

2018 Clackamas County

Congressional Briefing



Clackamas County Board of Commissioners

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

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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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 2.

Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act

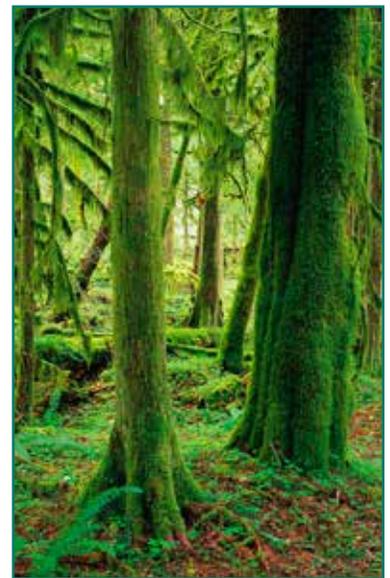
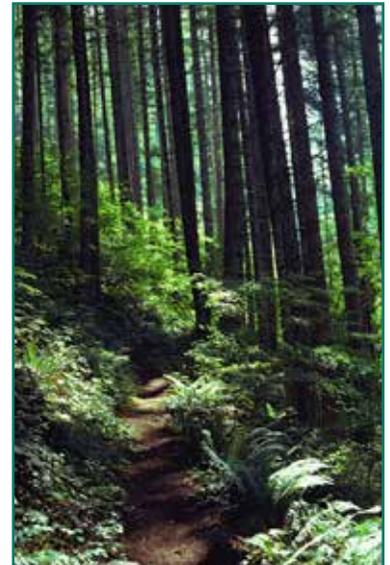
Support permanent reauthorization or extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (County Payments) or similar legislation. Extending the Secure Rural Schools Act would continue critical funding to timber dependent counties in Oregon while Congress works to enact legislation 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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 2.

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.

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). Clackamas County is well positioned to lead the emergence of the mass timber and CLT industry by addressing the supply chain needed to boost Oregon's productivity. CLT has the potential to create 6,100 direct jobs and 17,300 indirect jobs in Oregon over the next 15 years, while supporting efforts to address climate change through the sequestration of carbon. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 2.





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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 2.

Transportation and Development

I-205 Congestion Relief and Safety Improvement Funding

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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 3.

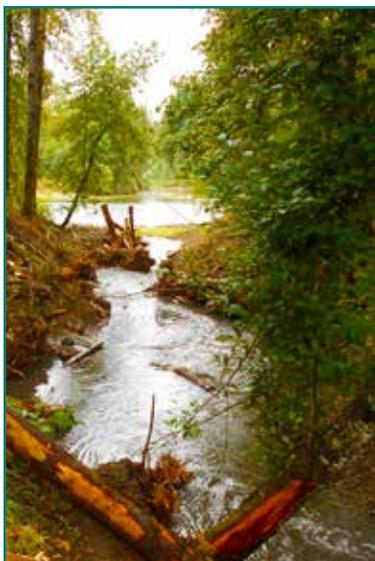


Sunrise Phase II Funding

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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 4.

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Funding

Support the continuation of the federal TIGER grant program, which provides capital funding for transportation projects.



Water Environment Services

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

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.

Clean Water Act

Support efforts to revise EPA administrative rules on the Clean Water Act that increase the ability of NPDES permit holders to address needs related to outdated technology, standards, and operational frameworks while continuing to ensure the cleanest water possible within areas of responsibility.

Willamette Falls Projects

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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 5.

Willamette Falls Locks

Support the repairing and reopening of the Willamette Falls Locks to restore river navigation to the Willamette River. The Locks bridge the upper and lower stretches of the Willamette River, without which the Willamette becomes two disconnected rivers for navigation purposes. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 5.

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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 5.

Willamette Falls Salmon Preservation through Sea Lion Control

Support efforts to address aggressive sea lions at Willamette Falls, which pose a danger to river users and are threatening endangered salmon runs and other fish species.



Public Safety

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

Support the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP), which is a primary source of federal funding for building and sustaining national preparedness programs. HSGP funds activities in planning, organization, equipment purchasing, training, and exercises.

9-1-1 Funding

Support legislation to improve operations, NextGen 9-1-1 development, and funding for 9-1-1 centers.

Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP)

Support the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP), which provides federal funding for disaster preparedness planning for hospitals and health systems within the Portland metropolitan region.



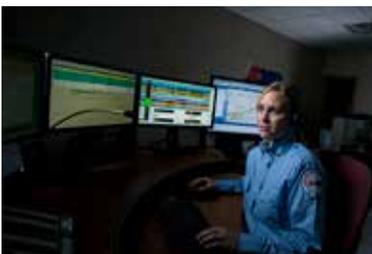
UASI Areas Security Initiative (UASI)

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.

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.

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 (JJDP) Title II State Formula Grants Program has declined by 50%; funding for JJDP 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.

Health, Housing & Human Services

Funding for Housing Programs

Support no less than \$3.3 billion in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) formula funding, which assists the County with constructing 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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 6.



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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 6.



Public Health Funding

Support continuation of existing funding 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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 6.

Prevention Funding - Youth Development Funds

Support current or increased levels of funding for Title 20 programs, which help the Oregon Department of Education fund additional PreventNet school-based sites in Clackamas County. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 6.



Medicaid Funding and Enrollment

Support current or expanded levels of Medicaid enrollment. Support maintaining the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 6.

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. For more information on this issue, see policy document under tab 6.

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. 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 reductions to zero in the current year.

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.

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.

Policy issue:

Federal Forest Management



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.

Clackamas County strives to be a leader in wood innovation. As the industry continues to grow in Oregon and across the nation, we understand that questions of timber supply will grow with it. Clackamas County aims to respond to the timber supply questions of wood innovation by working with environmental partners and state and federal agencies, with the principle that buildings built in the Northwest should also be sourced in the Northwest. Clackamas County is actively pursuing a Wood Innovations Grant with the USDA to identify a suitable site for a pilot program that creates a purpose driven harvest plan for CLT.

Clackamas County aims to work with the U.S. Forest Service to identify land for purpose driven harvests to meet the growing needs of supply in the CLT industry. Studies have shown that roughly 1,000 acres of land can supply enough timber for 10 CLT projects. Purpose driven harvests, using appropriate conservation and stewardship, help ensure the captured timber from a harvest is needed, as opposed to traditional timber practices which often harvests lumber when there isn't a predesignated purpose. As the industry continues to grow and as more CLT projects are built in Oregon, Clackamas hopes to establish a "forest to frame" model where projects built in Oregon are sourced in Oregon.

Cross-Laminated Timber & Clackamas County

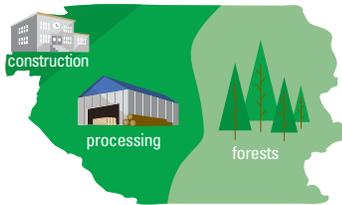
Clackamas County wants to lead the burgeoning Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT) industry by developing a supply-increasing pilot program that can spur rural Oregon economic development in an environmentally friendly manner.

What is Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT)?



CLT products are layered, customized wood panels with enhanced strength. CLT is the next phase of mass timber, and has the **potential to create 6,100 direct and 17,300 indirect jobs** in Oregon over the next 15 years*.

Why Clackamas County?



52% of Clackamas County is forestland. We have 5 lumber mills that could invest in CLT-production upgrades.



Clackamas County is advocating for NMTCs, federal incentives that prompt investment into distressed communities and keep jobs local.



Trees indigenous to the Northwest reach at least **95%** of their carbon-capturing ability in 65-90 years.

New trees will be planted in keeping with sustainable forestry practices.



Our pilot program seeks to provide the steady supply of timber our local mills need to invest in CLT facilities.

What We Need for the Pilot



1000 acres of forestland would initiate our pilot program. That's less than 1% of the total renewable forestland within the county.

Counties' shares of CLT revenue can be utilized for urgent funding needs, like roads, schools and law enforcement.



Request #1: Resolve the Linn County lawsuit or grant/deed access to the related forestland for our pilot program.

Request #2: Work with the U.S. Forest Service to open up small new areas of land for program harvesting.



For more information, contact Gary Schmidt at gschmidt@clackamas.us or 503.742.5908

*via Oregon BEST

Policy issue:

I-205 Congestion Relief and Safety Improvements



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 arterial 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 (ODOT) also has applied for federal FASTLANE/INFRA grant funding three times.

The 2017 Oregon State Legislature recognized the I-205 bottleneck as an issue of statewide concern and dedicated \$10 million toward design of the project. The state transportation funding package (HB 2017) also included reporting requirements for ODOT to provide annual updates to the Legislature on the status of the project. In addition, the Legislature mandated ODOT to seek federal authority to establish congestion pricing on the I-5 and I-205 corridors, with a requirement to allocate any revenues toward the I-205 bottleneck project.



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 only 2 lanes in each direction
- Bottleneck congestion entering this corridor can create 3 to 4 additional miles of gridlock
- 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
- Updated cost estimate: approximately \$500 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/INFRA grant funding 3 times.
- The 2017 Oregon State Legislature recognized the I-205 bottleneck as an issue of statewide concern and prioritized the need to complete the project (HB 2017).

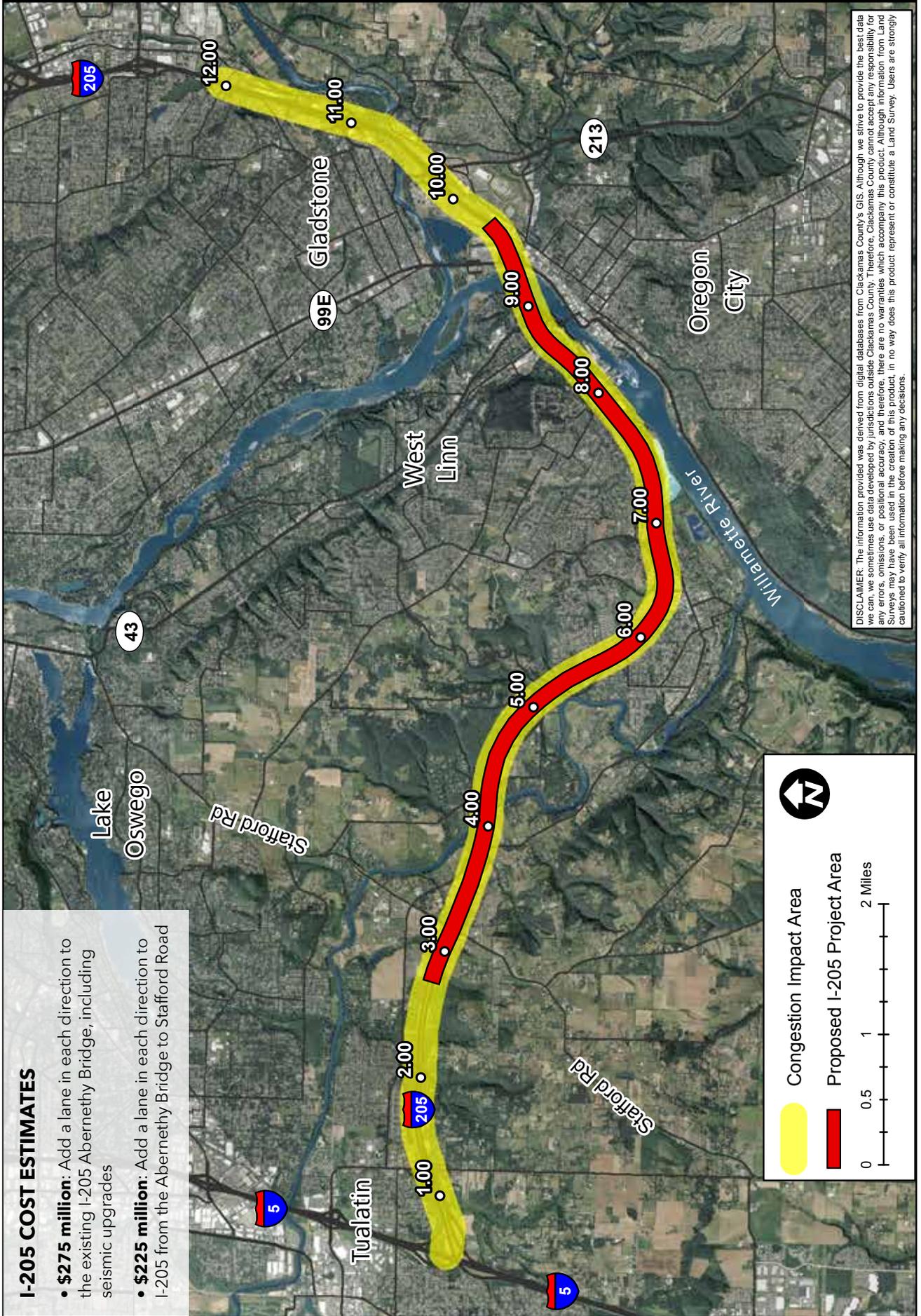




I-205 CONGESTION RELIEF AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

I-205 COST ESTIMATES

- **\$275 million:** Add a lane in each direction to the existing I-205 Abernethy Bridge, including seismic upgrades
- **\$225 million:** Add a lane in each direction to I-205 from the Abernethy Bridge to Stafford Road



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.

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners are 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:

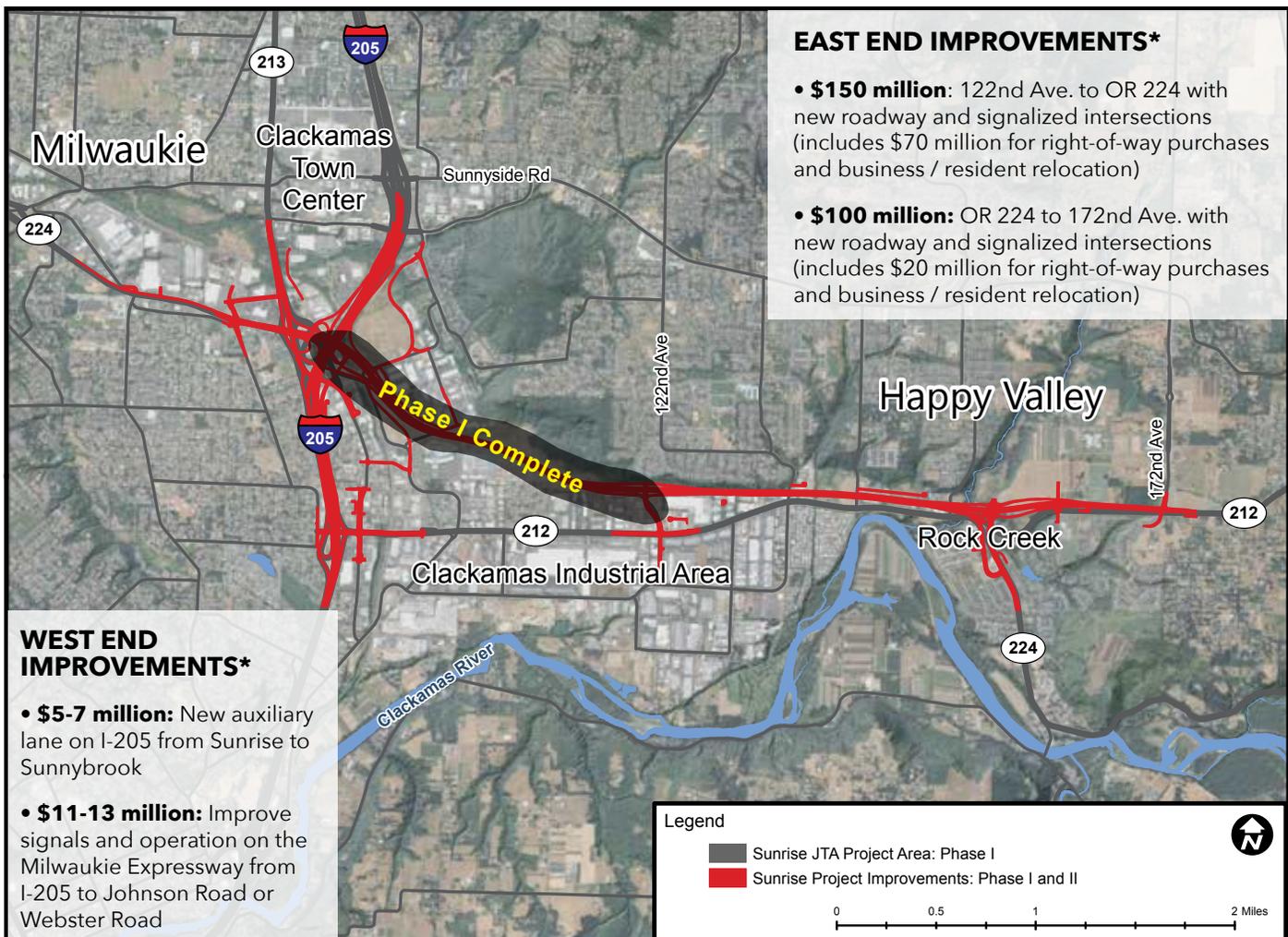
- Diverts 20,500 daily trips off the existing road system, including Sunnyside Road and I-205
- Reduces annual delays by 975,000 hours
- Supports 5,900 existing jobs within the OR 212/224 Sunrise Corridor
- Creates long-term employment opportunities through improved freight mobility in the thriving Clackamas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

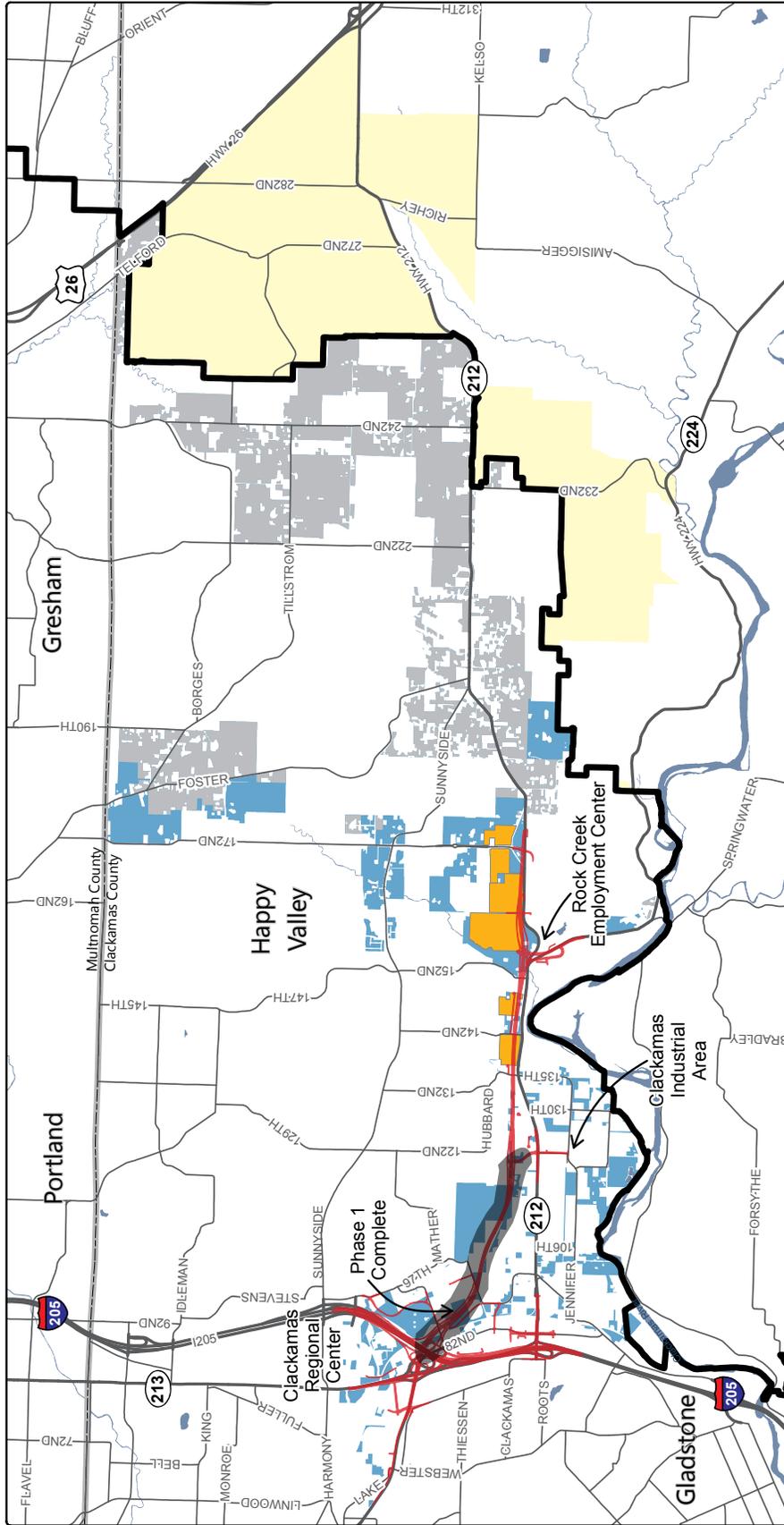
- Phase II will serve one of the fastest growing areas in Oregon and incentivize the development of abundant shovel-ready sites and vacant employment lands located within the Metro Urban Growth Boundary.
- By 2030, the number of homes and jobs along OR 212/224 are anticipated to increase by 136% and 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.



*Cost estimates based on latest information available at time of printing; are likely to change.
For questions, contact Chris Lyons at CLyons@clackamas.us or 971-202-3007.

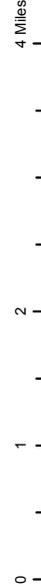


EMPLOYMENT LANDS: SUNRISE CORRIDOR AREA



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



* "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.

DISCLAIMER: The information provided was derived from digital databases from Clackamas County's GIS. Although we strive to provide the best data we can, we sometimes use data developed by jurisdictions outside Clackamas County. Therefore, Clackamas County cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions, or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this product. Although information from Land Surveys may have been used in the creation of this product, in no way does this product represent or constitute a Land Survey. Users are strongly cautioned to verify all information before making any decisions.

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.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers released a draft Disposition Report in 2017, recommending the Willamette Falls Locks receive minor seismic stability repairs and be transferred to a non-federal owner. The final Disposition Study is expected in 2018. Outcomes from this report will guide conversation on the future of the Locks and may lead to future legislation to effect a transfer.

Advocacy efforts continue to seek the repair and reopening of the Locks, soon to be led by the Willamette Falls Locks State Commission – established by Oregon Senate Bill 256 (2017). The State appointed Commission will represent state and local interest with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the proposals expected from the Disposition Report and work to identify a likely transferee. 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.

In addition to these efforts, a recent study by ECONorthwest confirmed that local economic potential exists if the Willamette Falls Locks were to be repaired and reopened, with potential benefits outweighing likely costs. While not a likely revenue generator for operations, the study confirms that most benefits would be tied to recreational access between the upper and lower Willamette River, and also contribute to other industries such as tourism and local aggregate barging that would remove freight traffic from local freeways. A repaired and reopened locks also creates a transportation redundancy following a seismic event, and may support efforts to rebuild and clear excess debris in such a circumstance.

Clackamas County supports the efforts of the Willamette Falls Locks State Commission and seeks federal opportunities and funding streams to repair and reopen the Willamette Falls Locks to full operational status for river travel, and seeks federal support to facilitate the transfer of ownership when that time comes.

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 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.

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; and
- Boost property values in Oregon City, both on-site and in the surrounding area.

Since the riverwalk design was unveiled in 2017, public partners have been working diligently to move the riverwalk project into the permitting and construction phase. However, In light of delays on the part of the private property owner, public partners are exploring options to move the project forward.

Policy issue:

Housing



Funding for Housing Programs

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners supports efforts to ensure federal housing programs and funding remain intact to allow local jurisdictions the ability to meet the growing disparity of housing affordability in our region.

The County relies greatly on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to support programs like the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) for infrastructure improvements in low-income areas and affordable housing projects in the County. Additionally, Homeless Housing Assistance grants and the Emergency Solutions Grant program help ensure our most vulnerable residents receive shelter and wraparound services.

The Clackamas County Housing Authority currently owns and manages 545 affordable housing units, many of which have been updated and weatherized with programs from HUD. Additionally, voucher programs provide assistance to 1,531 families in Clackamas County who rent units in the private rental housing market, which broadens the County's ability to provide increased support to families waiting for affordable housing units to become available.

The County's most recent Consolidated Plan estimated that over 7,500 Clackamas County households are at or below 80% of the Area Median Income are paying more than 30% of their income on housing. HUD defines affordable housing as paying 30% or less on housing. The Plan also estimated that an additional 9,000 households are paying more than 50% of their income on housing. To address the obvious need for more affordable housing options, the Clackamas County Housing Authority has undertaken an aggressive redevelopment plan that seeks to create 10,000 new affordable units in the next 10 years. One of these properties is Oregon City View Manor - a 22-acre public housing park with 100 single and duplex units built in 1962 that the County Housing Authority intends to sell in order to reinvest the proceeds into new affordable housing developments. Clackamas County also is discussing conducting a County-wide housing needs assessment in partnership with its cities that would provide strategic policy insight on where best to target housing initiatives.

Policy issue:

Housing



Veteran Homelessness

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners supports efforts to continue appropriation of resources through HUD's Veterans Affairs Supported Housing (VASH) vouchers, the 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.

Clackamas County funds a homeless veteran's outreach program, which has already made contact with 128 homeless veterans in the County, and also administers a Rapid Re-Housing program that currently serves 10 households. In addition to these programs, the County convenes the Homeless Veterans Coordinating Team (HVCT), which streamlines access to housing and services to those in need. Participants in the HVCT include the Veterans Administration, County Behavioral Health, County Workforce, and other services providers.

Clackamas County is also working to address veteran homelessness by opening 30 housing pods dedicated to those who served our nation and remain without shelter. While this innovative approach is able to provide wraparound service and shelter for only a small number veterans, it will also prepare many to transition into rental housing when the time is right. Those transitions will depend greatly on continued VASH and SSVF programs.

Finally, the County contributes significant funding to the County Veterans Service Office, knowing that access to ongoing federal Veterans Administration benefits can be a life changing resource for veterans living on the streets.

Federal funds received by Clackamas County's Health, Housing and Human Services Department

The mission of the Health, Housing, and Human Services Department is to remove barriers for vulnerable individuals and families on their path to improved health, wellness, prosperity, and inclusion.

Agency Key

BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance	FDA	Food and Drug Administration
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration
CDC	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	USDA	Department of Agriculture
CNCS	Corporation for National and Community Service	HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DOE	Department of Energy	HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
DOT	Department of Transportation	SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	USDOJ	Department of Justice

Funding breakdown by division

Clackamas County Behavioral Health

Agency	Program Funding	People served	FY 2016	FY 2017
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Block Grant	250	\$442,443	\$221,222
SAMHSA	Community Mental Health Block Grant	166	\$478,252	\$421,354

Clackamas County Children, Youth & Families

Agency	Program Funding	People served	FY 2016	FY 2017
HHS	Social Services Block Grant	1,165	\$500,000	\$500,000
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment Block Grant	2,608	\$173,779	\$173,779
SAMHSA	Project of Regional and National Significance	Milwaukie Area	\$125,000	\$125,000
USDOJ	Office of Violence Against Women: Rural Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence Prevention/Intervention	866	\$349,846	\$349,846
USDOJ	Office of Violence Against Women: Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program	23	\$104,304	\$104,304

Clackamas County Community Solutions – Workforce & Weatherization

Agency	Program Funding	People served	FY 2016	FY 2017
USDA	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	1680	\$96,875	\$114,508
BPA	Weatherization program	22	\$10,344	\$20,030
DOE	Weatherization Assistance Program	260	\$181,210	\$194,237
HHS	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP): Weatherization Program	396	\$370,743	\$284,236
HUD	Community Development Block Grant for Mobile Home Roof Repair	38	\$42,245	\$90,084

Clackamas County Health Centers

Agency	Program Funding	People served	FY 2016	FY 2017
BJA	Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	102	\$112,357	\$13,191
HHS	Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA): Health Center Clusterzv	18,062	\$2,002,290	\$2,477,722
SAMHSA	Grants to Expand Substance Abuse Treatment Capacity in Adult, Juvenile, and Family Drug Court	83	\$200,990	\$343,337

Clackamas County Housing Authority and Community Development

Agency	Program Funding	People served	FY 2016	FY 2017
HUD	Housing Choice Voucher: Section 8 Rent Assistance (VASH/ Project & Tenant Based)	1586	\$12,972,299	\$13,748,603
HUD	Housing Choice Voucher: Mainstream Vouchers	70	\$518,634	\$594,970
HUD	Continuum of Care: Shelter Plus Care	40	\$337,340	\$355,392
HUD	Continuum of Care: Jannsen	8	\$90,764	\$81,537
HUD	Family Self Sufficiency Program	75	\$98,872	\$99,286
HUD	Public Housing Subsidy	545	\$1,896,692	\$1,926,935
HUD	Capital Fund Grant	545	\$1,140,614	\$933,361
HUD	Resident Opportunity & Self Sufficiency Grant	545	\$82,860	\$87,271
HUD	Community Development Block Grant	62,054	\$2,019,843	\$1,991,474
HUD	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	87 Units (217 persons) and preserved 55 affordable units (119 persons)	\$750,017	\$741,738
HUD	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	1540	\$179,957	\$181,841
HUD	Continuum of Care: Planning + Homeless Management Information System Administration (HMIS)	1225	\$1,493,418	\$1,538,229

Clackamas County Public Health

Agency	Program Funding	People served	FY 2016	FY 2017
CDC	Tuberculosis Control Programs	15 patients since 2015; county population protected - 413,000* (est. July 2017)	\$105,441	\$5,493
CDC	Prevention and Public Health Funds (PPHF): Sustainable Relationships for Community Health	200 pilot patients; approximately 70,000 Medicaid members impacted per year	\$105,887	\$64,937
HHS				
CDC	HIV Prevention Services	47 newly diagnosed HIV cases and 975 HIV tests since 2015; county population protected - 413,000* (est. July 2017)	\$73,020	\$65,171
CDC	All Hazard Preparedness/Emergency Preparedness	County population - 413,000* (est. July 2017)	\$180,755	\$209,623
CDC	Tobacco Prevention	Population of tobacco users in county - 50,400 (2014 estimate)	\$1,299	\$451
EPA	Safe Drinking Water	29,762 residents since 2015	\$147,475	\$150,283
FDA	Environmental Health	Approximately 1,100 restaurants per year	\$23,000	\$2,753
USDA	Women, Infants, & Children (WIC); Breastfeeding; Peer Counseling	13,440 residents (2015 and 2016 only)	\$978,058	\$948,117
HHS	Family Planning Services	1,164 residents since 2015	\$43,098	\$54,528
HHS	Medical Assistant Program (Field Nursing)	2,269 residents since 2015	\$175,709	\$210,950
HHS	Medical Assistant Program (Vaccines for Children)	42,341	\$43,527	\$44,177

Clackamas County Social Services

Agency	Program Funding	People served	FY 2016	FY 2017
CNCS	Retired Seniors Volunteer Program (RSVP)	186	\$95,251	\$92,259
CNCS	Senior Corps Performance	147	\$130,060	\$130,189
DOT	Vehicle Maintenance Ride Connection	1,789	\$19,682	\$36,513
DOT	Federal Lands Access Program		\$133,850	\$223,341
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	2,678	\$166,504	\$174,767
FEMA	Emergency Food and Shelter Program	140	\$61,979	\$62,000
HHS	Senior Medicare Patrol	567	\$9,927	\$10,000
HHS	Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA)	2,571	\$16,000	\$16,000
HHS	MIPPA is the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act	992	\$9,750	\$13,000
HHS	Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS): Community Services Block Grant	11,031	\$206,447	\$269,639
HHS	Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS): LIHEAP	5,726	\$1,220,154	\$1,565,900
HHS	Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS): Mountain Express 5311	Mountain Express provided 66,167 rides	\$140,204	\$106,991
HHS	Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS): Mountain Express STF		\$36,600	\$25,800
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIC1	1,329	\$236,356	\$205,971
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIB	3,097	\$642,845	\$579,769
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIE	4,567	\$184,914	\$156,336
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIC2	1,349	\$481,076	\$374,750
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIID	124	\$47,373	\$20,278
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA V11A	293	\$8,992	\$4,490
HHS	Housing Stabilization Program	69	\$4,620	\$32,164
HUD	Continuum of Care: Rent Well	65	\$112,906	\$118,209
HUD	Continuum of Care: Coordinated Housing	1,179	\$31,928	\$31,928
HUD	Continuum of Care: Housing Our Heroes	17	\$192,007	\$302,013
HUD	Continuum of Care: HOPE 2	16	\$53,406	\$62,181
HUD	Continuum of Care: HOPE 1	22	\$212,089	\$236,569
HUD	Continuum of Care: Jackson Place (recently defunded)	7	\$62,013	\$0
HUD	Continuum of Care: Housing Our Families	Goal to serve 24 in 17-18	New program in 2017	\$155,728

Clackamas County Quick Facts



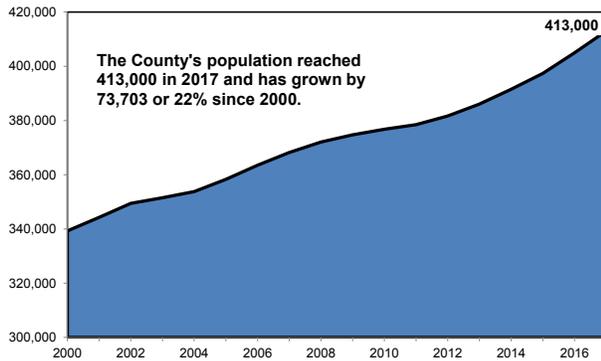
Updated 1/3/18



Clackamas County — Just the Numbers:

Land Area:	1,879 sq. miles
City, County & State Roads:	2,428 miles
Persons per sq. mile:	220
% of National Forest:	52%
2017 Population:	413,000
Civilian Labor Force:	223,246 Nov/17
Employed Labor Force:	215,215 Nov/17
Unemployment Rate:	3.6% Nov/17
2016 Average Wage:	\$49,499
Per Capital Income:	\$35,506 2016
Poverty Level:	9.2% 2016

Clackamas County Population: 2000-2017



Population

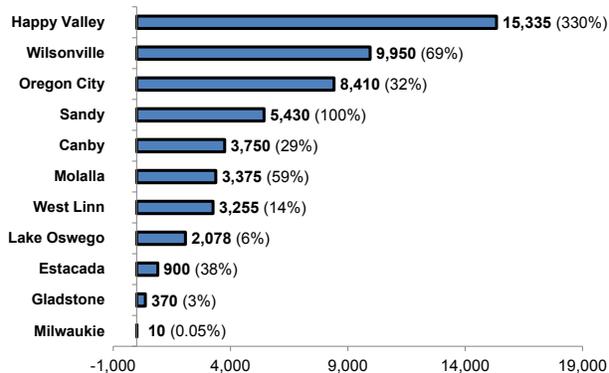
Clackamas County's population reached 413,000 in 2017 and has grown by 22 percent since 2000.

In 2016, 22 percent of the population were 0-17 years old, 61 percent were 18-64 years old, and 17 percent were 65 years and older.

Since 2011, the portion of the 65+ population grew the fastest at 3.2 percent while the 0-17 and 18-64 age groups actually declined by 2.1 and 1.6 percent, respectively.

During the last 17 years, the cities that added the most residents included Happy Valley (15,335), Wilsonville (9,950), and Oregon City (8,410). The cities with the highest growth rates during this period included Happy Valley (330%), Sandy (100%), Wilsonville (69%), and Molalla (59%).

Change in Population: 2000-2017 Clackamas County and Incorporated Cities



Source: PSU, Population Research Center

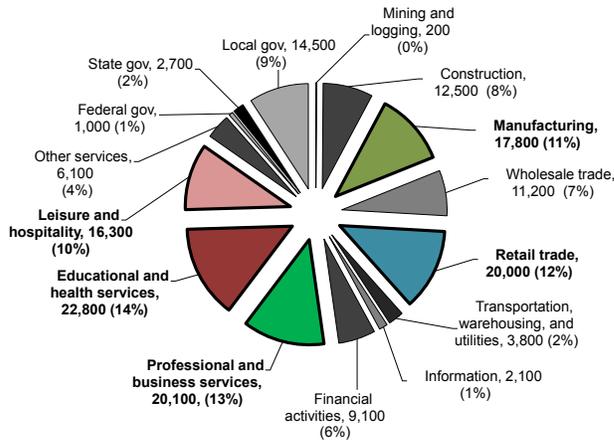
City Population - 2017

Canby	16,660
Estacada	3,280
Gladstone	11,840
Happy Valley	19,985
Johnson City	565
Lake Oswego	37,490
Milwaukie	20,550
Molalla	9,085
Oregon City	34,610
Sandy	10,855
West Linn	25,695
Wilsonville	24,315

Source: PSU, Population Research Center, July 2017 estimates

Industry and Labor Force

Industry Employment in Clackamas County: November 2017



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

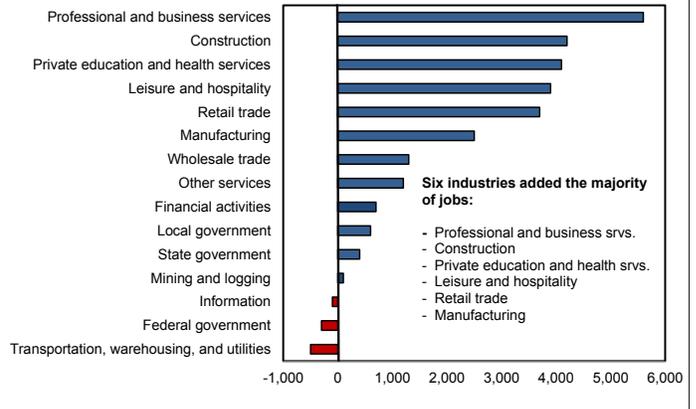
Total covered employment in Clackamas County was at 160,200 in November 2017. Five broad industries made up nearly two-thirds (60%) of all employment and these industries included: private education and health services (22,800); retail trade (20,000); professional and business services (20,100); manufacturing (17,800); and leisure and hospitality (16,300).

Since the recession bottomed out in early 2010, Clackamas County has added back 27,400 jobs. The majority of new jobs were in professional and business services, construction, health services, leisure and hospitality, retail trade, and manufacturing.

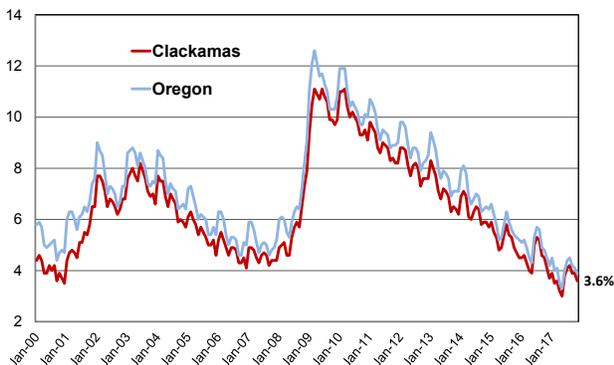
The unemployment level was at 3.6% in November 2017 and rates have decreased by 7.6 percentage points since the highest level of 11.2% in February 2010.

There has been positive growth in the resident labor force (people working or looking for work) within the incorporated cities in Clackamas County from 2010-2017. Happy Valley's labor force grew the fastest at 34 percent, followed by Wilsonville (21%), Estacada (18%), and Sandy (13%). Less labor force growth was seen in Canby (5%), Gladstone (5%), and Milwaukie (4%).

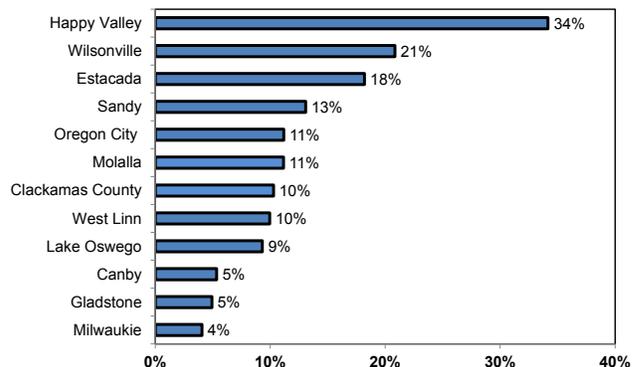
**Change in Broad Industry Employment
Clackamas County: Jan-2010 (recession trough) to Nov 2017
(total jobs gained 27,400)**



**Unemployment Rate: Jan 2000 to Nov 2017
(not seasonally adjusted)**

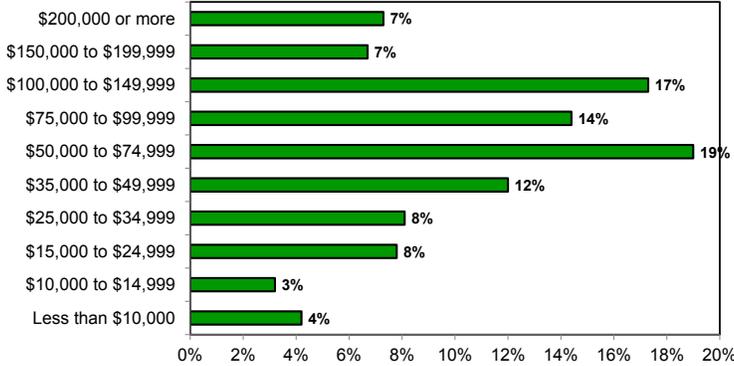


**Percentage Change in the Resident Labor Force
November 2010 - November 2017**



Household Income and Educational Attainment

**Household Income and Benefits
Clackamas County, 2016**
(Median Household Income: \$68,915)



Source: Census, ACS, 2012-2016 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

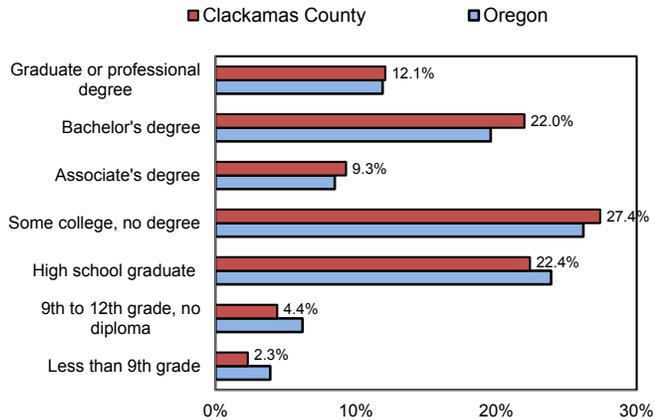
Median household income during 2016 was \$68,915 in Clackamas County compared to \$53,270 in Oregon.

In 2016, 16 percent or 23,064 households had incomes of less than \$25,000. One-fifth or 30,346 households had incomes of \$25,000 — \$49,999. One-third or 50,417 households had incomes of \$50,000 — \$99,999. Lastly, 31 percent or 47,323 households had incomes of \$100,000 or greater.

Compared to Oregon, Clackamas County had a higher portion of its population (25 years and older) with some college or associate's degree (37%) and a bachelor's degree (22%).

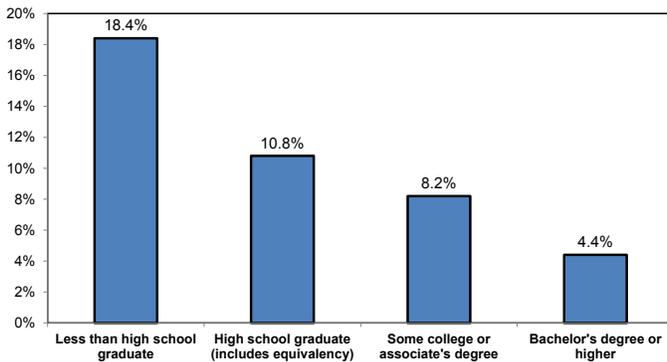
Alternately, the county had a slightly less portion of its population who were high school graduates (22%) and a much lower portion of its population with less than 9th grade or with no diploma (7%).

Educational Attainment: 2016
(Population 25 years and over)



Source: Census, 2012-2016 ACS 5-year estimates, Table S1501

Poverty Rate for Population 25+ by Educational Attainment: Clackamas County (2016)



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates, Table S1501

In 2016, the average poverty rate of all people in Clackamas County was 9.2 percent compared to 15.7 percent in Oregon.

The level of educational attainment seemed to significantly influence the rate of poverty in the county.

Residents with less than a high school education had a much higher poverty rate at 18.4 percent than residents with either a high school diploma (10.8%), some college or associate's degree (8.2%), or a bachelor's degree or higher (4.4%).

Amended FY 2016-17 vs. Amended 2017-18 Budgets Of Agencies for which the County is Responsible

AGENCY	FY 16-17 AMENDED	FY 17-18 AMENDED
Clackamas County (detail on reverse)	\$840.4 million	\$842.0 million
Water Environment Services	\$113.5 million	\$136.5 million
Development Agency	\$58.0 million	\$55.0 million
North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District	\$47.0 million	\$56.1 million
Library District of Clackamas County	\$19.2 million	\$20.5 million
Enhanced Law Enforcement District	\$6.7 million	\$7.2 million
Extension and 4-H Service District	\$6.8 million	\$7.9 million
Street Lighting District #5	\$4.2 million	\$4.7 million
 Total Board Budget Authority	 \$1.1 billion	 \$1.1 billion

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

Month/Year	U.S.	Oregon	Clackamas County
March, 2013	7.5%	8.1%	7.2%
March, 2014	6.6%	7.1%	6.3%
March, 2015	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%
March, 2016	5.0%	4.5%	4.0%
March, 2017	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%

Median Home Sale Price — Clackamas County

Month/Year	Home Sale Price
March, 2013	\$255,000
March, 2014	\$282,000
March, 2015	\$300,000
March, 2016	\$328,000
March, 2017	\$363,000

Sources: FY 2016-17 Amended County Budget; FY 2017-18 Amended County Budget; Oregon Employment Department; and Clackamas County Assessor's Office

Amended FY 2016-17 vs. Amended FY 2017-18 Budgets By County Department

DEPARTMENT	FY 2016-17 AMENDED	FY 2017-18 AMENDED
Health, Housing & Human Services (H3S)	\$136.2 million	\$142.3 million
Transportation & Development	\$122.4 million	\$110.4 million
County Sheriff (incl. Community Corrections)	\$106.0 million	\$112.5 million
Employee Services ²	\$56.8 million	\$56.2 million
Business & Community Services	\$35.5 million	\$32.3 million
Finance ¹	\$34.5 million	\$38.0 million
Technology Services	\$20.7 million	\$21.6 million
Juvenile	\$12.5 million	\$13.0 million
District Attorney	\$13.3 million	\$13.1 million
Emergency Communications	\$8.2 million	\$8.7 million
County Assessor	\$7.6 million	\$8.0 million
Tourism & Cultural Affairs	\$5.9 million	\$6.4 million
Justice Court	\$4.9 million	\$4.7 million
Public & Government Affairs	\$5.5 million	\$5.4 million
County Clerk	\$3.6 million	\$3.7 million
Disaster Management	\$3.5 million	\$3.8 million
County Counsel	\$2.5 million	\$2.8 million
County Administration	\$2.3 million	\$2.2 million
Board of County Commissioners	\$1.7 million	\$1.8 million
County Treasurer	\$847,000	\$971,000
 <i>Not in a department</i>		
Non-departmental General Fund ³	\$200.5 million	\$204.7 million
Agency Payrolls	\$17.5 million	\$18.5 million
Debt	\$17.2 million	\$15.1 million
Other ⁴	\$20.8 million	\$15.8 million
 Total County Budget	 \$840.4 million	 \$842.0 million

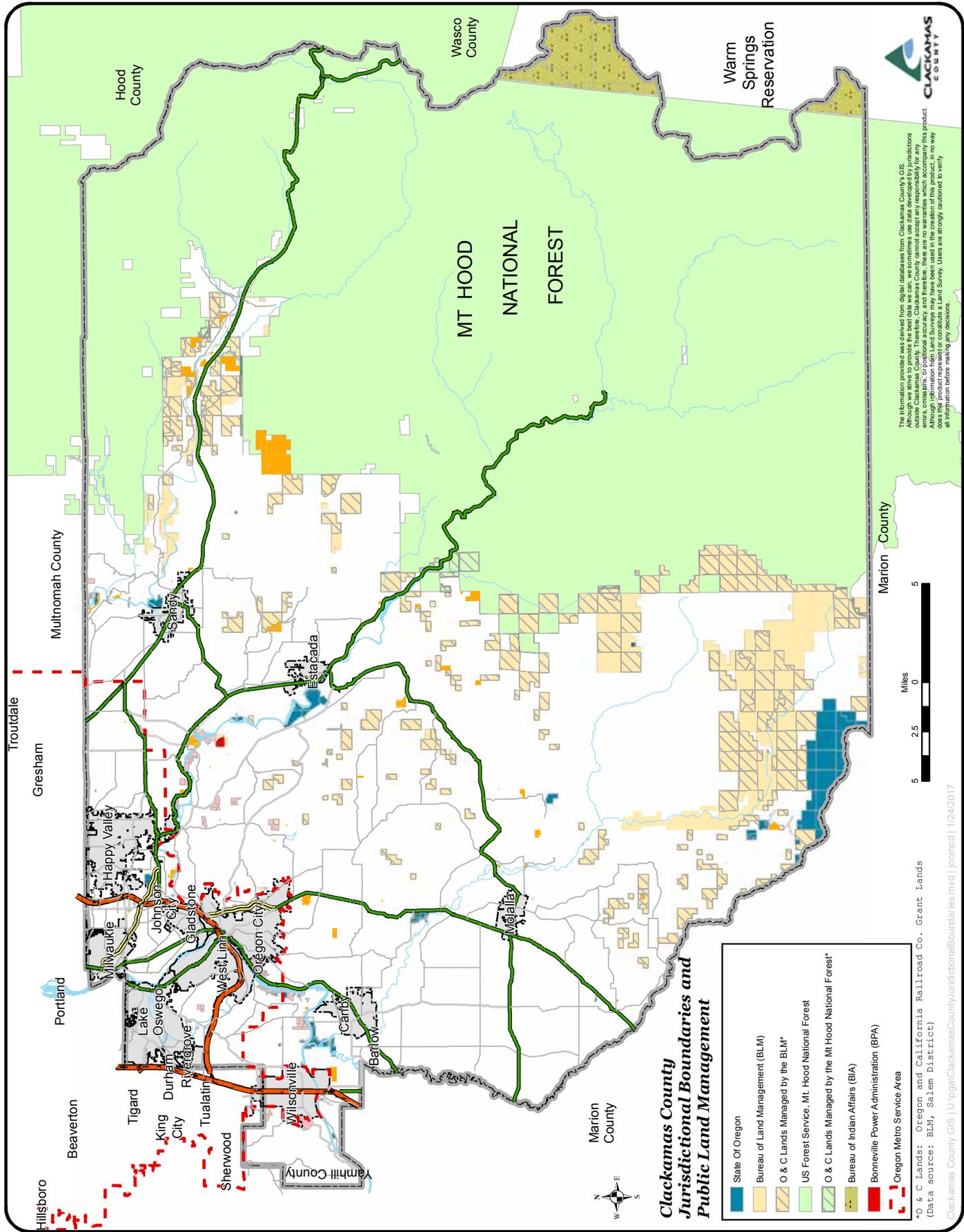
(1) Finance, Purchasing, Facilities, Fleet, Capital Projects Reserves

(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, Damascus Successor Private Purpose Trust

Sources: FY 2016-17 Amended County Budget; FY 2017-18 Amended County Budget



Clackamas County Jurisdictional Boundaries and Public Land Management

- State Of Oregon
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- O & C Lands Managed by the BLM*
- US Forest Service, Mt. Hood National Forest
- O & C Lands Managed by the Mt Hood National Forest*
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)
- Oregon Metro Service Area

*O & C Lands: Oregon and California Railroad Co. Grant Lands
(Data source: BLM, Salem District)

The information provided was derived from digital databases from Clackamas County's GIS. Although we strive to provide the best data we can, we sometimes use data developed by jurisdictions outside Clackamas County. Therefore, Clackamas County cannot accept any responsibility for any errors or omissions in the data. Clackamas County is not responsible for any errors or omissions in the product. Although information from Land Surveys may have been used in the creation of this product, in no way does this product represent or constitute a Land Survey. Users are strongly cautioned to verify all information before making any decisions.

