

**CLACKAMAS COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**  
**Policy Session Worksheet**

**Presentation Date:** 10/09/18    **Approx. Start Time:** 10:30 a.m.    **Approx. Length:** 1 hour  
**Presentation Title:** Federal Legislative Agenda Update  
**Department:** Public and Government Affairs  
**Presenters:** Gary Schmidt, Public and Government Affairs; Hal Hiemstra, Michelle Giguere and Mark Dedrick – Summit Strategies  
**Other Invitees:** Chris Lyons and Trent Wilson – Public and Government Affairs

**WHAT ACTION ARE YOU REQUESTING FROM THE BOARD?**

None. This is an informational update of the County's 2018 federal agenda.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

In January, the Board of County Commissioners approved the County's 2018 federal agenda:

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

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

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

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (current year and ongoing):**

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

**STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT:**

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

**LEGAL/POLICY REQUIREMENTS:**

N/A

**PUBLIC/GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION:**

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

**OPTIONS:**

N/A

**RECOMMENDATION:**

N/A

**ATTACHMENTS:**

- Congressional Update Memo from Summit Strategies
- County 2018 Federal Agenda

**SUBMITTED BY:**

Division Director/Head Approval \_\_\_\_\_

Department Director/Head Approval s/Gary Schmidt

County Administrator Approval \_\_\_\_\_

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

**TO:** Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners

**FROM:** Mark Dedrick  
Hal Hiemstra  
Michelle Giguere

**DATE:** October 1, 2018

**CLIENT:** Clackamas County

**RE:** Congressional Update

Thank you for the opportunity to visit with you at your October 9, 2018 Policy Session. We always appreciate the chance to provide you with a brief Congressional update and hope this summary will be helpful to you prior to our discussion.

**2018 Clackamas County Federal Priorities**

Summit Strategies is pleased to advocate for the County's positions and communicate on a regular basis with you and your policy team, with Oregon's Congressional delegation, and with relevant committee staff and agencies within the Administration.

Following are brief updates on some of the County's 2018 federal legislative priorities.

**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. Earlier this year, Senators Wyden and Merkley were able to include a two-year extension of the Secure Rural Schools program in the Omnibus Appropriations package. To avoid these regular SRS reauthorization struggles however, Senator Wyden is now exploring a new permanent solution which would create an endowment fund, increased annually with timber receipts that would fund annual economic development grants to counties. We will continue to work with Senator Wyden on this proposal and represent the County's interests as the proposal is considered by Congress.



- **Wildfires**

After years of getting close, but with no resolution, Congress passed a comprehensive wildfire funding fix, and included it in the FY18 Omnibus spending package which was signed into law earlier this year. This package is designed to improve the way that wildfire suppression is funded, and to largely end the cannibalization of the US Forest Service budget to deal with worsening fire seasons.

The past few years have had very difficult wildfire seasons, particularly last year in Oregon, and as a result there has been a great deal of work done to move legislation that would treat wildfires as emergencies – much in the way that hurricanes and tornadoes are considered emergencies – instead of robbing all other USFS accounts to pay for firefighting and clean up. The fire activities undertaken constrain the US Forest Service from doing work that would help to reduce wildfire risk, and under current projections, wildfire activities were projected to make up two thirds of the US Forest Service budget by 2021.

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

- **Cross Laminated Timber**

Summit Strategies has continued to work on behalf of the County's efforts on Cross Laminated Timber. This included meetings with the Forest Service and the Oregon Congressional delegation regarding the County's efforts on CLT, and the County's intention to apply for a Wood Innovation Grant through the US Forest Service later this month. We also worked with Congress in favor of legislation to advance the county's efforts on CLT, including the Timber Innovation Act, which is 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. Thanks to the efforts of the delegation, most provisions from this legislation were included in both the House and Senate versions of the Farm Bill. A final agreement has yet to be reached on the Farm Bill at this time.

- **Mt. Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange**

As you know, the Mr. Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange will provide greater certainty for future development at Government Camp, while permanently protecting new areas on the mountain. This exchange was authorized in 2009, but disagreements with the US Forest Service over land appraisals had stalled efforts to complete the exchange.



Summit Strategies has worked for years with the Oregon Congressional delegation and the relevant committees in the House and the Senate to move the issue forward, to allow the land exchange to happen. Legislation written by Senators Wyden and Merkley and Congressmen Blumenauer and Walden was signed into law by President Trump on January 10, 2018.

### Transportation and Development

#### • Surface Transportation

Despite many promises from the Trump administration about its commitment for a large national infrastructure funding package, neither the Administration nor Congress have seriously pursued the passage of an infrastructure package this session of Congress. After promising a proposal all of last year, in February of this year, the Administration did release a broad \$1.5 trillion framework to guide the development of a legislative proposal, but a legislative proposal was never developed. One significant weakness of the \$1.5 trillion framework proposal – and perhaps a primary reason behind its lack of further development – was that it did not include a serious funding strategy, just a recommendation that Congress identify necessary funding sources to pay for the \$1.5 trillion proposal.

In July of this year, retiring House Transportation Committee Chairman Bill Shuster released what he referred to as a “discussion draft” of a partial infrastructure proposal meant to reignite discussions amongst colleagues about how to consider “real solutions that will give America the modern-day infrastructure that it needs.” Though Chairman Shuster claimed that his discussion draft was bi-partisan, it was not endorsed by Rep. Peter DeFazio, the ranking Democrat on the House Transportation Committee and next in line to become the chairman of the Committee if the Democrats retake control of the House of Representatives.

Where does this leave us in terms of a potential new infrastructure bill? Much will depend on the outcome of the November mid-term elections. Rep. DeFazio has expressed a strong desire to make a serious effort at passing a significant infrastructure bill next year if he becomes chairman of the committee. Democrats consistently speak about the need for more infrastructure investment as well, though they are likely to be just as gun shy about proposals to raise the federal fuel tax. Democrats desires to move an infrastructure package next year will likely be tempered by a political calculus which will consider how passage of a national infrastructure funding package might reflect on the Trump Administration. When recently commenting on his desire to move quickly on a national infrastructure proposal next year, Rep. DeFazio said that he is confident that the American public will be able to distinguish between who did and who didn't deliver on promises to pass a new national infrastructure package.

#### Federal Discretionary Funding – the Name of the Game at the Moment

With progress on a new infrastructure funding package stalled for the time being, the County has pursued federal discretionary funding opportunities to advance County transportation priorities. This past March, when Congress passed the FY19 Transportation Appropriation bill as part of a



massive omnibus spending package substantially increased funding for two discretionary transportation funding programs: The TIGER program – now called the BUILD program, and the FASTLANE program – now called the INFRA program.

During the first round of FASTLANE grants, ODOT applied for funding for the Abernathy Bridge project, but the proposal was not successful. ODOT chose not to submit a request for funding in the subsequent \$1.5 billion round of FASTLANE/INFRA funding. Winners in that round of funding were announced this past June; no Oregon projects were selected for funding. USDOT is expected to announce a new round of INFRA funding sometime this fall.

In July of this year, the County did submit a BUILD discretionary grant proposal for replacement of the Bull Run Bridge. The \$8 million proposal is currently pending at USDOT and the agency is expected to announce selected winners in early December. Like the last round of INFRA grants, the current round of BUILD funding totaled \$1.5 billion dollars, but the program remains highly competitive and in previous rounds of funding, the Trump Administration has shown a strong favoritism towards rural projects. Thirteen BUILD requests were submitted from Oregon, with more than 800 applications submitted nationwide.

### **Willamette Falls Projects**

- **Willamette Falls Locks**

The efforts to see the Willamette Falls Locks repaired and then transferred to a local entity have made great progress in 2018. Efforts from Summit, the County, and stakeholders have yielded great results in terms of developing enhanced relationships with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The draft disposition study on the Locks was completed in 2017, and it is currently at the US Army Corps of Engineers headquarters where they are working to produce a final report on the disposition of the Locks. In 2018, Summit Strategies has met many times with the Corps, including arranging visits to Washington, D.C. by the County in April and September regarding the timing and substance of the Director's Report, and what sort of legislative action would be necessary to complete the transfer. Our work on this project at the federal level has also extended to Congress, specifically to the Oregon delegation, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, ultimately securing language in the final version of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) to help advance the project. WRDA has yet to pass the Senate but is expected to pass later this month.

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 of these parties going forward, to secure funding for the Locks and to secure language authorizing the transfer of the facility.



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

We continue to work with County officials and project partners on redevelopment of the former Blue Heron mill site. We have helped to coordinate multiple visits and tours by congressional staff and work closely with all the stakeholders on this project. We have provided information and timelines on various federal grant programs and have helped to coordinate and attend meetings in D.C. by County, Metro, and other officials. We have also worked to keep the Congressional delegation briefed on developments on the project.

- **Willamette Falls Heritage Area**

In July, the Willamette Falls National Heritage Area Coalition finalized their feasibility study for the creation of the new National Heritage Area at Willamette Falls. Clackamas County is an active partner in the coalition for many years. Since the release of the study, Summit has briefed the Oregon congressional delegation on the study as well as an evaluation by National Park Service staff that the study meets their criteria. Congressman Schrader has agreed to introduce legislation in the House, while Senator Merkley has agreed to introduce companion legislation in the Senate.

- **Willamette Falls Salmon Preservation through Sea Lion Control**

Clackamas County has long supported 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. The 115<sup>th</sup> Congress has seen actual movement on legislative efforts to address this issue for the first time in many years. In the House, Congresswoman Herrera-Beutler and Congressman Schrader were able to move legislation through the House which would allow the state of Oregon and some tribes to manage the sea lion population, including using lethal methods. On the Senate side, three separate pieces of legislation have been introduced, including a similar bill from Senators Merkley and Wyden. The Senate has yet to bring legislation to the floor.

### **Opioids**

Congressional efforts to provide new resources to fight the national opioid crisis are making their way through Congress and a comprehensive package of renewed or new funding tools should be finalized soon. On Friday, September 28, the House passed a comprehensive conference agreement H.R. 6, on a vote of 393-8. It includes advances in treatment, requirements for best prescribing practices, help with drug take back programs and efforts to stop deadly, illegal fentanyl from coming across our borders.

H.R. 6 as passed in the House was a conference agreement that packaged together previously passed House bills and a package of 70 Senate bills that had been passed in the Senate on September 17. The Senate package costs \$8.4 billion and created, expanded and/or renewed programs across multiple agencies. The Senate is expected to pass H.R. 6 soon.

Unfortunately, one provision that the County has been advocating for appears to have been left out of the final conference package. That provision was supported strongly by Reps. Schrader and



Blumenauer and had been included in H.R. 6082 – the Overdoes and Prevention and Patient Safety Act – one of the many House bills designed to address issues associated with the opioid crisis. Briefly, H.R. 6082 amended the Public Health Service Act to align federal privacy standards more closely with standards under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). While the sharing of medical records to improve patient treatment seems obvious, the matter got hung up over privacy concerns and conferees were not able to agree on compromise language, so the provision was left out of the final comprehensive package.

The final conference agreement has been criticized by public health advocates and experts for not providing adequate funding to fully combat a crisis that is currently responsible for the deaths of close to 50,000 annually. But, in the current Congressional environment, agreement on any package should be considered a significant win and will provide the county with certainty about many programs that now receive some federal funding and an attempt to combat the current crisis.

### **FY19 Appropriations**

Throughout the past year, Summit Strategies has worked with the County to identify federal programs that matter the most to the County, and that could potentially provide significant new resources to the county to implement social services goals and other key objectives. We have worked with the Oregon Congressional delegation and the Appropriations Committees to provide details about how the County has used federal resources in the past, and the impact changes to existing federal programs would have on the county's ability to continue to deliver critical services to County residents. We have outlined some of these programs below.

In a change from recent years, Congress has taken significant action on all twelve of the appropriations bills which fund the federal government. President Trump has signed two full-year 'minibus' appropriations bills, one including the FY19 Energy & Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction-Veterans Affairs bills and the other including the FY19 Defense and Labor-Health and Human Services-Education bills. The latter had a continuing resolution attaching to it, which will fund the remaining agencies until December 7. This will give lawmakers more time to discuss final legislative provisions and handle President Trump's demand for controversial border wall funding.

Please find an appropriations chart on the final page.

### **Additional Recent Outreach on behalf of the County**

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





| Department/Program                                 | FY19 House Bill  | FY19 Senate Bill | Final Bill/Law  | FY19 Budget Request  | FY18 Enacted     |
|--|--|------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|
| <b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>     |  |                  |                 |  |                  |
| Hospital Preparedness Program                      |  |                  | \$264.5 million | \$255 million  | \$264.5 million  |
| Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) |  |                  | \$3.69 billion  | \$0  | \$3.640 billion  |
| Prevention and Public Health Fund                  |  |                  | \$844.2 million | \$0  | \$840.6 million  |
| <b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b> |  |                  |                 |  |                  |
| Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)           | \$3.3 billion  | \$3.3 billion    | N/A             | \$0  | \$3.3 billion    |
| HOME Investment Partnerships                       | \$1.2 billion  | \$1.362 billion  | N/A             | \$0  | \$1.362 billion  |
| Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8)         | \$22.476 billion   | \$22.8 billion   | N/A             | \$20.549 billion   | \$22.015 billion |
| Incremental VASH vouchers                          | \$40 million   | \$40 million     | N/A             | \$0  | \$40 million     |
| <b>Department of Homeland Security</b>             |  |                  |                 |  |                  |
| State Homeland Security Grant Program              | \$538 million  | \$512 million    | N/A             | \$349.36 million   | \$507 million    |
| Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)              | \$661 million  | \$605 million    | N/A             | \$448.8 million  | \$630 million    |
| Emergency Management Performance Grant             | \$350 million  | \$350 million    | N/A             | \$279.3 million  | \$350 million    |
| <b>Energy &amp; Water</b>                          |  |                  |                 |  |                  |
| US Army Corps of Engineers                         |  |                  | \$6.99 billion  | \$4.78 billion   | \$6.827 billion  |
| <b>Department of Justice</b>                       |  |                  |                 |  |                  |
| Community Oriented Policing                        | Transfers current COPS balance to State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance | \$310 million    | N/A             | Proposes to merge COPS into the Office of Justice Programs | \$275.5 million  |
| Juvenile Justice Programs                          | \$212 million  | \$297 million    | N/A             | \$229.5 million  | \$282.5 million  |
| <b>Department of Transportation</b>                |  |                  |                 |  |                  |
| TIGER/BUILD Program                                | \$750 million  | \$1 billion      | N/A             | \$0  | \$1.5 billion    |
| Federal Highway Administration                     | \$50.21 billion  | \$49.24 billion  | N/A             | \$46 billion   | \$47.498 billion |
| Federal Transit Administration                     | \$13.62 billion  | \$13.51 billion  | N/A             | \$11.2 billion   | \$13.48 billion  |

# 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.

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## **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



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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.

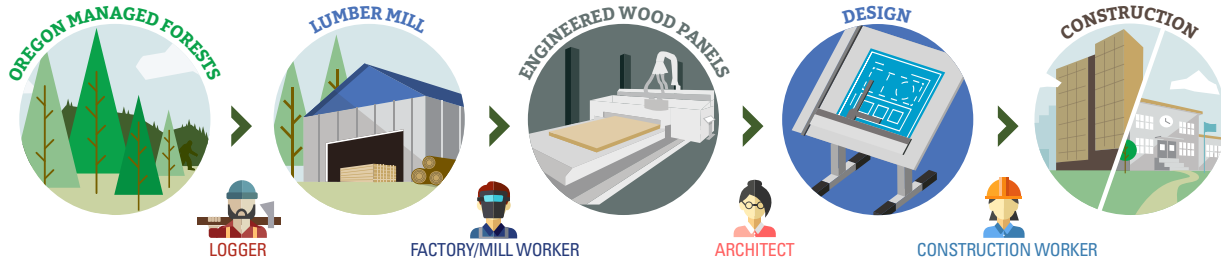
Clackamas County strives to be a leader in wood innovation. As the industry continues to grow in Oregon and across the nation, we understand that questions of timber supply will grow with it. Clackamas County aims to respond to the timber supply questions of wood innovation by working with environmental 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

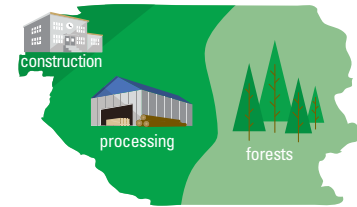
Clackamas County wants to lead the burgeoning Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT) industry by developing a supply-increasing pilot program that can spur rural Oregon economic development in an environmentally friendly manner.

## 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\*.

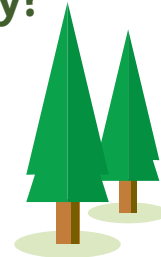
## Why Clackamas County?



**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](mailto: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).



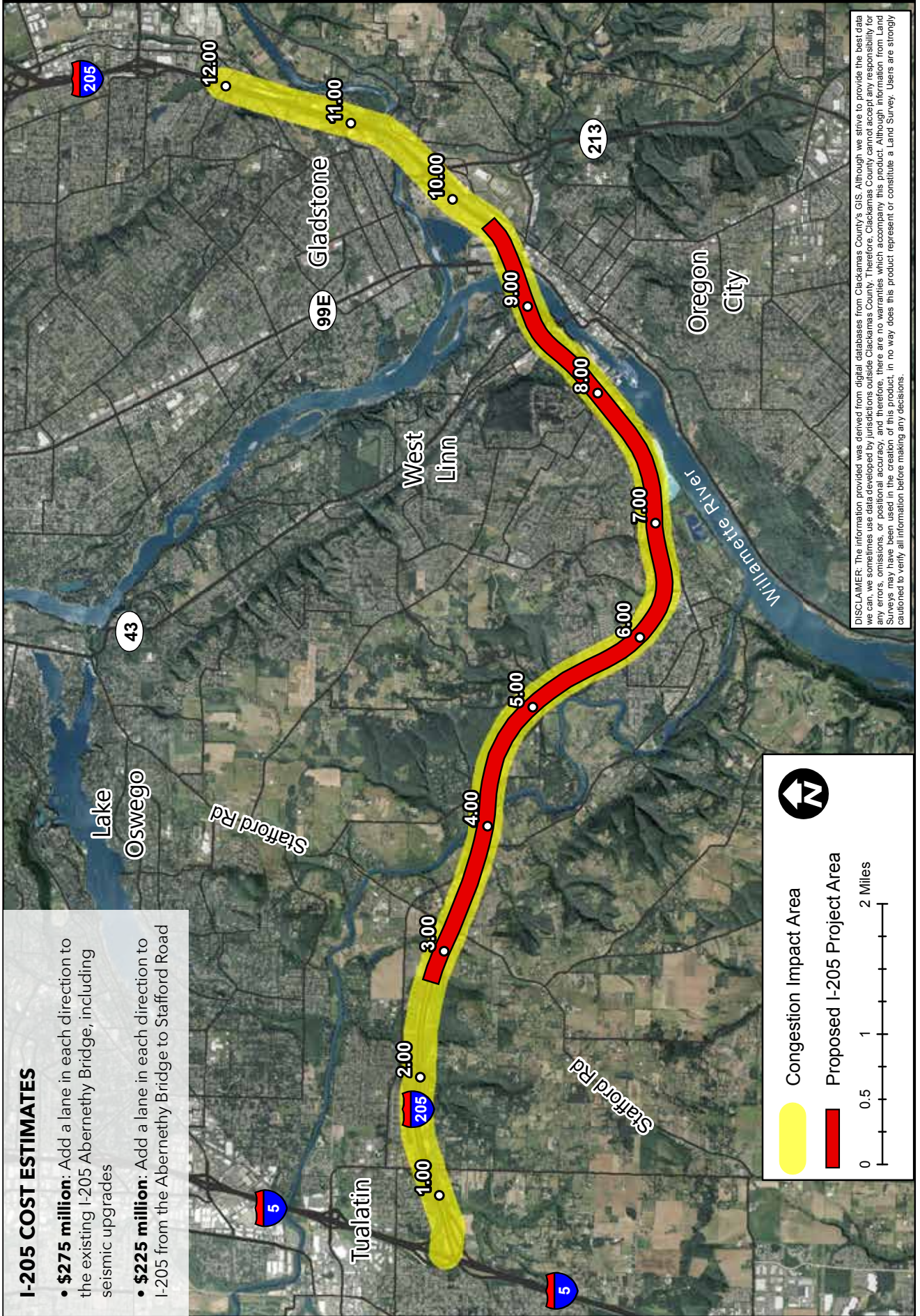




# I-205 CONGESTION RELIEF AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

## 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



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# Policy issue:

## Sunrise Corridor Phase II



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

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:

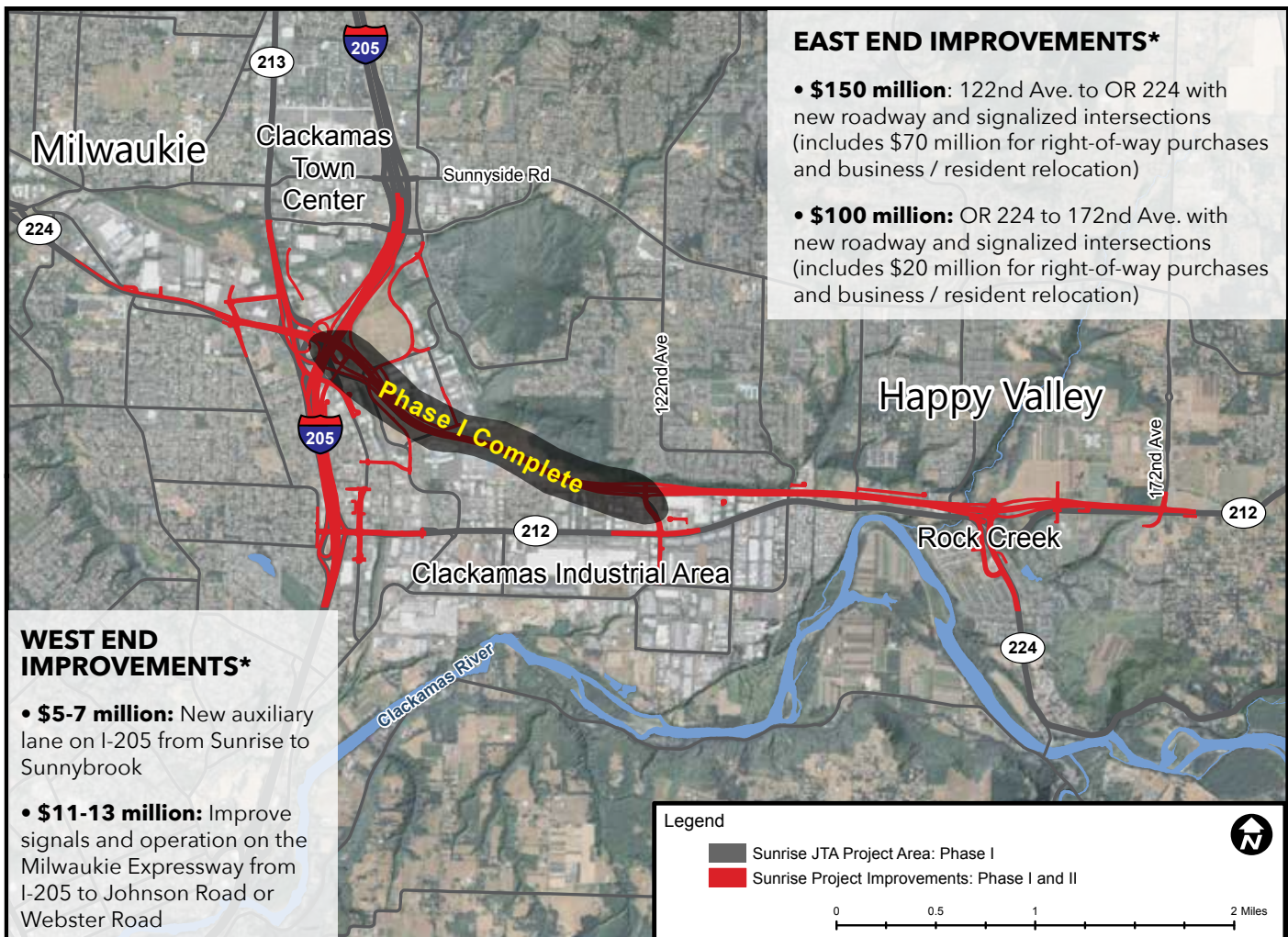
- Diverts 20,500 daily trips off the existing road system, including Sunnyside Road and I-205
- Reduces annual delays by 975,000 hours
- Supports 5,900 existing jobs within the OR 212/224 Sunrise Corridor
- Creates long-term employment opportunities through improved freight mobility in the thriving Clackamas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

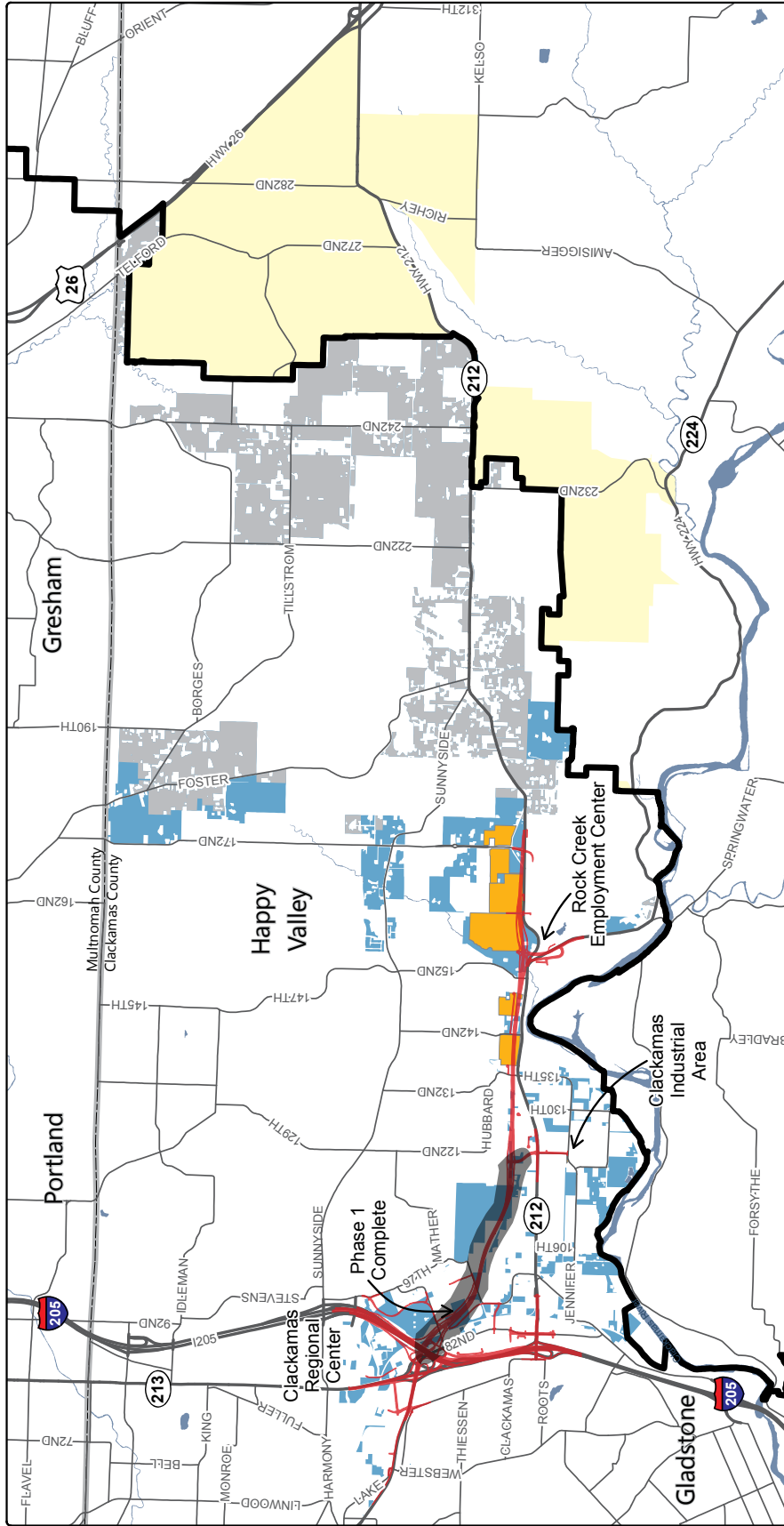
- Phase II will serve one of the fastest growing areas in Oregon and incentivize the development of abundant shovel-ready sites and vacant employment lands located within the Metro Urban Growth Boundary.
- By 2030, the number of homes and jobs along OR 212/224 are anticipated to increase by 136% and 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](mailto:CLyons@clackamas.us) or 971-202-3007.

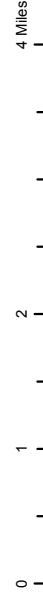


# EMPLOYMENT LANDS: SUNRISE CORRIDOR AREA



## 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.

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# Policy issue:

## Willamette Falls



### **Willamette Falls Locks**

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

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

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

## Funding breakdown by division

### Clackamas County Behavioral Health

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

### Clackamas County Children, Youth & Families

| Agency        | Program Funding  | People served  | FY 2016   | FY 2017   |
|---------------|--|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>HHS</b>    | Social Services Block Grant  | 1,165          | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| <b>SAMHSA</b> | Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment Block Grant   | 2,608          | \$173,779 | \$173,779 |
| <b>SAMHSA</b> | Project of Regional and National Significance  | Milwaukie Area | \$125,000 | \$125,000 |
| <b>USDOJ</b>  | Office of Violence Against Women: Rural Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence Prevention/Intervention                  | 866            | \$349,846 | \$349,846 |
| <b>USDOJ</b>  | 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<br>(217 persons)<br>and preserved 55<br>affordable units<br>(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



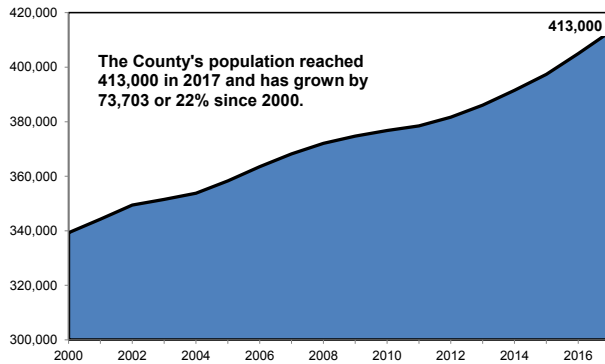
Updated 1/3/18



## 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

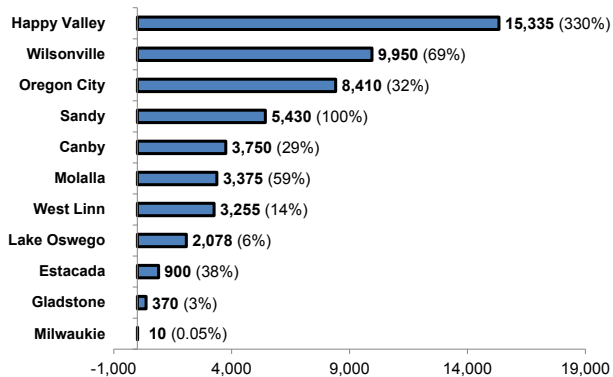
Clackamas County's population reached 413,000 in 2017 and has grown by 22 percent since 2000.

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

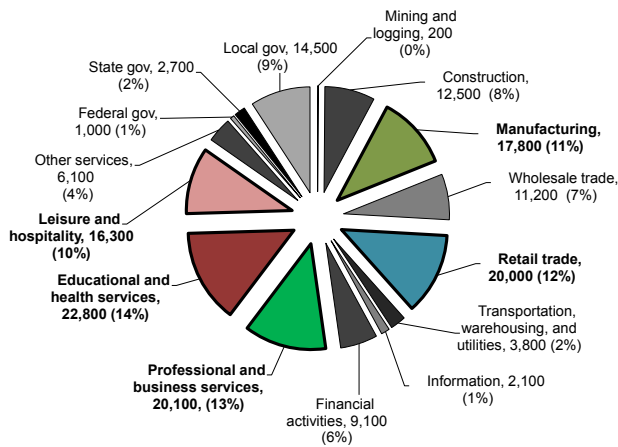
## City Population - 2017

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 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

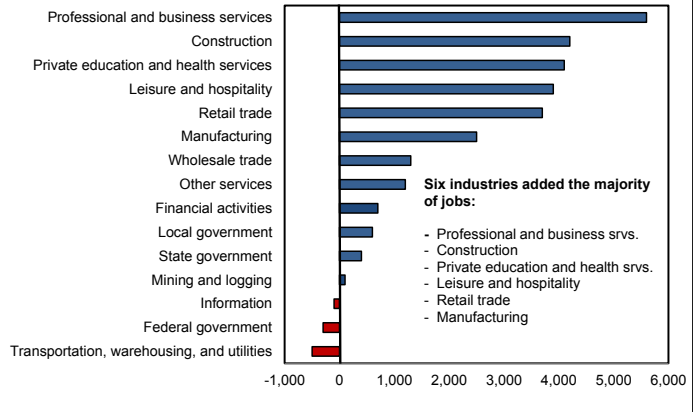
Total covered employment in Clackamas County was at 160,200 in November 2017. Five broad industries made up nearly two-thirds (60%) of all employment and these industries included: private education and health services (22,800); retail trade (20,000); professional and business services (20,100); manufacturing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

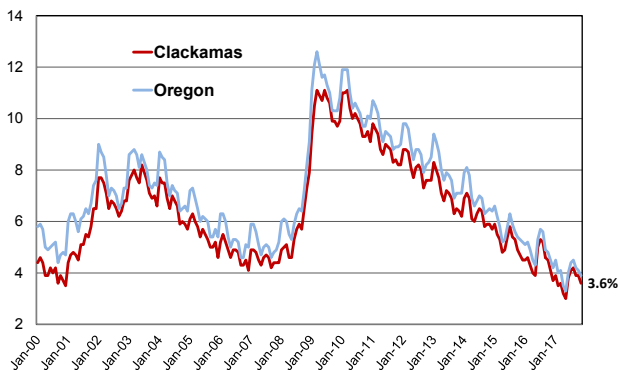
The unemployment level was at 3.6% in November 2017 and rates have decreased by 7.6 percentage points since the highest level of 11.2% in February 2010.

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%).

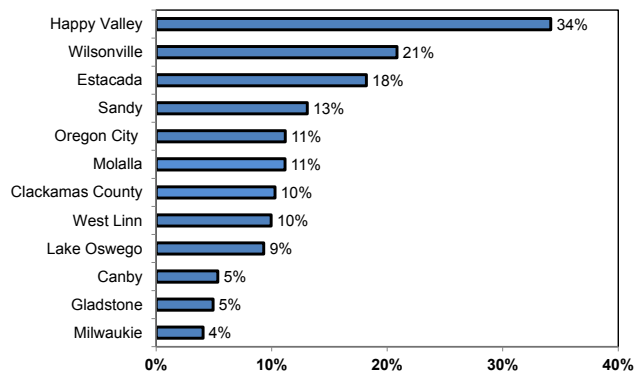
Change in Broad Industry Employment  
Clackamas County: Jan-2010 (recession trough) to Nov 2017  
(total jobs gained 27,400)



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

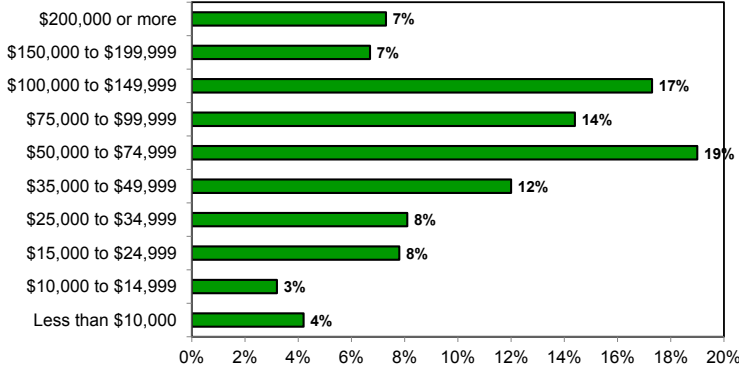


Percentage Change in the Resident Labor Force  
November 2010 - November 2017



# 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

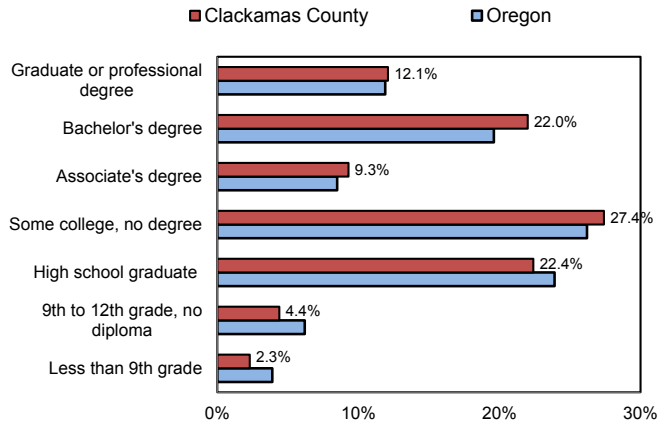
Median household income during 2016 was \$68,915 in Clackamas County compared to \$53,270 in Oregon.

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%).

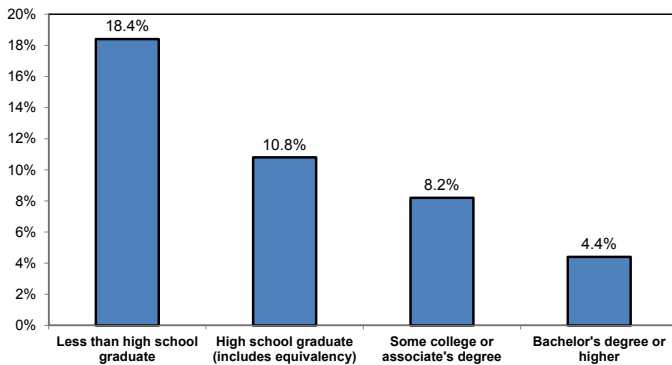
Alternately, the county had a slightly less portion of its population who were high school graduates (22%) and a much lower portion of its population with less than 9th grade or with no diploma (7%).

**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<br>AMENDED | FY 17-18<br>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       |
| <br>Total Board Budget Authority            | <br>\$1.1 billion   | <br>\$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<br>AMENDED | FY 2017-18<br>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 <sup>2</sup>               | \$56.8 million        | \$56.2 million        |
| Business & Community Services                | \$35.5 million        | \$32.3 million        |
| Finance <sup>1</sup>                         | \$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             |
| <br><i>Not in a department</i>               |                       |                       |
| Non-departmental General Fund <sup>3</sup>   | \$200.5 million       | \$204.7 million       |
| Agency Payrolls                              | \$17.5 million        | \$18.5 million        |
| Debt   | \$17.2 million        | \$15.1 million        |
| Other <sup>4</sup>                           | \$20.8 million        | \$15.8 million        |
| <br>Total County Budget                      | <br>\$840.4 million   | <br>\$842.0 million   |

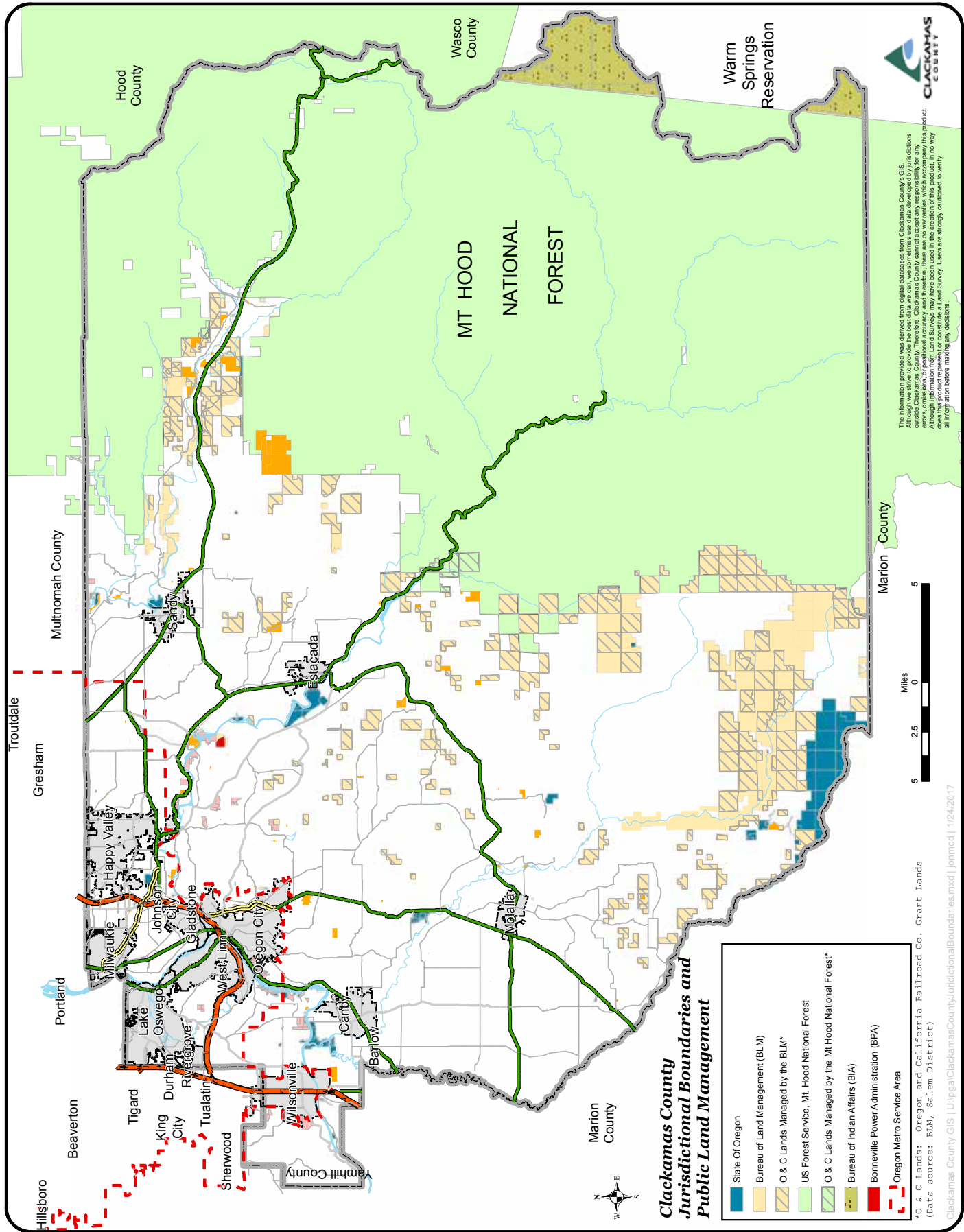
(1) Finance, Purchasing, Facilities, Fleet, Capital Projects Reserves

(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)

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