

CLACKAMAS COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Policy Session Worksheet

Presentation Date: November 24, 2020 **Approx. Start Time:** 1:30pm **Approx. Length:** 45min

Presentation Title: Federal Legislative Agenda Update

Department: Public and Government Affairs

Presenters: Sue Hidick, 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 on the County's 2020 federal agenda.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In December 2019, the Board of County Commissioners approved the County's 2020 federal agenda:

- Secure funding to support the **I-205 Widening and Seismic Improvements Project** and the **Sunrise Gateway Corridor**.
- Support funding and legislation to support the repair and ownership transfer of the **Willamette Falls Locks**.
- Secure federal funding to support a rebuild of the **Bull Run Bridge**.
- Support legislation for the responsible and sustainable **management reform of federal forest lands, including O&C Lands**.
- Support permanent reauthorization or extension of the **Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (County Payments)**.
- Support federal designation of the **Willamette Falls & Landings Heritage Area**.
- Support policies and funding to address the **housing crisis, permanent supportive housing, and human services programs** that are reliant on federal resources.

The County contracts with the lobbying firm Summit Strategies to develop and implement strategies to accomplish County goals. Today, the Summit Strategies team will provide an overview of the current federal climate and update the Board on the status of the County's federal priorities. Attached is a Congressional Update 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 directly aligns with the milestones of three of the County’s Performance Clackamas Strategic Goals:
 - Build a strong infrastructure;
 - Ensure safe, healthy and secure communities; 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 2020 Federal Legislative Agenda

SUBMITTED BY:

Division Director/Head Approval _____
Department Director/Head Approval s/Sue Hildick
County Administrator Approval _____

For information on this issue or copies of attachments, please contact Sue Hildick @ 503-742-5900



MEMORANDUM

TO: Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners

FROM: Hal Hiemstra
Mark Dedrick
Michelle Giguere

DATE: November 13, 2020

RE: Congressional Update

Thank you for the opportunity to visit with you during your November 24, 2020 Policy Session. We always appreciate the chance to provide you with a congressional update and hope this summary will be helpful to you prior to our discussion.

National Election Results and Implications

Biden/Harris win, but...

By November 24 when we speak to the Board of County Commissioners, GOP efforts to overturn presidential election results with claims of systemic voter fraud are likely to have been ruled on by state and federal courts and President-elect Joe Biden and Vice President-elect Kamala Harris will be focused on transition planning and their upcoming January 20, 2021 inauguration. Unless results remain in question in a hand full of states that are being challenged by the GOP, all states must report their certified election results to Congress by December 8. Congress will then meet in a joint session in January to collectively certify the electoral vote tally for President and Vice President. Theoretically, President Trump's challenges to the election results could go on until Congress certifies the vote in January, but this appears unlikely at this time.

Expectations for a Democratic controlled Senate appear unlikely

Election eve projections gave Democrats a 3 in 5 chance of taking control of the U.S. Senate. Those predictions proved inaccurate and a Democratic flip of the Senate now seems unlikely. On January 5 Democrats will have one final opportunity to become the majority party in the U.S. Senate when Democratic challengers face off against two sitting Republican Senators in a runoff election in Georgia. Democrat wins in Georgia would result in a 50/50 tie in the Senate and control of the chamber would then be dictated by a tiebreaking vote cast by the incoming Vice President. If the incoming Vice President is Kamala Harris, control of the Senate would then flip to the Democrats.

Democrats weakened in the House...

Though Democrats managed to remain the majority party in the U.S. House of Representatives, their control of the chamber was weakened in the 2020 election, and some congressional seats are

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still to be determined. The weakened majority will make it harder to advance certain Democratic priorities in the House in the coming 117th Congress. Despite unexpected losses in the House, there were bright spots for the Democrats and one of them was the re-election of House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Peter DeFazio (D-OR). In particular Chairman DeFazio's familiarity with Clackamas County's transportation and infrastructure needs and support for project earmarks in the coming Congress could prove helpful to the County in the coming year.

Implications of a Biden Administration

Assuming that President-elect Biden and Vice-President-elect Harris are inaugurated in January, their ability to advance their foreign and domestic agenda will be greatly influenced by who controls the Senate. A Senate controlled by the GOP, coupled with a weakened House majority, will mean that a Biden Administration will find it particularly challenging to move forward with robust additional Coronavirus relief funding, especially given Republican resistance to federal funding for state and local governments. While an infrastructure/transportation package is one domestic policy priority that is expected to receive bi-partisan support, the size and scope of an infrastructure package – and whether it includes climate provisions -- will be greatly influenced by who controls the Senate.

A Biden Administration should still be able to achieve many of its foreign policy objects – such as rejoining the Paris climate accord, rolling back the current Muslim ban and other immigration restrictions, stabilizing relationships with foreign allies, and rebuilding the U.S. State Department

Federal agencies in a Biden Administration are expected to be more supportive of urban America and environmental protection generally, more supportive of renewable energy and less supportive of resource extraction. A Biden Administration is expected to make an early push for transportation/infrastructure legislation as one method to support economic stimulus

Will Aid To Counties Be Included In The Next Coronavirus Relief Bill?

Prior to the November election, months of on again/off again negotiations between House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin failed to reach agreement on the next COVID-19 relief package. Significant disagreements remained over the size of the funding package, whether it would include funding for state and local government relief, whether the next relief bill would include additional funding for Coronavirus testing and tracing, whether the bill would include business liability protections, and whether the bill would include direct stimulus payments to most taxpayers living in the U.S. During those discussions Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell pushed for a much smaller relief package and mostly stayed away from the negotiations between Speaker Pelosi and Secretary Mnuchin.

Since the election, however, Leader McConnell has announced that coming to agreement on the next coronavirus relief bill is his top priority for the lame duck session of Congress. It isn't yet clear what the Senate might include in its proposed next relief bill, but Leader McConnell has signaled that he will be negotiating from a stronger position than before the election since Republicans held onto control of the Senate (for now at least) and the Democrats lost seats in the House.

Even if a smaller relief package is passed during the lame duck session of Congress, a Biden Administration may still be interested in pressing for an additional coronavirus relief bill if it looks as though the economy needs further stimulus in 2021. To date, Democrats have remained fully committed to including state and local funding relief (with no minimum population thresholds) in any additional stimulus bills passed by Congress.

Congressionally Directed Funding (earmarks) on the horizon in the 117th Congress?

While election results are still being finalized, there is a growing expectation that regardless of the final results, members of Congress may be ready to bring back congressionally directed funding – i.e. earmarks. Congress discontinued earmarks more than ten years ago. At the time, earmarks were viewed by some as wasteful spending that was potentially corrupting decision making in Congress. Since then, however, Congress has come to recognize that the elimination of earmarks just shifted a small portion of discretionary spending decision-making from Congress to the executive branch and did not actually save any federal funding. That realization coupled with the understanding that earmarks can sometimes help gain Congressional support for underlying legislation has rekindled interest in congressionally directed funding.

2020 Clackamas County Federal Priorities

In response to the Coronavirus Pandemic, Congress stopped scheduling in-person meetings in mid-March, 2020. Your team at Summit Strategies has continued to remotely advocate for the County's priorities since then and is in regular phone, video conference and email contact with congressional staff and members of Congress on behalf of the County. Given the third wave of virus infections now sweeping the country, it seems likely that congressional offices will continue to operate remotely at least through the second quarter of 2021. With the recent announcement of a possible Coronavirus vaccine becoming available by early 2021, it now seems likely that Congress may begin to operate in a more traditional manner by the summer of 2021. Between now and then, however, it will be important to continue to raise the profile and priorities of the County with the congressional delegation. In the first half of 2021, we look forward to working with you and your government affairs team to schedule virtual fly-ins for the Commissioners to meet with members of Congress and their staff, as well as key appointees in the administration.

Following are brief updates on some of the County's 2020 federal legislative priorities and likely priorities for 2021.

Transportation and Housing

• Surface Transportation - I-205/Abernethy Bridge

This past summer, the House of Representatives, under the leadership of Chairman Peter DeFazio passed a \$500 billion surface transportation reauthorization bill known as the Moving Forward Act. That bill was then combined into a broader infrastructure bill and passed by the full House of

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Representatives in July. Unfortunately, the bill was ignored and never acted on in the Senate. Despite repeated promises in the Senate that a surface transportation reauthorization bill would be advanced in the current Congress, only one of four committees with jurisdiction over the reauthorization effort in the Senate actually passed its part of the reauthorization bill. The Environmental and Public Works Committee passed a \$287 billion bill called America's Transportation Infrastructure Act (ATIA). The Senate Banking, Commerce and Finance Committees failed to pass their portions of the reauthorization bill. As a result, in September, Congress was forced to pass a one-year extension of the expiring FAST Act. That extension will expire on September 30, 2021.

Vice President Biden and Chairman DeFazio indicated before the election that they hoped to move forward in February 2021 with a comprehensive surface transportation reauthorization bill. Both had assumed that they would be negotiating with a Democratic controlled Senate and they both signaled that they were committed to incorporating significant climate provisions in their proposals. Despite the current uncertainty over Senate control, President-elect Biden and Chairman DeFazio continue to express a strong desire to move forward quickly with a comprehensive infrastructure proposal that will address "jam-packed highways, unreliable transit, bridges in poor condition and deteriorating roads" according to Chairman DeFazio.

While the size and scope of a transportation reauthorization bill will be significantly dictated by who controls the Senate, depending on the overall funding level in the bill, it could include congressionally directed funding for high priority projects such as the I-205/Abernathy Bridge project. If the final bill does not include high priority projects, it is still likely to include significant general funding for high priority freight corridors which could also be beneficial to the I-205/Abernathy Bridge project since it was recognized as a high priority corridor when the FAST Act was passed in 2015.

- **Bull Run Build Grant Request**

In September 2020, USDOT announced awardees for its latest round of discretionary BUILD grants. Though the County's \$8.9 million Bull Run Bridge BUILD Program funding request was deemed competitive, it was not successful. This was surprising given positive signals received from USDOT and the strong support expressed for the grant request by Clackamas County Commissioners and the congressional delegation. While political appointees and decision makers will be departing from USDOT, career staff will be staying on and Summit Strategies will schedule a debriefing session with career staff to determine how the grant application might be more competitive in the future.

- **Transportation Appropriations**

The overall appropriation process is discussed in greater detail later in this memo, but briefly, not unlike past years, House and Senate Appropriators have yet to complete the FY21 Transportation and Housing Urban Development Appropriation bill (or any other FY21 appropriation bill for that matter). While the House has passed a THUD Appropriation bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee has not yet passed any of its FY21 Appropriation bills. Senate Appropriations Chairman

Shelby (R-AI) recently announced that he wants to move all of the pending appropriation bills individually, but that seem unlikely given the limited number of legislative days before the current FY21 Continuing Resolution expires on December 11.

- **Housing Funding and related concerns**

The House passed Transportation and Housing Urban Development Appropriation bill provides \$50.6 billion for HUD, an increase of \$1.5 billion above the FY20 enacted level and \$13.3 billion above President Trump's 2021 budget request. Many critical affordable housing and community development programs received increases, including HOME Investment Partnerships, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), and the Section 4 Capacity Building Program. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and Project-Based Rental Assistance both received allocations that would likely be enough to cover all existing contract renewals. In addition, the legislation provides \$75 billion to support the economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic by investing in our nation's transportation and housing infrastructure.

The Senate Appropriations Committee released on November 10 its spending bills for fiscal year 2021, and overall, the Senate THUD appropriation bill provides modest funding increases to HUD programs – though at levels slightly lower than what was proposed by the House earlier this year. Overall, the bill funds HUD at more than \$11 billion above the president's FY21 request and at least \$2.9 billion above FY20 enacted levels, but approximately \$2 billion less than the House version. For more details on Housing programs in the FY21 THUD, see an [updated budget chart](#) prepared by the National Low Income Housing Coalition.

Willamette Falls Projects

- **Willamette Falls Locks**

The efforts to see the Willamette Falls Locks repaired and then transferred to a local entity made great progress in 2019, yet stalled in 2020. Efforts from the State Commission, Summit, the County, State Legislature, and many stakeholders have advanced this project a great distance, but there is more to be done, most importantly working with the State Legislature and the Governor to enact a bill establishing a Public Corporation to be the owner and transferee of the Locks.

At this point in the project, the County's partnership with the Corps remains strong, and the delegation is very engaged and active in helping the County to achieve its goal of a successful reopening of the Locks. Summit Strategies will continue to work with all these parties going forward, to secure funding and authorization of transfer of the facility.

- **Willamette Falls Legacy Project**

With the purchase of the Legacy site by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Metro and other project partners are working with the Tribe to come to an agreement on plans for the site, including the Riverwalk. It is unclear right now when they might reach some agreement, but it seems

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that good progress is being made. Other than the Riverwalk, however, other development or riparian efforts are unclear and the Tribe is undertaking a thorough assessment of options.

- **Willamette Falls and Landings Heritage Area**

The Heritage area coalition has made excellent progress over the last year, and prior disagreements between some of the stakeholders are being ironed out – for instance, adding “Landings” to the name of the heritage area to recognize St. Paul and other important landings. There is a draft outline of legislation and both Cong. Schrader and Sen. Merkley are willing to introduce legislation after key outreach to Tribes and other stake holders has occurred.

Federal Forest Management

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

Secure Rural Schools has been a top County agenda item for many years, and the County has successfully advocated for this program’s reauthorization in prior sessions of Congress. This program provides critical funding to timber dependent counties and has historically been an important source of revenue for Clackamas County. Last year, Senators Wyden and Merkley were able to include a two-year extension of the Secure Rural Schools program in the Omnibus Appropriations package, extending the program to September 30 of this year. The Senator and others continue to work to extend the program again. To avoid these regular SRS reauthorization struggles however, Senator Wyden has introduced legislation to provide a more permanent solution, creating an endowment fund, increased annually with timber receipts that would fund annual economic development grants to counties. The County sent a letter in support of Senator Wyden’s efforts. We will continue to work with Senator Wyden on this proposal and represent the County’s interests as the proposal is considered by Congress.

The catastrophic wildfires that burned so much of Oregon and the west this year have also spurred some action in Congress, although no new laws have been passed. First, Senators Feinstein and Daines introduced the Emergency Wildfire and Public Safety Act. The bill would authorize new projects to reduce the risk of wildfire and would provide new authority for the US Forest Service to collaborate with state partners to implement wildfire mitigation projects. Both Senators are pushing to include language along these lines in any end of session legislation. Second, Chairman DeFazio introduced legislation in reaction to the wildfires in Oregon, the FEMA Assistance Relief Act. This legislation uses his committee’s jurisdiction and adjusts the FEMA cost-share for all emergencies declared in 2020 to no less than 90% federal and 10% non-federal, up from the typical 75/25 split.

- **Cross Laminated Timber**

Summit Strategies has continued to work on behalf of the County’s efforts on Wood Innovation and Cross Laminated Timber. This included meetings with the Forest Service and the Oregon congressional delegation regarding the County’s efforts on CLT earlier this year, and assistance on

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the County's successful Wood Innovation Grant through the US Forest Service. We also continued to work with Congress in favor of legislation to advance the County's efforts on CLT, including the Timber Innovation Act, which was cosponsored by the entire Oregon congressional delegation. This legislation would provide additional research on cross laminated timber and tall wood buildings and make grants available to advance this industry. Since we last briefed the County Commissioners on this issue, the Farm Bill was signed into law including important language from the Timber Innovation Act.

Human Services

- **42 CFR Part 2** – 42 CFR Part 2 regulations (Part 2) serve to protect patient records created by federally assisted programs for the treatment of substance use disorders (SUD). Long sought changes to 42 CFR Part 2 were included in the CARES Act when Congress passed it in response to the Coronavirus Pandemic in March of this year. The Part revisions facilitate better coordination of care in response to the opioid epidemic while maintaining confidentiality protections against unauthorized disclosure and use of those records
- **Older Americans Act reauthorization** – Late in 2019, Senators Susan Collins (R-ME) and Bob Casey (D-PA), the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Aging Committee, introduced the *Modernization of the Older Americans Act Amendments*. This legislation would reauthorize and strengthen the Older Americans Act (OAA), the nation's preeminent law focused on the wellbeing of seniors. Provisions of this bill were incorporated into H.R. 4334 (Supporting Old America Act of 2020 and signed by President Trump on March 25, 2020.
- **911 SAVES Act (HR 1629, S 1015)**– Language that would reclassify public-safety telecommunicators as “Protective Service Occupation” personnel instead of administrative/clerical workers (as the County has already done) was one of many amendments included in the House version of the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), but the language was not part of the Senate version of the legislation, and when the two bills were conferenced together the 911 SAVES Act language was left out.

The SAVES Act in the House (HR1629) is now being cosponsored by 129 Members (including Rep. DeFazio), and companion legislation in the Senate (S1015) is being co-sponsored by 28 Senators (including Senators Merkley and Wyden). While the legislation has not yet moved on its own, given the high number of co-sponsors and the bi-partisan nature of the list of co-sponsors in both the House and Senate, we are urging its inclusion as a rider on an appropriation bill or perhaps its incorporation into other legislation (such as economic stimulus legislation) that could be considered during the lame duck session of Congress.

- **Jail Medical Costs (HR 1345)** – The Restoring the Partnership for County Health Care Costs Act of 2019, introduced by Rep. Hastings (D-FL) in Feb 2019 now has 26 cosponsors (non from Oregon). The bill has not moved out of committee.

- **PFAS Regulation** - Significant efforts to move legislation in the House and Senate continue despite the inability to Congress to agree on PFAS regulation late last year during consideration of the National Defense Reauthorization Act. In late February, EPA released a proposed "regulatory determination" for two PFAS chemicals, the first step toward setting a federal limit for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. It comes as many states have begun work to enact their own limits for the two best-studied "forever chemicals" in the absence of action from EPA. The move is the initial step in a years-long process.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires EPA to first propose and finalize a rule determining that a chemical warrants a drinking water limit before it can propose and finalize an actual limit. As part of the same action, EPA proposed not to regulate six other chemicals in drinking water: 1,1-dichloroethane, acetochlor, methyl bromide, metolachlor, nitrobenzene and RDX.

An incoming Biden Administration is expected to take a harder line position on regulating PFAS chemicals than the Trump Administration has.

- **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) changes** – The Trump administration has proposed significant changes to the NEPA review process which have largely been embraced by the GOP in Congress and opposed by Democrats. The President's Council on Environmental Quality has held two public hearings on proposed changes to the NEPA process and has moved forward an attempt to implement changes. Lawsuits have been filed to slow or stop these changes from taking place. An incoming Biden Administration is expected to be much less sympathetic to changing NEPA in the name of streamlining project review.

FY21 Appropriations

As previously discussed, the federal government is currently operating on a Continuing Resolution which expires on December 11. Congress will either need to pass all pending FY21 appropriation bills by that date, or pass another continuing resolution to cover a period of time between then and when it can complete the FY21 appropriation bills. Because there are fewer than 15 legislative days before the December 11 deadline, it seems highly unlikely that Congress will manage to pass more than a few individual appropriation bills by that deadline. Hence, it seems much more likely that Congress will either pass one or two massive omnibus appropriation bills packaging together many of the individual appropriation bills, or perhaps pass one massive omnibus spending just prior to the holidays. Another approach would be to kick the can down the road by passing another short-term or even a long-term Continuing Resolution into next year, but that approach seems less likely given the expected change in administration. From a Republican perspective, they are not likely to support giving President-elect Biden an opportunity to influence their funding decisions over the final FY21 spending bills – and from a Democratic perspective, they are more likely to want to provide a clean slate for the incoming President so that he can avoid having to clean up unfinished business left over from the 116th Congress.

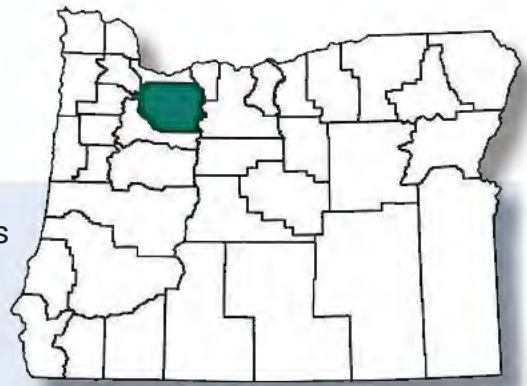
2020 Clackamas County Congressional Briefing



Clackamas County Board of Commissioners

Jim Bernard – Chair Sonya Fischer Ken Humberston Paul Savas Martha Schrader

Clackamas County by the numbers



Land Area:	1,879 sq. miles
City, County & State Roads:	2,428 miles
Persons per sq. mile:	225
% of Federal Forest:	52%
2019 Population:	423,420 (3rd in Oregon)
Civilian Labor Force:	220,817 Nov/19
Employed Labor Force:	214,569 Nov/19
Unemployment Rate:	2.8% Nov/19
2018 Average Industry Wage:	\$53,238
Per Capita Income (2018):	\$42,204
Oregon's Fastest Growing Cities:	Happy Valley (1), Wilsonville (3), Sandy (5)

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2020 Clackamas County Federal Legislative Policy Agenda

Clackamas County delivers vital public services in partnership with the State of Oregon

Clackamas County is truly urban, suburban, rural, and wild. We are dedicated to welcoming new residents and businesses, and committed to delivering community services that are dependable, accessible, and equitable to the public.

County Initiative

Federal funding to support the **I-205 Widening and Seismic Improvements Project**

County Priorities

- Federal funding and legislation to support the repair and ownership transfer of the **Willamette Falls Locks**
- Federal funding to support a rebuild of the **Bull Run Bridge**
- Federal funding to support development of the **Sunrise Gateway Corridor**
- Legislation for the responsible and sustainable **management reform of federal forest lands**, including O&C Lands
- Permanent reauthorization or extension of the **Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (County Payments)** or similar legislation
- Federal designation of the **Willamette Falls & Landings Heritage Area**
- Policies and funding to address the **housing crisis, permanent supportive housing, and human services programs** that are reliant on federal resources

LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES

Clackamas County's policy positions will be guided by the five strategic goals listed below. The County also will guide all policy decisions through a lens of carbon neutrality and improving equity, diversity, and inclusion in our communities.



Grow a Vibrant Economy

The county supports legislation that incentivizes businesses to grow and prosper. Successful legislation will ensure the county has dedicated resources for attracting and growing industries and workforce, and qualifies for programs that assist efforts to expand economic development opportunities.



Build a Strong Infrastructure

The county supports legislation that encourages long-term investments in major infrastructure projects to improve the quality of life of county residents. Successful legislation will ease congestion, enhance seismic resiliency, spur economic growth in employment areas including the Sunrise Gateway Corridor, broaden telecommunication access, and promote science-based and ratepayer-minded water quality protections.



Honor, Utilize, Promote & Invest in our Natural Resources

The county supports legislation that ensures effective and sustainable management and conservation of our abundant natural and agricultural resources. Successful legislation will stimulate our natural resource-based economy, incentivize the production of mass timber, reduce wildfire risk, and improve the financial stability of counties by creating a predictable and long-term solution to county revenue needs.



Ensure Safe, Healthy, and Secure Communities

The county supports legislation that improves the health, safety, and wellbeing of all county residents and communities. Successful legislation will assist vulnerable populations including residents who are facing homelessness, substance abuse and addictions, behavioral health challenges, and public health threats. Legislation also should help reduce the crime rate and recidivism, promote and sustain best practices for justice-involved individuals, protect survivors of domestic violence, improve emergency communications and disaster preparedness, and enhance the region's readiness for threats or acts of terrorism.



Build Public Trust through Good Government

The county supports legislation that allocates sufficient resources to enable delivery of effective, reliable, and equitable services to county residents. Successful legislation will maintain the county's financial sustainability, support county efforts to attract and retain qualified employees, and not preempt local tax sources or restrict local government authority.



Federal Funding Background for Clackamas County

2020 Federal Legislative Agenda

Clackamas County receives tens of millions of dollars from the federal government to perform essential services to more than 415,000 residents. This form outlines which federal agencies provide funding for services and identifies how many people are served by various programs.

Agency Key

BPA	Bonneville Power Administration	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration
CDC	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	HHS	Dept. of Health and Human Services
CNCS	Corporation for National and Community Service	HUD	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
DHS	Dept. of Homeland Security	IMLS	Institute of Museum and Library Services
DOE	Dept. of Energy	SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
DOI	Dept. of the Interior	USDA	Dept. of Agriculture
DOL	Dept. of Labor	USDOJ	Dept. of Justice
DOT	Dept. of Transportation	USFS	US Forest Service
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency		

Funding breakdown by division

Clackamas County Behavioral Health

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Block Grant	273	\$477,770	\$523,390
SAMHSA	Community Mental Health Block Grant	159	\$929,447	\$929,448

Clackamas County Communications 9-1-1

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
DHS	Homeland Security Grant Program – UASI	Countywide	\$530,913	\$459,086

Clackamas County Children, Families and Community Connections

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
HHS	Social Services Block Grant	4,000 Youth; 350 Core; 3,650 universal	\$429,462	\$649,964
HHS	Family Treatment Title IV B2	442	\$170,095	\$134,975
HHS	Low Income Home Energy Assist. Prog. (LIHEAP): Weatherization	218 (28 Homes and 190 Energy Education)	\$306,864	\$363,973
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment Block Grant	137	\$112,390	\$234,456
SAMHSA	Project of Regional and National Significance	Milwaukie, Sandy, and Estacada	\$117,602	\$132,398
USDOJ	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Countywide	\$0	\$34,806
USDA	Supp. Nutrition Assist. Prog. (SNAP)	196	\$149,152	\$69,546
BPA	Weatherization Program	5	\$18,145	\$26,151
DOE	Weatherization Assistance Program	13	\$199,133	\$185,454
HUD	Community Development Block Grant for Mobile Home Roof Repair	13	\$57,368	\$54,120

Clackamas County Disaster Management

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
DHS	Emergency Manage. Perf. Grant	Countywide	\$260,015	\$179,504
DHS	State Homeland Sec. Grant Prog, FY18	Countywide	\$0	\$48,778
DHS	Urban Area Security Initiative	Countywide	\$213,009	\$5,917
DHS	Flood Mitigation Assistance (One time grant)	Property buyout, flood area benefit	\$0	\$454,591
DHA	State Homeland Sec. Grant Prog, FY19	Countywide	\$0	\$36,300
DOT	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant	Countywide	\$0	\$13,000

Clackamas County District Attorney

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
DHS	Child Support Enforcement	Countywide	\$802,065	\$931,851
USDOJ	Crime Victim Assistance – VOCA Basic	Countywide	\$220,349	\$228,967
USDOJ	Crime Victim Assistance – VOCA Expansion	Countywide	\$5,443	\$42,247
USDOJ	Crime Victim Assistance – VOCA SST	Countywide	\$1,511	\$6,636
USDOJ	Crime Victim Assistance – VOCA OT	Countywide	\$19,992	\$3,502
USDOJ	Crime Victim Assistance – VOCA C	Countywide	\$47,445	\$45,711
USDOJ	Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Assistance – DOJ Rural	Countywide	\$0	\$58,031
USDOJ	Federal Crime Forfeiture	Countywide	\$20,853	\$0
HHS	Foster Care Title IV-E	Countywide	\$97,961	\$62,266

Clackamas County Health Centers

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
HHS	Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA): Health Center Clusters	34,691	\$2,180,067	\$2,403,232
HHS	Medicare	2,560	\$802,431	\$711,374
SAMHSA	Grants to Expand Substance Abuse Treatment Capacity in Adult, Juvenile, and Family Drug Court	237	\$304,598	\$49,374
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	874	\$0	\$140,183

Clackamas County Housing Authority and Community Development

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
HUD	Housing Choice Voucher: Section 8 Rent Assistance (VASH/Project & Tenant Based)	3,207 (1,122 children)	\$13,869,180	\$15,019,106
HUD	Housing Choice Voucher: Mainstream Vouchers	179 (44 children)	\$680,938	\$862,961
HUD	Continuum of Care: Shelter Plus Care	53 (7 children)	\$357,808	\$438,880
HUD	Family Self Sufficiency Program	50	\$99,286	\$99,289
HUD	Public Housing Subsidy	1,235 (401 children)	\$2,397,595	\$2,174,539
HUD	Capital Fund Grant	1,235 (401 children)	\$420,983	\$517,074
HUD	Community Development Block Grant	4,217	\$2,048,308	\$2,227,527
HUD	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	48	\$336,521	\$1,202,697
HUD	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	225	\$179,914	\$168,313
HUD	Continuum of Care: Planning + Homeless Management Information System Administration (HMIS)	1,031	\$0	\$70,861

Clackamas County Juvenile

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
DOL	Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) – Pass-through from Clackamas Education Service District (ESD)	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$43,000	\$43,000
DOI	Bureau of Land Management – Recreation Resource Management – Pass-through Funds	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$23,264	\$4,274
USDOJ	JAG Diversion	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$25,792	\$0
HHS	Title IV-E Foster Care: Reimbursement for administrative cost based on population of eligible youth – Pass-through Oregon DHS	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$58,393	\$131,047

Clackamas County Library Network

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
IMLS	Library Services and Technology Act	Countywide	\$14,642	\$0

North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
HHS	Older Americans Act III-B	3,123	\$53,353	\$52,888
HHS	Older Americans Act III-C1, NSIP	57,953	\$162,395	\$194,625
HHS	Older Americans Act III-E	160	\$9,228	\$18,428
HHS	Medicaid Funds – Nutrition	6,578	\$54,254	\$59,138
HHS	Medicaid Funds – Transportation	210	\$1,113	\$1,384
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration	5,000	\$35,088	\$0

Clackamas County Parks and Forest Revenues

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
USDA	Forest Service: Secure Rural Schools – Title II	60% of 1.2 million acres of forestland	\$10,107	\$6,730.20
USDA	Forest Service: Retained Receipts	60% of 1.2 million acres of forestland	\$28,279	\$0
DOI	Secure Rural Schools – Title II (Salem District) – via Bureau of Land Management	60% of 1.2 million acres of forestland	\$41,902	13,097.54\$
DOI	Non-Title II (Salem District) – via Bureau of Land Management	60% of 1.2 million acres of forestland	\$0	\$21,978.60
DOI	Housing in Lieu of Tax	Countywide	\$11,823	\$14,225
DOI	Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILT)	Countywide	\$1,320,085	\$1,318,651
DOI	Western Oregon Severance	Countywide	\$10,172	\$11,096
DOI	O&C Lands	Countywide	\$1,086,375	\$814,059
DOI	Federal Clean Vessel Act (Through Oregon State Marine Board) – Via US Fish and Wildlife Service	Boating community	\$1,350	\$1,350

Clackamas County Public Health

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
CDC	Tuberculosis Control Programs	Countywide +9 new patients (2018-2019)	\$6,650	\$17,749
HHS	HIV Prevention Services	Countywide + 23 newly diagnosed HIV cases (2018-2019)	\$78,108	\$80,944
CDC	All Hazard Preparedness/Emergency Preparedness and Cities Readiness Initiative	Countywide	\$193,310	\$184,568

CDC	Tobacco Prevention	Countywide	\$521	\$0
EPA	Safe Drinking Water	49 small drinking water inspections (FY 19 only)	\$147,476	\$147,475
USDA	Women, Infants, & Children (WIC); Breastfeeding; Peer Counseling	6,867 (2018 only)	\$943,622	\$869,706
HHS	Family Planning Services	Countywide	\$34,555	\$34,215
HHS	Medical Assistant Program and MCH Block Grant and Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Field Nursing	405 visits (2018 and 2019)	\$212,636	\$147,592
HHS	Medical Assistant Program (Vaccines for Children)	Countywide + 45,206 vaccines (2018 only)	\$45,139	\$45,981
HHS	Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) HIV Early Intervention and Outreach	Countywide	\$149,143	\$467,554
SAMHSA	OR State Targeted Response to Opioid Crisis	Countywide	\$111,417	\$79,583

Clackamas County Sheriff				
Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
DOI	Patrol of Bureau of Land Management – Reimbursement for Patrol	222 patrol hours (2018) 0 patrol hours (2019)	\$17,751	\$0
USDOJ	High Intensity Drug Trafficking (HIDTA) case work	Seized 1oz of cocaine, 256 fentanyl pills, 21 pounds of heroin, 86 pounds of methamphetamine, 7 grams of mushrooms, 5,195 prescription pills, and 38 firearms. Made 69 arrests, investigated 9 Len Bias overdose death cases, identified 3 drug trafficking orgs., and dismantled 4 drug trafficking orgs	\$130,000	\$150,000
USDOJ	Office of Violence against Women (OVW)	185 (2019)	\$104,716	\$48,002
USDOJ	US Marshal Service – Reimbursement for Assistance with Federal Case Work	509 investigation hours (2019)	\$15,265	\$28,653
USFS	Patrol of Federal Lands – Reimbursement for Patrol Services	337 patrol hours (2019)	\$54,702	\$27,972

Clackamas County Sheriff – Community Corrections

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
HHS	Bureau of Justice Assistance - Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program	Justice involved individuals affected by opioid epidemic	\$187,530 (Year 1 max)	\$3,244

Clackamas County Social Services

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
CNCS	Retired Seniors Volunteer Program (RSVP)	194	\$80,099	\$103,377
CNCS	Senior Corps Performance	111	\$131,714	\$128,159
DOT	Vehicle Maintenance Ride Connection	1,924	\$18,344	\$39,975
DOT	Federal Lands Access Program	Mt. Hood Express provided 67K rides	\$199,302	\$192,968
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation (5311/5310 Mt. Hood Express)	Mt. Hood Express provided 67K rides	\$164,559	\$162,692
FEMA	Emergency Food and Shelter Program	255	\$61,696	\$56,230
HHS	Senior Medicare Patrol	2,321	\$10,072	\$20,000
HHS	Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA)	2,778	\$16,000	\$16,000
HHS	MIPPA (Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act)	2,334	\$6,500	\$6,500
HHS	Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS): Community Services Block Grant	22,066	\$236,140	\$261,824
HHS	Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS): LIHEAP	9,451	\$1,665,441	\$1,756,007
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIC1	1,292	\$220,572	\$257,622
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIB	5,580	\$552,686	\$553,500
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIE	163	\$119,286	\$203,376
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIC2	1,242	\$393,436	\$500,727
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIID	200	\$23,946	\$26,840
HHS	Housing Stabilization Program	28	\$32,863	\$32,863
HUD	Continuum of Care: Rent Well	70	\$118,209	\$120,369
HUD	Continuum of Care: Coord. Housing	1,155	\$31,928	\$31,928
HUD	Continuum of Care: Housing Our Heroes	23	\$302,013	\$313,545
HUD	Continuum of Care: HOPE 2	14	\$51,337	\$65,530
HUD	Continuum of Care: HOPE 1	22	\$236,569	\$264,109
HUD	Continuum of Care: Housing Our Families	70	\$131,645	\$130,246

Clackamas County Transportation & Development

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2018	FY 2019
DOT	Highway Planning and Construction	Countywide Schools + Visitors	1,255,091	\$2,287,925
DOT	State and Community Highway Safety	Countywide	\$8,680	\$1,815
USDA	Secure Rural Schools – Title I	Countywide	\$867,722	\$746,008

I-205 Widening and Seismic Improvements Project



2020 Federal Objectives

Advocate for federal funding to support a third lane of capacity in each direction on I-205 between Stafford Road and OR 213, including the Abernethy Bridge, by:

- Ensuring that the project remains a Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation (JPACT) federal priority
- Supporting the Oregon Department of Transportation's Infrastructure for Rebuilding America (INFRA) grant application including securing support from Oregon's Congressional delegation
- Advocating for project funding in any federal infrastructure package or transportation reauthorization legislation
- Organizing a project site visit for U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) officials

Key Facts

- The State of Oregon has invested more than \$50 million to fully fund project design and engineering
- Project will be shovel ready in 2020
- Congressionally designated a High Priority Corridor through the 2015 Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act)

I-205 Widening and Seismic Improvements Project

Issue Background

This seven-mile stretch of the south I-205 Corridor in Clackamas County between Stafford Road and OR 213 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 corridor creating frequent failures, particularly during peak weekday travel times. As significant growth continues in the region, congestion on I-205 will worsen, further threatening efficient freight movement and travel reliability for businesses, industries, and residents.

Clackamas County continues to work closely with its local, regional, state, and federal partners to advance this project. 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.



Willamette Falls Locks



2020 Federal Objectives

Advocate for federal funding and legislation to support the repair and ownership transfer of the Willamette Falls Locks by:

- Supporting legislation to transfer the Locks to a non-federal owner to be named by the Willamette Falls Locks State Commission
- Supporting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' funding of seismic and rehabilitation repairs described in the Final Disposition Study for the Willamette Falls Locks

Key Facts

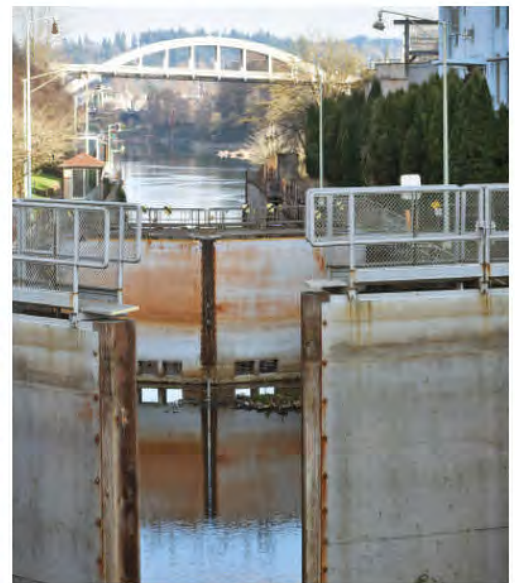
- 2011: Closed for safety issues
- 2014: 19 local stakeholders sign resolutions supporting the repair and reopening of the Locks
- 2017: Army Corps releases Draft Disposition Study noting a desire to transfer or permanently close facility
- 2017: Willamette Falls Locks State Commission established by the Oregon Legislature to find a permanent non-federal owner and propose a viable business model for transfer
- 2018: Local economic potential study published validating value of reopening Locks as greater than the cost to repair and reopen
- 2019: Army Corps completes Final Disposition Study affirming desire to transfer ownership and commitment of \$2.6 million for seismic repairs for gates 6 and 7
- 2020: State legislation drafted to fund capital repairs and create a Public Corporation for ownership

Willamette Falls Locks

Issue Background

The Willamette Falls 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 into caretaker status in 2011 after an inspection discovered that the gates were in danger of fracture and could not be safely operated.

Local stakeholders, led by the Willamette Falls Locks State Commission, are currently working to determine the preferred future of the Locks and crafting a business model that sustains their ongoing operation. Supported by a local economic potential report, many local stakeholders believe new life for the Locks can mean new life for the Willamette Valley and support ongoing regional efforts such as the Willamette Falls Legacy Project and the Willamette Falls Heritage Area and Landings.



Bull Run Bridge



2020 Federal Objectives

Advocate for federal funding to support a rebuild of the Bull Run Bridge by:

- Enlisting support for the project from the business community
- Meeting with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) officials to scope the project for a competitive Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) grant application
- Supporting Clackamas County's BUILD grant application including securing support from Oregon's Congressional delegation

Key Facts

- 127 years old
- Only one existing alternate route to Bull Run area that is an additional 27 miles from the nearest city
- Rural Project: Bull Run area defined by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Office of Management and Budget as a "rural area", outside of the Portland Urbanized Area
- Total Project Cost: \$13 million
 - Federal Funds Requested: \$11 million
 - Clackamas County Share: \$2 million

Bull Run Bridge

Issue Background

The Bull Run Bridge crosses the Bull Run River northeast of Sandy, Oregon, providing critical access to drinking water for over one-million residents in the Portland metropolitan area. It also provides emergency service responders with access to rural communities and timber lands prone to wildfire.

The Bull Run Bridge was built in 1893 and originally served as one segment of the Burnside Bridge crossing the Willamette River in Portland, Oregon. When Multnomah County replaced the Burnside Bridge in 1926, Clackamas County acquired one segment of the bridge and retrofitted it to accommodate the crossing over the Bull Run River.

Today, the 127 year old bridge is in critical need of repair. Delayed action will require the County to close the bridge crossing within the next 10 to 15 years.



Sunrise Gateway Corridor



2020 Federal Objectives

Advocate for federal funding to support development of the Sunrise Gateway Corridor to address the evolving economic, housing, safety, alternative modal, and operational needs of the east side of the Portland metropolitan region by:

- Enlisting support for the project from the business community
- Meeting with U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) officials to scope the project for grant opportunities

Key Facts

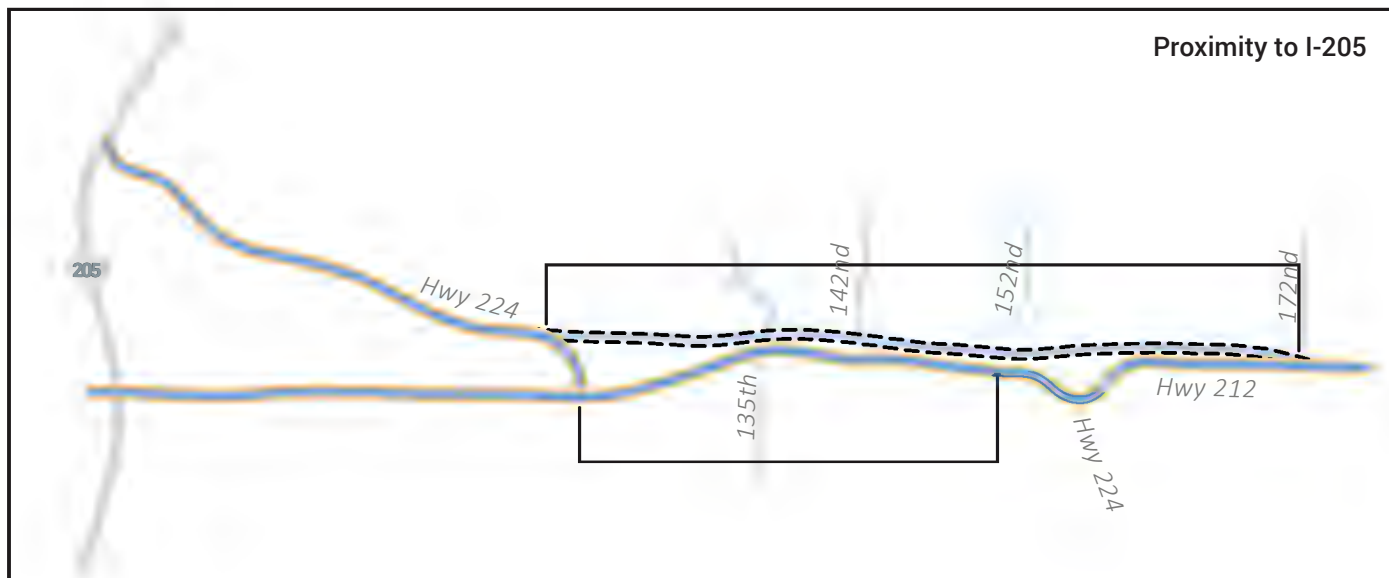
- Project will create a complete transportation network with new multi-modal connections, safety, and access improvements.
- Two-lane parkway (40-45 mph) with a separated multi-use path
- Multi-modal options for residents to access schools, parks, transit, employment, etc. without driving
- Transforms Highway 212/224 into an Urban Arterial – Complete Street
- Total project cost: \$477 million
- Regional commitment: \$180 million pending passage of Metro’s regional funding measure on Nov. 2020 ballot

Sunrise Gateway Corridor

Issue Background

The 13,400 underserved residents who live in the Sunrise Gateway Corridor are in need of safe transportation connections and multi-modal options. The Sunrise Gateway Project would:

- Improve safety: With 42,900 average daily trips, Oregon Highway 212 has segments in the top 10% of ODOT's safety priority ranking system. Project improvements will increase the safety of these high crash intersections.
- Create multi-use connections: This is a unique opportunity to establish a world-class on- and off-road trail system.
- Support housing affordability: Happy Valley is taking steps to create access to housing in a broad range of income levels.
- Open access to new jobs and housing: By 2040, this corridor is projected to have over 14,000 new jobs, 14,000 additional housing units, and approximately 43,000 new residents.
- Provide a parkway: The project will create new connections and transform Highway 212 from a dangerous state highway into a safer corridor that connects people to jobs and accommodates additional housing.
- Climate-smart project: Projected decrease in greenhouse gases anticipated due to a reduction in congestion and the addition of mode options.



Federal Forest Land Management Reform



2020 Federal Objectives

Support legislation for responsible and sustainable management reform of federal forest lands, including O&C lands, by:

- Educating Congressional offices on the need for federal forest management reform, the scale of federal forest lands in Clackamas County, and the desire for predictable revenue to be achieved through sustainable harvest
- Working with Congressional offices and key stakeholders to advance a preferred strategy for a long term solution for O&C lands

Key Facts

- 75% of Clackamas County is zoned as forestland
- 52% of Clackamas County is federal forestland
- 93,000 acres of Clackamas County's federal forestland are designated as O&C lands, of which 75,000 acres are designated for harvest
- Clackamas County has the 6th largest acreage (of Oregon's 18 counties) of O&C lands
- Clackamas County owns 3,200 acres of timber land

Federal Forest Land Management Reform

Issue Background

The health of our federal forests has a direct impact on the public health, safety, and economic wellbeing of counties across the United States. Not only do unhealthy forests increase community wildfire risk, they can also negatively impact community access to clean water and air, threaten wildlife habitats, and reduce community opportunities for forest related tourism and jobs.

Active management of federal forests should be done in a sustainable manner to ensure their continued health for generations to come. Forest 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 in a sustainable manner. Clackamas County strives to balance biological, economic, and social considerations in the management of County-owned forested properties, and expects the same from federal lands.

Additionally, Clackamas County supports legislation to formalize a long-term solution for the management of the Oregon and California (O&C) Rail Trust Lands. Successful legislation should establish predictable harvest levels to meet the revenue needs of forest counties, reduce wildfire risk, and focus on environmental protections where appropriate.



Photo courtesy of Mt. Hood Territory

Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Reauthorization



2020 Federal Objectives

Support permanent reauthorization or extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (county payments), or similar legislation, by:

- Providing critical support to the Forest Management for Rural Stability Act, or similar legislation
- Securing delegation members as cosponsors of legislation
- Partnering with NACo and other coalition stakeholders to advocate for the successful passage of legislation

Key Facts

- SRS enacted in 2000
- SRS expired at the end of FY 2018
- Support for reauthorization includes: National Association of Counties (NACo), National Education Association, Federal Forest Resource Coalition, The Wilderness Society, and others

Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Reauthorization

Issue Background

The Secure Rural Schools program provides assistance to rural counties and school districts affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. Historically, rural communities and schools have relied on a share of receipts from timber harvests to supplement local funding for roads, schools, and public safety. Over the past four decades, steep declines in timber sales have decreased the revenues that rural counties and school districts receive. Additional reductions in SRS funding has led to cutbacks in public safety, natural resource protection, health, and assistance to schools and community groups.

Clackamas County supports reauthorization of the SRS funding 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.



Willamette Falls & Landings Heritage Area



Photo courtesy of Mt. Hood Territory

2020 Federal Objectives

Support federal designation of the Willamette Falls & Landings Heritage Area by:

- Working with the Willamette Falls & Landings Heritage Area Coalition in the development of heritage area legislation
- If legislation is introduced, helping to secure Congressional delegation cosponsors
- Advocating for hearings on and ultimate passage of heritage area legislation

Key Facts

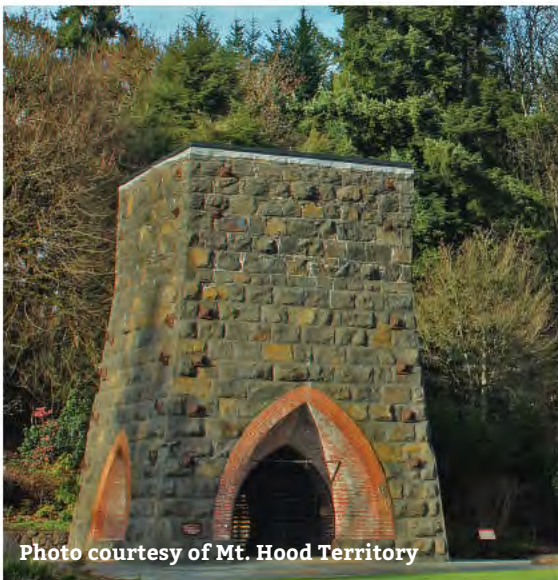
- Willamette Falls & Landings Heritage Area covers 56 river miles
- 55 National Heritage Areas currently exist in the United States, but none currently exist in Oregon

Willamette Falls & Landings Heritage Area

Issue Background

The mission of the Willamette Falls & Landings 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. The Willamette Falls & Landings Heritage Area is not just the end of the Oregon Trail, it is the beginning of the Oregon story.

Designation as a National Heritage Area requires an Act of Congress. The National Park Service provides technical, planning, and limited financial assistance to National Heritage Areas.



Housing Crisis, Permanent Supportive Housing and Human Services Programs



Clackamas County supports federal policies and funding that remove barriers for vulnerable individuals and families on their path to improved health, wellness, prosperity and inclusion. Support is needed to ensure Clackamas County can adequately address the housing crisis, provide permanent supportive housing, and advance human services programs that are reliant on federal resources.

See below for more details about the barriers residents face in Clackamas County and the work we do to meet the growing need.



Housing Crisis

Clackamas County shares the responsibility to respond to the national housing crisis. Limited vacancies, high rental costs, and lack of housing inventory all contribute to the housing crisis in our communities, and can be curbed with additional support from federal agencies providing vouchers and tenant protections, as well as capital funding for public housing that improves existing inventory and advances retention strategies.

Key Facts

The average cost of rent in a multi-family complex in Clackamas County was

 **\$1,255**
per month in 2018
(a 47% increase from 2010).

The median household income is

\$68,915 

The vacancy rate in Clackamas County is approaching

2%

The median cost of housing in 2019 was

 **\$435,000**

1,824

vouchers from federal resources have housed 3,574 people in the last year. And yet we have a wait list of 451 people.



The 2019 Point in Time Count revealed

1,166

people are homeless, a 9% increase from 2017.



Housing Crisis, Permanent Supportive Housing and Human Services Programs



Permanent Supportive Housing

Access to affordable housing is one of many barriers that prevents people from re-entry into successful and healthy lifestyles, but it is not the only factor. Permanent supportive housing resources, such as Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) and Mainstream Housing Choice Vouchers, fund peer support and case management services needed to ensure that veterans and other people who are newly-housed can succeed.

Key Facts

- Last year, Clackamas County provided 165 residents with services to weatherize their homes, saving costs that might otherwise have required families to go without heat during the winter and/or move out of the home. The average yearly savings per household was \$709.84.
- Only 120 year-round shelter beds exist in Clackamas County.
- 200 shelter beds are available at temporary shelters during inclement weather.
- Clackamas County's Veterans Village can house up to 15 houseless veterans at a time, and has transitioned 19 veterans to permanent housing in less than two years due to a mixture of VASH vouchers and supportive housing services.



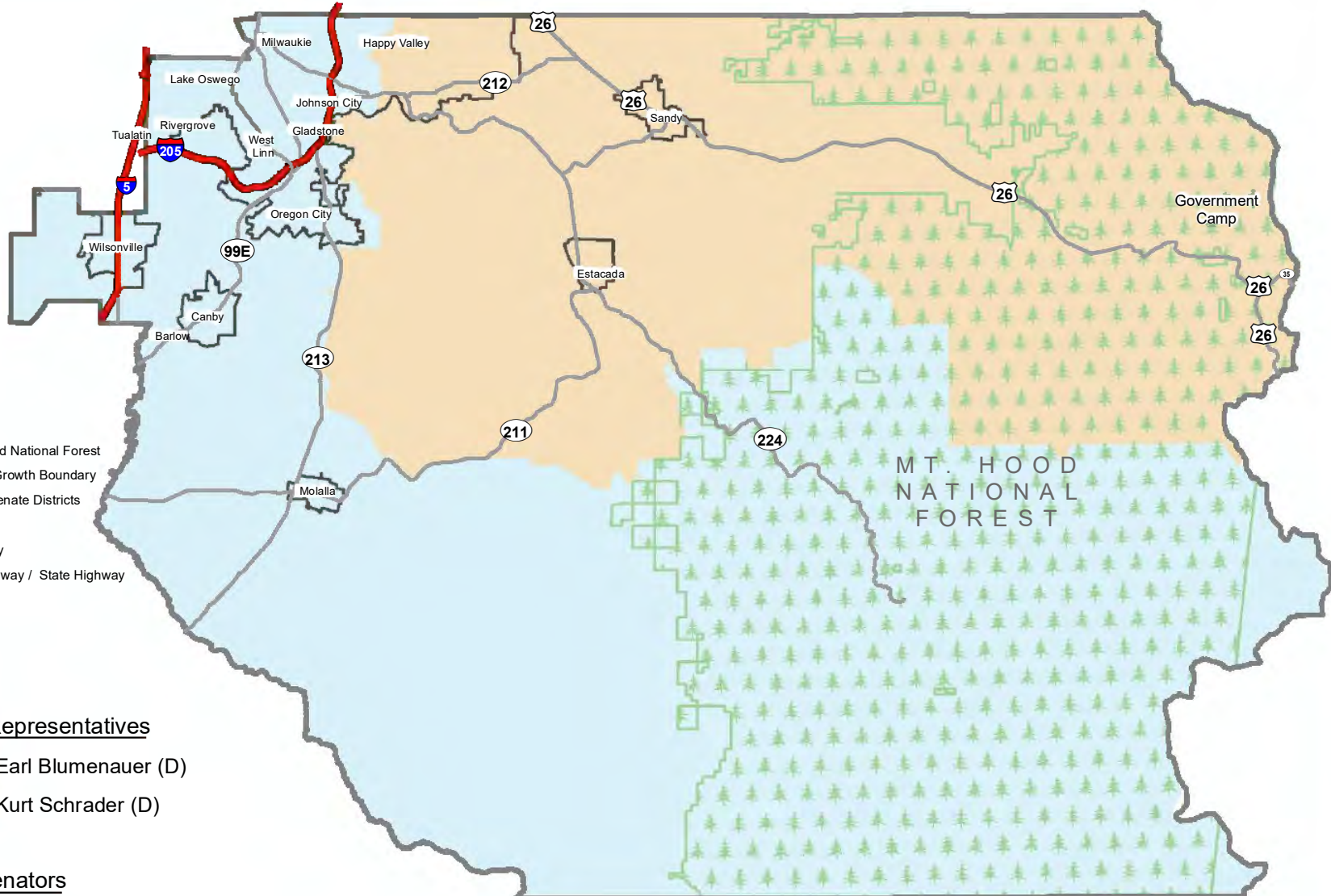
Human Services and Public Health Needs

A variety of federal programs and funding resources ensures Clackamas County can serve residents in all walks of life. Using tools such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Older Americans Act (OAA), and Medicare/Medicaid, to name a few, our human services programs improve the lives of our most vulnerable residents and families. Clackamas County also supports improved public health resources to serve its 420,000 residents – and growing – who live in a diversity of communities that are urban, suburban, rural and wild.

Key Facts

- Clackamas County's clinics serve 1,280 residents each year, and are supported by \$1.1 million of reimbursed Medicaid dollars.
- Clackamas County's human services program serves over 20,000 people each year, including:
 - 2,619 veterans
 - 3,872 families
 - 14,743 residents over the age of 60 who are experiencing disabilities
 - 13,200 children and youth under the age of 18 furthest from opportunity
- Older Americans Act (OAA) funds touch the lives of more than 6,600 older adults through meals, transportation, social engagement, physical fitness/fall prevention, reassurance contacts, and caregiver support.

Clackamas County Congressional Districts 2019-2020



Legend

- Mt. Hood National Forest
- Urban Growth Boundary
- State Senate Districts
- Streets**
- Freeway
- Expressway / State Highway

U. S. Representatives

- Earl Blumenauer (D)
- Kurt Schrader (D)

U. S. Senators

- Ron Wyden (D)
- Jeff Merkley (D)

