

Cruises

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American Queen is back in business with two boats-the American Countess and the smaller, 166-passenger American Duchess-both operating since mid-March with reduced capacity to allow for social distancing and comply with the 250-person limit. Its competitor American Cruise Lines also returned to the Mississippi on March 21, and plans to have three boats on the river in April. These include a new, modern, 190-passenger riverboat and two small paddle-wheelers. All will sail at limited capacity, with a vaccine required for departures through April 30. After that, the company plans to only require negative PCR tests. If the CDC allows it, Wag-

goner hopes to add the opulent American Queen, the world's largest paddleboat — which can carry more than 420 passengers — by the end of May. All three vessels sail the Mississippi and some tributaries: the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. A fourth riverboat may soon traverse the Columbia and Snake rivers in Washington and Oregon, following the route of 19th-century explorers Lewis and Clark, pending negotiations with those state governments. Waggoner said the numbers at American Oueen Steamboat are running ahead of 2019 levels. The company saw significant upticks in January, on the heels of the U.S. vaccine rollout. and again in February, when it announced a requirement that guests, crew, and even bus driv-



A midday passage through The Dalles Dam has SS Legacy passengers on deck to watch as their vessel is elevated by a navigation lock to continue up the Columbia River in 2016.

Barb Gonzalez/for The Bulletin, file

Waggoner said he expects most passengers, a demographic that tends to be age 65 and up, will have already been vaccinated. the riverboats to get back in business. About 30,000 people sailed the Mississippi and its tributaries with American Queen Steamboat Co. in 2019 for an estimated impact of around \$40 million in key river markets. To show Louisiana's support, Lt, Gov. Billy Nungesser was among the dignitaries attending the christening of the American Countess on March



ers be vaccinated for sailings, starting in July, he said. "We're excited with our sales momentum."

For trips before July, guests

are required to take a PCR test during a one-night pre-cruise hotel stay that's included in the price of eight-night sailings that start at \$2,000 per person. Shots were a big factor in the company's decision to get back on the river.

"We're like a family business," Waggoner said. "I had to ask myself: When am I comfortable? When would my wife be comfortable? Our family is rushing to get the vaccine and start cruising again."

Ports such as Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Natchez, Mississippi, have been anxious for 21.

During the pandemic, American Queen Steamboat Co. laid off some 700 employees, Waggoner said. About a third have been hired back, a number that will increase as more ships resume cruising.

"A lot of people have been waiting for us to turn on the 'We're Open' sign," he said. "Right now we're about where we should be."

Nike

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Two of them are enormous — a 1-million-square-foot office building named after tennis star Serena Williams and a 450,000-square-foot merchandising center. A large parking structure and a new fitness center rounded out the project.

Nike declined to address whether the claims by its contractors are valid. "A project of this size and scope involves complexity," the company said in a statement. "We are committed to seeing through the successful completion of our expansion. But as we have done throughout this project, we will refrain from sharing details related to costs and contracts."

"We're excited to create an environment that fosters creativity and collaboration among our teammates and an expanded campus footprint that celebrates the magic of sport," the company added.

The buildings have sat mostly empty since their completion due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Like most companies, Nike sent its workers home and tried to adjust to a virtual workplace last spring when the virus first hit Oregon.

Nike has never divulged the full

price tag. But in its lien filed on Feb. 23 with the Washington County Recorder's Office, Hoffman revealed its original contract was for \$433 million. Nike has already paid \$410 million to Hoffman, the documents indicate. But the contractor insists it is owed another \$48 million.

The new structures were not your standard concrete tilt-up suburban office buildings. They are full of wild angles, vibrant color and unusual shapes. Architecture critics may love the daring look, but they proved challenging to build.

Construction liens are not unusual. As a project proceeds, clients often decide to make changes or various problems can arise that lead to delay and unexpected cost. In such cases, the parties have to negotiate whether subcontractors should be paid more or held to the initial contract.

If the two sides can't come to an agreement, contractors can file a construction lien against their client's property. A construction lien can pressure the property owner because it creates uncertainty that makes selling or refinancing a property difficult to impossible.

But to have claims this large from this array of contractors is definitely uncommon. Hoffman was the general contractor on this job, meaning it managed all the other subcontractors.

The Portland firm's long partnership with Nike has helped it become the largest construction company based in the Northwest.

Hoffman officials said they couldn't talk about the matter at this time.

Other companies to file construction liens on Nike since the first of the year include: Culver Glass, \$7.7 million; Performance Contracting, \$13.4 million; Siemens, \$4.2 million; Western States Fire Protection Co., \$1.78 million; and Dynalectric, \$13.2 million.

Prescriptions

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Maryland was the first and so far only — state to pass a comparable version of the pricing board law, although it only covered public employers and the board must get permission from legislative leaders on any payment limit, according to the health news organization Stat. The board's price control authority takes effect in 2022.

In Maryland, the push to control drug prices got a boost from a billionaire Texas couple, John and Laura Arnold, through their funding of health reform advocacy, Stat reported. The Arnolds are also lending financial support to the Oregon proposal, according to registered lobbyist and former state House speaker Dave Hunt. Hunt represents a coalition of public employee unions, health insurance and health care companies, AARP Oregon and OSPIRG.

Oregon lawmakers' proposal for the price control board comes three years after legislators passed a landmark drug price transparency law. Prusak said Senate Bill 844 is the logical next step. If the plan passes, "somebody can actually control the cost if the increase Oregon lawmakers' proposal for the price control board comes three years after legislators passed a landmark drug price transparency law. Rep. Rachel Prusak, a Democrat from West Linn, said Senate Bill 844 is the logical next step.

isn't warranted," Prusak said. "If (drug makers) can present their case that it's warranted, I can't imagine there's a problem."

Drug price data collected thus far by the state illustrates some of the limits of how much that approach has affected costs.

In 2018, the Legislature passed with strong bipartisan support a law that requires

drug companies to report to the state any net annual price increase of 10% for prescription drugs that cost more than \$100 a month. There is also a reporting requirement for new drugs that cost more than \$670 a month. And under a second drug price reporting law the Legislature passed in 2019, companies must notify the state 60 days in advance if they expect annual price increases of at least 10% or \$10,000 for brand name drugs and at least 25% or \$300 for generic pharmaceuticals.

Proponents of the 2018 law described it as a first step to understand what drives increases in prescription drug prices. State regulators summed up the first two years of drug pricing data in annual reports which contain some interesting findings. The pharmaceutical industry has sued in federal court to overturn the laws, but in the meantime they remain in effect.

In 2020, "drug manufacturers submitted 70% fewer price increase reports to the state" than in 2019, according to the Department of Consumer and Business Services. "The reasons for this trend are unclear

... One explanation suggested by the data is that manufacturers are spreading price increases more widely across their portfolio of drugs to avoid triggering transparency requirements."

Pharmaceutical makers increased prices in 2020 on drugs that had been profitable in 2019, the state found. There was an average 2019 profit margin of 19% for drugs with 2020 price increases high enough to trigger reporting requirements, according to the state.