

CLACKAMAS COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Policy Session Worksheet

Presentation Date: 10/31/17 **Approx. Start Time:** 10:30 a.m. **Approx. Length:** 1 hour
Presentation Title: Federal Legislative Agenda Update
Department: Public and Government Affairs
Presenters: Gary Schmidt, Public and Government Affairs; Hal Hiemstra, Michelle Giguere and Mark Dedrick – Summit Strategies
Other Invitees: Chris Lyons and Trent Wilson – Public and Government Affairs

WHAT ACTION ARE YOU REQUESTING FROM THE BOARD?

None. This is an informational update of the County's 2017 federal agenda.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In January, the Board of County Commissioners approved the County's 2017 federal agenda:

- Support continuation of the **Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act** (county timber payments).
- Support legislation to improve **management of federal forest lands** and develop the **cross laminated timber (CLT)** industry.
- Secure funding to support **I-205 congestion relief** and **Sunrise Phase II**.
- Support continued operation and restoration of the **Willamette Falls Locks**, designation of the **Willamette Falls Heritage Area**, and funding to support the **Willamette Falls Legacy Project** (former Blue Heron site redevelopment).
- Support **critical funding programs** for Juvenile Services; Public Safety; Emergency Management; Health, Housing and Human Services.

In February, Commissioner Schrader visited Washington, D.C. to promote the County's federal agenda by meeting with Congressional members and staff and federal agency representatives. In April, Chair Bernard and Commissioner Savas visited D.C. to do the same. In September, Commissioners Fischer and Humberston visited D.C. to do the same.

The County contracts with the lobbying firm Summit Strategies to develop and implement strategies to accomplish County goals. Today, the Summit Strategies team is present to discuss the current federal climate and update the Board on the status of the County's federal priorities. Attached is a memo from Summit Strategies.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (current year and ongoing):

Depending on action or inaction by Congress, the County may face reduced or eliminated federal revenue sources for key County programs. Potential implications are outlined in the attached Congressional Update Memo.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT:

- This item aligns with the Public and Government Affairs Strategic Business Plan goals to provide intergovernmental connections and relationship building, strategic policy development and messaging, legislative, advocacy, and outreach services to county elected officials and departments so they can build key partnerships to achieve policy goals important to Clackamas County, with special emphasis on the strategic results in the BCC Strategic Plan.
- This item aligns with two of the County's Performance Clackamas goals:
 - Build a strong infrastructure; and
 - Honor, utilize, promote, and invest in our natural resources.

LEGAL/POLICY REQUIREMENTS:

N/A

PUBLIC/GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION:

Public and Government Affairs (PGA) continues to work closely with the Board of Commissioners, County Administration, and County departments to develop strategies and approaches to pursue federal funding for important County projects and to guide federal policy issues that have the potential to impact Clackamas County. PGA also continues to build and maintain effective partnerships with the Congressional delegation members and staff to work together on these shared priorities.

OPTIONS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

- Congressional Update Memo from Summit Strategies
- County 2017 Federal Agenda

SUBMITTED BY:

Division Director/Head Approval _____

Department Director/Head Approval s/Gary Schmidt

County Administrator Approval _____

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| For information on this issue or copies of attachments, please contact Gary Schmidt @ 503-742-5908 |
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners

FROM: Mark Dedrick
Hal Hiemstra
Michelle Giguere

DATE: October 23, 2017

CLIENT: Clackamas County

RE: Congressional Update

Thank you for the opportunity to visit with you at your October 31, 2017 Policy Session. We always appreciate the chance to provide you with a brief Congressional update and hope this summary will be helpful to you prior to our discussion.

Current State of Congress

As has become the norm, Congress has been unable to complete the budgeting and appropriations process in a timely manner. None of the FY18 appropriations bills were sent to the President before the end of the FY17 fiscal year on September 30, and Congress has passed a Continuing Resolution (CR) to keep the government operating through December 8.

In addition to trying (and failing) to come to agreement on ways to fund the government in FY18, Congress has also focused much of its recent activity on trying to pass an FY18 Budget Resolution. On October 20, the Senate narrowly voted, 51-49, to pass a fiscal 2018 budget after a grueling 50-hours-long marathon on the Senate floor. Sen. Rand Paul (R-Ky.) joined with every Democrat and independent to vote against the bill. The spending blueprint is key to Republicans' efforts to pass tax reform, because it includes instructions that will allow the plan to avoid a Democratic filibuster. The Senate budget scrapped mandatory spending cuts and allows both the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees to cut up to \$1.5 trillion in taxes over the 10-year budget window (but there is no agreement yet on how to pay for those cuts). The House passed its version of a budget earlier this month. The two versions now need to be reconciled, but there is also a chance that the House will simply adopt the Senate version in order to speed things up and be able to dig into tax reform.

While multiple efforts to repeal and/or replace the Affordable Care Act have failed over the last several months, Senators may soon consider a bi-partisan proposal from Senators Alexander and Murray that would guarantee reimbursement payments to health care providers subsidizing



insurance coverage for low income recipients. That said, chances may be slim for a bi-partisan deal that can pass both the Senate and House and be signed by the President. But this proposal is the first bi-partisan health care reform proposal -- so it has a chance of succeeding.

While tax reform is likely to dominate the federal legislative agenda in the coming month, to deal with hurricane relief and wildfires throughout the western United States, Congress will also begin to consider a \$36.5 billion disaster-relief package (currently focused primarily on Texas Florida and Puerto Rico) that is likely to grow even larger before it is finally passed – perhaps on its own, or perhaps as a rider on whatever final FY18 spending package is negotiated in December.

And finally, legislative action dealing with the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program is a priority for the Democrats and they are likely to insist that it be included as part of any final spending package passed by Congress in December. Without its inclusion, the possibility of a government shut-down in December is significantly greater.

2016 Clackamas County Federal Priorities:

Despite the many unknowns surrounding the Congressional schedule, we will continue to advocate for the County's positions and communicate on a regular basis with you and your policy team, with Oregon's Congressional delegation, and with relevant committee staff and agencies within the Administration.

Following are brief updates on the County's 2017 federal legislative priorities.

Federal Forest Management

- **Federal Forest Management and O&C Lands**
- **Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act**

As you know, Secure Rule Schools has expired, and would need to be reauthorized for payments to once again flow to the County. While legislation has not been introduced this year on either Secure Rural Schools or O&C lands, we know that this remains a priority for Senator Wyden, and for the rest of the delegation.

- **Wildfires**

The past few years have had very difficult wildfire seasons, particularly this year in Oregon, and as a result there has been a great deal of work done to move legislation that would treat wildfires as emergencies -- much in the way that hurricanes and tornadoes are considered emergencies – instead of robbing all other USFS accounts to pay for firefighting and clean up. So far, 2017 has been an extremely costly fire season, with a record \$2.35 billion spent and more than 8.5 million acres burned. These fire activities constrain the US Forest Service from doing work that would help to reduce wildfire risk, and under current projects, wildfire activities are projected to make up two thirds of the US Forest Service budget by 2021.



Bipartisan efforts in the House and Senate, including the entire Oregon House and Senate delegations, have introduced legislation, the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, to increase the funding available for these efforts. This legislation has been included in the flood insurance reauthorization legislation in the Senate, and our delegation is looking for other avenues to move this through before the end of the year.

We connected Clackamas County with the Fire Funding Coalition, a broad-based coalition consisting of conservation organizations such as the Nature Conservancy; timber industry associations such as the Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group; outdoor recreation groups such as the American Hiking Society; and other interested entities including cities, counties and other associations. Clackamas County joined 205 other organizations in signing on to a letter to support the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act. Summit Strategies has also continued to reach out to the Oregon Congressional delegation, as well as the House Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to express the County's concerns about the danger of wildfire, and your interest in moving legislation to fix current problems.

The recently passed emergency appropriations bill included funding for hurricane and wildfire relief efforts. This legislation included \$576.5 million for federal wildfire suppression programs, with funding going to both the US Forest Service and the Department of the Interior.

- **Cross Laminated Timber**

Summit Strategies has continued to work with the Oregon delegation in support of the Timber Innovation Act, which would provide additional research on cross laminated timber and tall wood buildings and make grants available to advance this industry. The entire Oregon Congressional delegation is currently cosponsoring this legislation. We have also worked with the delegation to seek additional opportunities to advance the county's efforts on cross laminated timber.

Transportation and Development

- **Surface Transportation**

While this administration has frequently talked about the importance of an infrastructure package, and has held a number of events on this issue, to date they have not come forward with any concrete proposals. And recent hearings on the Hill have indicated that while Congress has been waiting to take direction from the administration before moving anything themselves – at least in the Senate, that position may be shifting. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee is now signaling that it will release a staff draft of a significant infrastructure proposal the first week of November—but note – there have been rumors about this since June, and nothing has been released yet.

The expected structure of the administration's infrastructure plan has not changed significantly over the last few months -- based on details that have been released to date, the proposal is likely to include \$200 billion in direct spending for a wide variety of infrastructure projects (surface, aviation, water, broadband, veteran's facilities, possibly housing, etc.) in an effort to stimulate an additional \$800 billion in private sector and state and local spending – creating a \$1 billion infrastructure proposal. Recently however, even this broad outline was brought into



question when the President indicated that he no longer favors public private partnerships (P3s) as a way to leverage additional resources.

At the time of our last briefing a year ago, there were rumors of a new round of FASTLANE grants from USDOT. That announcement was made late last year, and Oregon DOT submitted the I-205 Abernethy Bridge project for funding in that round of funding. With the change in administration however, US DOT awarded a scaled down 2nd round of FASTLANE funding, awarding just \$77.88 million for 10 smaller, rural projects to increase freight mobility and increase economic development and rolling most of the 2nd round of funding into a new program they are calling the INFRA program – with the first application deadline November 2. ODOT plans to submit the Abernethy Bridge project for INFRA grant funding. Commissioners Fischer and Humberston were able to meet with USDOT officials during their September visit to Washington, D.C. and were able to provide good insights and feedback to ODOT to help make the application as competitive as possible.

USDOT has also announced other rounds of discretionary funding this year – including new TIGER funding, new ferry grant funding, and grant funding for bus and bus facilities.

It is also worth mentioning that one other transportation initiative that has consumed considerable congressional focus this year is an effort to reauthorization our nation's aviation programs. But that effort is also currently stalled – hung up in the House over a proposal to privatize FAA's Air Traffic Control functions, and hung up in the Senate over disagreements associated with the number of hours pilots need to train before becoming certified for small commuter aircraft.

- **Housing** – working with Gary Schmidt and the County's government affairs team, and HACC Director Chuck Robbins, Summit Strategies has been working to advance various proposals by the Housing Authority of Clackamas County. Efforts have been made to help secure additional funding for the Rosewood Terrace Apartments project, and to work with the US Department of Housing and Urban Development to explore opportunities to revitalize or redevelop the Oregon City View Manor project.

Mt. Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange

As you know, the Mr. Hood Coper Spur Land Exchange will provide greater certainty for future development at Government Camp, while permanently protecting new areas on the mountain. This exchange was authorized in 2009, but disagreements with the US Forest Service over land appraisals have stalled the efforts to complete the exchange. To move this forward, Congressman Walden and Senator Wyden have both introduced legislation, the Mt. Hood Coper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act. The House version passed earlier this year.

There are several avenues ahead for passage. First, there is a chance that a large energy bill could move, and the land exchange is currently included in the Senate version of that package. A large energy package actually passed the Senate and House last Congress, but ultimately, could not be successfully conferenced before Congress adjourned the 114th Congress. Efforts to revive that package are now underway in the Senate. Second, there are frequently packages



of public lands bills that are attached to other moving vehicles, regardless of their connection, and we will work to ensure that the Cooper Spur Land Exchange is included in any such package.

- **Willamette Falls Locks**

Tremendous efforts underway by the County and stakeholders are yielding great results in terms of developing enhanced relationships with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and development of an effort to conduct a study on how the federal government might dispose of the Locks and transfer them to an eligible entity, including examination of what would be needed to repair the Locks and restore them to operation. We attend local meetings with the Locks Task Force and other less formal working groups with County officials, staff, and other partner stakeholders, and we regularly update the Oregon congressional delegation on progress.

Working with your policy team, project partners, and the Congressional delegation, we succeeded in getting funding for a disposition of assets study included in the President's budget for FY17 (\$270,000).

The draft disposition study was completed earlier this year, and Summit worked with the County and the Willamette Falls Locks Working Group to put together comments on the study, and to encourage other entities in the region to submit comments. We also drafted a delegation letter commenting on the study, which was signed by Senators Wyden and Merkley, as well as Congressmen Schrader, DeFazio and Blumenauer and Congresswoman Bonamici. Discussion is also ongoing between the State Task Force and the Corps in terms of trying to have work done on parallel tracks, to maximize the chances of a successful transfer of the Locks to an entity who would be able to operate them. To that effect, Summit Strategies and the County met with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on multiple occasions over the past year, in DC and in Oregon.

- **Willamette Falls Legacy Project/Masterplan for Redevelopment:**

We continue to work with County officials and project partners on redevelopment of the former Blue Heron mill site. We have helped to coordinate multiple visits and tours by congressional staff and work closely with all the stakeholders on this project. We have provided information and timelines on various federal grant programs and have helped to coordinate and attend meetings in D.C. by County, Metro, and other officials. As the project moves forward, some of the federal grant programs that we have identified are becoming riper for applications.

FY18 Appropriations

Throughout the past year, Summit Strategies has worked with the County to identify federal programs that matter the most to the County, and that could potentially provide significant new resources to the county to implement social services goals and other key objectives. We have worked with the Oregon Congressional delegation and the Appropriations Committees to provide details about how the County has used federal resources in the past, and the impact



changes to existing federal programs would have on the county's ability to continue to deliver critical services to County residents. We have outlined some of these programs below.

On September 27, the House passed the Make America Secure and Prosperous Appropriations Act, which includes all 12 House Appropriations bills. The full Senate has not taken action on this or any individual appropriations bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee has passed the Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-Science, Energy & Water, Labor-HHS-Education, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-VA, State & Foreign Operations, and the Transportation-HUD appropriations bills out of committee. The remaining four Senate appropriations bills – Defense, Financial Services, Homeland Security, and Interior – have yet to make it out of their respective appropriations subcommittees. House and Senate appropriators are currently in the process of negotiating an omnibus appropriations bill to address the remaining bills that need to be passed this year.

Transportation and Housing

Both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees have passed their THUD bills, though neither bill has made it to the floor.

- **Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing and Capital Fund Programs**

The Senate version of the THUD Appropriations bill includes \$21.47 billion for Housing Choice Vouchers, while the House version includes \$20.59 billion. These compare to the FY17 enacted level of \$20.3 billion.

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME funding**

The Senate version of the THUD Appropriations bill includes \$3 billion for CDBG, the same as the FY17 enacted level, while the House bill includes \$2.9 billion for CDBG.

The Senate bill includes \$950 million for the HOME Investment Partnership program, which is the same as the FY17 enacted level, while the House bill includes \$850 million.

- **Moving to Work (MTW) Program**

The House version of the bill includes \$2 million for the Moving to work program, while the Senate bill states “all public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall be funded pursuant to their MTW agreements.”

Department of Energy

- **Weatherization and Energy Assistance Programs**

The House Bill includes \$225 million, which matches the FY17 enacted level, for Weatherization Assistance Programs, while the Senate bill includes \$215 million.



The House bill includes \$1.1 billion for Energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, while the Senate bill provides \$1.94 billion. This is compared to the FY17 enacted level of \$2.1 billion.

Department of Health and Human Services

- **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program**

Both the House and Senate bills include \$3.4 billion for LIHEAP, the same as the FY17 enacted level.

Department of Agriculture

- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**

Both the House and Senate versions of the bill include \$73.6 billion for SNAP. This is lower than the FY17 enacted level of \$78.5 billion.

Commerce-Justice-Science

- **First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)**

The Senate Committee Report states that “The Committee is supportive of FirstNet continuing a funding agreement with the Department of Commerce’s Inspector General for the purposes of oversight and accountability of FirstNet through the end of fiscal year 2018.”

- **Community Oriented Policing (COPS) funding**

Both the Senate and the House include increases in COPS funding, over the FY17 enacted level of \$222 million. The Senate includes \$227 million while the House includes \$234 million.

- **Juvenile Justice funding**

The Senate includes \$260 million for Juvenile Justice funding, a slight increase over the FY17 enacted level of \$247 million. The House includes \$171 million.

Department of Homeland Security

- **Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)**

The Senate and the House both include \$350 million for EMPG, the same as the FY17 enacted level.

Additional Recent Outreach on behalf of the County



SUMMIT STRATEGIES

Memorandum to the Clackamas County
Board of County Commissioners
October 23, 2017
Page 8

Finally, we coordinated and scheduled County trips with Commissioners and staff in February, April, July, and September. These trips included meetings with every member of the Oregon Congressional delegation, Congressional Committee staff, and key agencies including the Department of Transportation, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Department of Interior.

2017 Clackamas County

Congressional Briefing



Clackamas County Board of Commissioners

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Sonya Fischer

Ken Humberston

Paul Savas

Martha Schrader

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Cover photo courtesy of Mt. Hood territory.



Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---------|
| Federal Legislative Priorities: Executive Summary | Page 4 |
| Policy Issue: Federal Forest Management | Page 10 |
| Policy Issue: I-205 Congestion Relief And Safety Improvements | Page 13 |
| Policy Issue: Sunrise Corridor Phase II. | Page 16 |
| Policy Issue: Willamette Falls. | Page 19 |
| Information Item: Clackamas County Economic Landscape. | Page 22 |
| Information Item: Clackamas County Budget. | Page 23 |
| Information Item: Clackamas County Map. | Page 25 |

Federal Forest Management

Federal Forest Management and Oregon & California (O&C) Lands

Support legislation for responsible management of federal forest lands, including O&C Lands, which will reduce wildfire risk and also improve the financial stability of counties by creating a predictable, long-term solution to county revenue needs. Federal forest legislation should balance economic, social, and environmental values so that significant areas of federal forests are dedicated to the production of forest products, while other forests are dedicated to environmental protection.

Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act

Support permanent reauthorization or extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (County Payments) or similar legislation. Extending the Secure Rural Schools Act would continue critical funding to timber dependent counties in Oregon while Congress works to enact legislation to allow for responsible management of federal forest lands. This historically important source of revenue, derived from federal O&C Lands, is critical to timber-dependent counties in Oregon, including Clackamas County.

Stewardship Contracting

Support reauthorization of Stewardship Contracting within the Healthy Forests Restoration Act that would include payments to counties as part of the retained receipts generated from stewardship contracts for the management of federal forests.

Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)

Support efforts to develop the Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) industry in Clackamas County, in coordination with partners in the Pacific Northwest Manufacturing Partnership (PNMP). The timber industry in Oregon is well positioned to orient itself to meet the increasing demand for CLT products, which will boost Oregon's productivity, attract more investment, and create greater opportunities for local manufacturers to compete on a national and international scale.

Wildfire Disaster Funding

Support policy changes at the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service to prohibit "fire borrowing" and prescribe necessary funding for essential wildfire suppression. New, dedicated funding to wildfire suppression will help free up resources to increase federal forest management and lower future wildfire occurrences.

Transportation and Development

I-205 Congestion Relief and Safety Improvement Funding

Advocate for federal funding to support an additional lane of capacity in each direction of I-205 from Stafford Road to OR 99E. The Oregon portion of I-205 is federally designated as a High Priority Corridor and is of vital importance to both the Portland metropolitan region and users statewide. Without additional travel lanes, this section of I-205 will be overwhelmed by forecasted traffic volumes and will negatively impact regional freight mobility.





Sunrise Phase II Funding

Advocate for federal funding to support extension of the Sunrise Corridor from 122nd Ave. to 172nd Ave. or other operational enhancements that contribute to the entire Sunrise Corridor. This project is vital to improving access to thousands of acres of employment lands, many of which are ready for development.

Mt. Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange

Support efforts to finalize the Mt. Hood Cooper Spur land exchange, which will provide greater certainty for future development at Government Camp while permanently protecting new areas on the Mountain. This land exchange was initially authorized by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program

Support robust continued funding for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program, which is a federal-state partnership that provides communities a permanent, independent source of low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects.

Willamette Falls Projects

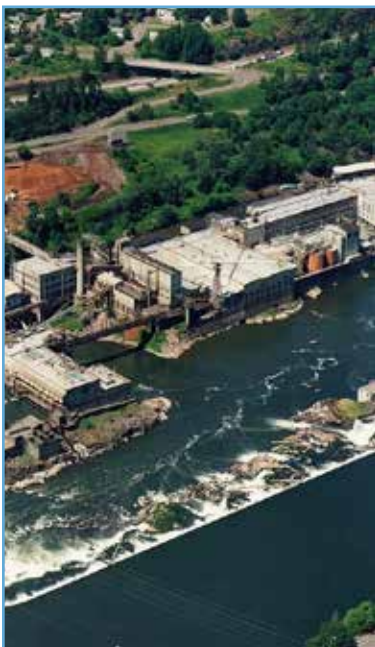
Willamette Falls Locks

Support continued operation and restoration of the Willamette Falls Locks so that they may continue to be an economic, recreational, and historic driver to the region. The Locks bridge the upper and lower stretches of the Willamette River, without which the Willamette becomes to disconnected rivers for navigation purposes. The Locks were operated safely under a reduced schedule until November 2011, when an inspection discovered the gates were in danger of fracture and could not be safely operated. Clackamas County remains a member of the One Willamette River Coalition and seeks federal support to repair and reopen the Willamette Falls Locks.



Willamette Falls Heritage Area

Support federal designation of the Willamette Falls National Heritage Area. Designation as a historic area will strengthen the identity of the historic working communities of Oregon City and West Linn by preserving and promoting their distinctive natural, cultural, scenic, recreational, and industrial resources. Clackamas County remains an active partner in the Willamette Falls Heritage Area Coalition and fully supports federal designation of the Willamette Falls as a National Heritage Area.



Willamette Falls Legacy Project

Support efforts to aid in the redevelopment of the 23-acre former Blue Heron paper mill site adjacent to Willamette Falls in Oregon City. Clackamas County has been working in partnership with Oregon City, Metro, and the State of Oregon to explore the feasibility of redeveloping the site, which presents significant structural and environmental challenges. The site's location provides a rare opportunity for a unique economic redevelopment project that would complement and strengthen Oregon City's downtown and create a regionally-significant visitor amenity and historic tourist attraction to benefit the local economy.

Health, Housing & Human Services

Funding for Housing Programs

Support no less than \$3.3 billion in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) formula funding, which are the only funds available to the County to construct infrastructure improvements in low-income areas; Support no less than \$1.2 billion in formula funding for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), which is a keystone in the development of any affordable housing projects in the County; Support \$2.6 billion for Homeless Housing Assistance grants, including at least \$270 million for the Emergency Solutions Grant program plus an amount to fully fund expiring supportive housing and Shelter Plus Care rent subsidy contracts; Support full funding for existing Housing Choice Voucher (formerly known as Section 8) project-based and tenant-based rental contracts, full funding for administrative fees under existing administrative fee methodology to cover the cost of administering the program, and \$500 million in Section 108 Loan Guarantee authority. The Voucher Program provides assistance to 1,531 families in Clackamas County that rent units in the private rental housing market.

Veteran Homelessness

Support continued appropriation of resources through the Veterans Affairs Supported Housing (HUD-VASH) vouchers, Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) grant program, and the Grants and Per Diem program to support the goal of ending homelessness among veterans and military families.

Funding for Fair Housing

Support the direct allocation of funding and technical assistance resources to aid local governments in complying with the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule and in completing the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) planning process.

Moving to Work (MTW) Program

Support designation of Clackamas County within the Moving to Work (MTW) Program, which provides public housing authorities with the opportunity to test innovative, locally-designed strategies with the aim of using federal dollars more efficiently while helping residents find employment and increasing housing choices for low-income families.

Capacity Building

Support funding to allow local health departments to meet accreditation requirements, build systems capacity for billing and reimbursement of health services, and support foundational capabilities.

Public Health Funding

Support funding increases to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) and the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services' Prevention and Public Health Fund. These programs are critical to assisting public health departments with prevention activities, as well as efforts to prepare for responding to a range of public health threats.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Funding

Support level funding for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program. The SNAP program has grown significantly in Clackamas County, from 18,897 recipients in FY06-07 to 39,764 recipients in FY14-15. It is an essential benefit to many individuals and families.



Child Nutrition Reauthorization

Support reauthorization of child nutrition legislation that promotes access to healthy and locally-grown food for children in both urban and rural areas.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program to Age Six

Support expansion of the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program to provide nutrition education and healthy foods to eligible children until they turn 6 years old. WIC currently serves children until they turn 5 years old, which results in a gap for some children between the end of WIC and the beginning of the School Lunch Program.

Older Americans Act (OAA)

Support reauthorization of the Older Americans Act, which is the major vehicle for the organization and delivery of social and nutrition services to seniors. In FY 14-15, 256,722 meals were served to seniors by the 10 senior centers operating in Clackamas County.



Lead Poisoning Prevention

Support additional federal funding for childhood lead poisoning prevention to allow program expansion into Clackamas County. Currently, only Multnomah County and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) receive this funding in Oregon, yet lead issues are pervasive throughout the state.

Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) Exclusion

Support modifying the Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion to allow Medicaid to pay for short-term stays of adults ages 21-64 in addictions and mental health treatment facilities. Currently, federal law does not allow Medicaid to reimburse these facilities for care of individuals if the facility has more than 16 beds.



Privacy Protections for Addictions

Support careful revision of federal regulations relating to privacy protections of alcohol and drug abuse patient records to enable improved information sharing for people with addictions.

Weatherization and Energy Assistance Programs

Oppose funding reductions to the Department of Health & Human Services' Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and the Department of Energy's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program. Clackamas County receives approximately \$1 million per year in federal energy assistance to help meet the heat and electricity needs of more than 3,000 low-income households in the County.



Public Safety

Juvenile Justice Grant Funding

Support increased federal investment in juvenile justice programs. Federal appropriations to states, localities and tribes for key federal juvenile justice programs have been cut dramatically in the last decade: since 2002, funding for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) Title II State Formula Grants Program has declined by 50%; funding for JJJPA Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Grants Programs has been cut by nearly 80%; and funding for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG) has been reduced by 90%. Despite the fiscal climate,



federal funds to support state and local juvenile justice standards and improvements must be considered essential investments. These monies support programs that are based in evidence, proven to prevent delinquency, and reduce recidivism and increase public safety - critical investments that are worth the cost.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)

Support reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), which established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. Reauthorization is critical to providing research, resources, and application of best practices in juvenile justice throughout Clackamas County.

UASI Areas Security Initiative (UASI)

Support funding for the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) program, which provides grants to assist high-threat, high-density urban areas in efforts to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. These grants are key to enhancing the Portland metropolitan region's preparedness efforts for threats or acts of terrorism.

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

Support continuation of grant funding for the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program as a stand-alone grant and process, which provides approximately \$208,000 annually to the County's emergency management program. EMPG is the backbone of the nation's emergency management system and provides key assistance in building and implementing the county's emergency management capabilities. The grant includes funding for staff and program materials for emergency management plan updates, relationship building, response, and recovery. It is important that funding continue in order to support local emergency management as the number and frequency of natural disasters in the United States continue to rise.

Earthquake Early Warning System for the West Coast

Support additional federal funding to establish an earthquake early warning system in the Pacific Northwest that could help reduce risks associated with earthquakes, including a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake. The ShakeAlert system is estimated to cost \$38.3 million plus an additional \$16.1 million to operate and maintain the system annually, and would cover the West Coast States of California, Oregon, and Washington. To date, the system has received nearly \$20 million from the federal government and a private foundation.

First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)

Support FirstNet, which was created by Congress in 2012 and is working to build, operate, and maintain the first high-speed, nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety. This network will be an essential tool to first responders on life-saving missions.

NextGen 9-1-1

Support efforts to fund NextGen 9-1-1 infrastructure needs, with a special focus on cybersecurity and other funding streams that may become available.

Prepaid Wireless Taxing Mechanism

Support the development of a monitoring and enforcement mechanism to prevent the loss of prepaid wireless taxing revenue. This fix could help to address the estimated \$280 million in lost revenue nationally as a result of inefficient or non-existent prepaid wireless taxing mechanisms.



Federal Financial Participation

Support statutory clarifications to allow insurance coverage for individuals housed within Community Corrections Centers but who are not inmates.

Community Oriented Policing (COPS) Funding

Support robust federal funding for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants to local governments. The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, which advances the practice of community policing in law enforcement agencies, has awarded more than \$2.7 million in grant funding to Clackamas County since 1999. The Clackamas County Sheriff's Office has been a leader in creating and implementing innovative community policing strategies, as well as developing regional and interagency partnerships, which exemplify the types of investments the COPS program seeks to make.

Finance

Municipal Securities as High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)

Support legislation to classify investment-grade municipal securities as HQLA. Doing so will help ensure low-cost infrastructure financing remains available for Clackamas County to continue to build infrastructure for commerce, public safety, job creation, and the development of an educated workforce upon which our residents and regional economy depend.

Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

Support reauthorization of PILT, which helps to offset losses in property taxes due to non-taxable Federal lands located within Clackamas County. Clackamas County receives \$700,000 annually from this program.

Policy issue:

Federal Forest Management



Federal Forest Management and Oregon and California (O&C) Lands

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners supports legislation for responsible management of federal forest lands, including Bureau of Land Management (BLM) managed Oregon and California (O&C) Lands, to create a predictable, long-term solution to county revenue needs while also reducing wildfire risk. This legislation should balance economic, social, and environmental values so that significant areas of federal forest are focused on environmental protection and significant areas of federal forest are focused on producing forest products.

Forests are a key factor to the quality of life in Clackamas County. Approximately 52% of the County is comprised of federal forest lands. In addition, Clackamas County owns 3,000 acres of timber lands, which the County manages utilizing sustainable forest management practices in accordance with Oregon Forest Practices Rules. Clackamas County strives to balance biological, economic, and social considerations in the management of these County-owned forested properties.

The timber lands owned by Clackamas County produce a mix of benefits to the environment, to the economy, and to County residents. Furthermore, the County management of those lands offers a potential model for how federal land management might be improved to achieve goals that create confidence, certainty, and predictability. Clackamas County supports efforts of the Oregon Congressional delegation to pass legislation to address federal forest management and the O&C lands.

Policy issue:

Federal Forest Management



Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act

The Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners supports permanent reauthorization or extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act, or similar legislation. This action would continue critical funding to timber counties in Oregon while Congress works to enact a long-term solution to allow for responsible management of federal forest lands.

With roughly 52% of Clackamas County's land in federal ownership, the Act has provided revenue to the County for roads, schools, and public safety at approximately \$12 million per year from 2001-2008. With several extensions of Secure Rural Schools funding since 2008 at reduced rates, this amount has steadily declined with the County receiving approximately \$2 million in the 2014 extension and approximately \$1 million the following years.

Although the County has been budgeting and planning for the loss of these funds for several years, there is no way to make up for the loss of revenue generated by these public lands resulting from the current impasse in active federal forest management. The loss of timber payments has forced Clackamas County to do more with less and, in some cases, do less with less. Losing these funds has meant cutbacks in public safety, natural resource protection, health, and assistance to schools and community groups. Clackamas County recognizes that these impacts have been even greater for other Oregon counties.

The County greatly appreciates the work of the Congressional delegation in supporting this legislation in prior years and in the current Congress. The County supports reauthorization of the Act at the historical average level until a long term solution can be enacted that provides a reasonable and certain level of timber harvest while achieving predictable traditional timber receipts to the County.

Policy issue:

Federal Forest Management



Stewardship Contracting

The Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners supports reauthorization of Stewardship Contracting within the Healthy Forests Restoration Act that would include payments to counties as part of the retained receipts generated from stewardship contracts for the management of federal forests. Currently, counties do not receive any shared receipts from timber sales tied to stewardship contracts while the use of stewardship contracting continues to rise on federal forests.

Wildfire Disaster Funding

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners supports policy changes at the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service to prohibit “fire borrowing” and prescribe necessary funding for essential wildfire suppression. Presently, these agencies borrow forest management funds to cover the increasing costs of wildfire suppression. New, dedicated funding to wildfire suppression will help free up resources to increase federal forest management and lower future wildfire occurrences.

Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners supports efforts to develop the Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) industry in Clackamas County, in coordination with partners in the Pacific Northwest Manufacturing Partnership (PNMP). The timber industry in Oregon is well positioned to orient itself to meet the increasing demand for CLT products, which will boost Oregon’s productivity, attract more investment, and create greater opportunities for local manufacturers to compete on a national and international scale.

Policy issue:

I-205 Congestion Relief and Safety Improvements



Photo by ODOT

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners seeks to address the ever-increasing traffic congestion plaguing the Interstate 205 (I-205) Corridor, a key regional transportation artery that is critical to the economic health of the County, the region, and the state. As significant growth continues in the region, congestion on I-205 will worsen, further threatening efficient freight movement and travel reliability for industries within the state and the Pacific Northwest.

The economy of the Pacific Northwest is highly dependent on trade. A significant portion of the freight traffic upon which the regional economy depends utilizes I-5 and I-205, the latter of which is a 37-mile state-designated freight and truck route that connects the Portland, OR and Vancouver, WA metropolitan areas.

A six-mile stretch of the south I-205 Corridor in Clackamas County between Stafford Road and OR 99E is one of the last four-lane (two lanes in each direction) stretches of freeway in the Portland metropolitan area. There are significant chokepoints along this stretch creating frequent failures, particularly during peak weekday travel times. Immediate attention to this issue is needed if we hope to return the regional highway system to a reliable resource for businesses, industries, and residents.

Clackamas County continues to work closely with its local, regional, state, and federal partners to draw attention to this project, which is of vital importance to the Portland metropolitan region and the state. Without additional travel lanes, this portion of I-205, which traverses unincorporated Clackamas County and the cities of West Linn and Oregon City, will be overwhelmed by forecasted traffic volumes and negatively impact regional freight mobility.

Clackamas County appreciates the work by the Oregon delegation to designate the Oregon portion of I-205 as a High Priority Corridor through the 2015 Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act). In recognition of the importance of this project, the Oregon Department of Transportation also has applied for federal FASTLANE grant funding twice.



I-205 CONGESTION RELIEF AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements to increase freight mobility, safety, capacity and reliability

BACKGROUND

- Average daily traffic volume of 155,000-165,000 vehicles -- even higher than on I-5.
- 10-12% freight traffic; more than 16,000 trucks per day.
- Last 6 mile stretch of I-205 in Oregon that is 2-lanes in each direction.
- Bottleneck congestion entering this corridor can create 3 to 4 additional miles of gridlock.
- This location is on the state's top 5% of the Safety Priority Index System, with a crash rate of 0.87 per million vehicle miles, compared to the statewide average of 0.67 for similar facilities.
- I-205 cost estimate total of \$450 million.

IMPROVED SAFETY AND ENHANCED MOBILITY

The I-205 expansion project will add a third lane in the northbound and southbound lanes from Stafford Road to the Abernethy Bridge, including widening the existing bridge span from 2 to 3 through lanes in each direction, consistent with Metro's Regional Transportation Plan.

Supporting continued economic growth

- I-205 is a freight and commuter bypass to the I-5 corridor in the Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area.
- I-205 connects Oregon businesses to the Portland International Airport, Southern Washington businesses to Oregon and California, and local agriculture to the Portland urban area.
- The Oregon portion of I-205 is federally designated as a High Priority Corridor.
- Recognizing the importance of this project, ODOT applied for federal FASTLANE grant funding twice.

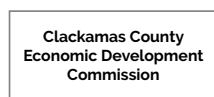


Photo courtesy of ODOT

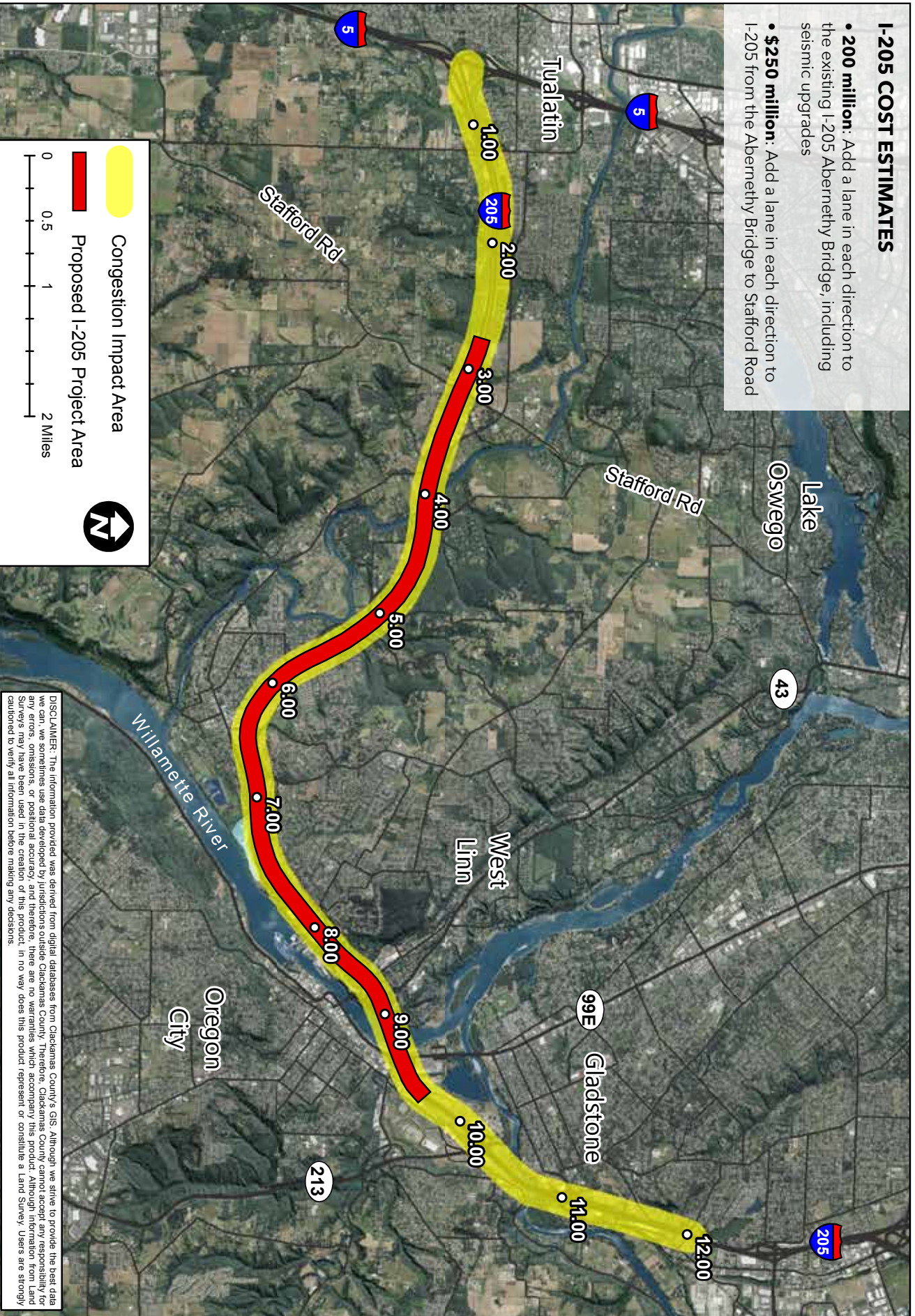
For questions, contact Chris Lyons at CLyons@clackamas.us or 971-202-3007.

February 8, 2017

I-205 CONGESTION RELIEF AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

I-205 COST ESTIMATES

- **200 million**: Add a lane in each direction to the existing I-205 Abernethy Bridge, including seismic upgrades
- **\$250 million**: Add a lane in each direction to I-205 from the Abernethy Bridge to Stafford Road



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Policy issue:

Sunrise Corridor Phase II



The Sunrise Corridor is an innovative set of transportation projects that addresses the severe congestion and safety issues in the Clackamas Industrial Area while balancing the reality of funding constraints. After nearly 30 years of planning and 3 years of construction, Phase I of the Sunrise Corridor finally opened on June 30, 2016. The result is the creation of a new four-lane highway (two lanes each direction) from OR 224 at I-205 to SE 122nd Avenue at OR 212/214, with reconstructed and improved adjacent roadways to provide cars, trucks, bicyclists, and pedestrians with efficient and safe access to and from the area.

Clackamas County is now working to find funding to begin Phase II of the Sunrise Corridor. The project builds on the work completed in Phase I by extending the highway from 122nd east to 172nd. The additional 2 ½ miles will improve access to thousands of acres of underdeveloped employment lands, and encourage economic growth in the city of Happy Valley. In addition, project improvements to the west end of the Sunrise Corridor will increase mobility on I-205 and relieve congestion on OR 224 and OR 212, complementing work that has already been done in Phase I.

Completion of the Sunrise Corridor projects will substantially ease congestion along this heavily-used transportation corridor, promote job growth and retention within the Clackamas Industrial Area near I-205, support anticipated employment and residential growth in the city of Happy Valley, improve safety for users, and maximize freight access throughout the area. With the potential to attract new businesses, support increased development, and serve as a new gateway to Mt. Hood, the Sunrise Phase II project remains one of the County's top transportation priorities.

OR 212/224 SUNRISE CORRIDOR: PHASE II

Improvements to reduce congestion, increase safety and promote economic development

PHASE I: I-205 TO 122ND AVE.

Opened June 30, 2016

Project benefits realized:

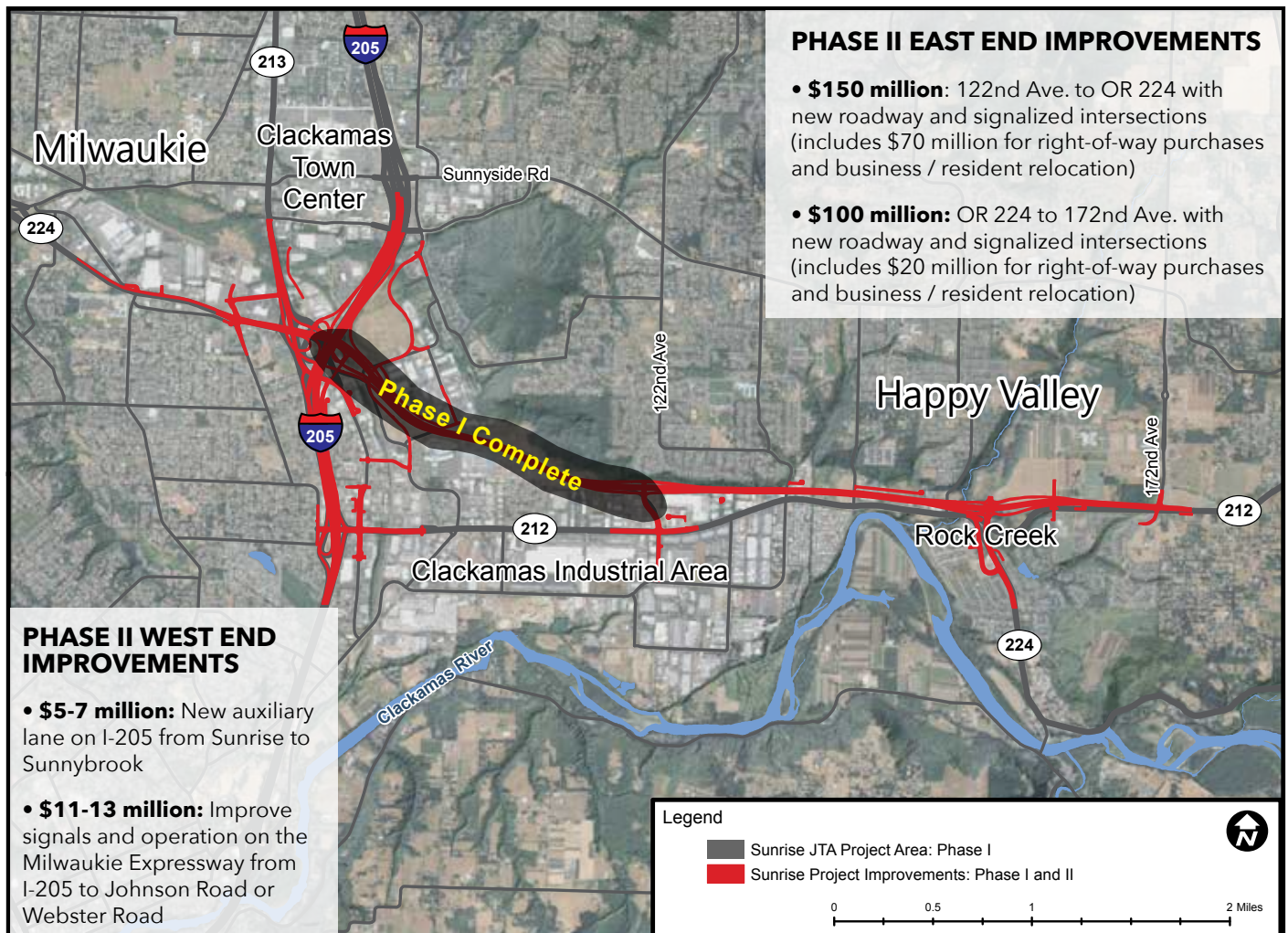
- Diverts 20,500 daily trips off the existing road system, including Sunnyside Road and I-205.
- Reduces annual delays by 975,000 hours.
- Supports 5,900 existing jobs within the OR 212/224 Sunrise Corridor.
- Creates long-term employment opportunities through improved freight mobility in the thriving Clackamas Industrial Area.

PHASE II: EXTENDING ACCESS TO 172ND AVE.

Phase II of the OR 212/224 Sunrise Corridor project will construct a four lane roadway from 122nd Ave. to the intersection of 172nd Ave. and OR 212.

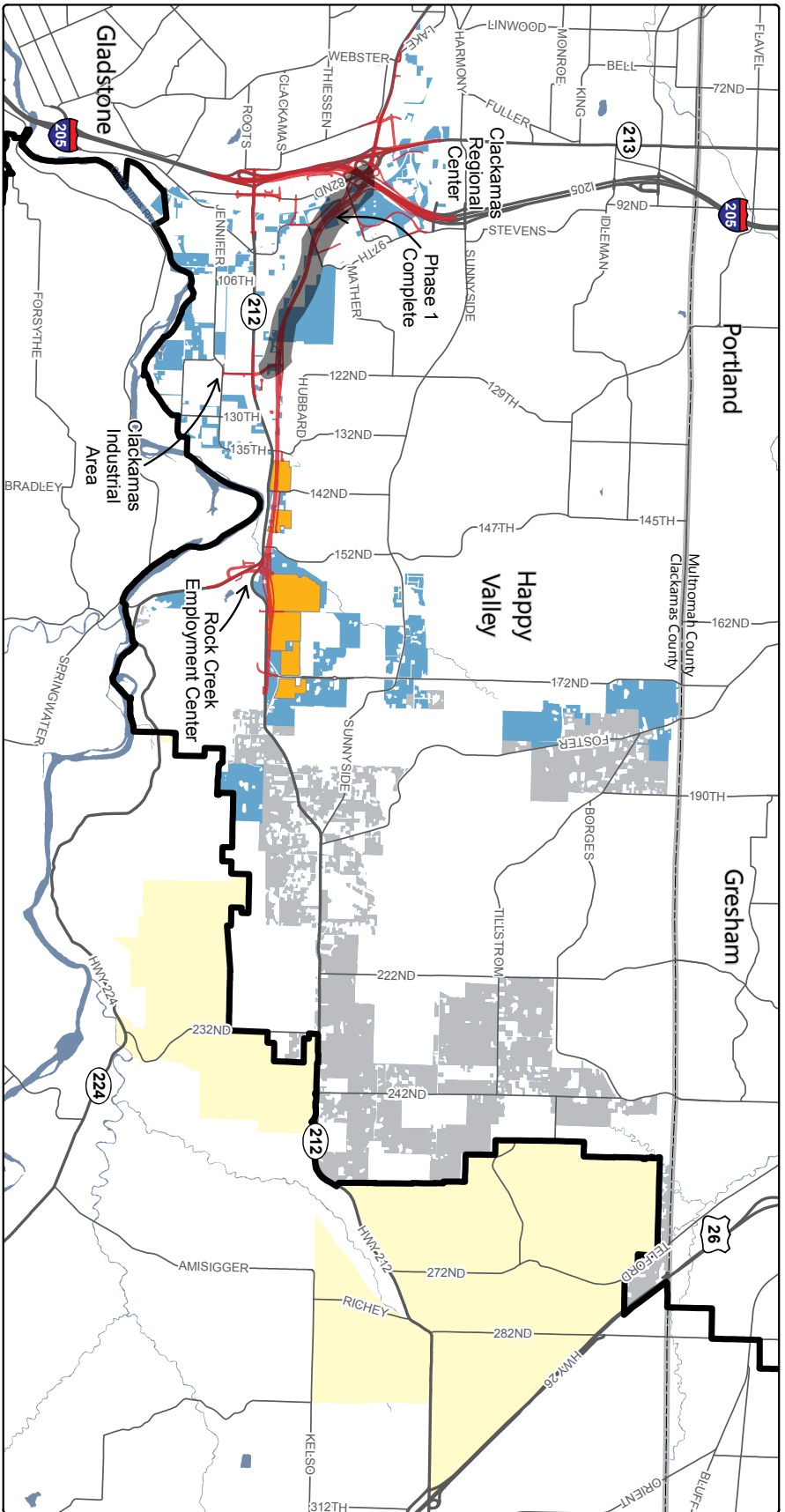
Facilitating urban development:

- Phase II will serve one of the fastest growing areas in Oregon and incentivize the development of abundant shovel-ready sites and vacant employment lands located within the Metro Urban Growth Boundary.
- By 2030, the number of homes and jobs along OR 212/224 are anticipated to increase by 136% and 85%, respectively.
- The OR 212/224 Sunrise Corridor includes essential freight routes from I-5 and I-205 to U.S. 26 (Mt. Hood Highway), providing access to central and eastern Oregon.
- The Clackamas Industrial Area is home to an increasing number of the state's busiest and most critical freight distribution centers.



For questions, contact Chris Lyons at CLyons@clackamas.us or 971-202-3007.

EMPLOYMENT LANDS: SUNRISE CORRIDOR AREA



LEGEND

- Development Ready Sites* (325 Gross Acres, 231 Net Acres)
- Vacant Employment Lands** (1,500 Gross Acres)
- Future Vacant Employment Lands*** (2,300 Gross Acres)
- Sunrise JTA Project Area: Phase I
- Sunrise Project Improvements: Phase I and II
- Urban Reserves
- County Boundary
- Urban growth boundary

0 1 2 4 Miles

*** "Development Ready"** employment lands identified by a Clackamas County Land Development Feasibility Study.

**** Vacant Employment Lands** data source: Metro RLIS Title 4 Land, Concept Centers and Vacant Land 2013.

***** Future lands** within unincorporated Clackamas County. Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted. Vacant employment lands are based on previous planning studies.

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Policy issue:

Willamette Falls



Willamette Falls Locks

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners supports the repair and reopening of the Willamette Falls Locks. The Locks is an important historic and navigational resource to Clackamas County, the Willamette Valley and Oregon. Located in Clackamas County within the City of West Linn, the Locks unite the upper and lower Willamette River and were the oldest continuously operating multi-lock system in the United States before being placed in caretaker status in 2011 after an inspection discovered that the gates were in danger of fracture and could not be safely operated. At one time, it served as an important commercial resource for Oregon by transporting wheat, paper, passengers, and nearly 1.5 million commercial tons of timber per year from the upper Willamette River to national and global destinations downstream. Though the timber economy in Oregon has changed dramatically, we still believe the Willamette Falls Locks remains a critical part of Oregon's infrastructure, economy, and history.

Advocacy efforts continue to seek the repair and reopening of the Locks, currently led by the Willamette Falls Locks Working Group – a coalition of local and regional stakeholders, including Clackamas County, Willamette River cities and businesses, and non-profit organizations such as the One Willamette River Coalition and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In 2016, the legislatively created State Task Force studied the repair and reopening of the Locks and recommended the creation of a State appointed Commission to represent state and local interest with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers through the conclusion of the Final Disposition Report and its proposals. A state commission would ensure that state agencies also are at the table with local interests in supporting efforts to see the facility repaired and reopened.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is continuing work on the Final Disposition Report that would assist in determining the future of the Willamette Falls Locks. Outcomes from this report will guide conversation on the future of this important and historic facility.

Clackamas County supports the efforts of the Willamette Falls Locks Working Group and the recommendations of the State Task Force, and is in favor of seeking federal opportunities and funding streams to repair and reopen the Willamette Falls Locks to full operational status for river travel.

Policy issue:

Willamette Falls



Photo courtesy of Mt. Hood Territory

Willamette Falls Heritage Area

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners supports the federal designation of the Willamette Falls Heritage Area. Since 2007, the Willamette Falls Heritage Area Coalition has worked to designate 56 river miles of the Willamette River as a National Heritage Area, including early industrial sites in Oregon City, West Linn, and Lake Oswego, as well as featured historical farmlands that supported the western migration of early settlers. The Willamette Falls Heritage Area is not just the end of the Oregon Trail, it is the beginning of the Oregon story.

The mission of the Willamette Falls Heritage Area Coalition is to advocate for and strengthen the identity of the historic working communities around Willamette Falls by preserving and promoting their important and distinctive natural, cultural, scenic, recreational, and industrial resources through public/private partnerships. As a testament to their efforts and the importance of the site, the Oregon Heritage Commission approved state heritage area status for the Willamette Falls Heritage Area in February 2015.

Designated by Congress, National Heritage Areas combine natural, cultural, and scenic resources to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. The National Park Service provides technical, planning, and limited financial assistance to National Heritage Areas. 49 National Heritage Areas currently exist in the United States, but none currently exist on the West Coast.

Clackamas County remains an active partner in this coalition and fully supports federal designation of the Willamette Falls as a National Heritage Area.

Policy issue:

Willamette Falls



Willamette Falls Legacy Project

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners seeks federal funding to support the public access component of the 23-acre former Blue Heron paper mill site adjacent to Willamette Falls in Oregon City. Since the closure of the Blue Heron Paper Co. and the accompanying loss of 175 jobs, the County has partnered with the State of Oregon, Metro, and Oregon City to explore the feasibility of redeveloping the site. While the site presents significant structural and environmental challenges, redevelopment has the potential to greatly benefit the economy of the entire region.

The Willamette Falls Legacy Project represents a truly unique development opportunity that would create a landmark destination for the state. However, due to the scale and significance of this opportunity, a consortium of public funding sources will be required to eliminate barriers to private-sector investment and create a site that is development-ready and marketable. Since 2013, the State of Oregon has committed \$12.5 million to the project. Clackamas County has committed \$100,000 towards the master plan effort led by Oregon City and is providing federal representation services to the project.

Through redevelopment, the project is expected to:

- Create 560 to 1,110 construction jobs, and 550 to 1,090 office and retail jobs
- Attract some 660,000 visitors per year, driving demand for an additional 600 local jobs
- Boost property values in Oregon City, both on-site and in the surrounding area

Clackamas County

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

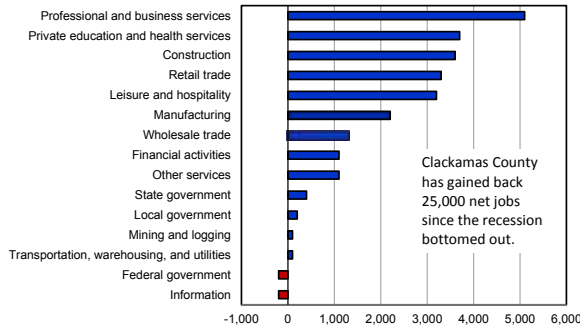
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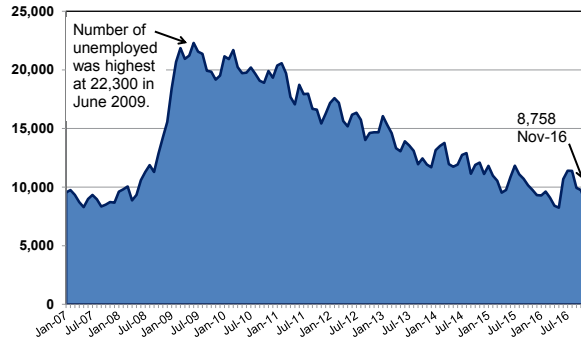
Clackamas County has gained back 136 percent of jobs lost since the recession.

Clackamas County's level of unemployed residents has dropped by 61 percent since 2009.

Change in Broad Industry Employment
Clackamas County (end of recession-trough)
January 2010 to November 2016



Clackamas County Unemployment Level
January 2007 - November 2016
(not seasonally adjusted)



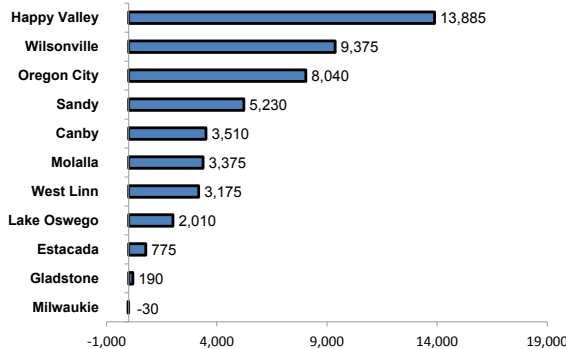
Employment Trends

After losing more than 18,000 jobs during the recession, Clackamas County has added back 25,000 jobs. The majority of job growth has been in professional and business services (5,100), health care (3,700), construction (3,600), retail trade (3,300), leisure and hospitality (3,200), and manufacturing (2,200). The county's number of unemployed people has dropped by 61 percent or 13,542 residents since June 2009.

Population Trends

Clackamas County's population grew from 340,000 residents in 2000 to 404,980 in 2016 or by 19 percent. The cities in the county that added the most residents in the last 16 years include: Happy Valley (13,885), Wilsonville (9,375), Oregon City (8,040), and Sandy (5,230). The rate of city population growth ranged from a low of -0.1 percent in Milwaukie to a high of 299 percent in Happy Valley.

Change in Population: 2000-2016
Clackamas County and Incorporated Cities



Source: PSU, Population Research Center

| City Population - 2016 | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Canby | 16,420 |
| Estacada | 3,155 |
| Gladstone | 11,660 |
| Happy Valley | 18,535 |
| Johnson City | 565 |
| Lake Oswego | 37,425 |
| Milwaukie | 20,510 |
| Molalla | 9,085 |
| Oregon City | 34,240 |
| Sandy | 10,655 |
| West Linn | 25,615 |
| Wilsonville | 23,740 |

For any questions or to be added to the distribution list:

Contact: Lynn Wallis, economist
Lynn.N.Wallis@oregon.gov (971) 804-2100

Amended FY 2015-16 vs. Amended 2016-17 Budgets Of Agencies for which the County is Responsible

| AGENCY | FY 15-16 AMENDED | FY 16-17 AMENDED |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Clackamas County (detail on reverse) | \$732.7 million | \$828.8 million |
| Water Environment Services | \$116.7 million | \$113.5 million |
| Development Agency | \$62.9 million | \$56.5 million |
| North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District | \$43.0 million | \$47.0 million |
| Library District of Clackamas County | \$18.0 million | \$19.2 million |
| Enhanced Law Enforcement District | \$6.7 million | \$6.7 million |
| Extension and 4-H Service District | \$6.1 million | \$6.8 million |
| Street Lighting District #5 | \$3.9 million | \$4.2 million |
| Total Board Budget Authority | \$990.0 million | \$1.1 billion |

Unemployment Rate — U.S., Oregon & Clackamas County

| Month/Year | U.S. | Oregon | Clackamas County |
|-------------|------|--------|------------------|
| March, 2012 | 8.2% | 8.6% | 7.9% |
| March, 2013 | 7.6% | 8.2% | 7.4% |
| March, 2014 | 6.7% | 6.9% | 6.3% |
| March, 2015 | 5.5% | 5.4% | 5.0% |
| March, 2016 | 5.0% | 4.5% | 4.0% |

Median Home Sale Price — Clackamas County

| Month/Year | Home Sale Price |
|-------------|-----------------|
| March, 2012 | \$230,000 |
| March, 2013 | \$255,000 |
| March, 2014 | \$282,000 |
| March, 2015 | \$300,000 |
| March, 2016 | \$328,000 |

Sources: FY 2015-16 Amended County Budget; FY 2016-17 Amended County Budget; Oregon Employment Department; and Clackamas County Assessor's Office

Amended FY 2015-16 vs. Amended FY 2016-17 Budgets By County Department

| DEPARTMENT | FY 2015-16 AMENDED | FY 2016-17 AMENDED |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Health, Housing & Human Services (H3S) | \$142.3 million | \$133.4 million |
| Transportation & Development | \$106.3 million | \$114.5 million |
| County Sheriff (incl. Community Corrections) | \$102.1 million | \$105.7 million |
| Employee Services ² | \$51.2 million | \$56.8 million |
| Business & Community Services | \$36.7 million | \$35.2 million |
| Finance ¹ | \$36.2 million | \$34.5 million |
| Technology Services | \$18.5 million | \$20.4 million |
| Juvenile | \$12.5 million | \$12.5 million |
| District Attorney | \$12.3 million | \$13.2 million |
| Emergency Communications | \$8.0 million | \$8.2 million |
| County Assessor | \$7.4 million | \$7.6 million |
| Tourism & Cultural Affairs | \$5.4 million | \$5.9 million |
| Justice Court | \$4.8 million | \$4.9 million |
| Public & Government Affairs | \$4.1 million | \$5.5 million |
| County Clerk | \$3.5 million | \$3.6 million |
| Disaster Management | \$3.3 million | \$3.5 million |
| County Counsel | \$2.4 million | \$2.5 million |
| County Administration | \$2.2 million | \$2.3 million |
| Board of County Commissioners | \$1.5 million | \$1.7 million |
| County Treasurer | \$858,000 | \$847,000 |
| <i>Not in a department</i> | | |
| Non-departmental General Fund ³ | \$132.5 million | \$200.2 million |
| Agency Payrolls | \$17.1 million | \$17.5 million |
| Debt | \$10.2 million | \$17.7 million |
| Other ⁴ | \$11.3 million | \$20.7 million |
| Total County Budget | \$732.7 million | \$828.9 million |

(1) Finance, Purchasing, Facilities, Fleet, Capital Projects Reserves

(2) Includes risk management and employee benefits self insurance funds

(3) Operating transfers to other departments, general county items, contingency, reserves

(4) Includes Resolution Services, County School, Safety Net Legislation Local Projects, Employer Contribution Reserve, Transient Room Tax, Law Library, and in FY 16-17, Damascus Successor Private Purpose Trust

Sources: FY 2015-16 Amended County Budget; FY 2016-17 Amended County Budget

