, 2016 – The Xerces Society submitted a revised draft resolution to the City so it could be formatted into the City's resolution format.

BACKGROUND

The use of neonicotinoid pesticides has been linked to impairing the activities and life cycle of bees, threatening the food system. In addition, the use of neonicotinoid pesticides has been shown to be harmful to birds as well as aquatic organisms. The City has used products containing neonicotinoid or neonicotinoid-like insecticides, or plants treated with neonicotinoid or neonicotinoid-like insecticides. Mayor Gamba has proposed that the City consider taking action to suspend the use of neonicotinoids and prohibit the procurement of plant materials that contain or have been treated with neonicotinoids as well as other bee-toxic systemic insecticides on all City properties and in public rights-of-way (ROWs). Mayor Gamba proposes this as a first step to be followed by other actions to encourage others to follow the City's lead, including developers who could incorporate pollinator-friendly plantings into required landscaping.

CONCURRENCE

NCPRD and City staff reviewed the concepts described in the draft resolution. Some issues such as the availability of landscaping materials needed for future plantings in City-owned properties and public ROWs have been raised. Further, the Clackamas County Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) does not ban the use of neonicotinoids. The County's IPMP was

modeled off of the City of Portland's IPMP, which allows neonicotinoids to exist in specific areas and throughout other areas of the city via emergency circumstances.

FISCAL IMPACTS

NCPRD and City staff have expressed concern about the availability of landscaping stock that has not been treated with neonicotinoids or neonicotinoid-like insecticides. They've indicated that the cost to obtain plant materials that have not been treated with neonicotinoids is expected to be higher than for materials which have historically been purchased and installed that do contain neonicotinoids. This is because local nurseries the City and NCPR currently use to source materials in the tri-county area sell materials that have been treated with neonicotinoids. They're unsure as to how far out of area they will have to go to source neonicotinoid-free materials (which translates into transportation and staff costs in addition to any product surcharges as a result from being neonicotinoid free).

WORK LOAD IMPACTS

Not known at this time.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Direct staff to place a draft resolution on the March 1 agenda for Council action;
2. Propose changes and delay action; or
3. Take no action.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Resolution on the use of neonicotinoid pesticides



CITY OF MILWAUKIE
"Dogwood City of the West"

Resolution No.

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKIE, OREGON,
ON THE USE OF NEONICOTINOID PESTICIDES TOXIC TO HONEY BEES AND
OTHER POLLINATORS.**

WHEREAS, the use of neonicotinoid pesticides is associated with lethal and sub-lethal effects on bees that impair bee foraging patterns, navigating and learning behavior, alter reproductive cycles, impair bee immune systems leading to increased susceptibility to pathogens and reduced colony survival; and

WHEREAS, the loss of pollinators is alarmingly high. honey bees are facing annual declines of approximately 40%, greatly in excess of normal losses; and nearly 40 pollinator species are listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and

WHEREAS, recent research found that more than 1/4 of North American bumble bees are at risk of extinction. In Oregon, the imperiled species are: *Bombus fervidus*, *B. caliginosus*, *B. suckleyi*, *B. morrisoni*, *B. occidentalis* and *B. franklini*.; and

WHEREAS, threats to pollinators concern the entire food system, where pollination services provided by honey bees and other essential pollinators account for one in every three bites of food, are responsible for the pollination of commodity crops such as almonds, apples, blueberries and many others, and contribute between \$20-30 billion worth of services to U.S. agriculture; and

WHEREAS, the use of neonicotinoid pesticides has been shown to poison birds as well as aquatic organisms; and

WHEREAS, systemic insecticides, such as neonicotinoids, can give rise to chemical residues that persist in the environment, translocate through plants to remain in leaves, pollen and nectar, contaminate soil, impact beneficial soil microorganisms, and contaminate water resources; and

WHEREAS, federal regulatory approval for most neonicotinoid products was made through Conditional Registration, a process that put pesticides on the market without full toxicity testing; and

WHEREAS, residential and commercial use of neonicotinoid and other hazardous pesticides on home gardens, public parks, schools, and other local and municipal areas could pose risks to already compromised bees and other pollinators; and

WHEREAS, the use of hazardous pesticides is not necessary to create and maintain green lawns and landscapes, home or public gardens, or open spaces given the availability of viable alternative practices and products.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
MILWAUKIE, OREGON, THAT:**

The City of Milwaukie will not procure or use products containing neonicotinoid or neonicotinoid-like insecticides, or plants treated with neonicotinoid or neonicotinoid-like insecticides. The city will purchase landscaping materials, including plants and seeds, that have

not been treated with neonicotinoids or other like systemic insecticides and hereby urges all businesses, homeowners and HOAs operating within the city to take steps to ensure no plants, seeds or products containing neonicotinoids are purchased, sold or used within the city, and to clearly and accurately label any plants or materials that have been treated with a neonicotinoid or neonicotinoid-like insecticide.

The City of Milwaukie will suspend the use of neonicotinoids and other bee-toxic systemic insecticides on all city properties.

The City of Milwaukie will require that commercial pest service providers performing services on behalf of the City provide landscape services that encourage pollinator populations and support pollinator services.

The City of Milwaukie will pursue creating more native pollinator habitat and planting more pollinator forage, including native host and forage plants in appropriate locations such as: rights-of-way, stormwater management ponds, areas that are currently turf grass, vacant land, and at City facilities.

The City of Milwaukie will review the current Vegetation Management Policy to consider amendments to make it more pollinator friendly.

The City of Milwaukie will encourage private developers to incorporate pollinator-friendly plantings into required landscaping.

The City of Milwaukie recognizes the importance of pollinators and their services, and will encourage and educate the North Clackamas School District, North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District, households, businesses, and the broader community about the action it has taken to encourage them to adopt a similar policy.

The Mayor and the Milwaukie City Council support the suspension of registration for the four most toxic neonicotinoids – clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam - until the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency can ensure that their uses will not cause unacceptable harm.

Introduced and adopted by the City Council on _____.

This resolution is effective on _____.

Mark Gamba, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Jordan Ramis PC

Pat DuVal, City Recorder

City Attorney

Protecting Pollinators



Introduction to the Xerces Society



Xerces blue butterfly (*Glaucopsyche xerces*)

Protecting the Life that Sustains Us

The Xerces Society is a nonprofit organization that protects wildlife through the conservation of invertebrates and their habitat. For forty five years, the Society has been at the forefront of invertebrate protection worldwide, harnessing the knowledge of scientists and the enthusiasm of citizens to implement conservation programs.

Learn more about our work at www.xerces.org

What is the Xerces Society?



Xerces Conservation Programs: Endangered Species, Butterflies, Aquatic Invertebrates, Pollinators, Citizen Science, Pesticide Protection, Conservation Biocontrol



RS43



What is the Xerces Society?



Pollinator Conservation Program

- Habitat restoration & protection of >200,000 acres of U.S. farmland
- Applied research
- Developing technical guides
- Training / short courses (in every state + international)
- Documenting at-risk pollinators
- Citizen science programs
- Conservation policy guidance
- Education and outreach
- Diverse staff background and expertise

RS4-4

Importance of Pollinators: Ecological Keystone

Pollination services

- More than 85% of flowering plants require an animal, mostly insects, to move pollen
- Pollinate 35% of crops grown worldwide
- U.S. alone grows over 100 crop plants that need pollinators



Insects drive the system

- Pollinator-produced fruits and seeds comprise 25% of bird and mammal diets
- Insects are food for wildlife, including 89% of birds
- Pollinator habitat compatible with needs of other wildlife

INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION GUIDELINES
Pollinator Conservation
Three Easy Steps to Help Bees and Butterflies



Bring Back the Pollinators
A Xerxes Society Conservation Campaign

Pollinators are vital for both wildflowers and crops. Without them, about 85% of plants would be unable to produce seeds or fruit.

Changes in our landscapes have contributed to declines in both managed honey bees and wild native bees.

There are simple steps that you can take to support bees and other pollinators wherever you live.

Pollinators are essential to our world. Bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, moths, wasps, flies, beetles, even a few bats are some of the animals that move pollen between flowers, enabling them to produce seeds.

The ecological service these pollinating animals provide is necessary for the reproduction of over 85% of the world's flowering plants. The resulting seeds and fruits provide food for countless other animals ranging from songbirds to grizzly bears.

Pollinators are also essential to human life. Consider for a moment that approximately one in three mouthfuls of food and beverage required the presence of a pollinator. The United States alone grows more than a hundred crop plants that need pollinators. Without pollinators, there would be no apples, pumpkins, blueberries, or many other fruits and vegetables. Only wind-pollinated crops such as corn and wheat would remain.

Bees are the primary pollinator for most wildflowers and crops in the United States and Canada. Worldwide, there are an estimated 20,000 species of bees, with approximately 4,000 species native to North America. The non-native European honey bee is the most common domesticated pollinator in the United States. However, native pollinators are often adapted for specific plants, resulting in more efficient pollination and the production of larger and more abundant fruit and seeds.

Pollinators at Risk

In many areas pollinators are in decline. The loss of honey bees due to pests, diseases, and other factors has been widely publicized in recent years.

While the loss of honey bees is alarming, many of our wild native bees are also disappearing. For example, in the mid-1990s, the yellow-rumped bumble bee was the most abundant bumble bee in northern Wisconsin. Ten years later it made up less than 1% of the state's bumble bees. Across the continent in Oregon, Franklin's bumble bee has likely gone extinct during the same period.

Pollinators are a keystone species group; the persistence of a large number of other species depends upon them. As pollinators disappear, the effect on the health and viability of crops and native plant communities can be disastrous.

The Xerxes Society for Invertebrate Conservation
www.xerxes.org



RS4-5

Photos: Nancy Adamson (left), USDA-NRCS (right), Mace Vaughan (bottom)

Insect Pollinators: Native Bees

There is a tremendous diversity of native bees

- Nearly 3,600 species of native bees in the U.S.
- 800 species of native bees estimated in Oregon



Ascher and Pickering. 2015. Discover Life bee species guide and world checklist (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Anthophila).

http://www.discoverlife.org/mp/20q?guide=Apoidea_species

Pollinator Declines: Honey Bees

Fewer honey bees available

- 2014–2015 had the second highest annual loss to date, 42.1%
- Causes: Disease, pests, poor nutrition, pesticides, CCD (06-07), genetics, high winter loss...

Varroa mite



National Research Council. 2007. National Academies Press;
vanEngelsdorp et al. 2007. Am. Bee Journal 147:599-603.
Steinhauer, N., K. et al. 2015. Colony Loss Results, 2014-
2015 Preliminary Results. Available at:
<http://beeinformed.org/results-categories/winter-loss/>.

RS4-7

Photo: USDA-ARS/Scott Bauer

Pollinator Declines: Bumble Bees

Not just honey bees...

- Widespread declines in bumble bee populations
- At least 25% of North American species at risk of extinction
- Threats: Disease spread by commercial bees, habitat loss, pesticide use, global change



Hatfield et al. 2014 Xerces Society-IUCN status review; Cameron et al. 2011. PNAS

RS4-8

Photo: Jennifer Hopwood

Oregon Bumble Bees at Risk

Bumble bee Species at Risk in Oregon

- *Bombus suckleyi*
- *Bombus franklini*
- *Bombus caliginosus*
- *Bombus morrisoni*
- *Bombus occidentalis*
- *Bombus fervidus*
- *Bombus appositus*



Pollinator Declines: Butterflies

Butterflies in decline

- More than 17% of North American butterfly species at risk.
- Western Monarch population decline of 50% of long term average.

Pesticide Overview



RS4-11

Pesticide Overview

Pesticide is an umbrella term including herbicides insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, even slimicides.



RS4-12



Photos: USDA-ARS

Pesticide Overview

Pesticide Regulation in the U.S.

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the main agency charged with regulating pesticides.
- FIFRA's protection standard is "...no unreasonable adverse effects..."
- Cost benefit analysis used to evaluate pesticides.



RS4-13

Photo: USDA-ARS

Neonicotinoids: Priority Pollutants

Since June of 2013 ODA has investigated and confirmed seven incidents of mass bee kills caused by the application of neonicotinoids to *Tilia*.

The first case was in Wilsonville, Oregon. In that case an estimated 50,000 bumble bees, representing at least 160 distinct colonies, were found dead in a parking lot after use of a neonicotinoid on *Tilia* trees. That incident is the single largest native bee kill ever recorded.



RS4-14

Rich Hatfield



Neonicotinoids: Priority Pollutants

- Increasingly used on crops, ornamental plants and lawns
- Systemic mode of action: residues in pollen and nectar
- Can persist for long periods of time in plants and soil
- Harmful to pollinators, even in small doses



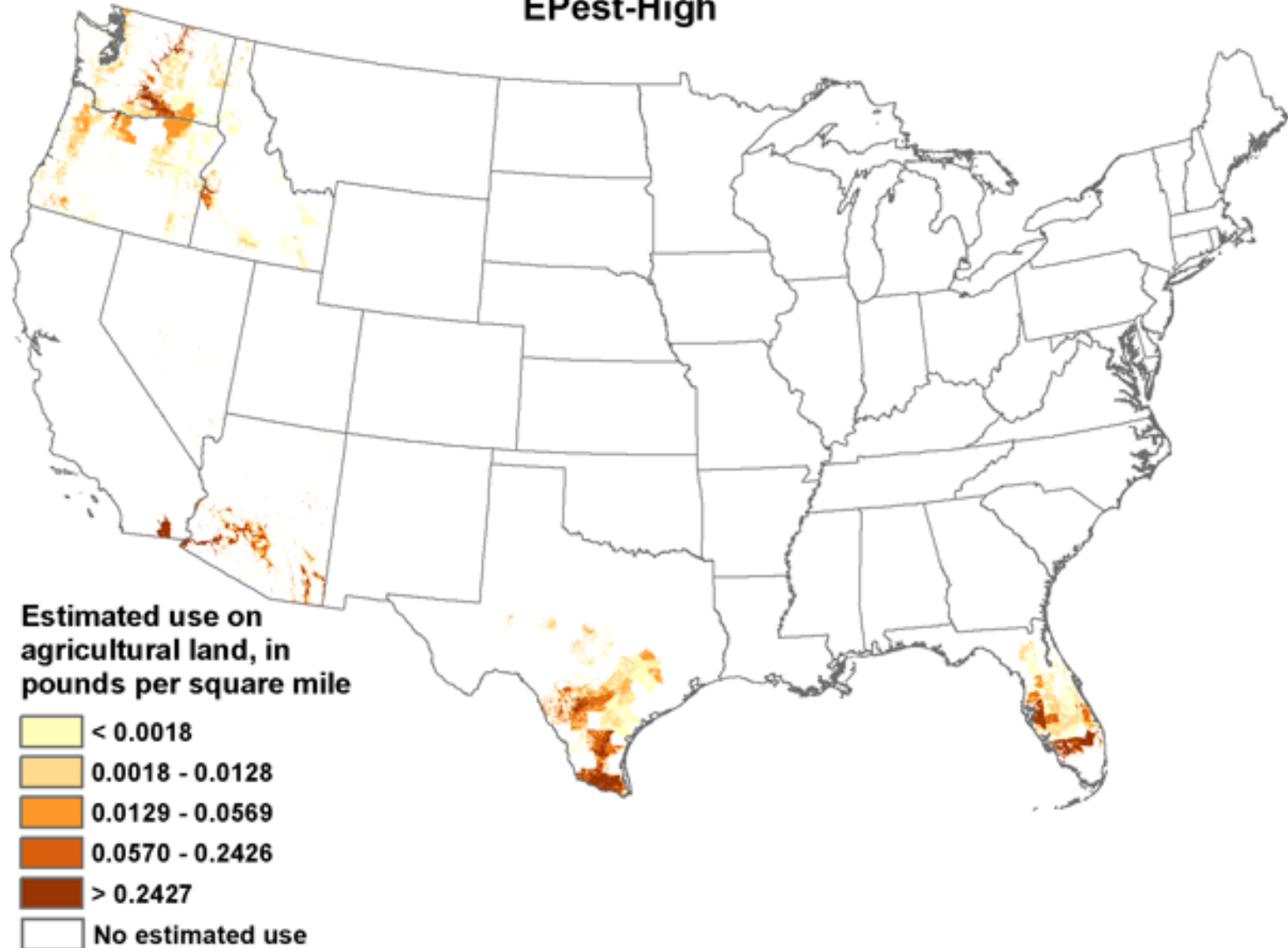
RS4-15

Photo: Matthew Shepherd

Use of Neonicotinoid Insecticides

Estimated Agricultural Use for Imidacloprid , 1994

EPEst-High

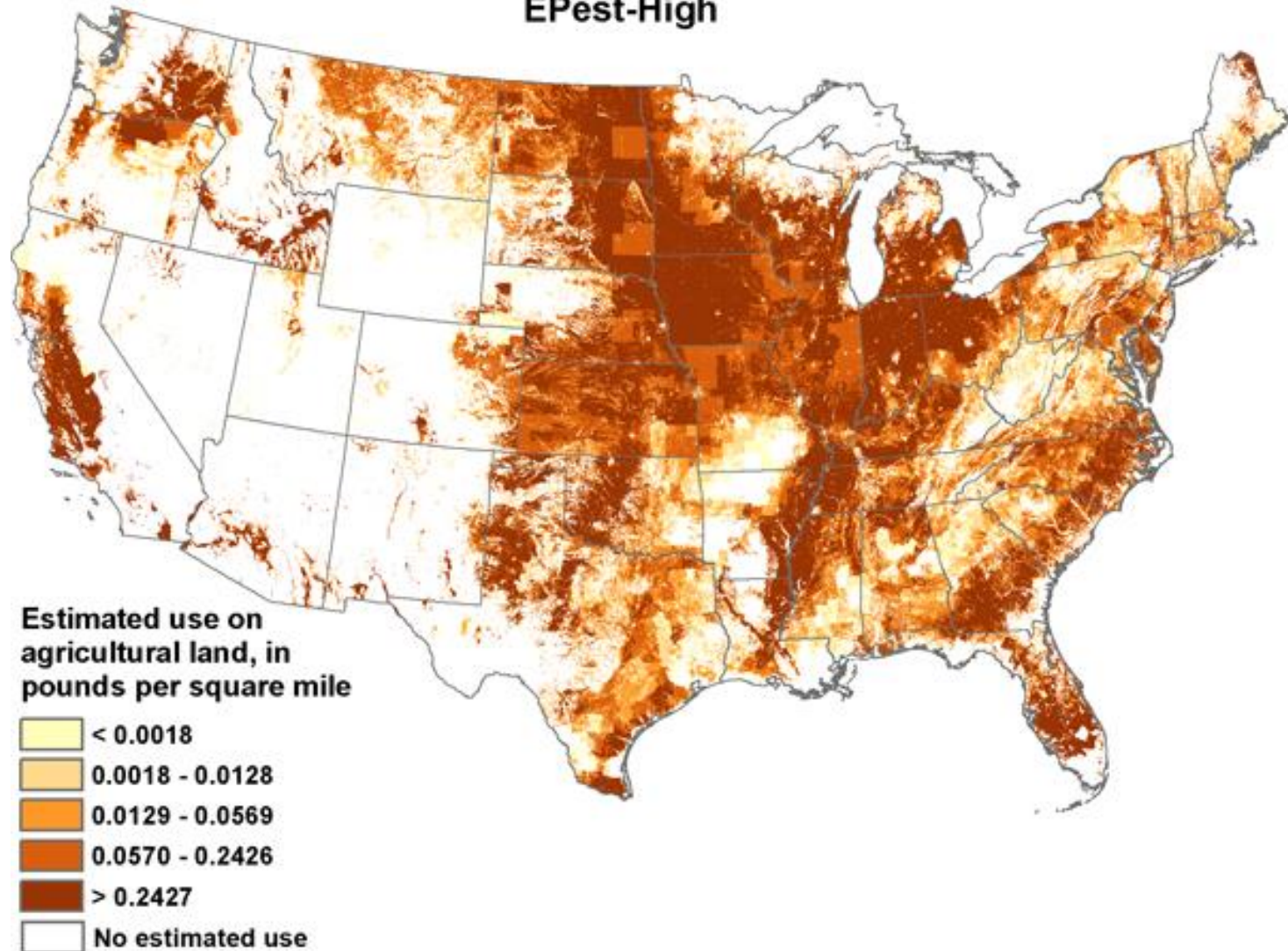


RS4-16

Use of Neonicotinoid Insecticides

Estimated Agricultural Use for Imidacloprid , 2009

EPest-High



RS4-17

Persistent insecticides

- Neonicotinoids can persist in soil for months to years after a single application
- Untreated plants may absorb chemical residues in soil from the previous year
- Measurable amounts of residues were found in woody plants up to six years after application



Paine et al. 2011. *Biological Control* 56(2); Bonmatin et al. 2004. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*; Doering et al 2004. *Bayer CropScience AG. Report No. G201806*

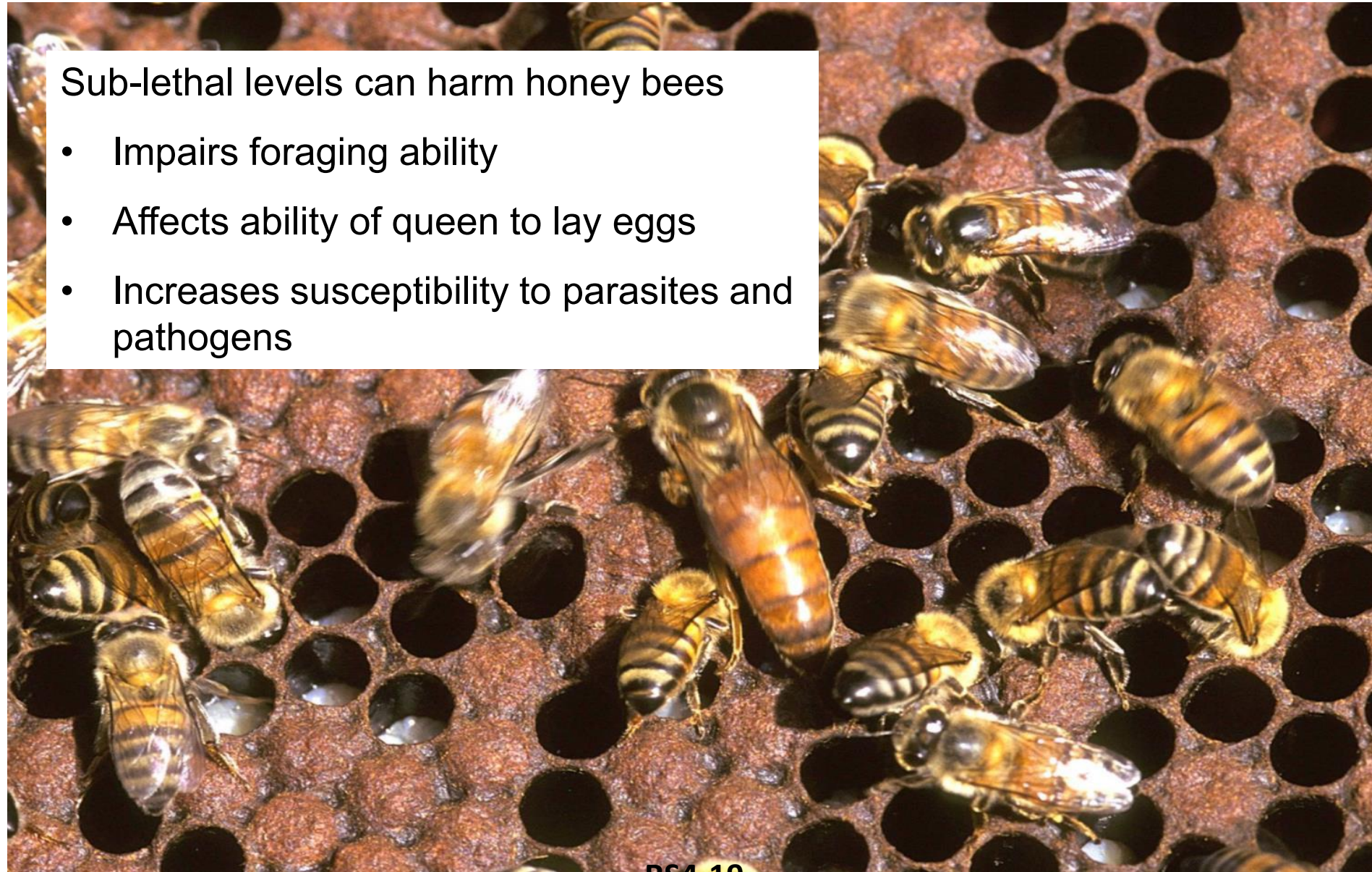
RS4-18

Photo: Matthew Shepherd

Neonicotinoids impacts on honey bees

Sub-lethal levels can harm honey bees

- Impairs foraging ability
- Affects ability of queen to lay eggs
- Increases susceptibility to parasites and pathogens



Neonicotinoids impacts on bumble bees

Sub-lethal levels can harm bumble bees:

- Bumble bee colonies had 85% fewer new queens
- Impairs foraging ability. Thirty percent drop in pollen collection



Specific Concerns for Solitary Native Bees

- Solitary bees do not have a buffer to protect the egg-laying female from risks. If a female solitary bee dies, her nest remains incomplete.
- Nearly 70% of native bees nest in the ground where they may come in contact with pesticide residues.



Neonicotinoids: Monarchs at risk?



Two new studies evaluated the risks of neonicotinoids to monarchs.

Both concluded that field realistic levels of neonicotinoids could contribute to monarch butterfly population declines.



Krischik, V. A., M. Rogers, V. Gupta, and A. Varshney. 2015. Soil-Applied Imidacloprid Translocates to Ornamental Flowers and Reduces Survival of Adult *Coleomegilla maculata*, *Harmonia axyridis*, and *Hippodamia convergens* Lady Beetles, and Larval *Danaus plexippus* and *Vanessa cardui* Butterflies. *PLoS ONE* 10(3):e0119133.

Pecenka, J. R., and J. G. Lundgren. 2015. Non-target effects of clothianidin on monarch butterflies. *The Science of Nature* 102:19. doi.10.1007/s00114-015-1270-y

Water quality concerns

Neonicotinoids are:

- Water soluble
- Commonly found in surface water across the US
- Highly toxic to foundational species such as mayflies and caddisflies.



Matt Ramsey



Headwaters Photos

RS4-23

Cascading effects from neonicotinoids

Harm to aquatic insects can have a cascading effect:

A decline in song bird populations in the Netherlands was attributed to neonicotinoid contaminated surface water killing off the birds food source, aquatic insects.



USDA-NRCS



Kathy Munsel, ODFW

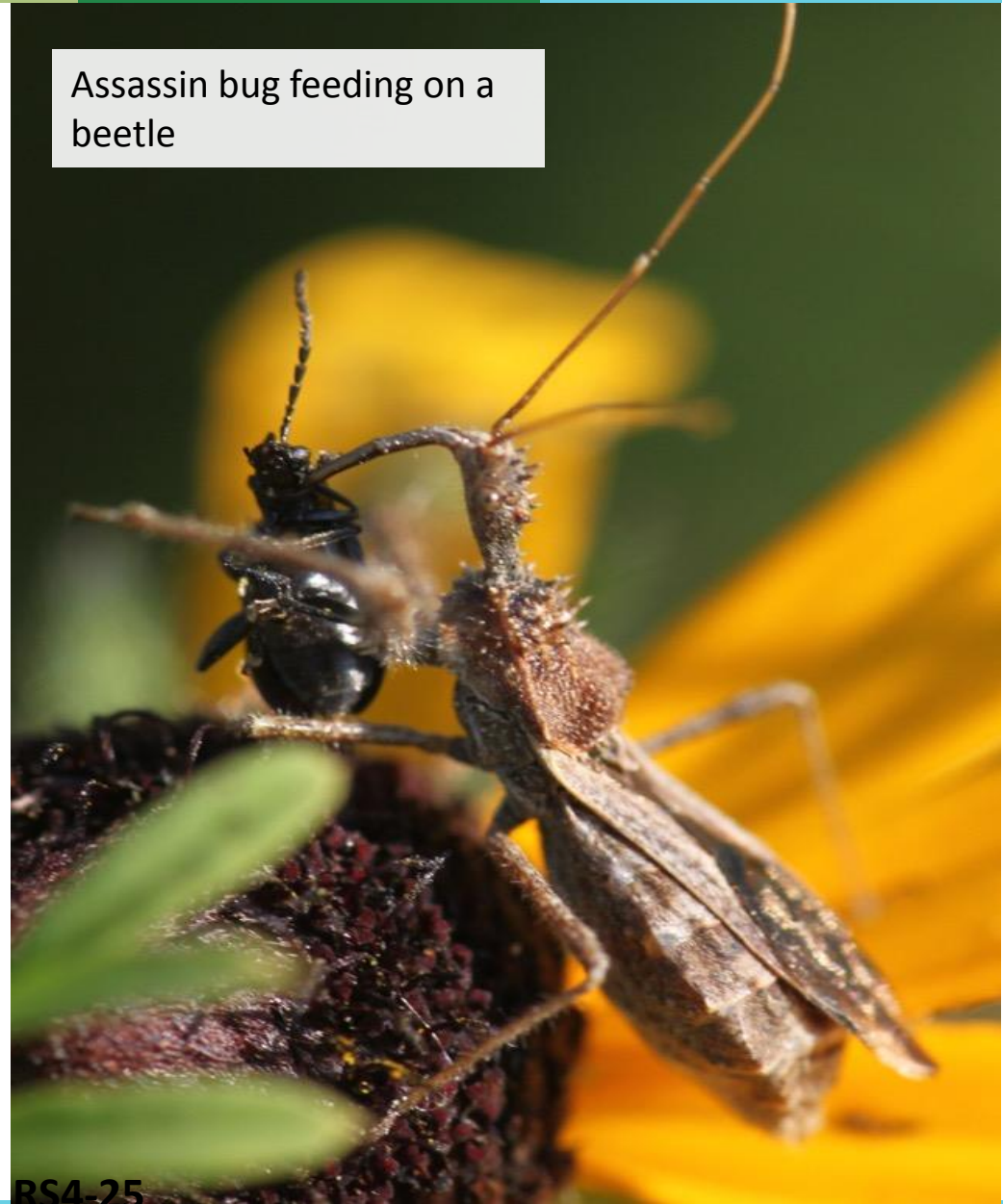
RS4-24

Neonicotinoids harm beneficial insects

Neonicotinoids are non-selective and can kill insects that act as natural pest control



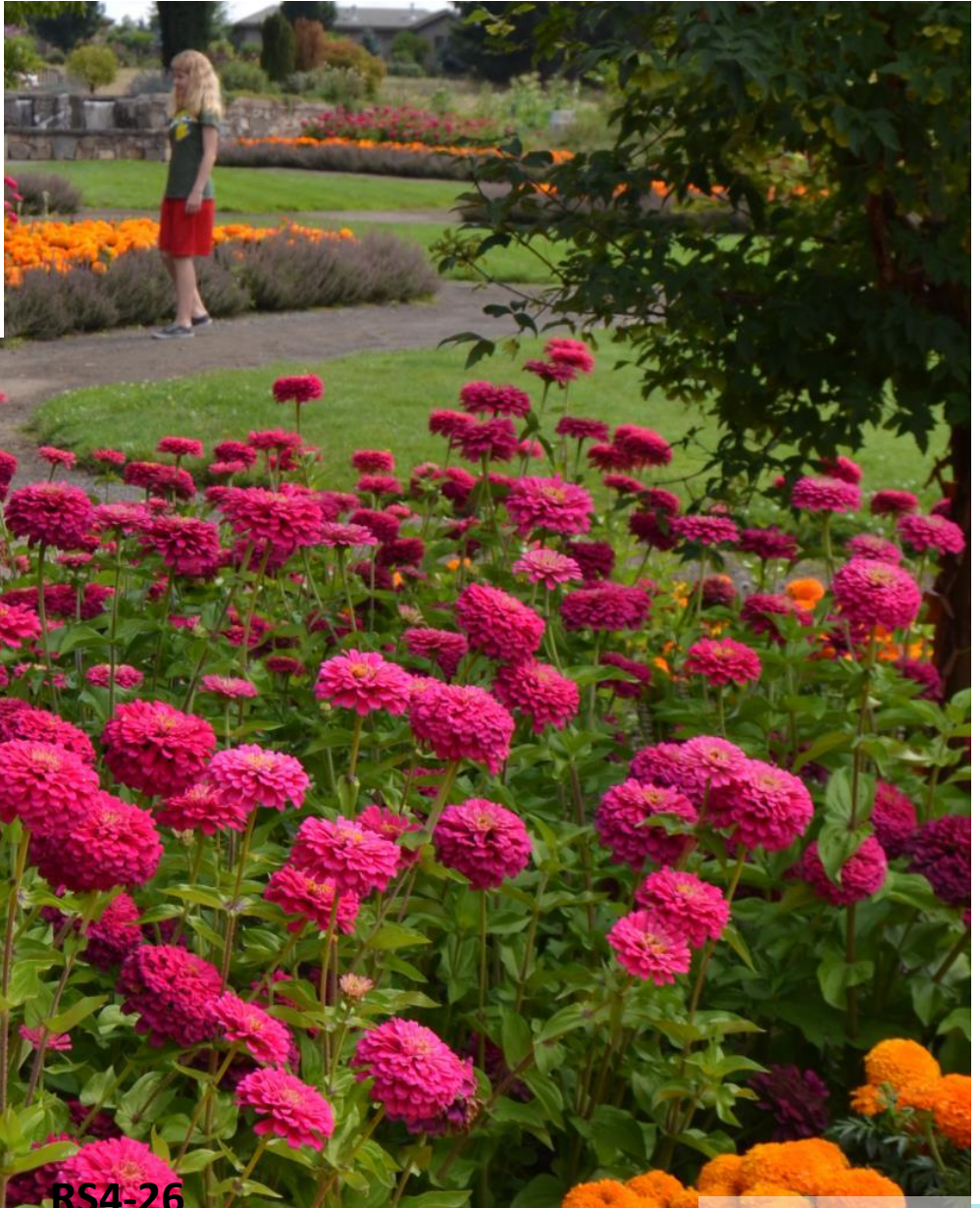
Assassin bug feeding on a beetle



RS4-25

Local Government Options to Protect Bees

Halt the use of long-lived highly toxic systemic insecticides such as neonicotinoids on city property.



RS4-26

Photo: Matthew Shepherd

Steps to Protect Bees

Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

- Minimize the use of pesticides
- Monitor for pests and only manage pests if they are at levels high enough to cause harm
- Only apply pesticides when other methods are not effective or not feasible.
- Don't spray on plants in bloom.
- Minimize drift onto nearby flowering plants and weeds



Pollinator Conservation: Create New Habitat

Whenever planting for pollinators habitat must include:

- **Food:** nectar, pollen, caterpillar host plants
- **Shelter:** nest sites, refuge, overwintering sites
- **Protection:** best management practices and pesticide risk mitigation



RS4-28

Photo: Jennifer Hopwood

Pollinator Habitat: Plant Selection

Planting for pollinators and other beneficial insects:

- Focus on native perennial plants
- Species with high pollinator value
- Succession of bloom periods
- Site appropriate characteristics
- Availability and cost
- Pesticide-free seed or plants



Pollinator Habitat: Gardens

Garden guidelines: foraging habitat

- Select a few of the best species
- Increase visibility (clump species)
- Native bunch grasses for structure
- Avoid varieties bred for showiness
- Locally-sourced open-pollinated seed-grown plants
- Make sure your plants are not pre-treated with insecticides



RS4-30

Photo: Jennifer Hopwood

Pollinator Habitat: Special Considerations

**When planting for pollinators...
choose ornamental species with care**

- Garden varieties can look pretty but may offer little or no nectar or pollen
- Showy petals in place of anthers have little or no pollen; nectar inaccessible
- Make sure plants are not pretreated with insecticides



RS4-31

Pollinator Habitat: High-Value Wildflowers

Native milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.)

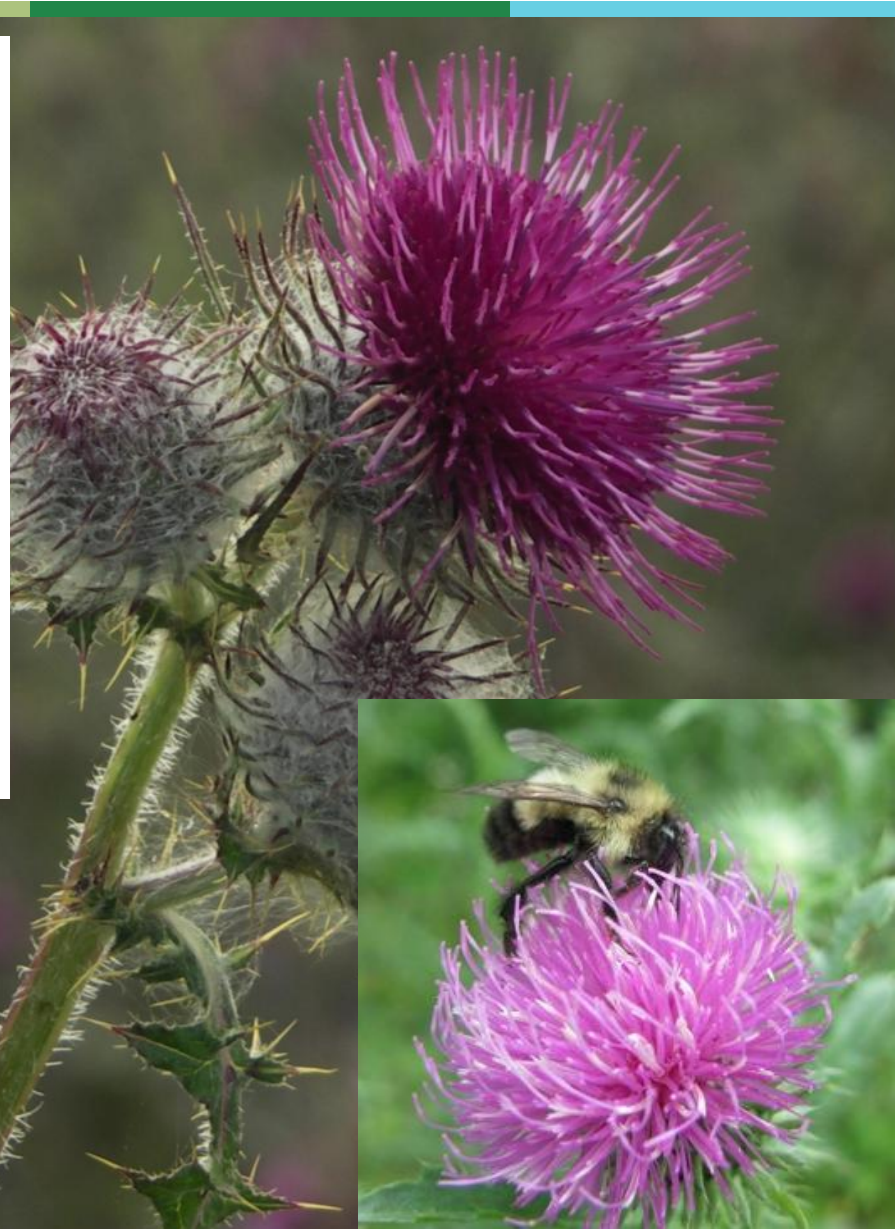
- Obligate host plants for monarch butterfly caterpillars
- Quality nectar source for pollinators
- Attracts beneficial insects
- Not weedy!



Pollinator Habitat: High-Value Wildflowers

Native Thistles (*Cirsium* spp.)

- Not to be confused with non-native thistles (e.g. Canada thistle, etc.)
- Not weedy!!!
- Incredibly important food source for huge numbers of beneficial insects
- Attractive to seed eating birds
- Increasingly imperiled
- Efforts to control non-native thistles are eliminating native spp.



RS4-33

Pollinator Habitat: Bumble Bee Nests

Protect bumble nests

- Maintaining un-mown areas
- Establishing bunch grasses
- Leaving brush piles, piles of leaves
- Reduce ground disturbance when queens are overwintering



Pollinator Habitat: Ground Nests

Protect ground nests

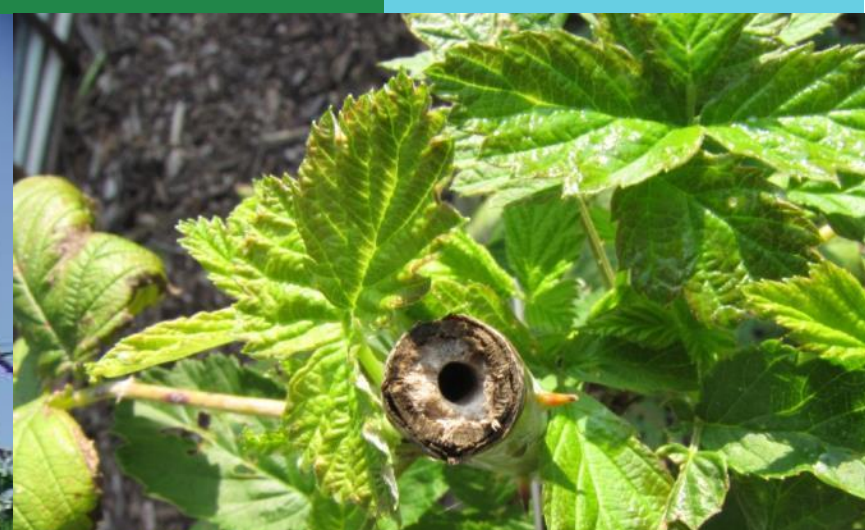
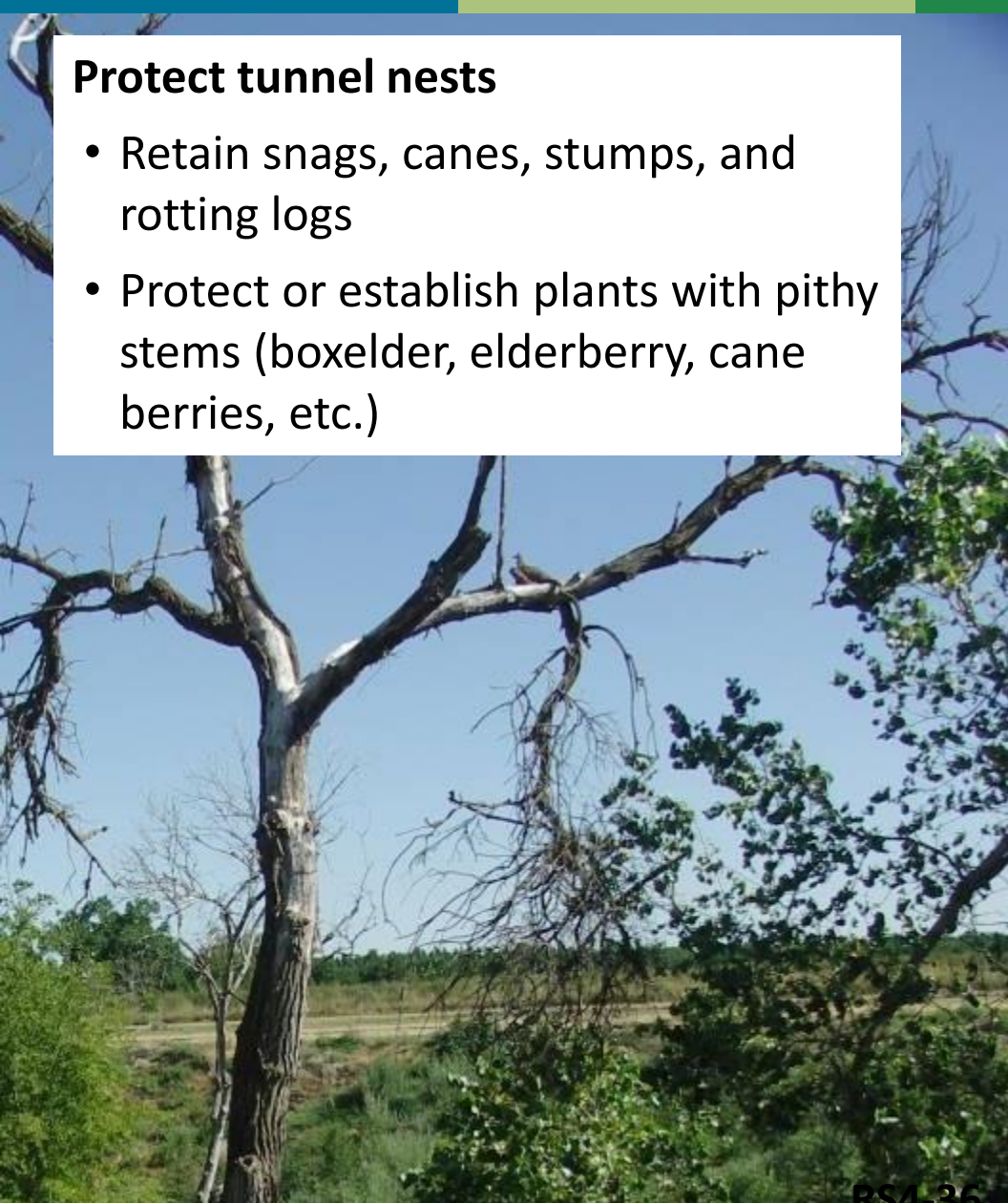
- A lack of nest sites is a major constraint on bee populations
- Recognize and protect existing nesting habitat



Pollinator Habitat: Tunnel Nests

Protect tunnel nests

- Retain snags, canes, stumps, and rotting logs
- Protect or establish plants with pithy stems (boxelder, elderberry, cane berries, etc.)



Pollinator Habitat Overview

Garden guidelines: nesting habitat

- Allow 'messy areas' – stumps, snags, canes, logs, leaf litter
- Reduce tillage, plastic mulch, and landscape fabric
- Time garden activities to reduce disturbance at critical times
- Establish plants with pithy stems (elderberry, cane berries, etc.)



Acknowledgements

Special thanks to:

- Ceres Trust
- Xerces members



RS4-38

Photo: Mace Vaughan



BRING BACK — THE — POLLINATORS

A Xerces Society Conservation Campaign



Aimee Code
aimee@xerces.org

RS4-39

Photo: Rich Hatfield





MILWAUKIE CITY COUNCIL
STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item: **WS 3.**
Meeting Date: **Feb. 16, 2016**

To: Mayor and City Council
Through: Bill Monahan, City Manager

Subject: **Maintenance Agreement with TriMet for Light Rail Project Work**
From: Gary Parkin/Stacy Bluhm
Date: February 3, 2016

ACTION REQUESTED

This report is informational only. A follow-up meeting will be necessary to approve the Intergovernmental Agreement between the City and TriMet for maintenance of light rail project facilities (Agreement).

HISTORY OF PRIOR ACTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

December 2, 2008: City Council approves Funding and Engineering Service Intergovernmental Agreements with the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District (TriMet) for the Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project which includes provision for a Maintenance Agreement.

June 17, 2008: City Council approves a Memorandum of Understanding with TriMet that provides a framework of for working together on the light rail project.

BACKGROUND

Construction of the Orange line through Milwaukie resulted in many ancillary improvements such as sidewalks, landscaping and stormwater facilities. The City worked with TriMet to provide design elements desirable to the City and ensure that City standards were followed. The light rail alignment through the City parallels existing heavy rail track alignment and is mostly within the existing right-of-way for the railroad.

The Agreement covers the maintenance responsibility for infrastructure that was added by the light rail project. Criteria includes beneficiary of the infrastructure, which party maintains the underlying infrastructure, permitting authority or responsibility. For example the City's road authority dictates that the City provides signage and signal maintenance for City Streets. Signage required or used for Light Rail will be maintained by TriMet.

The Agreement includes new sidewalks, retaining walls, signage, street sections, landscaping, storm swales, water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure. Existing City infrastructure, such as water, wastewater and stormwater mains, that was replaced by the project is not included in the maintenance agreement and will continue to be maintained by the City.

The portrayal of the elements that are included in the Agreement is shown on plan sheets from the construction drawing with color-coded highlighting distinguishing the maintenance responsibilities among responsible parties including TriMet, the City (Public Works Department

including Facilities), the Railroad authority, North Clackamas Parks District, other service districts and private property owners. The plan sheets have not been finalized but have been discussed by a group of responsible parties and reviewed by the City. Incorporation of “as-built” and review comments remain to be completed.

CONCURRENCE

Community Development (Light Rail Construction Manager) and Public Works have reviewed the maintenance responsibilities specified in the Agreement and believe it to be a reasonable delegation of responsibilities.

FISCAL IMPACTS

A precise amount of the maintenance cost of the City’s portion of the Light Rail project maintenance as defined by the Agreement is not available. The additional work stretches a workforce that of course works full time already, but additional staffing is only anticipated in the Stormwater crew. A rough estimate of the maintenance cost follows:

The Street crew has additional curbing, signals, signage and pavement markings. The additional work will be done with the existing crew and managed by slightly longer deployments as work is done in the area of the new elements and stretching maintenance cycles. The cost of material needed to care for the additional elements is estimated to increase budget by 1% to 2% or about \$1,000/year. Signal maintenance is contracted out to the County and the budget for their maintenance will be increased by \$3,000/year.

The Water crew will inherit additional meters to the system as well as irrigation service lines and backflow assemblies. The estimated budget impact is \$1,000/year.

The Wastewater crew is mostly untouched. Mains under the tracks were replaced, improving the system and no additional infrastructure was added.

The Stormwater crew added treatment facilities, piping and manholes. The stormwater treatment facilities added for the light rail project double the number of those facilities currently in the system. The Stormwater Master Plan anticipated adding 1.4 Fulltime Employees (FTE) to the Stormwater crew. One FTE was added last year; the remaining 0.4 is attributable to the light rail improvements. The estimated cost to the Stormwater system is \$2,000/year for materials and \$40,000/year in personnel cost.

The Facilities crew will inherit additional landscaping, fencing and walls. The cost to clean and maintain the pedestrian bridge will likely be borne by this group also. Landscaping is under contract and most of the other activities such as fence repair, graffiti removal and bridge maintenance will be contracted out. The landscaping contract will add about 1% or \$1,000/year to cover the additional work. An estimate for the additional maintenance of the other items is \$3,000/year.

WORK LOAD IMPACTS

Noted above.

ALTERNATIVES

The maintenance agreement is required. The City can propose provisions that make the agreement more or less favorable to the City and has heavily participated in the nearly yearlong development process of the agreement.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Maintenance Agreement

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF MILWAUKIE AND TRIMET
FOR MAINTENANCE OF PORTLAND-MILWAUKIE
LIGHT RAIL PROJECT FACILITIES**

TriMet Contract No. _____

THIS MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT (“Agreement”) is entered into by and between the Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon ("TriMet"), a mass transit district, and the CITY OF MILWAUKIE (“City”) (each a “Party” and collectively the “Parties”) on this the ___ day of _____, 2016.

RECITALS

1. Pursuant to ORS Chapter 190, the parties have the authority to enter into this Agreement.
2. TriMet and the City were partners in constructing the Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project (“Project”) from downtown Portland, through Milwaukie, to its terminus in unincorporated Clackamas County, as shown on Exhibit A (Project Alignment) and defined in Exhibit B (Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project Abbreviations and Definitions), both of which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.
3. Construction of the Project began in March 2011 and was substantially complete in June of 2015. The Project became fully operational in September 2015.
4. The Parties now desire to describe and agree to their respective permanent maintenance responsibilities in public rights-of-way (“ROW”) affected by the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties hereto desire to further define the Maintenance responsibilities for the portions of the Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project located within the limits of the City of Milwaukie.

**ARTICLE I
DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY**

- A. Definitions. Except as otherwise stated, all capitalized terms have the meaning described in Exhibit B.
- B. General Maintenance and Repair Responsibilities. In general, TriMet's Maintenance responsibilities extend to all Light Rail improvements and Project features located within the Transit Way. In general, the City’s Maintenance responsibilities extend to all Street right-of-way features outside of the Transit Way, except as otherwise provided herein. Exhibit C (Portland-

TriMet/City of Milwaukie
Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project Maintenance Agreement

Milwaukie Light Rail Project Asset List), which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, represents a list of PMLR assets requiring maintenance, and the Parties agree to perform their maintenance responsibilities as further elaborated in this Agreement. Except as expressly set forth in this Agreement, the Parties have no intention to transfer any fundamental City or private party Maintenance obligation to TriMet, or any fundamental TriMet Maintenance obligation to City.

- C. Parties' Maintenance Responsibilities. Each Party's specific Maintenance responsibilities are set out in the drawings attached hereto as Exhibits D - ____, which are attached hereto and incorporated by this reference herein. Each Party shall perform any and all Maintenance work associated with a Project element set out in Exhibits D - ____ for which that Party is responsible.

- D. Retaining Walls on Private Property. Retaining walls built on private property as part of the Project will be the responsibility of the APO, unless otherwise noted in the Exhibits.

- E. Sidewalks, Planter Strips, and Street Trees. Sidewalks, Planter Strips located between the sidewalk and curb (as well as any landscaping behind the sidewalk), and Street Trees are the responsibility of the APO, as set out in Milwaukie Municipal Code Chapter 12.04 and 12.12. In the event the Milwaukie Municipal Code does not place responsibility on the APO, responsibility shall be as set forth in the Exhibits.

- F. Establishment Period Maintenance of Landscaping Installed by the Project. TriMet shall maintain all Landscaping and all irrigation systems installed to irrigate Landscaping during the establishment period, which period begins upon TriMet's final acceptance of the Landscaping in accordance with the applicable contract and runs for two (2) years. Except for Environmental Mitigation areas which are to be maintained and monitored by Trimet for a period of five (5) years. Following the establishment period, TriMet intends to abandon such systems in place without further obligation for Maintenance responsibility.

- G. Long-Term Maintenance of Landscaping Installed by the Project. After the execution of this Agreement, the Landscape Maintenance responsibility for all Landscape features installed for the Project will be in accordance with responsibilities shown on Exhibit F (Landscape Plans).

- H. General Cooperation for Facilities. In the event either Party engages in any Maintenance action that impacts Light Rail, Roadway operation, or any of the other Party's operating facilities, the applicable Party shall promptly restore such facilities.

- I. Other Maintenance Agreements. The City has entered into other agreements related to maintenance of the Project, as follows:

- Public Sidewalk Crossing Agreements Between the City and the Union Pacific Railroad at the following locations: Mailwell Drive, SE 21st Avenue and SE Adams Street, SE Harrison Street, SE Monroe Street, and SE Washington Street.
- Memorandum of Understanding Between the City and Clackamas County for Traffic Signal Maintenance for 21st Avenue at Adams Street and 21st Avenue at Washington Street

ADD CROSSING ORDERSThese agreements are listed here for ease of reference, but are separate agreements that are governed by their own terms.

- J. Access to TriMet Trackway. City personnel must not access the TriMet LRT ROW without TriMet permission, except in emergency situations. Required access to any City structures or right of way or features of shared responsibility within the LRT ROW must be coordinated with TriMet to assure the safety of personnel and coordination with passage of light rail trains. All maintenance and operation of light rail is to be accomplished from within Light Rail Trackway as delineated in the Continuing Control agreement to be executed by the Parties. All access to TriMet Light Rail Trackway by City or third parties acting for City must be coordinated through TriMet's Track Access Permit process.
- K. Financial Reimbursement for Extraordinary Maintenance Conditions. Each Party agrees to make every reasonable effort to accommodate the other in the accomplishment of Maintenance activities contemplated by this Agreement. In the event both Parties agree that work to be performed is extraordinary, and subject to the availability and appropriation of funds, the City's Public Works Director and the TriMet Light Rail Manager of Maintenance of Way may negotiate reasonable reimbursement for such extraordinary work. This paragraph is not intended to entitle either Party to payment from the other for performing its obligations under this Agreement.
- L. Party Representatives. The representatives of the Parties for routine correspondence and notices with regard to the obligations set forth in this Agreement will be:

If to TriMet:

Manager, Maintenance of Way
 Ruby Junction Rail Operations Center
 2222 N.W. Eleven-Mile Avenue
 Gresham, OR 97030
 (503) 962-8150

If to City:

Public Works Director
 City of Milwaukie
 6101 SE Johnson Creek Blvd

Routine correspondence or notices must be made in a manner designed to provide notice as soon as possible under the circumstances, whether verbal or written. The Party Representatives shall use good faith efforts to confirm verbal notice or communication with written communication.

ARTICLE II GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Indemnification. Subject to the limitations of the Oregon Constitution and the Oregon Tort Claims Act, each party ("Indemnitor") shall indemnify and hold the other party ("Indemnitee") and Indemnitee's agents, directors, officers, and employees, harmless from any and all liability, claim, loss, cost, or expense arising out of negligent actions or inactions by the Indemnitor under this Agreement.
- B. Duration of Agreement. This agreement shall be in full force and effect upon signatures of both Parties to this Agreement until this Agreement is terminated by law or by mutual written agreement.
- C. Laws of Oregon. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Oregon as required by ORS Chapter 279, all relevant provisions of which shall be included in public contracts.
- D. Audit and Inspection of Records. The City and TriMet shall maintain cost records relating to any reimbursable work by either Party under this Agreement. All costs entitled to reimbursement under this Agreement shall be allowable costs under the applicable Federal Transit Administration cost principles and guidelines for private parties. The City and TriMet shall maintain adequate records and shall permit authorized representatives of each Party hereto, the U.S. Department of Transportation, or the Comptroller General of the United States to inspect and audit all work, books, accounts, and other data relating to this Agreement.
- E. Adherence to Law. The City and TriMet shall adhere to all applicable laws governing their respective relationships with employees, including, but not limited to, laws, rules, regulations, and policies concerning workers' compensation and minimum and prevailing wage requirements.
- F. Successors and Assigns. The interests, rights, and benefits conferred by this Agreement, and the obligations assumed hereunder, shall inure to the benefit of and bind the successors and assigns of the Parties hereto.
- G. Modification of Agreement. No waiver, consent, modification, change, or amendment to the terms of this Agreement shall bind either Party unless in writing and signed by both Parties. Any

waiver, consent, modification, change, or amendment shall be effective for the specific purposes described and set forth in writing and signed by an authorized representative of each Party. The Parties agree that any future agreements related to maintenance of the Project will be documented via an amendment to this Agreement instead of the execution of a separate agreement.

- H. Notice. All notices provided for hereunder shall be in writing and sufficient if deposited in U.S. mail, or if sent by facsimile with electronic confirmation to a fax number provided by the respective Parties. If sent via mail, the notice shall be addressed to the Parties as set forth below, or to such representatives and addresses as the Parties may designate by written notice to the other Party:

If to TriMet:

Legal Department
1800 SW First Avenue, Ste. 300
Portland, OR 97201
Fax No. 503-962-3095

If to the City of Milwaukie:

City Manager
City of Milwaukie
10722 SE Main Street
Milwaukie, OR 97222

- I. Severability. If any terms or provisions of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall, to any extent, be determined by a court to be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement and the application of those terms and provisions shall not be affected thereby and shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.
- J. No Partnership. Nothing in this Agreement, nor any acts of the parties hereto, shall be deemed or construed by the parties hereto, or any third person, to create the relationship of principal and agent, or of partnership, or of joint venture, or any association between any of the parties to this Agreement.
- K. No Third Party Beneficiaries. The Parties have identified third parties named in this Agreement. However, such Parties, and any other party, are not intended to be third party beneficiaries.
- L. Dispute Resolution. Any dispute of the parties relating to interpretation or enforcement of the provisions of this Agreement shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph.

- a. Authorized Representatives. If a controversy, dispute or claim should arise, the Party Representatives will meet at least once to attempt to resolve the matter. Either Party Representative may request the other to meet within 14 days, at a mutually agreed time and place.
- b. Senior Executives. If the matter has not been resolved within 20 days of their first meeting, the Party Representatives shall refer the matter to senior department or bureau executives, who shall have authority to settle the dispute. The Senior Executives shall meet within 14 days of the end of the 20 day period referred to in this paragraph. If the Senior Executives agree that it will be useful, they may prepare and exchange memoranda stating the issues in dispute and their positions, summarizing the negotiations that have taken place and attaching relevant documents.
- c. Mediation/Litigation. If the matter has not been resolved within 30 days of the meeting of the Senior Executives, the Parties will attempt in good faith to resolve the controversy or claim by mediation. If the Parties cannot agree on the timing or procedure of the mediation or the mediator within 30 days after the meeting of the Senior Executives, either Party shall have the right to seek any legal remedies available to the aggrieved party.

This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts (facsimile or otherwise) all of which when taken together shall constitute one agreement binding on all Parties, notwithstanding that all Parties are not signatories to the same counterpart. Each copy of this Agreement so executed shall constitute an original.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have signed this Agreement effective as of the day and year the first stated herein.

**TRI-COUNTY METROPOLITAN
TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT OF
OREGON**

CITY OF MILWAUKIE

By: _____
Daniel W. Blocher, P.E.
Executive Director, Capital Projects

By: _____
William Monahan
City Manager

Date: _____

Date: _____

Approved as to Form

Approved as to Form

TriMet/City of Milwaukie
Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project Maintenance Agreement

For TriMet

For City of Milwaukie

Counsel for TriMet

City Attorney

Exhibit List

Exhibit A – Project Alignment

Exhibit B – Abbreviations and Definitions

Exhibit C – PMLR Asset List

Exhibit D – Illumination Responsibility Color Coded Plan Set

Exhibit E – Sound/Retaining Walls, Fence & Amenities Responsibility Color Coded Plan Set

Exhibit F – Landscape Responsibility Color Coded Plan Set

Exhibit G – Traffic Signal Responsibility Color Coded Plan Set

Exhibit H – Paved Surface Responsibility Color Coded Plan Set

Exhibit I – Utility Responsibility Color Coded Plan Set

Exhibit J – Striping & Signing Responsibility Color Coded Plan Set

Exhibit B

PORTLAND-MILWAUKIE LIGHT RAIL PROJECT ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- I. Abbreviations – The following abbreviations or phrases shall have the meanings assigned below:

MUTCD Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices

PMLR Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail

ROW Right of Way

- II. Definitions – The following terms when capitalized in the Agreement will have the meanings assigned below:

Abutting Property Owner – Owner of land adjoining any street in the City

Betterment – Construction work that was not part of the Project scope, but was constructed at the same time as the Project by a Project construction contractor. Betterment work was performed by a Project contractor under contract with TriMet and paid for by an entity other than TriMet.

City Right of Way – The areas operated and maintained by the City in accordance with City code.

Extraordinary Maintenance Condition – means any maintenance condition whether emergency or non-emergency that results in unexpected, non-routine labor or material cost to the affected party which cannot be remedied in the normal maintenance schedule and that creates an unreasonable risk if left to the ordinary maintenance schedule.

General Maintenance and Repair – The activities required to keep and maintain the described facility in good operating condition, including any activity associated with the division of responsibilities set forth in this Agreement related to upkeep and repair of damage due to any cause other than Extraordinary Maintenance Condition.

Landscape and Landscaping – refers to all areas where plant materials were installed as part of the Project, including irrigation equipment, EXCEPT, any areas where plant materials or irrigation equipment were installed solely as permit-required wetland or other environmental mitigation, or solely as permit-required erosion control.

Light Rail – refers to light rail, light rail vehicles, the rail for such vehicles and all components of the rail system for the Project, including, but not limited to, facilities,

systems, features, equipment, installations, crossings and associated lighting, and landscaping in support of the Light Rail Project.

Light Rail Transit (LRT) – refers to electrified steel-wheel-on-steel-rail-based public transportation system.

Maintenance – refers to any activity necessary to maintain Project features in good operating condition, including any activity associated with ordinary upkeep, litter or graffiti removal, and repair of physical damage due to any cause.

Project – The Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project extends from Portland State University in downtown Portland to the Park Avenue Park and Ride in unincorporated Clackamas County. The Project includes 7.3 miles of light rail track, stations, overhead wiring and other necessary capital elements and amenities. The Project includes ten stations, eight in the City of Portland, one in the City of Milwaukie, and one in unincorporated Clackamas County, as further illustrated on Exhibit A.

Roadway – The portion of City ROW reserved for public vehicular travel.

Sidewalk Area – The area adjacent to a Street identified for pedestrians and generally identified by a concrete pathway.

Station – The area within the public right of way or Sidewalk Area identified as a stop for Light Rail trains where transit patrons board and deboard Light Rail Transit.

Street – The area within the public right-of-way that is identified for vehicular traffic and controlled by traffic control signals and signs.

Structures – The overpasses, bridges and viaducts on the Project, as follows (north to south):

- Harbor Viaduct
- Tilikum Crossing Bridge
- SE 17th Ave-Powell Blvd Ramp (auto/ped/bike version)
- Powell Blvd Light Rail Overpass
- Rhine-Lafayette Pedestrian Overpass
- Tacoma-McLoughlin Ramp Viaduct
- Tacoma Park & Ride North Access Rd
- Johnson Creek Milwaukie Light Rail Bridge
- Tillamook Light Rail Viaduct
- Kellogg Light Rail Bridge

Trackway – The area designated for travel by Light Rail trains.

Transit Way – The area designated primarily for use by Transit Vehicles.

WS 4.

**Feb. 16, 2016
Presentation**



Clackamas County Interagency Task Force

“The mission of the Clackamas County Interagency Task Force (CCITF) is to combat community drug related crime and to disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations impacting Clackamas County communities.”

Team Partners

- **Clackamas County Sheriff's Office**
(7 Deputies, 1 Administrative Analyst, 2 Sergeants and 1 Lieutenant)
- **Clackamas County Community Corrections**
(1 Parole/Probation Officer – Part Time)
- **Oregon City Police** (1 Detective)
- **Canby Police** (1 Detective)
- **Oregon State Police** (1 Detective)
- **FBI** (2 Special Agents)
- **Clackamas County District Attorney's Office**
(2 Deputy District Attorneys)
- **Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA)**

West Linn PD / Lake Oswego PD / Milwaukie PD / Gladstone PD
(1 Detective / Officer each pending appropriate staffing levels)

What is the Focus of CCITF

- **Community Livability Issues**
 - Problem Houses
 - Crime Sprees (Affects all cities within the County)
- **Assist Patrol and Detective Divisions**
 - Narcotics Related Investigations
 - Investigations requiring extensive surveillance
 - Maintain an effective intelligence network



Disrupt and Dismantle Drug Trafficking Organizations

- CCITF is the only entity responsible for stemming the flow of narcotics into Clackamas County.
- Drug Trafficking Organizations smuggle heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine into the United States from Mexico.



How CCITF Accomplishes Our Goals

- Where the investigations originate
 - Patrol Investigations
 - Defense attorneys whose clients are looking for consideration
 - Concerned Citizens / Tip line
 - CCITF Investigators (jail interviews, informants, etc.)
 - Len Bias Investigations (overdose deaths



Len Bias Investigations

- Who was Len Bias
 - #2 selection in the 1986 NBA draft
 - Died 2 days later of a cocaine overdose
 - Congress responded by enacting laws which punish any individual involved in the distribution of a drug which leads to serious physical injury or death.
 - Those convicted face 20 years in federal prison, or “True Life” in some cases



How the Investigation Works

- Very fast paced
- Technology driven from the outset
(Below is the last text message T. Jones received from his heroin S.O.S., about an hour before his overdose death.)

***“Please be careful with that
shit dude. N delete your
messages lol . Thanks “***

- We must establish venue and identify the first level.
- Accurate timelines are key to the integrity of the investigation
- We must preserve the “Lenny” chain
(beware of deliberate diversions)

2013-2015 Seizure Stats

	2013	2014	2015
• COCAINE	2 ounces	1 pound	2.4 pounds
• HEROIN	9 pounds	20 pounds	21.7 pounds
• METH	37 pounds	36 pounds	13.1 pounds
• MARIJ	462 pounds	269 pounds	29.7 pounds
• PLANTS	1,831 plants	129 plants	0
• PILLS	1,728 pills	605 pills	1803 pills
• Arrests	160	142	162
• Guns	63	34	26
• OD Deaths	8	15	11
• S/W	46	69	69