MINUTES – TILLAMOOK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' BOARD MEETING - Wednesday, March 13, 2013

WORKSHOP

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: Mark Labhart, Chair
Bill Baertlein, Vice Chair
Tim Josi, Commissioner

STAFF PRESENT: Paul Levesque, Chief of Staff

STAFF PRESENT FOR PORTIONS OF THE MEETING: Jana McCandless, Undersheriff; John Boyd, Director, Community Development; Barbara Billstine, Victims' Assistance; David McCall, Solid Waste Program Manager; Kathy Lewis, Deputy Treasurer; Tassi O'Neil, Clerk; Mona Hamblen, Interim Director, Human Services; and Sue Becraft, Board Assistant

GUESTS: John Gettman, Gus Meyer, Katherine Carlson, JoDee Ridderbusch, Mary Ann Dearborn, Jim Becraft, and Carla Lyman

CALL TO ORDER: By Chair Labhart at 8:30 a.m. in Commissioners' Meeting Room B.

ITEM NO. 1: WELCOME & REQUEST TO SIGN GUEST LIST: Chair Labhart welcomed everyone and reminded them to sign the guest list.

ITEM NO. 2: PUBLIC COMMENTS – NON-AGENDA ITEMS: There were none at this time.

ITEM NO. 3: PUBLIC WORKS REPORT: A) DISCUSSION CONCERNING THE LOWE'S/KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT GRANT FOR MOBILE SOLAR-POWERED WASTE COMPACTORS: David McCall said the grant application is in the amount of $20,000 for mobile units. Each unit compacts trash to one-fifth of its original size. It also has remote messaging to notify the operator when it is getting full. This grant will fund four pairs for use at the fair and other events. This item will be carried forward to the 10:00 a.m. meeting.

ITEM NO. 4: DISCUSSION CONCERNING A RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING MARCH 20, 2013 AS “KICK BUTTS DAY” IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREGON: Katherine Carlson outlined the events for the day to spread awareness. It will include an assembly at Tillamook High School. There will be three high school students attending the 10:00 a.m. meeting.

ITEM NO. 5: DISCUSSION CONCERNING A RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING MARCH 24-30, 2013 AS “PROBLEM GAMBLING AWARENESS WEEK” IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREGON: Mary Ann Dearborn said this would be the third year. Tillamook Family Counseling Center (TFCC) is organizing a calendar-art contest for middle school
students. Gambling is the number one risk factor for these students. Gambling is the first behavioral addiction. She described the mechanism of the brain and the pathways. This item will be carried forward to the 10:00 a.m. meeting.

ITEM NO. 6: DISCUSSION CONCERNING THE CEDAR CREEK CHILD CARE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT TO THE OREGON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY and ITEM NO. 7: DISCUSSION CONCERNING THE CEDAR CREEK CHILD CARE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT SUPPLEMENT PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT TO THE OREGON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY: Carla Lyman said these are the closeout documents for the project. These items will be carried forward to the 10:00 a.m. meeting.

ITEM NO. 8: DISCUSSION AND CONSIDERATION OF A REQUEST TO HOLD A FUNDRAISER ON APRIL 22, 2013 FOR THE VICTIM ASSISTANCE EMERGENCY TRUST FUND AND KICK OFF EVENT FOR NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM’S WEEK AND APPROVE A MEMO INVITING COUNTY DEPARTMENT HEADS, ALL COUNTY EMPLOYEES AND PARTNER AGENCIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EVENT: Barbara Billstine described the Victims’ Assistance Program. They are down to $40. She wants to have a fund raiser. They would serve chili dogs for a donation on April 22. There was consensus to allow the event and send an email to county employees.

ITEM NO. 9: DISCUSSION CONCERNING A REQUEST FOR A FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AN INTERIM USE OF COUNTY LANDS FOR THE TILLAMOOK ANIMAL SHELTER’S LOCATION AT THE TILLAMOOK TRANSFER STATION (PURSUANT TO DCD PERMIT AR-07-11): John Boyd said at the last meeting it became apparent that the permit expired. It is a county facility and county activity. Mr. McCall said there is a conflict of space use with the co-mingled recycling sorting facility. It is not a pressing need, but they will need that parcel at some point. There was consensus to allow the extension. Chair Labhart said the Tillamook Animal Shelter needs this site until the permanent location is developed. Mr. Boyd said it could be two years. This item will be carried forward to the 10:00 a.m. meeting.

ITEM NO. 10: HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT: a) DISCUSSION CONCERNING AN ORDER TO REAPPOINT SHIRLEY KALKHOVEN TO THE COMPENSATION BOARD FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY: Mona Hamblen said the law provides for three to five members. Shirley Kalkhoven’s term expired December 31, 2012. She is willing to serve again. This item will be carried forward to the 10:00 a.m. meeting.

b) DISCUSSION AND CONSIDERATION OF A PERSONNEL REQUISITION TO REFILL A REGULAR FULL TIME ACCOUNTING MANAGER IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT: Ms. Hamblen said this will replace Tammy Hickman.
A motion was made by Commissioner Josi to recruit to refill a regular full time Accounting Manager in the Health Department. The motion was seconded by Vice Chair Baertlein. The motion carried with three aye votes.

OTHER: Ms. Hamblen said a new Sergeant for the jail has been hired. Now they need a new corrections deputy. They are shorthanded. She wanted to begin recruitment.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to recruit to refill a regular full time Corrections Deputy in the Sheriff’s Office. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes.

ITEM NO. 11: CHIEF OF STAFF REPORT: a) DISCUSSION CONCERNING AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT WITH OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, ITS EXTENSION SERVICE AND THE TILLAMOOK COUNTY 4-H/EXTENSION SERVICE DISTRICT FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS: Paul Levesque said this is a renewal of a long standing agreement with Oregon State University for operation and administration. This item will be carried forward to the 10:00 a.m. meeting.

OTHER: Mr. Levesque said the telephone excise tax has been a mainstay of funding for 9-1-1 centers for decades.

Mr. Levesque outlined Commissioner Josi's bid to be second vice president of the National Association of Counties (NACo). If successful, this will result in his becoming president of NACo in three years. It is legal and effective for counties to use county funds to help in this campaign. A number of Oregon counties have already made significant contributions to Commissioner Josi's campaign, including Multnomah and Lincoln counties.

Chair Labhart said he asked for this to be brought forward. Commissioner Josi was not aware of this. Mr. Levesque said we could either use $500 from the Board of Commissioners' public relations fund or video lottery. Chair Labhart said Commissioner Josi's election could be huge for Tillamook County in terms of congressional and federal agency access. He was concerned about the use of county funds.

Vice Chair Baertlein said it is an investment in our future.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to contribute $500 of county funds toward Commissioner Josi's campaign for Second Vice President of the National Association of Counties. The motion was seconded by Chair Labhart. The motion carried with two aye votes. Commissioner Josi abstained.

Commissioner Josi outlined the three major NACo events where campaigning occurs. He described the process. The election is in July. Tassi O'Neil said there were concerns by the Leadership Team about Commissioner Josi's absence from the county.
ITEM NO. 12: STAFF REPORT: a) SUGGESTION BOX: Sue Becraft reported that there were no suggestions in the box.

ITEM NO. 13: BOARD CONCERNS – NON-AGENDA ITEMS: There were none.

ITEM NO. 14: EXECUTIVE SESSION UNDER ORS 192.660 (2)(E) TO CONDUCT DELIBERATIONS WITH PERSONS DESIGNATED BY THE GOVERNING BODY TO NEGOTIATE REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS: Chair Labhart recessed the meeting at 9:20 a.m. for an Executive Session pursuant to ORS 192.660(2)(e).

Chair Labhart reconvened the regular meeting at 9:31 a.m.

ITEM NO. 15: PUBLIC COMMENTS: There were none.

There being no further business Chair Labhart adjourned the meeting at 9:31 a.m.

MEETING

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: Mark Labhart, Chair
Bill Baertlein, Vice Chair
Tim Josi, Commissioner

STAFF PRESENT: Paul Levesque, Chief of Staff
William K. Sargent, County Counsel

STAFF PRESENT FOR PORTIONS OF THE MEETING: Marlene Putman, Director, Commission on Children and Families and Administrator, Health Department; David McCall, Solid Waste Program Manager; and John Boyd, Director, Community Development.

GUESTS: Jessica Dally, Andie Putman, Katherine Carlson, Ken Malone, Carla Lyman, Jim Becraft, JoDee Ridderbusch, and Mary Ann Dearborn.

CALL TO ORDER: By Chair Labhart at 10:00 a.m. in Commissioners' Meeting Room A.

ITEM NO. 1: WELCOME & REQUEST TO SIGN GUEST LIST: Chair Labhart welcomed everyone and reminded them to sign the guest list.

ITEM NO. 2: PUBLIC COMMENTS – NON-AGENDA ITEMS: There were none at this time.
ITEM NO. 3: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETING MINUTES FOR JANUARY 30, 2013: A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to approve the Board of County Commissioners' Meeting Minutes for January 30, 2013. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes. The board signed the minutes.

ITEM NO. 4: CONSIDERATION FOR SOLID WASTE TO APPLY FOR A LOWE'S/KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT GRANT FOR MOBILE SOLAR-POWERED WASTE COMPACTORS: Mr. McCall said this will provide four pairs of compactors for the fair and other events. They have remote sensing to notify the operator when they are getting full. They would be kept at the Public Works Department and taken to and from events.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to allow Solid Waste to apply for a Lowe's/Keep America Beautiful Community Improvement Grant for mobile solar-powered waste compactors. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes.

ITEM NO. 5: CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION PROCLAMING MARCH 20, 2013 AS "KICK BUTTS DAY" IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREGON: Katherine Carlson introduced JoDee Ridderbusch and the two students, Jessica Dally and Andie Putman. They announced the Tillamook High School assembly and the events scheduled that day to promote the event. They will be selling t-shirts for two dollars. The board commended the students' efforts.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to sign Resolution R-#13-006 proclaiming March 20, 2013, as "Kick Butts Day" in Tillamook County, Oregon. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes. The board signed R-#13-006.

ITEM NO. 6: CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING MARCH 24-30, 2013 AS "PROBLEM GAMBLING AWARENESS WEEK" IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREGON: Mary Ann Dearborn distributed packets (see attached). She is the county-wide addiction prevention coordinator for Tillamook Family Counseling Center (TFCC). She described the physiological mechanisms for gambling addiction. They gathered data regarding 6th, 8th, and 11th graders' involvement in gambling. She reviewed statistics that indicate that children in Tillamook County have higher rates of involvement with gambling than state-wide rates. Vice Chair Baertlein talked about his client experience as a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) where there were gambling problems.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to sign Resolution R-#13-007 proclaiming March 24-30, 2013 as "Problem Gambling Awareness Week" in Tillamook County,
Oregon. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes. The board signed Resolution R#13-007.

ITEM NO. 7: CONSIDERATION OF AN ORDER TO REAPPOINT SHIRLEY KALKHOVEN TO THE COMPENSATION BOARD FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY: Mr. Levesque outlined the role and makeup of the compensation committee. Shirley Kalkhoven has been a long standing member of the committee but her term expired on December 31. She is willing to be reappointed for another three-year term.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to sign Order #13-014 reappointing Shirley Kalkhoven to the Compensation Board for Tillamook County. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes. The board signed Order #13-014.

ITEM NO. 8: CONSIDERATION OF A REQUEST FOR A FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AN INTERIM USE OF COUNTY LANDS FOR THE TILLAMOOK ANIMAL SHELTER’S LOCATION AT THE TILLAMOOK TRANSFER STATION (PURSUANT TO DCD PERMIT AR-07-11): Mr. Boyd said that the current permit is expired. This would extend the use. Although the initial request was five years, it has now been modified to two additional years to accommodate a potential conflict with future solid waste facilities. Commissioner Josi is comfortable with two years. Counsel Sargent agreed, stating we can do better.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein for Community Development to extend an Interim Use of County Lands for two years for the Tillamook Animal Shelter’s location at the Tillamook Transfer Station. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes.

ITEM NO. 12: (TAKEN OUT OF ORDER) CONSIDERATION OF AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY AND ITS EXTENSION SERVICE AND THE TILLAMOOK COUNTY 4-H/EXTENSION SERVICE DISTRICT: Mr. Levesque stated that this is a renewal of a long standing agreement concerning the administration and financing of the Oregon State University Extension Services program.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to enter into an Intergovernmental Agreement between Oregon State University and its Extension Service and the Tillamook County 4-H/Extension Service District. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes. The board signed the agreement.

ITEM NO. 13: (TAKEN OUT OF ORDER) BOARD CONCERNS – NON-AGENDA ITEMS & ANNOUNCEMENTS: Mr. Levesque said the legislature is currently considering renewing the telephone excise tax that supports the 9-1-1 centers. It
represents 25% of the budget to support the local 9-1-1 center. The bill is being heard tomorrow and Doug Kettner, Director of the Tillamook County Emergency Communication District, is seeking a letter of support for renewing the telephone tax.

Chair Labhart talked about the bill to consolidate 9-1-1 centers. Lane County has three such centers. Multnomah County has one. There is a need for the bill where it makes sense.

A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to sign a letter of support to the legislature for renewing the telephone excise tax that supports the 9-1-1 centers. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes. The board signed the letter.

Chair Labhart recessed the meeting at 10:27 a.m.

Chair Labhart reconvened the meeting at 10:30 a.m.

ITEM NO. 9: PUBLIC HEARING TO OBTAIN CITIZEN'S VIEWS ABOUT THE CEDAR CREEK CHILD CARE CENTER AND COMMENTS ABOUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE: Chair Labhart said this is a public hearing to obtain citizen views about the Cedar Creek Child Care Center and comments about the County's requirements. Ms. Lyman said this is a close-out requirement.

Chair Labhart opened the Public Hearing. There were no comments. Chair Labhart closed the Public Hearing.

Ms. Lyman said this project has really served the community well. She reviewed the statistics. It has been worth the aggravation. Chair Labhart thanked Ms. Lyman and Mr. Levesque for their work on this project.

ITEM NO. 10: CONSIDERATION OF THE CEDAR CREEK CHILD CARE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT TO THE OREGON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY: A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to sign the Cedar Creek Child Care Construction Project Completion Report to the Oregon Business Development Department Infrastructure Finance Authority. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes. The chair signed the report.

ITEM NO. 11: CONSIDERATION OF THE CEDAR CREEK CHILD CARE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT SUPPLEMENTAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT TO THE OREGON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY: A motion was made by Vice Chair Baertlein to sign the Cedar Creek Child Care Community Development Block...
Grant Supplemental Project Completion Report to the Oregon Business Development Department Infrastructure Finance Authority. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Josi. The motion carried with three aye votes. The chair signed the supplemental report.

**ITEM NO. 14: PUBLIC COMMENTS:** There were no public comments. Chair Labhart read the announcements.

There being no further business Chair Labhart adjourned the meeting at 10:36 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 4/14 day of April, 2013.

County Clerk: Tassi O'Neil

Susan Becraft, Recording Secretary & Special Deputy

APPROVED BY:

Chair

Vice Chair

Commissioner
NOTICE OF BOARD WORKSHOP AND BOARD MEETING
of the TILLAMOOK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Also sitting as the Board of the
SOLID WASTE SERVICE DISTRICT,
THE 4-H AND EXTENSION SERVICE DISTRICT
AND COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT
to be held

Wednesday, March 13, 2013
Workshop at 8:30 a.m.
Commissioners' Meeting Room B
County Courthouse, 201 Laurel Avenue, Tillamook, Oregon

Board Meeting at 10:00 a.m.
Commissioners' Meeting Room A
County Courthouse, 201 Laurel Avenue, Tillamook, Oregon

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mark Labhart, Chair
E-mail: mlabhart@co.tillamook.or.us

Bill Baertlein, Vice-Chair
E-mail: bbaertle@co.tillamook.or.us

Tim Josi, Commissioner
E-mail: tjosi@co.tillamook.or.us

201 Laurel Avenue
Tillamook, Oregon 97141
Phone: (503) 842-3403 FAX: (503) 842-1384

ANY QUESTIONS? Contact
Paul Levesque (503) 842-1809
E-mail: plevesqu@co.tillamook.or.us

COUNTY WEBSITE: http://www.co.tillamook.or.us

WATCH THIS MEETING ONLINE: tctvonline.com
OR ON TV: TCTV Channel 4

Friday – 1:00 p.m.
Saturday – 3:30 a.m.
Sunday – 7:00 p.m.
Monday – 7:00 p.m.
Tuesday – 10:00 p.m.
Wednesday – 7:00 a.m.
Thursday – 9:30 a.m.

NOTE: The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to recess to Executive Session as may be required at any time during this meeting, pursuant to ORS 192.660(1).

NOTE: The Tillamook County Courthouse is accessible to persons with disabilities. If special accommodations are needed for persons with hearing, visual or manual impairments who wish to participate in the meeting, please contact (503) 842-3403 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting so that the appropriate communications assistance can be arranged.
AGENDA

WORKSHOP

CALL TO ORDER: Wednesday, March 13, 2013 8:30 a.m.

1. Welcome & Request to Sign Guest List
2. Public Comment – Non-Agenda Items
3. Public Works Report/Liane Welch
   a. Discussion Concerning the Lowe’s/Keep America Beautiful Community Improvement Grant for Mobile Solar-Powered Waste Compactors/David McCall
4. Discussion Concerning a Resolution Proclaiming March 20, 2013 as “Kick Butts Day” in Tillamook County, Oregon/Katherine Carlson, JoDee Ritter-Bush
5. Discussion Concerning a Resolution Proclaiming March 24-30, 2013 as “Problem Gambling Awareness Week” in Tillamook County, Oregon/Mary Ann Dearborn
6. Discussion Concerning the Cedar Creek Child Care Construction Project Completion Report to the Oregon Business Development Department Infrastructure Finance Authority/Carla Lyman
7. Discussion Concerning the Cedar Creek Child Care Community Development Block Grant Supplement Project Completion Report to the Oregon Business Development Department Infrastructure Finance Authority/Carla Lyman
8. Discussion and Consideration of a Request to Hold a Fundraiser on April 22, 2013 for the Victim Assistance Emergency Trust Fund and Kick Off Event for National Crime Victim’s Week and Approve a Memo Inviting County Department Heads, All County Employees and Partner Agencies to Participate in the Event/Barbara Billstine
9. Discussion Concerning a Request for a Five-Year Extension of an Interim Use of County Lands for the Tillamook Animal Shelter’s Location at the Tillamook Transfer Station (Pursuant to DCD Permit AR-07-11)/John Boyd
10. Human Resources Report/Mona Hamblen
    a. Discussion Concerning an Order to Reappoint Shirley Kalkhoven to the Compensation Board for Tillamook County
    b. Discussion and Consideration of a Personnel Requisition to Refill a Regular Full Time Accounting Manager in the Health Department
11. Chief of Staff Report/Paul Levesque
    a. Discussion Concerning an Intergovernmental Agreement with Oregon State University, its Extension Service and the Tillamook County 4-H/Extension Service District for Educational Programs.
12. Staff Report/Sue Becraft
    a. Suggestion Box
13. Board Concerns – Non-Agenda Items
14. Executive Session Under ORS 192.660 (2)(e) to Conduct Deliberations with Persons Designated by the Governing Body to Negotiate Real Property Transactions/Paul Levesque

15. Public Comments

ADJOURN

MEETING

CALL TO ORDER: Wednesday, March 13, 2013 10:00 a.m.

1. Welcome & Request to Sign Guest List
2. Public Comment – Non-Agenda Items

CONSENT CALENDAR

3. Board of County Commissioners' Meeting Minutes for January 30, 2013

LEGISLATIVE – ADMINISTRATIVE

4. Consideration for Solid Waste to apply for a Lowe's/Keep America Beautiful Community Improvement Grant for Mobile Solar-Powered Waste Compactors/David McCall


6. Consideration of a Resolution Proclaiming March 24-30, 2013 as “Problem Gambling Awareness Week” in Tillamook County, Oregon/Mary Ann Dearborn

7. Consideration of an Order to Reappoint Shirley Kalkhoven to the Compensation Board for Tillamook County/Mona Hamblen

8. Consideration of a Request for a Five-Year Extension of an Interim Use of County Lands for the Tillamook Animal Shelter’s Location at the Tillamook Transfer Station (Pursuant to DCD Permit AR-07-11)/John Boyd

10:30 a.m.

9. Public Hearing to Obtain Citizen’s Views about the Cedar Creek Child Care Center and Comments about Local Government’s Performance

10. Consideration of the Cedar Creek Child Care Construction Project Completion Report to the Oregon Business Development Department Infrastructure Finance Authority/Carla Lyman

11. Consideration of the Cedar Creek Child Care Community Development Block Grant Supplemental Project Completion Report to the Oregon Business Development Department Infrastructure Finance Authority/Carla Lyman

12. Consideration of an Intergovernmental Agreement between Oregon State University and its Extension Service and the Tillamook County 4-H/Extension Service District/Paul Levesque

13. Board Concerns – Non-Agenda Items & Announcements
14. Public Comments

ADJOURN

BOARD MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The commissioners will hold a workshop on **Tuesday, March 12, 2013** at 9:00 a.m. with the Neskowin Coastal Hazards Committee to receive a status report and discuss the committee's plans. The workshop will be held at the Tillamook County Library in the Hatfield Meeting Room, 1716 Third Street, Tillamook.

The commissioners will hold a workshop on **Monday, March 25, 2013** at 9:00 a.m. with the Futures Council to review the mission statement and charge given to the Futures Council. The workshop will be held in the commissioners' meeting room B in the Tillamook County courthouse, 201 Laurel Avenue, Tillamook.

The monthly Leadership Team Meeting of the County Board of Commissioners with the Tillamook County Elected Officials and Department Heads will be held on **Monday, April 1, 2013** at 8:00 a.m. The meeting will be held in the commissioners' meeting Room B in the Tillamook County courthouse, 201 Laurel Avenue, Tillamook.

The commissioners and the county's budget officer will hold public budget committee workshops to hear presentations from county departments and non-department agencies regarding their 2013-14 budget requests. The workshops will be held on **Monday, April 1, 2013** at 1:00 p.m.; **Tuesday, April 2, 2013** at 1:00 p.m.; **Wednesday, April 3, 2013** at 1:00 p.m. and **Thursday, April 4, 2013** at 9:00 a.m. in the Commissioners' Meeting Room of the Tillamook County Courthouse, 201 Laurel Avenue, Tillamook. A copy of the budget document may be inspected or obtained on or after March 20, 2013, at the Tillamook County Treasurer's Office, 201 Laurel Avenue, Tillamook, Oregon, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

The commissioners' evening board meeting schedule is as follows:

- **March 20, 2013**
  - Kiawanda Community Center
- **April 17, 2013**
  - County Courthouse
- **May 15, 2013**
  - Manzanita City Hall

The evening meetings will begin at 6:30 p.m.
## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS’ WORKSHOP

Wednesday, March 13, 2013

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**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' MEETING**

**Wednesday, March 13, 2013**

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March 6, 2013

“Partners in Crime-Fighting”
National Victim Rights Week
Chili Cook-Off, Competition
&
Fundraiser

Dear Community Partners,

As some of you may know the week of April 21st is National Victim Rights Week. The theme this year is New Challenges-New Solutions. This brings me to the point of this letter. Some new challenges which my office faces are the increased emergency monetary needs of crime victims in Tillamook County and the decreases in donations to the Victim Assistance Emergency Trust Fund. Last year we ran out of money far before the year was out. It is not fun to tell people you cannot help them when they really need help. However with your help I think we can answer that challenge together.

This year I would like to invite you to participate in a Chili Cook-off Competition, Tillamook Ice Cream Eating Contest and a Water Balloon Fight! This event will be the kick off in Tillamook County for National Crime Victim’s Rights Week on Monday April 22, 2013. I am counting on all Tillamook County “Partners in Crime Fighting” to participate in these fun events. So, if you know that someone in your department is a great cook or has Uncle Joe’s secret recipe for chili, would fight to the finish in a department against department water
balloon fight or has the stomach required for the downing copious amounts of Tillamook Ice Cream then please join us!

This will be a great time to show our stuff to the community we serve and a great way to recognize what we do for our community in helping crime victims.

Along with these fun events we will serve chili dog lunches by donation. Proceeds will be used for the Victim Assistance Emergency Trust Fund.

Please contact me by March 18, 2013 at 503-842-1241 or by email at bbillsti@co.tillamook.or.us to register or volunteer to help at this fun event!

Thank you,

Barbara Billstine
Coordinator
Tillamook County
District Attorney's
Victim Assistance Program
GRANT WORKSHEET
FY 2012/2013 BUDGET

X Please check here if no salaries are funded by this grant. If the grant is funding all or part of an employee's salary: COMPLETE PAGE 2 OF THIS WORKSHEET

County Fund & Dept Receiving Grant
Solid Waste Department

Award Period:
Begin: 15-Jun-13
End: 30-Sep-13

Common Name
LOWE's/KAB Grant

Formal Name
LOWE's/Keep America Beautiful Community Improvement Spotlight Project

Everyday name used within your department
Complete formal name given to grant by funding source

Source of Funds
Where did the funding come from?
Did the funds come directly to the county from the federal government?
Did the funds pass through the State of Oregon or another organization before arriving at the county?

Direct, federal government, dept of

Indirect, federal government, dept of and State of Oregon, dept/division of

Indirect, federal government, dept of and another entity or organization

Direct, State of Oregon, dept/division of

Indirect, State of Oregon, dept/division of via another entity or organization

X Other

LOWE'S/Keep America Beautiful

Total Amount of Award: $ 20,000.00

Is this a new grant?
X Yes
No

Match Requirement Amount

Hard Dollar Match

In-Kind (IDENTIFY below)

How Much:

Reimbursement ($2,000)

Advance ($18,000)

Payment Method:

X Monthly
Quarterly
Semi-Annual
Annual

Reporting Cycle:

Grant Administrator: David McCall

Accounting Contact: Kathy Lewis

GRANT DATA
LOWE's/KAB Community Improvement Spotlight Project

Project Description

The Tillamook County Solid Waste Department hereby submits its applications to the Lowe's Charitable and Educational Foundation for a Lowe's/Keep America Beautiful Community Improvement $20,000 Spotlight Project Grant. With the assistance of this grant, we intend to introduce not only more sustainable garbage collection services at various community events, but also increase recycling and composting services in the communities of Tillamook County.

Until recently, Tillamook County has only provided limited recycling services, primarily revenue-driven recycling efforts like deposit cans and bottles, scrap metal, cardboard and paper. The Tillamook County Solid Waste Department has recently developed a multi-faceted program involving various stakeholders in our communities, aimed at dramatically increasing awareness and involvement opportunities for local businesses and residents.

With the assistance of this grant, we intend to procure four (4) BigBelly + SmartBelly Double Stations. The BigBelly is a solar-powered waste compactor which allows not only for a closed, attractive appearance, but also for increased capacity and reduced collection trips. The SmartBelly is a similarly designed, closed collection unit for collecting compostables. The Double Stations will be used in harmony with the ClearStream can and bottle collection units already used by Tillamook County.

Both the BigBelly and the SmartBelly are equipped with a GPRS wireless data radio for online monitoring and management. The units require no wiring or outside power, but obtain their self-sufficient power supply from their own polycrystalling silicon cell PV module. The monitoring is controlled with a fully automated, IC process controlled system. The BigBelly (for trash) compacts waste as needed with a 1250 lbs. compaction force, utilizing a vertical ram for even compaction and a unique design for deep ram penetration.

Constant monitoring ensures that only full units need to be emptied, and route planning is possible to ensure that full units are emptied as soon as they are full.

All the units will be mobile, enabling us to use these paired collection units at various events. The most widely attended event will be the Tillamook County Fair, where each year about 35,000 visitors attend over four days. The fair has been named the best county fair in the US. We will introduce composting this year for both vendors and visitors, as well as further recycling options for vendors. (We have been offering cardboard collection and can and bottle recycling for two years.) These
paired units would give us not only an attractive waste and recycling collection option, but also educate the public in sustainability, including not only recycling, but also renewable energy.

We are acquiring four Double Stations so that we can ensure adequate coverage at events such as the Tillamook County Fair and the Tillamook City Parade and Rodeo, but also fairly and simultaneously offer service at up to two other smaller events such as Dory Days, Garibaldi Days, Wheeler Days, Carnival in the Park, etc., throughout the county.

The Double Stations will remain the property and responsibility of the Tillamook County Solid Waste Department, which represents Tillamook County's interests in waste management throughout the county. We work closely with all seven incorporated cities, but also with chambers of commerce, community planning committees, and other civic groups.

When a group chooses to utilize our services at an event, we work with the event planners to adequately choose the best locations for waste and recycling infrastructure, as well as routinely emptying the collection units during and after the event. The units would be stored at Tillamook County Public Works until their transport (with a small vehicle, such as a pickup truck) to the location, where they would be installed and tested by Solid Waste Department staff.

The outside surface of the Double Units provide a unique opportunity to call attention to recycling possibilities, as well as involve the public in an education activity about not only recycling, composting and waste management, but also about the opportunities provided by solar power in reality. We also plan to use the space to acknowledge the support of our partners, including LOWE's and Keep America Beautiful.

During 2013, we intend to provide staff at or near the units to ensure not only proper use of the units, but also provide information about their usage, sustainability, recycling, etc. to the public using them. In future years, the need for this staffing of units may decrease, but we will still need to provide oversight and on-site support.

The actual emptying would be performed by event-organized staff, trained by Solid Waste Department staff. Following emptying, the full bags would be transferred to the central collection facility. The compaction of waste on site enables further transportation cost optimization as well.

At the end of an event, event staff would empty and clean out the units, which would then be transported back to Public Works for storage until the next event. Any regular or unplanned maintenance would be performed during this storage period.

During the fair, waste collection and recycling will also be provided in areas outside the central food court, including the carnival rides area. The quantities of waste and recycling collected in the various areas will be tracked, and data compiled to show not only the quantities of waste collected with the two systems, but also the number of times collection units had to be emptied, thereby showing the inherent savings of compaction.

We will also do this at other events when possible and practical.

We will publish the results of this trial in an article in our semi-annual publication called “Waste Wise,” which is distributed to all postal addresses in Tillamook County, and available on line on the Tillamook County Solid Waste Department’s website.
Further information for the Lowe's/KAB grant application:

Involving LOWE's

While we do not have a local LOWE's store, we would include recognition for LOWE's and KAB on the signage for the Double Stations. We offer this recognition free-of-charge.

Budget

The cost for one Double Station (one BigBelly Solar Compactor for trash and one SmartBelly Solar Intelligent Organics Collection unit for compostable materials) is $6,593.14, including freight. We propose to purchase four (4) Double Stations, for a cost of $26,372.56.

We estimate a further cost of approximately $1,000 for labeling and advertising on the units. Additional event-specific labeling and advertising will be available for each event, at cost to the event.

Our budget currently funds the preparation for and staffing of these events. This adjustment will require additional staff time allocation, but we are not altering our budget for these events.

Additional funding

If we are awarded $20,000 towards the purpose and use of these units, Tillamook County will provide the additional funds necessary for procurement and labeling/advertising. It is possible that one or more of our franchise partners will join us in funding this, in which case they will also be recognized on the signage, just as LOWE's and KAB.

If we do not receive this grant funding, then we will not be able to purchase these units, but will have to resort to conventional collection methods.

Community impact

The positive financial impact on the event supports the community via local solutions and jobs. The public will have direct involvement with recycling and renewable energy-powered, self-sufficient waste collection units, supported by our staff.

Measure project’s impact

We rest assured that interest in these sustainable, self-powered units will be great, and we are also sure that there will be much follow up discussion about these units. We will post comments on our Facebook page, and also in our Waste Wise publication.
Problem Gambling, Risks to Youth & Youth Gambling in Tillamook County

Did you know gambling can be a problem?

It can be as addictive as alcohol or drugs for some people. Problem gambling is a serious public health concern. Tens of thousands of Oregon residents — including people in Tillamook County — suffer from problem gambling, as do their family, friends, employers, financial institutions and others in the larger community.

Some of the SIGNS of a problem:

- Do you lose time from work or school because of gambling?
- Do you spend more money on gambling than you mean to?
- Are people you care about unhappy because of your gambling?
- Do you always want to keep on gambling, even when you lose?
- Do you borrow money or sell something to get money for gambling?
- Do you gamble with your rent or food money?
- Do you ignore your own or your family's welfare, due to gambling?
- Do you gamble to escape worry, trouble, or loneliness?
- Have you done something illegal so you can gamble?
- Have you had thoughts of suicide because of gambling?

Did you know exposure to gambling at a young age is a risk factor for adult problem/addictive gambling?

Some reasons why the adolescent brain and gambling are a bad combination:

- The brain's frontal lobes (where decisions and judgments are made) is not fully developed until the 3rd decade of life.
- The adolescent brain routes decision making through the amygdala (emotion center), resulting in "fight", "flight", "freeze" or "freak out" responses.
- The adolescent brain is especially vulnerable to risk taking and impulsivity.
- The adolescent brain is more sensitive to the effects of dopamine, the "feel good" chemical neurotransmitter in the brain that becomes activated by exposure to substances, high intensity media, gambling, food and sex.
Do you think Tillamook County youth aren't at risk?

Oregon Student Wellness Survey (2010) data for Tillamook County youth show:

- Gambling is the #1 youth risk behavior in Tillamook County.
- Tillamook County youth (6th, 8th and 11th graders) gamble more than use substances, yet, teachers and parents talk to youth less about risks of gambling than about substance use.
- Tillamook County youth gamble in many ways – some illegal for their age.
- Signs of gambling problems in Tillamook County youth are higher than statewide rates – and they are also higher than adult rates (Moore, 2006).

In Oregon, help for problem gambling is free, confidential – and it works.

To learn more or to get help call 1-877-MY-LIMIT (1-877-695-4648) or www.1877mylimit.org.

Tillamook Family Counseling Center provides information for Problem Gambling Awareness and Prevention. Download and view the following gambling prevention and awareness information:

- Slideshow: "What Financial Institutions Need to Know About Problem Gambling" (.ppt)
- What Financial Institutions Need to Know (pdf)
- Problem Gambling Awareness Brochure (pdf)
- Problem Gambling Awareness Survey (pdf)
- Problem Gambling Survey Answers (pdf)
- Problem Gambling Awareness Handout (pdf)
- Problem Gambling Awareness Article (pdf)
- Problem Gambling and Prevention in Oregon online at www.1877mylimit.org
- Problem Gambling and Prevention in Oregon online at www.problemgamblingprevention.org
- Video: Teen Gambling Prevention "Teen Gambling, It's a Risky Deal". Includes facilitator guide.
- Oregon Student Wellness Survey (2010) – Tillamook County data for 6th, 8th and 11th graders (.pdf)
- Headlight Herald Newspaper story on "Thinking About Lottery Tickets for Your Kids' Holiday Stockings? Not a Good Bet". (.pdf)

Tillamook Family Counseling Center • 906 Main Avenue • Tillamook, Oregon 97141 • 503-842-8201
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Did you know how gambling looks and sounds like? Use this table to see the similarities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impacts the brain (like cocaine &quot;high&quot;)</td>
<td>Easily hidden addiction (no telltale odor, stumbling or slurred speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of control</td>
<td>Widely accessible (including online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial</td>
<td>Can't overdose-no saturation point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression &amp; mood swings</td>
<td>Huge financial problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>Can function at work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chasing</td>
<td>Can't be tested for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First win (high) remembered</td>
<td>Doesn't require ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackouts/brownouts</td>
<td>Fewer resources to aid increased awareness/prevention available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use as an escape</td>
<td>Perceptions (accepted part of our culture...just a game; viewed as &quot;safer&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preoccupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low self esteem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of rituals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://www.tfcc.org/gambling.htm 3/12/2013
Oregon Problem Gambling Helpline

Do I Need Help? I Need Help! Resources Testimonials

Free Confidential Help!

If you are (or someone you know is) gambling too much, you can call the Oregon Problem Gambling Helpline or chat live online with a certified gambling counselor. All information shared is confidential and this service is FREE to Oregon residents.

The Oregon Problem Gambling Helpline has been in operation since 2001. Trained professional staff members are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to listen, educate, answer questions, and refer people to free confidential treatment services.

Our staff is available through Live Chat, by Instant Messaging, Email or you can reach us by phone at 1-877-MY-LIMIT. We're here to help! (note: live chat is available Monday - Friday from 9am to 9pm)
12

Student Wellness Survey

Tillamook County

Oregon Health Authority, Addictions and Mental Health Division

Conducted by International Survey Associates dba Pride Surveys
1.1 Participants by Gender

Table 1: Participants by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grade 6 County</th>
<th>Grade 6 State</th>
<th>Grade 8 County</th>
<th>Grade 8 State</th>
<th>Grade 11 County</th>
<th>Grade 11 State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>9,385</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10,656</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>9,373</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>10,577</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>7,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>18,885</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>21,368</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>15,358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* NA - No Answer

1.2 Race and Ethnicity

Schools throughout Oregon vary considerably in the racial and ethnic composition of their students. The Oregon Student Wellness Survey asks one question about race and another about Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

The table below shows the percentage of students that self-identified as...

Table 2: Race and Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Grade 6 County</th>
<th>Grade 6 State</th>
<th>Grade 8 County</th>
<th>Grade 8 State</th>
<th>Grade 11 County</th>
<th>Grade 11 State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages exclude missing answers.

1.3 Language Used at Home

Students were asked what language they used most often at home.

The table below shows the student responses to the question "Are you Hispanic or Latino/Latina?"

Table 3: Hispanic or Latino/Latina?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grade 6 County</th>
<th>Grade 6 State</th>
<th>Grade 8 County</th>
<th>Grade 8 State</th>
<th>Grade 11 County</th>
<th>Grade 11 State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages exclude missing answers.
5 PROBLEM GAMBLING

Students today are increasingly being exposed to gambling opportunities - on the Internet, in the community, at home and even at church - so it's no surprise that problems associated with gambling are being seen in youth. It's generally not perceived nor treated as risky, yet research shows that youth who gamble are much more likely to engage in other risky behaviors such as drinking, smoking and using drugs and some of them will go on to develop serious gambling problems.

The adolescent brain is developmentally inclined towards risk, minimal consideration of consequences, preference for stimulation and novelty, all of which gambling offers in abundance.

The Oregon Student Wellness Survey asks a series of questions that address and measure various gambling activities. Students were asked questions regarding the types of gambling they participated in, their feelings about being involved in gambling and the degree to which parents and teachers have communicated to the students the risks involved in engaging in this particular activity.

Gambling can be addictive, yet most youth and parents treat it as harmless entertainment. The following tables and charts contain data on gambling questions. Those percentages are provided by grade level and statewide data are included for comparison purposes. For more information on youth gambling in Oregon, including more data and educational resources, go to www.problemgamblingprevention.org.

5.1 Types of Gambling in the Past 30 Days

Gambling involves betting anything of value (money, a watch, soda, etc.) on a game or event. The following table shows the percentage of students that participated in these types of gambling in the last 30 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I did not gamble during the last 30 days.</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing lottery ticket/Powerball/Megabucks</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing dice or coin flips.</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing cards (poker, etc.).</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betting on a sports team.</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betting on games of personal skill (bowling, video games, dares, etc.).</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling on the Internet for free or with money.</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Bingo for money.</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other.</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages exclude missing answers.
5.2 Risk of Problem Gambling

Most youth don't have large sums of money to spend on gambling, so this measure must be looked at within that context. The fact that youth are spending any money on a potentially addictive behavior is of concern, and some youth spend significant amounts on it. Even those who spend a small amount of money are still "spending" time and attention on gambling at the expense of other activities and responsibilities. By the time they get into college, where problem gambling rates are among the highest and the average college student gets 25 credit card solicitations a year, some youth have developed seemingly innocent gambling habits that will cost them dearly.

The following table shows the percentage of 11th grade students that reported the following signs of problem gambling in the last 12 months. The last two questions (lied about/bet more) are based on a valid and reliable problem gambling screening instrument which has been used for many years; saying yes to either of these is highly correlated to a potential gambling problem and indicates a need for further assessment by a trained counselor.

Table 22: Signs of Problem Gambling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felt bad about the amount you bet, or about what happens when you bet money</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt that you would like to stop betting money but didn't think you could</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lied to anyone about betting/gambling</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bet/gambled more than you wanted to</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Communication about the Risks of Gambling

Table 23: Communication About the Risks of Gambling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>County</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents have talked to you about the risks of betting/gambling</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers have talked to you about the risks of betting/gambling</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTENTION: Teachers, Counselors, Group Leaders and Family/Friends of Tillamook County youth in Grades 6-8.

Help our Tillamook County youth in Grades 6-8 enter this exciting countywide art contest!

DIRECTIONS: Students are to draw a picture and/or a message related to “increasing awareness of Problem Gambling and/or how to get help for Problem Gambling.” Draw on one side of 8-1/2” x 11” white paper. On the backside of the paper, write the student’s information (the student’s first and last name, grade, name of school, city where school is located and the student’s teacher’s name).

Winning entries of this countywide contest could win, again, in the statewide search for Middle School student art to be featured in the 2014 Problem Gambling Awareness Calendar published and distributed by the Oregon Health Authority, because TFCC will be sending art entries that won at the county level to the statewide contest! Get ideas for problem gambling awareness messages and information about the statewide contest at http://preventionlane.org/gambling/art-search.htm.

Send or deliver ART CONTEST entries to:
Tillamook Family Counseling Center
ATTN: Mary Ann Dearborn, LCSW
906 Main Ave, Tillamook, OR 97141

Questions? E-mail/call MaryAnnD@tfcc.org; 503-842-8201, Ext 246.

DEADLINE: Entries must be received at TFCC by 5:00 PM March 15th

Did you know gambling can be as addictive as alcohol or drugs for some people?
Did you know gambling as a youth increases risks of gambling addiction in adulthood?
Want more information about problem gambling? Visit www.1877mylimit.org or call 1-877-MY-LIMIT toll-free.
Youth gambling problems: a public health perspective

CARMEN MESSERLIAN, JEFFREY DEREVENSKY and RINA GUPTA
International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High Risk Behaviors, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

SUMMARY
Problem gambling has recently emerged as a significant public health issue. While most efforts target adult pathological gamblers, there is growing concern that adolescents and young adults represent the highest risk group for gambling problems. Prevailing public health initiatives addressing youth problem gambling are only beginning to be examined. Drawing upon the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion as a guiding framework, a prevention model and framework for action are presented to better understand and address problem gambling from a population-based perspective. This framework applies denormalization, protection, prevention, and harm-reduction principles to youth gambling problems and describes primary, secondary and tertiary prevention objectives. A foundation for the development, implementation and evaluation of comprehensive, multi-level health promotion and prevention strategies for youth problem gambling is provided.

Key words: youth gambling; public health; prevention

INTRODUCTION
Problem gambling among youth is a growing public health concern. While gambling activities are predominantly viewed as an innocuous adult pastime, more underage youth, exposed to the widespread availability of regulated and unregulated forms of gambling, are succumbing to the temptation and pressures to engage in these activities [Jacobs, 2000; National Research Council (NRC), 1999]. Similar to adults, research reveals that problem gambling during adolescence can lead to adverse outcomes such as strained relationships, delinquency and criminal behaviour, depression and even suicide (Derevensky and Gupta, 2004). Such negative outcomes have short- and long-term implications for the individual, significant others, as well as for society at large (Derevensky et al., 2003). Yet, despite these negative consequences, problem gambling in youth has only recently emerged as a significant public health concern (Korn and Shaffer, 1999). To date, little effort has been made to respond to this important adolescent risk behaviour.

The prevailing attitudes of governments and the general population indicate that new gambling venues (e.g. casino expansion) will continue to rapidly expand. Gambling, or gaming (the widely accepted industry terminology), is no longer a vice accompanied by negative connotations and stigmatization but rather a legitimate form of entertainment. Today's lottery corporations deliberately associate the proceeds of lottery sales with funding of public education and health/social welfare initiatives. There is also literature which discusses the potential health-related benefits (Korn and Shaffer, 1999).
However, gambling continues to remain a contentious social policy issue worldwide. [See reports from the US National Gambling Study Impact Commission (National Opinion Research Center, 1999), Canada West Foundation (Azmier, 2000), the National Centre for the Study of Gambling, South Africa Report (Collins and Barr, 2001).]

Gambling has become a popular form of recreation for adolescents. While legislative statutes generally prohibit youth from participating in legalized forms of gambling, there is little doubt that they engage in both legal and illegal forms of gambling. Research in Canada, the US and internationally suggests that upwards of 80% of adolescents have engaged in some form of gambling during their lifetime (see reviews by the NRC, 1999, and meta-analysis by Shaffer and Hall, 1996).

Most alarming, however, is evidence indicating that between 4 and 8% of adolescents have a very serious gambling problem, while another 10–15% are at-risk (Derevensky and Gupta, 2000; Jacobs, 2000). While there are some methodological issues involved in the measurement of pathological gambling for youth, there are consistent reports that adolescent prevalence rates of pathological gambling (4–8%) are higher than the general adult population (1–3%) (NRC, 1999; Derevensky et al., 2003).

Trends between 1984 and 1999 point to a significant increase in the proportion of youth who report gambling within the past year and those who report gambling-related problems (Jacobs, 2000). In the US and Canada, it is estimated that approximately 15.3 million 12–17 year olds have gambled, while 2.2 million are reported to be experiencing serious gambling-related problems (Jacobs, 2000). While most adolescents report having gambled for money (NRC, 1999), the lure of excitement, entertainment and financial freedom accompanying gambling is particularly attractive to youth. This, coupled with a general lack of prevention and awareness programmes, may render youth particularly vulnerable to the risks and negative consequences associated with gambling.

Gambling problems in adolescents have often gone unnoticed as they are difficult to measure and observe (Derevensky and Gupta, 1998). In contrast to alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, there are no visible signs of intoxication or consumption. Furthermore, problem gambling remains socially invisible and masked by popular misconceptions. Moreover, advertising and the mass media have succeeded in legitimizing and destigmatizing gambling (Zangeneh et al., In press).

**COSTS AND CONSEQUENCES**

Research has demonstrated that problem gambling among adolescents has been associated with a number of other mental health outcomes including higher rates of depressive symptomology, increased risk of alcohol and substance abuse disorders (Hardoon et al., 2002), increased risk of suicide ideation and attempt, higher anxiety (Gupta and Derevensky, 1998) and poor general health (Potenza et al., 2002). Further, these adolescents, relative to their peers, are at increased risk of delinquency and crime, disrupted familial/peer relationships and poor academic performance (Wynne et al., 1996). The consequences borne by youth experiencing gambling-related problems are serious, and the damage can be devastating to the adolescent, and his/her peers and family.

The degree of potential costs of problem gambling in youth can be measured along a continuum of gambling risk. Individuals who gamble infrequently, or in a low-risk manner, have few, if any, negative outcomes. At this level, Korn and Shaffer (1999) suggest that most people enjoy some degree of pleasure, enjoyment or benefit. As one moves up the continuum of gambling risk, the negative outcomes begin to outweigh any potential benefits. As a result, adolescent gamblers begin to experience a wide array of impaired personal, health and social consequences.

**DETERMINANTS AND RISK FACTORS**

Problem gambling is governed by a complex set of interrelating factors, causes and determinants ranging from biology and family history to social norms and existing statutes. An ecological approach to health behaviour requires one to view gambling behaviour from multiple perspectives. Proposed by McLeroy et al. (1988), an ecological health promotion model focuses on addressing health behaviour from both an individual and socio-environmental level; strategies are directed at shifting intrapersonal, interpersonal,
It is the interplay of these five factors that determine one's propensity to develop a gambling-related problem (Jacobs, 1986). An ecological perspective on gambling predicates moving beyond simply offering problem gamblers treatment and counselling; instead, interventions work at modifying all five levels within this multi-dimensional model (see Table 1).

Intrapersonal and interpersonal level factors have been the focus of considerable research, treatment and prevention programmes in the past. There is extensive research outlining the many intrapersonal risk factors, as well as the effects of parents, peers and family on the acquisition, development and maintenance of gambling problems (for a review of the substantial empirical research outlining risk factors and correlates see Derevensky and Gupta, 2004). However, more research is needed to better understand the role of community factors such as civil/local organizations, social norms, socio-economic variables and the media in shaping social identity, norms, values, beliefs and behaviours regarding gambling. The etiology of gambling behaviour and problems, although still not fully understood, includes the interaction of both biological and psycho-social factors.

Institutional structures, regulations and policies either promote or hinder health behaviour and outcomes. The gambling industry's policies/practice on the development of products and venues, their promotion and sale, and the enforcement of existing legal statutes prohibiting access to minors are important determinants of gambling participation and behaviour. Yet, retailers and venue operators lack the knowledge and motivation to properly enforce such statutes. Furthermore, some school practices may unwittingly be promoting gambling through fundraising activities including lottery/raffle draws, casino nights and permitting card playing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Youth gambling examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Intrapersonal          | Individual characteristics: knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, skills, and personality traits. | Male
|                        |                                                                        | Risk-taking propensity
|                        |                                                                        | Low self-esteem
|                        |                                                                        | Poor coping skills
|                        |                                                                        | Impulsivity, sensation seeking
|                        |                                                                        | Anxiety and/or depression
| Interpersonal          | Social networks and support systems: family and peers that provide social identity, support, and role definition. | Family history of gambling
|                        |                                                                        | Parental or peer conflict
|                        |                                                                        | Parental or peer attitudes
|                        |                                                                        | Family connectedness
| Institutional          | Social institutions with formal/informal rules, regulations, policies that constrain or promote behaviour. | School policy/programmes
| Community              | Relationships, standards and networks that exist among individuals, groups and institutions. | Social norms
| Public policy          | Local, state, federal policies and laws that regulate, support, or constrain healthy actions and practices. | Media
|                        |                                                                        | Community resources
|                        |                                                                        | Availability and accessibility factors

Adapted from McLeroy et al. (1988).
Hardoon et al. (2002).
Gupta and Derevensky (1997).
Derevensky et al. (2001).
Derevensky et al. (2004).
Hardoon and Derevensky (2001).
Zangeneh et al. (in press).
Henriksson (1999).
Griffiths (2002).
These institutional factors can be viewed as targets for change; they can be challenged and modified to help create healthy organizational culture and practices.

Public policy factors related to gambling intersect a number of different domains including social, educational, health, economic, legislative and judicial. The rapid expansion of the gambling industry is a global phenomenon. Governments around the world continue to control and regulate gambling in a manner that promotes and sustains economic benefits. In an effort to recoup losses, governments have sought various means to bolster the economy, reduce deficits and increase revenues (Campbell and Smith, 1998). Under economic constraint many governments have become highly dependent on gambling revenues and are reluctant to change regulations in favour of more sound public health policies. Applying political economy theories to gambling, Sauer (Sauer, 2001) maintains that gambling expansion has been driven by the need for larger governments to generate greater revenue. Legislation on advertising and promotion, laws regulating minimum age-requirements and their enforcement, provision of programmes for harm minimization, fiscal measures and regulation on the availability of products are examples of public policy initiatives that can influence the social environment and minimize unhealthy behaviour. Clearly, however, policies need to balance public health interests with the economic gains to governments and the industry.

**POPULATION-BASED APPROACH**

Rose (Rose, 1992) aptly noted that ‘mass diseases and mass exposures require mass remedies’ (p. 95). Accordingly, gambling expansion and the rising number of youth with gambling problems need to be conceptualized as a community/social issue and not merely the problem of sick individuals, reflecting a medical model. Without addressing the underlying causes and factors that result in individuals developing a gambling problem, a flow of new individuals (incidence cases) will continue. Public health and gambling professionals must refocus from the individual to society, and seek to balance high-risk strategies with those that strive to address gambling issues from a societal perspective.

Although only a small minority of youth develop gambling problems, and most adolescents who gamble experience few negative effects, from a public health and population-based perspective, the greater the number of young ‘social’ gamblers that exist, the greater the potential for more youth to develop a gambling addiction. In order to significantly reduce the overall prevalence of gambling-related problems in youth, public health strategies must focus on shifting the continuum of risk downward (i.e. reducing the number of young at-risk and high-risk gamblers as well as preventing low-risk youth from becoming at-risk) by addressing the individual, environmental and socio-economic determinants of gambling.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

The Youth Gambling Risk Prevention Model, Figure 1, illustrates (a) the continuum of gambling risk, (b) the primary, secondary and tertiary prevention intervention points, (c) the related prevention objectives for each level of risk along the continuum and (d) the recommended health promotion strategies required to achieve the prevention objectives. This model emphasizes the importance of addressing youth gambling behaviour along a continuum and the need for different forms of intervention to address each level of risk.

The benefit of this model is that it is bidirectional and delineates two main trajectories: a risk continuum and a prevention pathway. The risk continuum moves from no-risk to at-risk and from at-risk to gambling problems. The prevention pathway moves in the opposite direction and aims to reverse the risk at every level along the continuum. The three prevention points impede the progression at each stage in the gambling risk continuum. Further, the model links clusters of health promotion strategies to prevention objectives outlined at all three levels of risk. The health promotion strategies should be designed, tailored and implemented to address and achieve every objective as per the needs of individual communities.

Derevensky et al. (Derevensky et al., 2001) conducted a comprehensive review of existing gambling prevention initiatives and concluded that while empirical knowledge of the prevention of youth gambling problems and its translation into science-based initiatives is very limited, the emergent field of youth gambling can make use of the considerable literature and prevention initiatives on adolescent alcohol and substance
use given their many similarities. As such, the strategies and recommendation presented here are theory-based and require implementation and empirical evaluation in order to begin to develop the evidence-base necessary for best practices.

Primary prevention
Youth who do not gamble or gamble infrequently are categorized under no-risk on the continuum; the majority of young people (80%) would fall under this level of risk (Derevensky and Gupta, 1998). Their behaviour does not currently place them at risk, however, this does not suggest that there is no need for public health intervention on a population level. In fact, since a large percentage of youth gamble a potential exists for increased gambling and problems (Gupta and Derevensky, 1998).

Primary prevention strategies aim to prevent the onset of at-risk gambling behaviour and maintain youth at the healthy end of the continuum. Primary prevention objectives include increasing knowledge and awareness of the risks and consequences of at-risk gambling for not only the adolescents themselves, through school-based programmes, but for their parents, professionals and the general public. To date, there have been few attempts at such a goal and those that have been implemented lack empirical evaluation (NRC, 1999).

Public education measures, such as social-marketing and the use of the media, are important measures given that adolescents’ attitudes about gambling may be formed through marketing and promotion of gambling in the mass media (Griffiths, 2002) and modelling of parents and peers (Hardoon et al., 2002). Such strategies help persuade the public to question the social acceptability of underage gambling and have the potential to influence social norms. In order to be effective, however, public education
strategies need to be part of an integrated approach, which includes implementing healthy public policy that modifies the existing environment, thereby enabling behaviour change. In addition, involving the community in the development and implementation of programmes and the policy-making process may strengthen public support, enhance community capacity and improve public knowledge and perception of the risks of youth gambling.

Advocacy for healthy public policy on regulating and limiting the expansion of gambling in communities may help foster a more supportive environment—one where gambling is curtailed and less visible to minors. Given that age of onset is a significant risk-factor (Derevensky and Gupta, 2004), increasing the age of first exposure to gambling participation by limiting the availability of gambling products and venues is a necessary goal. Information programmes for retailers on the importance of enforcing age restrictions increases the point of purchase barriers for youth trying to gamble. There also remains a need to develop standards and policies regulating the promotion and marketing of gambling products and venues, in light of research suggesting that youth are adversely affected by advertising tactics (Griffiths, 2003) (for a detailed discussion of social policy issues see Derevensky et al., 2004). Without the development of policies that foster an environment supportive of behaviour change, educational programmes at the community or school level are not likely to be effective (Campbell et al., 1999).

Secondary prevention

Approximately 10–15% of youth are at-risk of developing a severe gambling problem, experiencing one or more negative consequences associated with their gambling while not meeting the DSM criteria (Shaffer and Hall, 1996). Nevertheless, these youth exhibit multiple signs of problematic gambling behaviour, and without appropriate secondary prevention they remain at an increased risk for pathological gambling.

Secondary prevention attempts to avert at-risk youth from escalating towards pathological gambling and includes early identification strategies. For example, by developing and implementing effective professional education and training programmes for primary health care workers (e.g. physicians, school counsellors, social workers), adolescents can be more easily identified. With appropriate education and training, professionals will have the knowledge and resources needed to understand the risks, recognize the signs of early gambling troubles in underage youth, and respond effectively.

Organizational development, including policy development, is yet another approach used to influence health services. This includes developing standards of care oriented towards gambling prevention. For example, outpatient facilities including clinics and community health centres can offer staff training on how to identify, assess, and provide brief intervention to youth that may be at-risk of developing a gambling problem. Staff should also have at their disposal the resources and tools needed to respond to youth gambling issues, including access to gambling screens, information pamphlets, treatment guidelines and referral contacts.

Programmes founded on a harm-reduction approach inform youth of the risks and dangers associated with gambling, and help them develop the necessary skills to remain in control, however such programmes do not advocate abstinence (Single, 2001). Relatively few gambling prevention or sensitization programmes exist and those prevention programmes that are being implemented lack empirical validity as to their effectiveness (Derevensky et al., 2001). Harm-reduction strategies need to identify and target at-risk youth, including communities and/or schools known to have gambling problems. Evidence-based harm-reduction and outreach programmes need to form part of an overall gambling prevention approach. (For a complete discussion see Dickson et al., 2004.)

Tertiary prevention

Adolescents engaging in excessive gambling and experiencing multiple serious gambling-related problems are considered to be problem or pathological gamblers. Symptomatic of pathological gambling is a continuous or periodic loss of control over gambling, irrational thinking, a preoccupation with gambling and with obtaining money to gamble, as well as a continuation with gambling behaviour despite adverse consequences, and an inability to stop in spite of their desire to do so [American Psychiatric Association (APA), 1994].

Tertiary prevention strategies aim to increase access and availability of treatment, services and support. Such treatment services can be developed specifically for gambling, or gambling
Youth gambling problems: a public health perspective 75

treatment can be incorporated into existing addiction programmes. Marketing services as free, confidential and youth-friendly may help increase the utilization of these services. It is essential that treatment programmes be tailored to the needs and developmental age of each individual (see Derevensky et al., 2001). The promotion of referral services and telephone helplines is also important. Telephone helplines are confidential and easily accessible, and may be an ideal vehicle for youth to ask questions, obtain information and acquire referrals to services.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

The Framework for Action (Figure 2) depicts an overall structure to guide public health action in the area of youth gambling. The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion [World Health Organisation (WHO), 1986] forms the basis for action within this framework. Drawing upon the Charter’s five action areas—development of personal skills, strengthening community action, creating supportive environments, reorienting health services and building healthy public policy—this model can help direct and shape public health action for the prevention of youth gambling. The five pillars of health promotion represent the foundation upon which public health goals are achieved. The framework emanates from the bottom with the five health promotion action areas, and flows upward to the four gambling-related goals. Within each stage, the framework guides and directs action towards achieving the principal public health goals, attainable through a multi-level approach.

The four public health goals—denormalization, prevention, protection and harm-reduction—although independently relevant and important are reciprocally related, and together address the spectrum of issues underlying gambling problems. Denormalization, within the context of youth problem gambling, assumes social de-normalization, where society begins to question and assess underage gambling. Similar to the strategies incorporated in tobacco prevention, denormalization includes drawing attention to the marketing strategies employed by the gambling industry, influencing social norms and attitudes on
youth gambling, challenging current myths and misconceptions among youth and the general public, and promoting realistic and accurate knowledge of the impact of youth gambling.

Prevention in the area of youth problem gambling should incorporate the following aims: increasing knowledge and awareness of the risks of excessive gambling among youth, professionals and the general public; promoting informed decision-making among individuals; the early identification and treatment of youth experiencing gambling problems or at-risk of developing one; helping youth develop problem-solving, coping and social skills required for healthy development; and minimizing harm of gambling problems in youth, their families and communities.

Governments, the industry and the public have a responsibility to protect children and adolescents from potentially harmful products. This goal aims to protect youth from exposure to gambling products and promotion through effective institutional policy and government legislation thereby reducing the accessibility and availability of all state regulated gambling to underage youth. Further, efforts to protect youth from the direct and indirect marketing of gambling products and venues is required.

Harm-reduction focuses on preventing the specific problem behaviour from developing. As an overall goal, harm-reduction should be targeted to all youth, especially those at-risk, thereby decreasing the potential negative consequences of excessive gambling.

Health promotion strategies that develop personal skills aim to help youth, parents, and professionals acquire accurate knowledge and skills required to make sound decisions concerning gambling behaviour. Professionals and parents, if alerted, can identify, protect or support youth who may be experiencing a gambling problem or at-risk for developing a problem.

Strengthening community capacity is an important prerequisite for action in addressing youth gambling problems. Effective public health action must be formulated with an appreciation of the history of each community and appropriate within the local context. Approaches that seek to educate and empower communities will ultimately bring gambling issues to the policy agenda. Raising the visibility and awareness of the burden of gambling within communities can help catalyse action toward policy and community development. Furthermore, the importance of increasing the visibility of youth problem gambling to those in a position that affect policy changes should not be overlooked. Political commitment may be acquired by emphasizing our social responsibility to protect youth. Facilitating communication and dissemination of information on the social consequences of problem gambling and the preventability can garner political support for public health action.

Creating supportive environments includes fostering a physical, socio-economic, political and cultural environment that promotes the health and well-being of individuals and of society. Policy development necessitates promoting barriers in order to restrict access to gambling venues. Environments where children and youth live and play should be supportive and conducive to their developmental needs and to their life skills and decision-making ability.

Building healthy public policy consists of implementing strategies that promote healthier choices through government legislation, regulation and fiscal measures while advocating for the development of responsible social policy. All governmental sectors have a responsibility to develop policies and regulations, provide a duty of care that limit/monitor the expansion of gambling in communities, fund research examining the social and health impact of gambling, enforce existing regulations and statutes, as well as regulate advertising and marketing of gambling to youth.

Reorienting health services in primary care settings and social services care facilities would ensure that professionals working with youth are sensitive to their unique needs, able to identify potential gambling problems, and intervene when necessary. Professional training can help ensure that early identification and support for gambling problems is provided. Health centres and organizations need to provide appropriate gambling prevention and treatment programmes. Science-based treatment programmes should be readily available and easily accessible in communities.

Assuming that despite the possible barriers to adopting a public health approach (see Korn et al., 2003) policy makers, professionals and other proponents embrace it, this theoretical framework helps direct health promotion action on multiple levels, and suggests a range of strategies needed to achieve and attain public health goals. However, given that the framework is theory-based, further evaluation of its applicability and of any confounding issues is needed.

Public health recommendations incorporating the various elements of the Framework for
Table 2: Recommendations for action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Health promotion action area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop, implement, and evaluate interactive school-based prevention programmes with a peer-led component, and booster sessions</td>
<td>Health education organizational development</td>
<td>Develop personal skills</td>
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<td>Develop parent education programmes</td>
<td>Health education community development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop alternatives programmes for at-risk youth</td>
<td>Health education community development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop educational resources and materials for schools</td>
<td>Health education community development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide industry education and training for retailers</td>
<td>Health education institutional development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plan and implement education and training for teachers, health care professionals, and social service providers</td>
<td>Health education organizational development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Implement social-marketing/public awareness campaigns</td>
<td>Health communication community development</td>
<td>Strengthen community capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organize public education forums and conferences on the risks, costs and consequences of youth gambling</td>
<td>Health communication Community development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Design point of purchase awareness materials (e.g. signs on lottery booths, statements on play slips or tickets)</td>
<td>Health communication</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Implement awareness programmes for retailers and venue operators</td>
<td>Health communication</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop community guidebooks on gambling: current research, community strategies and ideas</td>
<td>Community development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop and distribute educational materials such as harm-reduction wallet cards for each type of game</td>
<td>Community development organizational development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Incorporate youth gambling harm-reduction programmes in existing youth services</td>
<td>Community development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Promote existing telephone hotlines</td>
<td>Community development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Advocate for youth-service groups to include gambling prevention</td>
<td>Organizational development policy development</td>
<td>Create supportive environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop school policies</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
<td>Build healthy public policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocate for development of industry policy on enforcement and on penalties for non-compliance</td>
<td>Policy development community development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Advocate for government gambling regulatory agencies to ban aggressive advertising strategies</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advocacy and development of policy on regulating expansion of gambling in communities</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Limit the location and density of VLT outlets and ticket vendors</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop and enforce regulations and statutes on underage gambling</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative policy on increasing the legal age for all gambling to 21</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop government regulations and standards on marketing and advertising of gambling products and venues</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Secure with levels/sectors of government (industry, education, health, environment) commitment and resources for gambling prevention</td>
<td>Community development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop standards of care for gambling prevention</td>
<td>Organizational development</td>
<td>Reorient health services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implement professional training on early identification and brief intervention</td>
<td>Organizational development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Produce and distribute desk reference screening tools for physicians and other health professionals</td>
<td>Health communication</td>
<td></td>
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Table 2: continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Health promotion action area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop manuals for community workers, health professionals, social service providers on assessment, brief intervention, referral and treatment</td>
<td>Organizational development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop empirically validated youth treatment programmes</td>
<td>Organizational development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute policy in hospitals, clinics, and treatment facilities on the provision of gambling prevention and treatment</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Advocate for incorporation of gambling prevention in the curriculum of health professional institutions (e.g. nursing, medicine, social work, law)</td>
<td>Policy development</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Action are summarized in Table 2. As well, suggestions for future directions are provided.

CONCLUSIONS

The burden of problem gambling among children and youth remains under-recognized. Our current knowledge and understanding of the magnitude of the problem and its considerable impact upon the health and well-being of youth compels us to respond in a timely, effective and pragmatic manner. Examining youth problem gambling along a continuum of possible and real risk necessitates setting prevention objectives in order to prevent the onset, reduce the risk, and minimize the negative consequences of gambling problems among youth.

A public health approach incorporates a multi-dimensional perspective, recognizes the individual and social determinants, draws upon health promotion principles, and applies population-based theory. As such, a public health framework remains a pro-active approach to addressing youth gambling. Governments should not minimize this issue. This is an important social and public health policy concern which will continue to grow. Our youth remain particularly vulnerable to the lure of gambling and require our immediate attention.

Address for correspondence:
International Centre for Youth Gambling Problems and High Risk Behaviors
McGill University
3724 McTavish Street
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3A 1Y2
E-mail: carmen.messerlian@mcgill.ca

REFERENCES

Youth gambling problems: a public health perspective

March 8, 2013

Sandy Carbaugh
Tillamook Animal Shelter
P.O. Box 1314
Tillamook, OR 97141

Dear Sandy:

The Board of Commissioners has considered your presentation at their March 6, 2013 meeting along with a request for additional time to identify funding to construct a permanent animal shelter on the Port of Tillamook site. The County understands the challenges and supports approval of additional time to locate a funding source for those construction plans.

The County is the property owner of the interim site at the landfill and has no objection to an extension of time. Therefore, the Department of Community Development approves a five year extension of decision AR-07-11 to October 30, 2018.

Thank you

John J. Boyd AICP
Director

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
March 13, 2013

Representative Phil Barnhart, Chair
Members of the Revenue Committee

RE: 9-1-1 Telephone Tax

Chair Barnhart, Members of the Committee:

On behalf of Tillamook County Emergency Communications District we are asking for your support to reauthorize the 9-1-1 Telephone Tax.

For over 30 years, the 9-1-1 Telephone Tax has provided critical funding to support and implement 9-1-1 services to all of Oregon. In today’s world, Oregon's 9-1-1 Centers are facing challenges attempting to catch up to the rapidly changing methods of reporting emergencies. As more and more technology emerges, it is critical that we are able to keep pace with these challenges for the safety and welfare of all. Reauthorizing this tax will ensure funding for the next several years to implement and support the necessary equipment required to perform these essential tasks.

Tillamook County Emergency Communications District provides 9-1-1 call answering and dispatch services to all of the police, fire and medical responders that serve approximately 25,000 residents, along with the visitors to Tillamook County. US Highway 101 and Oregon State Highway 6 are both major transportation arteries and carry a significant amount of truck and personal vehicle traffic through our county on a daily basis. Tillamook County has a large wilderness area which draws thousands of visitors each year significantly impacting our 9-1-1 call volumes.

Yearly, Tillamook County Emergency Communications District receives approximately 25% of its annual operating budget from this tax, which is estimated to be approximately $250,000 this year. On average, Tillamook County Emergency Communications District answers approximately 76,000 telephone calls a year. In 2012, we dispatched nearly 50,000 police, fire and medical calls for service; however, call volumes along with the number of cell phones in use, continue to grow along with the population. The need for the service that this tax provides will not go away. People will always need emergency services.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
Representative Phil Chair Barnhart, Chair  
Members of the Revenue Committee  
March 13, 2013  
Page 2

On behalf of the Tillamook County Emergency Communications District, we urge you to support the reauthorization of this tax. The 9-1-1 program has demonstrated its value, particularly in rural Oregon and its assistance to local governments year after year. Each year, with the tourist population, our call volume has increased.

The continuation of the 9-1-1 Telephone Tax is critical to the operations of the Public Safety Answering Points in Oregon.

Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREGON

Mark Laqhart, Chairperson

Bill Baertlein, Vice Chairperson

Tim Josi, Commissioner
### Financial Summary

#### 1. Summary of Project Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>IFA Funds Spent</th>
<th>Other/Matching Funds Spent</th>
<th>Total Project Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract Services: Site Development</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Administration</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction: Community Facility</td>
<td>$725,000</td>
<td>$678,248</td>
<td>$1,403,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15,629</td>
<td>$15,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>$42,785</td>
<td>$42,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$800,000</td>
<td>$736,662</td>
<td>$1,536,662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Sources of Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Sources</th>
<th>Approved Budget</th>
<th>Actual Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Finance Authority</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE, Inc. - Land</td>
<td>$51,829</td>
<td>$51,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE, Inc. Cash</td>
<td>$68,728</td>
<td>$51,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Creek Child Care Center</td>
<td>$6,800</td>
<td>$6,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCC Grants</td>
<td>$475,154</td>
<td>$475,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillamook County</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,552,511</td>
<td>$1,536,662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. Sources of In-Kind Contributions (For Microenterprise & SPWF REF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor</th>
<th>Approved Budget</th>
<th>Actual Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Total       |                 |                     |
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Please provide a brief summary of your project, including problems addressed, lessons learned, major activities completed and any other accomplishments related to your project. Since Cedar Creek Child Care Center & Pre-School has been working out of its new building at 30720 Hwy 101 in South Tillamook County, the families and staff have grown by leaps and bounds, both in numbers, professionally speaking and in confidence. Currently certified to serve 28 children at a time, which results in over 40 families registered, the building is actually big enough to hold 80 at one time. As business partnerships grow, grants actively pursued, school district and government bridges are created, and the trust of the community is built, we will be able to afford the staff and certification costs to add more children in the near future.

There have been minimal problems with the actual building, all handled immediately by Modular Building Systems. Accomplishments to come include the use of a donation from a dissolved Nestucca Valley Family Foundation of over $10,200 to go towards the purchase of a backyard play structure. This will happen with in-kind donations of concrete work and yard excavation, which have already been solidified.

Has an Operations, Maintenance and Replacement Plan, which covers the improvements included in the project, been adopted by Recipient in accordance with its standard practices?

Yes          X No

If "no", please explain: As new director, I have not seen a plan which covers any improvements at this time. I will continue to research this, however, as there are files I have not yet seen in regards to this project.

CERTIFICATION OF RECIPIENT

The undersigned hereby certifies that (1) all activities undertaken with funds provided under the Recipient's contract with the Infrastructure Finance Authority have been completed in accordance with the terms of that contract; (2) proper provision has been made by the Recipient for the payment of all unpaid costs and unsettled third-party claims identified; (3) the State of Oregon is under no obligation to make any further payment to the Recipient under the contract identified above; and (4) every statement and amount set forth in this Project Completion Report is, to the best of the knowledge of the undersigned, true and correct as of this date.

Include for CDBG project:
We acknowledge that the continued use provisions are in effect for five years from the date of administrative closure of this grant.

It is understood that the State will not formally close the grant agreement until a final audit has been reviewed and accepted by the State and that the State has the right to recover funds from the Recipient based on the audit.

Carla Lyman
Preparer's Signature

Mark Labhart
Official Signature

Typed or Printed Name
March 13, 2013
March 13, 2013

Date
Date
SECOND PUBLIC HEARING (FOR ALL PROJECTS AWARDED AFTER JANUARY 1, 1999):
Date notice of the hearing was published or posted: 2/27/2013
Location where notice was published or posted: Tillamook Headlight Herald
Date hearing was held: 3/13/2013
Location where citizens can review project information: Tillamook Bay Community College, Room 8
4301 Third St. Tillamook OR

UNPAID COSTS AND UNSETTLED THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS:
List any unpaid and unsettled third-party claims against the grant. Describe circumstances and amounts involved.
N/A

FOR ALL CDBG PROJECTS, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

1. PROJECT BENEFICIARIES:
Race/Ethnicity of Persons Benefiting from Project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Total #</th>
<th>Ethnicity: # of Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaskan Native</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaskan Native &amp; White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian &amp; White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American &amp; White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native &amp; Black/African American</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Multi-Racial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Persons Benefiting from Project</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number of Low- and Moderate-Income Persons Benefiting from Project 23

Note for Offsite Infrastructure projects: Once all the housing units served by the project have been occupied, a report on the occupants will need to be submitted. Please contact your regional coordinator for the report form.

Source of Data: 2000 Census
Race/Ethnicity: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_lang=en&_ts=91130915910 (Choose Table QT-P4).
Mobility Impaired: http://venus.census.gov/doc/lookup_doc.html (Choose: "STF3A", "Go to level State--Place" "Oregon" "submit" city "submit" "submit" "submit" "P67" "submit" "HTML format" "submit")

1990 Census
Survey, dated:
Other, specify:
2. HOUSEHOLDS/UNITS/PERSON ASSISTED:

Total Number of Households, Units, or Persons Assisted by Project | 45

FOR MICROENTERPRISE, PUBLIC WORKS – WATER/WASTEWATER, PUBLIC WORKS – DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION, AND PUBLIC COMMUNITY FACILITY PROJECTS, THE ABOVE DATA MUST BE FURTHER DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

| Number of Households, Units, or Persons Assisted with NEW ACCESS TO SERVICE OR BENEFIT |
| Number of Households, Units, or Persons Assisted with IMPROVED ACCESS TO SERVICE OR BENEFIT |
| Number of Households, Units, or Persons where project resulted in NO LONGER HAVING ACCESS ONLY TO A SUBSTANDARD FACILITY OR INFRASTRUCTURE (as defined by the community) |

3. COMMUNITIES ASSISTED:

Total Number of Communities Assisted by Project | 6

Report all communities that benefit from facility or services provided by project.

4. REAL PROPERTY ACQUIRED:

Itemize real property (land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, excluding movable machinery and equipment) acquired in whole or part with funds from this program in the following list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Acquisition Cost</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real Property</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Exchange</td>
<td>Public/nonprofit</td>
<td>Hebo, Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Work</td>
<td></td>
<td>$423,250</td>
<td>Public/nonprofit</td>
<td>Hebo, Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td>$826,659</td>
<td>Public/nonprofit</td>
<td>Hebo, Oregon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. PROGRAM INCOME:

Program Income on hand as of the date of this Project Completion Report: None

Source(s) of income: 

Page 2 of 3
CERTIFICATION OF RECIPIENT
The undersigned hereby certifies that the information set forth in this report is, to the best of the knowledge of the undersigned, true and correct as of this date.

[Signature]
Preparer's Signature

[Signature]
Official Signature

[Typed or Printed Name]
Typed or Printed Name

3/13/2013
Date

[Typed or Printed Name]
Typed or Printed Name

March 13, 2013
Date