

CLACKAMAS COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Policy Session Worksheet

Presentation Date: 10/29/19 **Approx. Start Time:** 10:45 a.m. **Approx. Length:** 45 min.
Presentation Title: Federal Legislative Agenda Update
Department: Public and Government Affairs
Presenters: Sue Hildick, 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 2019 federal agenda.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

In December 2018, the Board of County Commissioners approved the County's 2019 federal agenda:

- Secure funding to support **I-205 congestion relief** and **Sunrise Phase II**.
- 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.
- 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, Commissioner Fischer, and Commissioner Savas visited Washington, D.C. for the NACo conference. In April, Commissioner Savas attended the JPACT conference in Washington, D.C. In April, Chair Bernard and Commissioner Savas visited Washington, D.C. to promote the County's federal priorities with Congressional offices and federal agencies. In September, Chair Bernard and Commissioner Humberston visited D.C. for the same purposes.

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 directly aligns with the milestones of two of the County's Performance Clackamas Strategic 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 2019 Federal Agenda

SUBMITTED BY:

Division Director/Head Approval _____

Department Director/Head Approval s/Sue Hildick

County Administrator Approval _____

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners

FROM: Mark Dedrick
Hal Hiemstra
Michelle Giguere

DATE: October 22, 2019

RE: Congressional Update

Thank you for the opportunity to visit with you at your October 29, 2019 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.

2019 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 2019 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. Last year, Senators Wyden and Merkley were able to include a two-year extension of the Secure Rural Schools program in the Omnibus Appropriations package, extending the program to September 30 of this year. The Senator and others continue to work to extend the program again. To avoid these regular SRS reauthorization struggles however, Senator Wyden has introduced legislation to provide a more permanent solution, creating an endowment fund, increased annually with timber receipts that would fund annual economic development grants to counties. The County sent a letter in support of Senator Wyden's efforts. We will continue to work with Senator Wyden on this proposal and represent the County's interests as the proposal is considered by Congress.

- **Cross Laminated Timber**

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

Transportation and Development

- **Surface Transportation**

During last year's fall briefing with you, we discussed the number of times that the Trump Administration had signaled that it was ready to move forward with a large national infrastructure funding package – only to see those efforts fail before they got off the ground. This past spring, it did look like Congress and the administration were making progress on a significant infrastructure package only to see the President walk out a second negotiating session with Congressional leaders came to the White House to discuss how to actually pay for the package. Since then, there have been no further public discussions between the White House and Congress about infrastructure spending.

There has been movement however, on reauthorizing the FAST Act. The Fast Act is our nation's surface transportation legislation expires on September 30, 2020. In anticipation of that expiration, this past summer, the Senate Environment and Public Work Committee passed its version of the next five-year surface transportation reauthorization bill. Called America's Transportation Infrastructure Act (ATIA), the bill authorizes \$287 billion from the highway Trust Fund to maintain and repair America's roads and bridges. Passage of ATIA by the EPW committee is just one step in a long series of steps that needed to get the next surface transportation bill passed in the U.S. Senate. Because of jurisdictional issues, the Banking Committee needs to draft and pass a Transit title, the Commerce Committee needs to draft a trucking and rail title, and the Finance Committee needs to draft language outlining how to pay for it all. Yet, none of the other committees have moved forward with their parts of the overall reauthorization package. Senate Leader Mitch McConnell has suggested that he would like to see the ATIA bill on the Senate floor later this fall, but with the House on the verge of voting to impeach the President, the Senate will be tied up in an impeachment trial later this fall – which probably means forward movement on a reauthorization package will be stalled until at least early next year.

Regardless of the timing, the Senate bill does contain some language that could prove beneficial to the County since it includes significant amounts of funding targeted at repairing and replacing deficient bridges in America. In response to concerns about climate change impacts on

transportation infrastructure, the bill also includes new programs and initiatives designed to make America's transportation infrastructure more resilient. The Senate bill does not include earmarked funding for projects of regional and national significance, though it does provide \$5.5 billion over five years for discretionary INFRA funding grants.

In the House of Representatives, Chairman Peter DeFazio has indicated that he intends for the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to mark up a "transformational" surface transportation reauthorization package early next year. As part of his effort to report out a transformational bill, Chairman DeFazio has signaled that it will include significant changes to the transit title, will also address linkages between climate change and transportation investments, and is also expected to provide greater spending flexibility to achieve specific transportation performance objectives. Chairman DeFazio has also repeatedly signaled that he will work to include earmarked funding for projects of regional and national significance – what he calls Article A of the Constitution projects. If he is successful in that effort, that would be the first time since 2005 that earmarks have been included in a major surface transportation reauthorization bill.

On behalf of the County, we continue to advocate for inclusion of the Abernethy Bridge and I-205 as a project of regional and national significance should such projects be earmarked for funding in the reauthorization bill.

- **Discretionary Funding Requests**

INFRA Funding - Despite County and Regional support, ODOT's efforts to secure a USDOT INFRA grant for replacement of the Abernethy Bridge proved unsuccessful once again this year. This was the third attempt by ODOT to secure a federal discretionary grant funding for this project. The County is working with ODOT to schedule a debrief on the application by USDOT, but at this point, because of the Trump Administration's focus on funding projects in rural America, the Abernethy Bridge Replacement Project may not be that competitive.

BUILD Funding: The County has submitted a Bull Run Bridge Replacement discretionary grant funding request to USDOT for BUILD Program funding. Support for this \$8.32 million request by the Oregon Congressional delegation has been strong. A County delegation, led by Commissioner Humberston, also met directly with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs at USDOT to advocate for this project. Because the project is located in a rural portion of Clackamas County, and is a modest funding request, we believe it is a competitive funding request. The Secretary of Transportation is expected to announce BUILD grant awardees later this month or perhaps early November.

- **Transportation Appropriations**

The overall appropriation process is discussed in greater detail later in this memo, but briefly, House and Senate Appropriators have yet to complete the FY20 Transportation and Housing Urban Development Appropriation bill (or any other FY20 appropriation bill for that matter). While the House has passed a THUD Appropriation bill and the Senate Appropriation Committee has passed its FY20 THUD Appropriation bill, because the full Senate has not yet acted on THUD bill,

negotiations between House and Senate Appropriators to conference the two versions of the FY20 THUD bill have not yet begun. The full Senate may take up the THUD Appropriation bill this week or next, and if so, there is a reasonably good chance that a FY20 THUD Appropriation bill can be finalized and passed by Congress prior to the November 21 expiration of the Continuing Resolution that is now in place to keep the federal government open. Both bills fund discretionary USDOT grant programs at the similar rates: INFRA @\$1.5b, BUILD @\$1b, and CRISI grants @\$255m Senate/\$350m House.

The largest differences between the House and Senate THUD bills in terms of transportation funding relates to funding for transit Capital Investment Grants. The House bill provides \$2.3 billion for CIG grants while the Senate bill provides \$2.0 billion for the same program. Perhaps most concerning is that the House bill funds Small Start transit projects at \$439 million while the Senate bill provides only \$79 million for new Small Start projects. These differences will need to be ironed out when appropriators negotiate a compromise between the two bills.

On the housing side of the bill, the House bill provides \$50.06 billion in discretionary funding for various housing initiatives while the Senate bill provides \$48.6 billion for the same programs.

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 2019. Efforts from the State Commission, Summit, the County, State Legislature, and many stakeholders have advanced this project a great distance, but there is more to be done, including developing a solid business plan for operations, and working with the State Legislature and the Governor to enact a bill establishing a Public Corporation to be the owner and transferee of the Locks.

Summit has been working closely with the Corps, and secured strong support from Oregon's congressional delegation, to get a Director's Report issued, and the Disposition Study finalized. Initially there were some errors in what the Corps recommended, but we were able to work with the Corps to get the mistakes corrected immediately, and the final reports recommended the transfer of the Locks to a local entity after a certain level of repairs are conducted by the Corps, which was the County's request.

Once these reports were finalized, Summit worked with the Corps and Senator Merkley's office to draft legislative language to see the Locks transferred to an entity recommended by the state commission. A draft version of this legislative language has been submitted by Senator Merkley to the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee to meet their request deadline for the Water Resources Development Act, and Summit is working with the State Commission and the state Attorney General's office to ensure that the final request will meet the needs of the County and local stakeholders. The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has yet to put out a call for projects, but once that happens, we will work with Congressman Schrader and Chairman DeFazio to ensure that language is included on the House side as well.

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

- **Willamette Falls Legacy Project**

With the purchase of the Legacy site by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Metro and other project partners are working with the Tribe to come to an agreement on plans for the site, including the Riverwalk. It is unclear right now when they might reach some agreement but it seems that good progress is being made. Other than the Riverwalk, however, other development or riparian efforts are unclear and the Tribe is undertaking a thorough assessment of options.

- **Willamette Falls and Landings Heritage Area**

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

- **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. Last year, after we last briefed the BCC, legislation was signed into law which would allow the state of Oregon and some tribes to manage the sea lion population, including using lethal methods. In Oregon, the state has already received permits to do additional management and is currently working within the framework of the new law to expand their management efforts. It has been reported that the removal of sea lions at the Falls is already seeing success in that right now ODFW is seeing no sea lions there at a time of year when they would have been feasting on salmon in years past.

911 SAVES Act

In March 2019, Chair Bernard wrote a letter to Senators Wyden and Merkley asking for their support for a Senate version of HR 1629, the 911 SAVES Act. This legislation reclassifies 911 Public Safety Telecommunicators as Protective Service Occupations as opposed to clerical positions. This reclassification will mean better workplace benefits, including number of hours worked consecutively, as well as a recognition that 911 operators need better mental health care due to the stress of their jobs. Summit provided specific examples from Clackamas County to support these

changes. At the County's request, Senator Wyden has agreed to cosponsor Senate legislation introduced by Senator Burr, and we continue to work to secure support from Senator Merkley.

PFAS Regulation

As Congress considers how best to address the important issue of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in water, Summit Strategies has been sharing with Oregon's Congressional delegation concerns expressed on the topic by the County and Water Environment Services (WES). In particular, Summit's team has expressed concerns about PFAS language included in the House version of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (HR2500). The County and WES shared their understanding that the PFAS language included in HR2500 circumvents existing scientific and regulatory processes by mandating that EPA add all PFAS as toxic pollutants under the Clean Water Act. WES also emphasizes that the House language bypasses risk levels and cleanup thresholds that EPA currently uses to assess which PFAS chemicals pose public and health concerns. The Senate version of the NDAA (S.1790) does not include the House PFAS language and WES believes the Senate language provides a more effective approach for addressing PFAS.

House and Senate negotiators are currently in conference over the FY20 NDAA. Similar PFAS language to the House NDAA PFAS language is also included in the "PFAS Action Act of 2019" (HR535) which has been approved by the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change and is now pending before the full committee.

FY20 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 implement social services goals and other key objectives. This includes many social safety net programs that are important to the health and wellbeing of County residents, as well as transportation, public safety, and other important programs. 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.

While the FY2020 appropriations bills should have been finalized by the end of the fiscal year on September 30, that has not yet happened. There has been an agreement earlier this year between the House, Senate, and administration on budget caps for the FY2020 budget, which should clear the way for these bills to pass, avoiding a government shutdown. At this point, however, things are stalled, in large part due to arguments about the Homeland Security, Defense, and Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations packages. Senate Majority Leader McConnell does not want to move any of the bills individually until the problems with these three bills have been addressed. Once the appropriation process (or a long-term CR based on FY2019 spending levels) is finalized, Summit will provide the County with a detailed memo showing how different programs of interest to the County fared.

Memorandum to Clackamas County
Board of County Commissioners
October 22, 2019
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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, and the US Forest Service.

2019 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 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES
Executive Summary**

**POLICY ISSUE
Federal Forest Management**

**POLICY ISSUE
I-205 Congestion Relief and Safety Improvements**

**POLICY ISSUE
Sunrise Corridor Phase II**

**POLICY ISSUE
Willamette Falls**

**POLICY ISSUE
Health, Housing, and Human Services**

**INFORMATION ITEM
Clackamas County Quick Facts**

**INFORMATION ITEM
Clackamas County Budget**

**INFORMATION ITEM
Clackamas County Map**

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 in a sustainable manner, while other forests are dedicated to environmental protection.

Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act

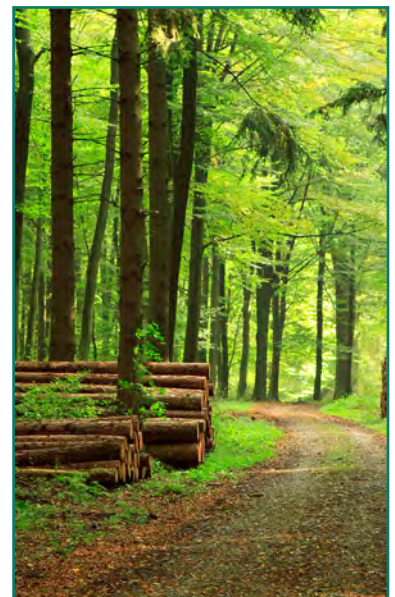
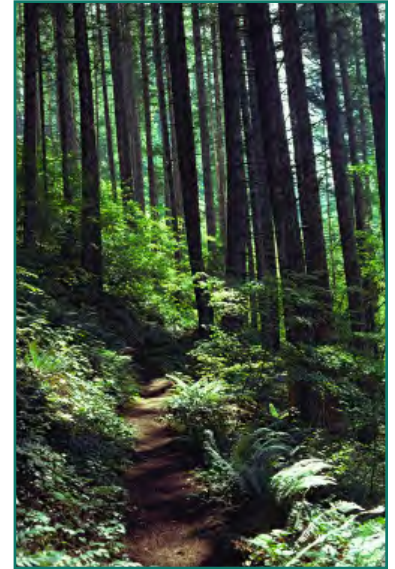
Support permanent reauthorization or extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (County Payments) or similar legislation. Extending the Secure Rural Schools Act would continue critical funding to timber dependent counties in Oregon while Congress works to enact legislation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

Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)

Support efforts to develop the Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) industry in Clackamas County, in coordination with strategic Pacific Northwest partners. 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.

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.



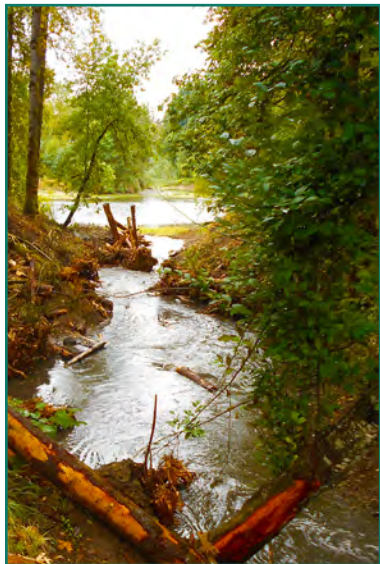


Infrastructure

I-205 Congestion Relief and Safety Improvement Funding
Advocate for federal funding to support an additional lane of capacity in each direction of I-205 from Stafford Road to OR 213. The Oregon portion of I-205 is federally designated as a High Priority Corridor and is of vital importance to both the Portland metropolitan region and users statewide. Without additional travel lanes, this section of I-205 will be overwhelmed by forecasted traffic volumes and will negatively impact regional freight mobility.

Sunrise Phase II Funding

Advocate for federal funding to redevelop the Sunrise Corridor, improving opportunities for affordable housing and increasing access to thousands of acres of employment lands. Much of the Sunrise Corridor is a federally designated Opportunity Zone. Phase II would stretch from 122nd Ave. to 172nd Ave.



Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) Discretionary Grants Funding

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

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

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



Clean Water Act

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

Brownfields

Support continued funding for brownfields remediation, important for redeveloping key employment lands and revitalizing natural areas that enhance water quality.

Net Neutrality

Support restoration of net neutrality, ensuring that internet service providers treat all data on the Internet equally.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Regulations

Support legislation or rulemaking that reverses restrictions on local government authority over telecommunications infrastructure in the public right-of-way.

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.

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.

Willamette Falls Heritage Area

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

Willamette Falls Salmon/Steelhead Migration

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

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.

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.

Public Health Funding

Support funding for evidence-based public health programs, including: the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Women, Infants, and Children Program; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Program; and the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) programs for family planning, opioid abuse, dependence and overdose prevention, infectious disease prevention and control, and chronic disease prevention. 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.

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.

Medicaid Funding and Enrollment

Support current or expanded levels of Medicaid enrollment. Support maintaining the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

Weatherization and Energy Assistance Programs

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

Public Safety

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)

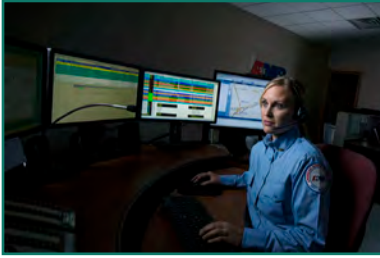
Support reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), which established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. Reauthorization is critical to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

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.

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.



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.

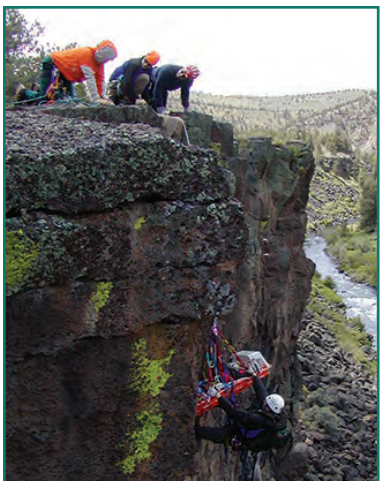


Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

Support continuation of grant funding for the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program as a stand-alone grant and process, which provides approximately \$160,000 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.

9-1-1 Funding

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



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.

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 in a sustainable manner.

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 3,200 acres of timber lands, which the County manages utilizing sustainable forest management practices in accordance with Oregon Forest Practices Rules. Clackamas County strives to balance biological, economic, and social considerations in the management of these County-owned forested properties.

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

Policy issue: Federal Forest Management



Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act

The Clackamas County Board of 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 with further declines to approximately \$1 million in the following years.

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

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

Policy issue: Federal Forest Management



Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners supports efforts to open up the Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) industry in Clackamas County, in coordination with strategic partners in the Pacific Northwest. The timber industry in Oregon is well positioned to orient itself to meet the increasing demand for engineered wood 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.

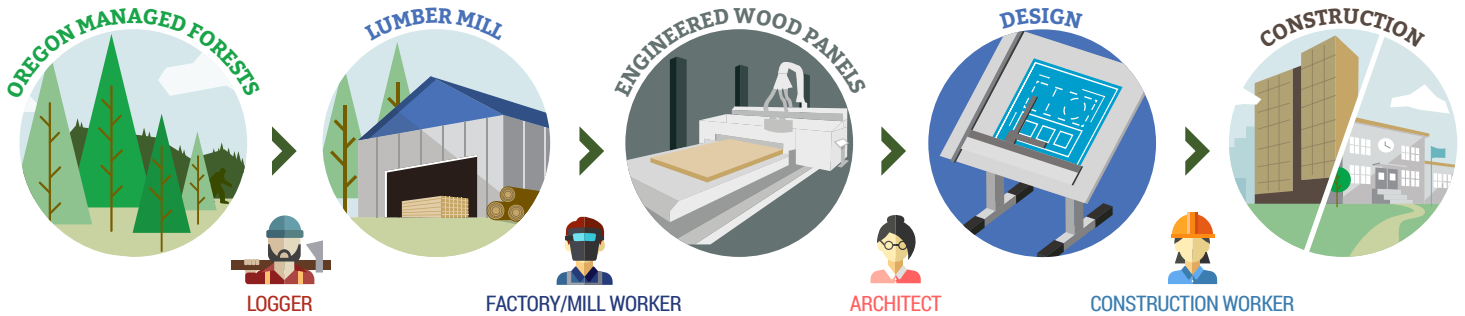
Clackamas County strives to be a leader in wood innovation. As the industry continues to grow in Oregon and across the nation, we understand that questions of timber supply will grow with it. Clackamas County aims to respond to the timber supply questions of wood innovation by working with environmental 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 consider innovative designs that can capitalize on the use of mass timber and CLT for a new, 200,000+ square foot county courthouse.

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 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 the Oregon, Clackamas hopes to establish a "forest to frame" model where projects built in Oregon are sourced in Oregon.

Mass Timber and Clackamas County

Clackamas County is leading Oregon's efforts in the burgeoning advanced timber technology (mass timber) industry with a supply-increasing program that can achieve environmental and economic benefits in our rural communities.

Cross-Laminated Timber is the Next Phase of Mass Timber!



CLT products are layered, customized wood panels with enhanced strength. CLT has the potential to create **6,100 direct** and **17,300 indirect Oregon jobs** by 2032.

Clackamas County is Investing in Advanced Timber Technology

Increasing Supply

Raise the amount of timber harvested in working forests on county public lands to gain much-needed revenue for roads, schools and law enforcement.



Providing Technical Expertise

The Clackamas County Business Response team can support advanced timber technology clients with staff expertise in mass timber, fire/life safety, structural engineering and more.



Encouraging Investment

Attract mass timber investments with a market demand study, financial modeling, and local, state, and federal incentives for investment in distressed communities.

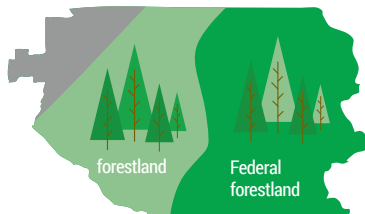


Clackamas County is committed to advancing economic development partnerships around mass timber in rural areas.

Clackamas County is Committed to Advanced Timber Technology

We Have the Resources

75% of Clackamas County is zoned forestland; 52% of the county is federal forestland.



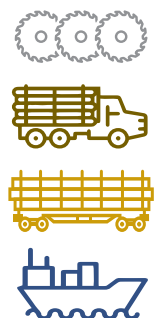
We Have the Opportunity

Trees indigenous to the Pacific Northwest reach at least **95% of carbon-capturing ability in just 65-90 years**. New trees are sustainably planted to ensure the continued availability of this renewable resource.



We Have the Infrastructure

The county has a robust timber manufacturing sector, along with extensive roadway and rail systems, and access to the Port of Portland.



Development of the mass timber industry supports the county values of **Growing a Vibrant Economy** and **Honoring, Utilizing, Promoting and Investing in our Natural Resources**.

Policy issue:

I-205 Congestion Relief and Safety Improvements



Photo by ODOT

The Clackamas County Board of Commissioners seeks to address the ever-increasing traffic congestion plaguing the Interstate 205 (I-205) Corridor, a key regional transportation 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 seven-mile stretch of the south I-205 Corridor in Clackamas County between Stafford Road and OR 213 is one of the last four-lane (two lanes in each direction) stretches of freeway in the Portland metropolitan area. There are significant chokepoints along this 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.

In addition, 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. ODOT has now provided more than \$50 million to fully fund the design work, to allow for the project to be construction ready in early 2020. The state transportation funding package (HB 2017) also included annual legislative reporting requirements and a requirement that ODOT allocate any tolling revenues toward the I-205 bottleneck project.

Should Congress re-enact Congressionally Directed funding for specific publicly-sponsored projects, Clackamas County encourages the consideration of the I-205 Widening and Seismic Improvement Project for construction funding.



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

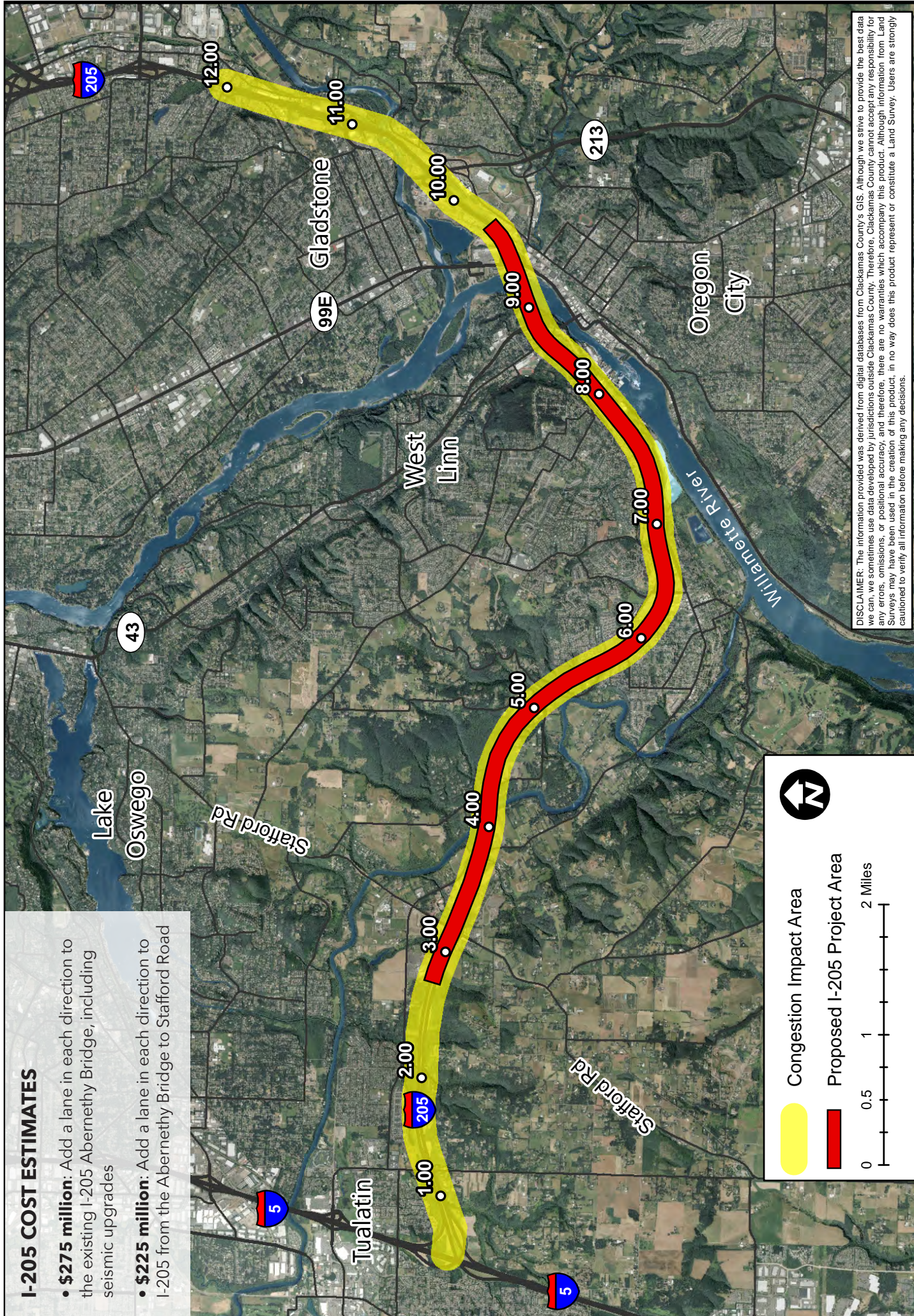
- I-205 is a freight and commuter bypass to the I-5 corridor in the Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area.
- I-205 connects Oregon businesses to the Portland International Airport, Southern Washington businesses to Oregon and California, and local agriculture to the Portland urban area.
- The Oregon portion 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 a federally-designated Opportunity Zone with significant potential for regionally-significant job creation and housing development for Clackamas County and the region. In order to take advantage of these immense economic development and residential opportunities, transportation investments are needed. Transportation improvements to the Sunrise Corridor will substantially ease congestion along the heavily-used OR 212/224 corridor, promote job growth and retention within the Clackamas Industrial Area near I-205, support anticipated growth in the city of Happy Valley, improve safety for users, maximize freight access throughout the area, and enhance affordable housing near key employment areas.

Clackamas County is now working with the city of Happy Valley and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to plan strategic investments to advance Phase II of the Sunrise Corridor. This project builds on the work completed in Phase I by seeking to extend the highway from 122nd east to 172nd. The additional 2 ½ miles will improve access to thousands of acres of underdeveloped employment lands within the urban growth boundary, and encourage economic growth in the city of Happy Valley. Further, Sunrise Phase II would connect into the Columbia to Clackamas Corridor that runs north-south between Happy Valley and Gresham, providing improved regional connectivity and congestion relief in one of the state's fastest growing areas. 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.

With the potential to provide new housing alternatives, attract new businesses, support increased development, and serve as a new gateway to Mt. Hood, the Sunrise Phase II project remains one of the County's top transportation priorities.

OR 212/224 SUNRISE CORRIDOR: PHASE II

Improvements to reduce congestion, increase safety and promote economic development

PHASE I: I-205 TO 122ND AVE.

Opened June 30, 2016

Project benefits realized:

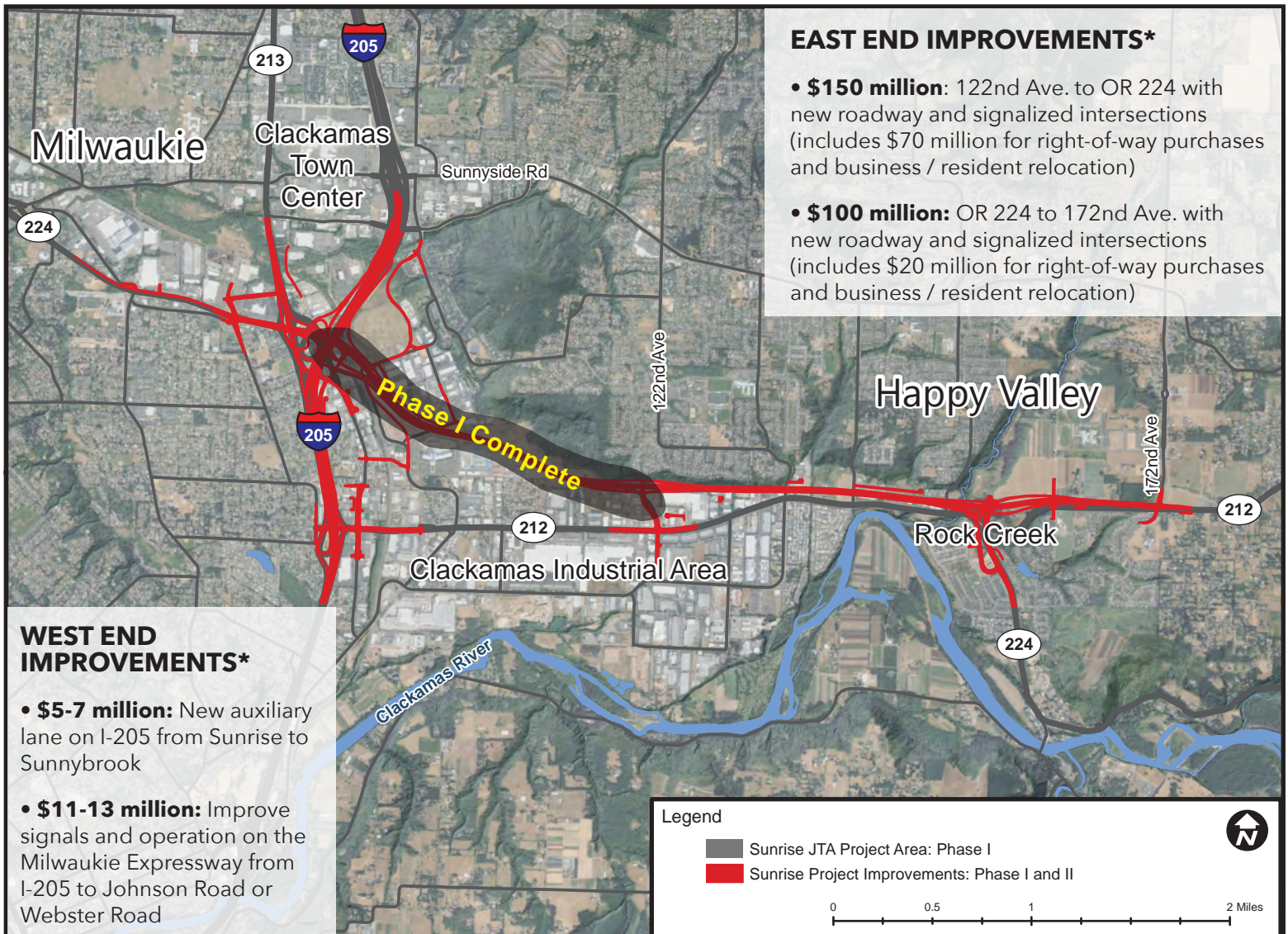
- Diverts 20,500 daily trips off the existing road system, including Sunnyside Road and I-205
- Reduces annual delays by 975,000 hours
- Supports 5,900 existing jobs within the OR 212/224 Sunrise Corridor
- Creates long-term employment opportunities through improved freight mobility in the thriving Clackamas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

PHASE II: EXTENDING ACCESS TO 172ND AVE.

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

Facilitating urban development:

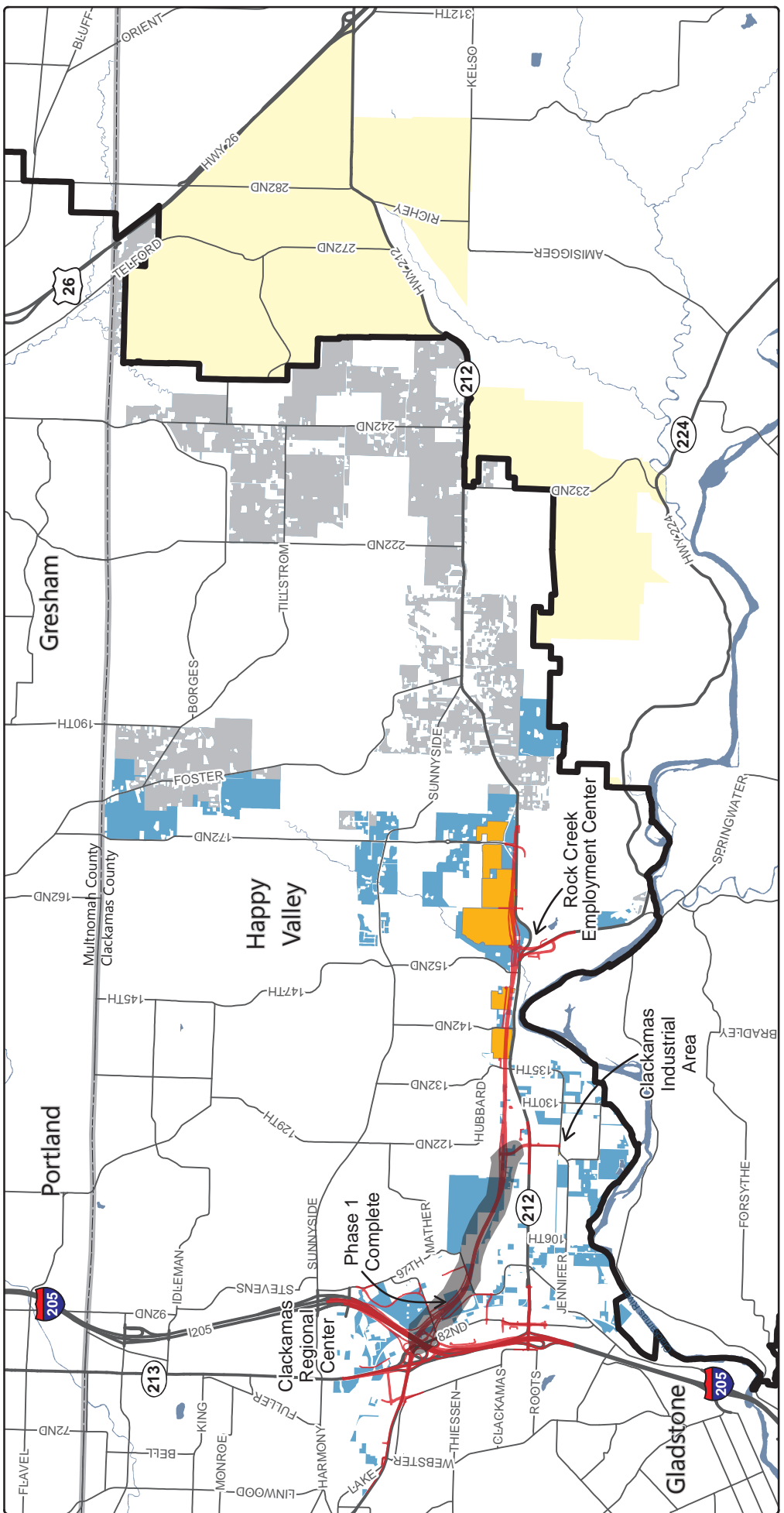
- Phase II will serve one of the fastest growing areas in Oregon and incentivize the development of abundant shovel-ready sites and vacant employment lands located within the Metro Urban Growth Boundary.
- By 2030, the number of homes and jobs along OR 212/224 are anticipated to increase by 136% and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



*Cost estimates based on latest information available at time of printing; are likely to change.

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

EMPLOYMENT LANDS: SUNRISE CORRIDOR AREA



LEGEND

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

4 Miles

0 1 2

* "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, Portland District, released a draft Disposition Report in 2017, recommending Willamette Falls Locks receive minor seismic stability repairs and be transferred to a non-federal owner. The final Disposition Study is expected in early 2019. 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 are now led by the Willamette Falls Locks State Commission – established by Oregon Senate Bill 256 (2017). The State appointed Commission represents 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 ensures that state agencies are at the table with local stakeholders supporting efforts to see the facility repaired and reopened.

In addition to these efforts, a 2018 study by ECONorthwest confirmed that local economic potential exists if Willamette Falls Locks were to be repaired and reopened, with potential benefits outweighing likely costs. 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 potential 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 is in favor of seeking federal opportunities and funding streams to repair and reopen the Willamette Falls Locks to full operational status for river travel.

Policy issue: Willamette Falls



Photo courtesy of Mt. Hood Territory

Willamette Falls Heritage Area

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

The mission of the Willamette Falls Heritage Area Coalition is to advocate for and strengthen the identity of the historic working communities around Willamette Falls by preserving and promoting their important and distinctive natural, cultural, scenic, recreational, and industrial resources through public/private partnerships. As a testament to their efforts and the importance of the site, the Oregon Heritage Commission approved state heritage area status for the Willamette Falls Heritage Area in February 2015. In September 2018, the National Park Service (NPS) found that the Willamette Falls National Heritage Area Feasibility Study meets all 10 NPS feasibility study criteria.

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.

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.

In the County's most recent Consolidated Plan, it is estimated that over 7,500 Clackamas County households 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.

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.

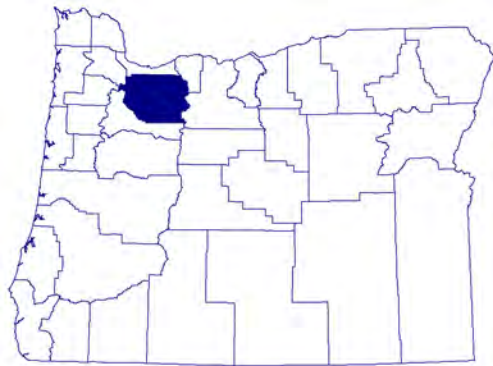
Clackamas County funds a homeless veterans outreach program, which has already made contact with 128 homeless veterans in the County, and also administers a Rapid Re-Housing program that currently serves 10 households. In addition to these programs, the County convenes the Homeless Veterans Coordinating 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 proudly working to address veteran homelessness, opening 14 housing pods in 2018 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.

Clackamas County Quick Facts

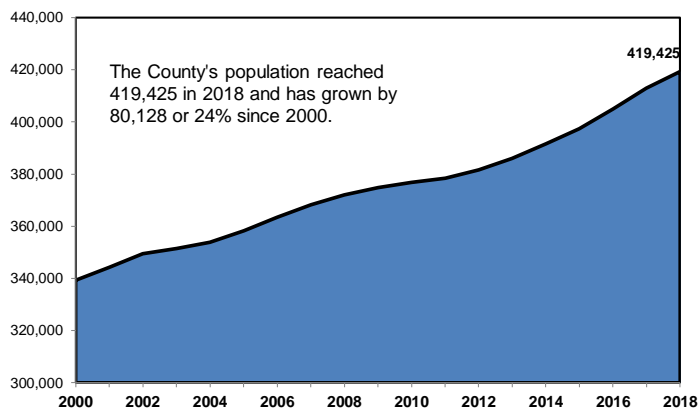
Updated 1/08/19



Clackamas County — Just the Numbers:

Land Area:	1,879 sq. miles
City, County & State Roads:	2,428 miles
Persons per sq. mile:	223
% of National Forest:	52%
2018 Population:	419,425
Civilian Labor Force:	222,076 Nov/18
Employed Labor Force:	213,984 Nov/18
Unemployment Rate:	3.6% Nov/18
2017 Average Wage:	\$51,723
Per Capital Income:	\$37,551 2017

Clackamas County Population: 2000-2018



Population

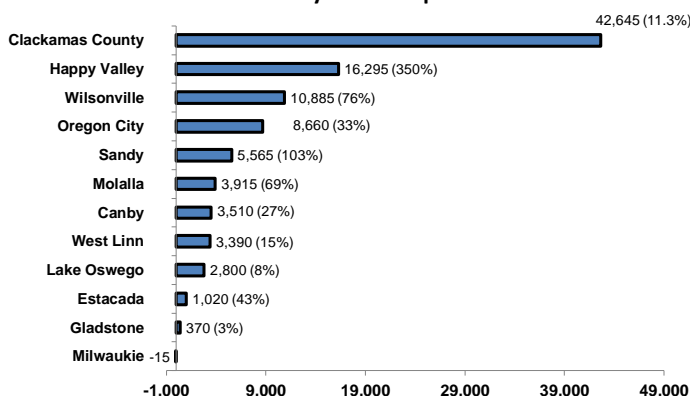
Clackamas County's population reached 419,425 in 2018 and has grown by 24 percent since 2000.

In 2017, 21.4 percent of the population were 0-17 years old, 60.7 percent were 18-64 years old, and 17.9 percent were 65 years and older.

Since 2011, the portion of the 65+ population grew by 27 percent while the 0-17 and 18-64 age groups actually declined by -8.5 and -2.7 percent, respectively.

During the last 18 years, the cities that added the most residents included Happy Valley (16,295), Wilsonville (10,885), and Oregon City (8,660). The cities with the highest growth rates during this period included Happy Valley (350%), Sandy (103%), Wilsonville (76%), and Molalla (69%).

Population Growth: 2000-2018 Clackamas County and Incorporated Cities



Source: PSU, Population Research Center

City Population - 2018

Canby	16,420
Estacada	3,400
Gladstone	11,840
Happy Valley	20,945
Johnson City	560
Lake Oswego	38,215
Milwaukie	20,525
Molalla	9,625
Oregon City	34,860
Sandy	10,990
West Linn	25,830
Wilsonville	25,250

Source: PSU, Population Research Center, July 2018 estimates

Clackamas County

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

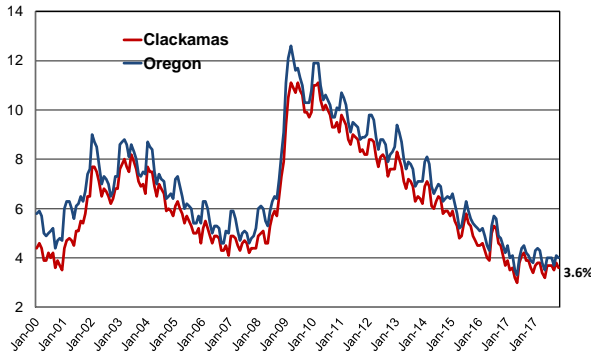
December 2018



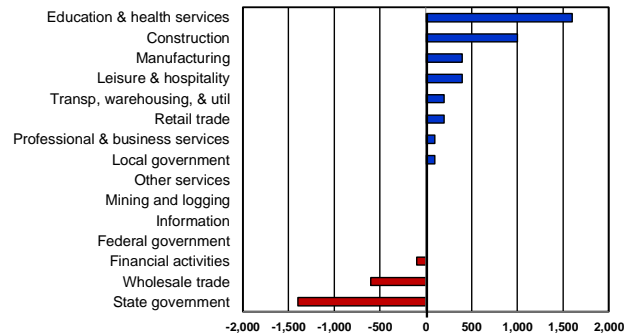
The unemployment rate dropped to 3.6 percent in November from 3.8 in the previous month.

Clackamas County had a net gain of 1,900 jobs from a year ago.

Unemployment Rate: Jan 2000 to Nov 2018
(not seasonally adjusted)



Year-to-Year Change in Employment
Clackamas County (Nov-2017 to Nov-2018)
(Job Gain: 1,900)

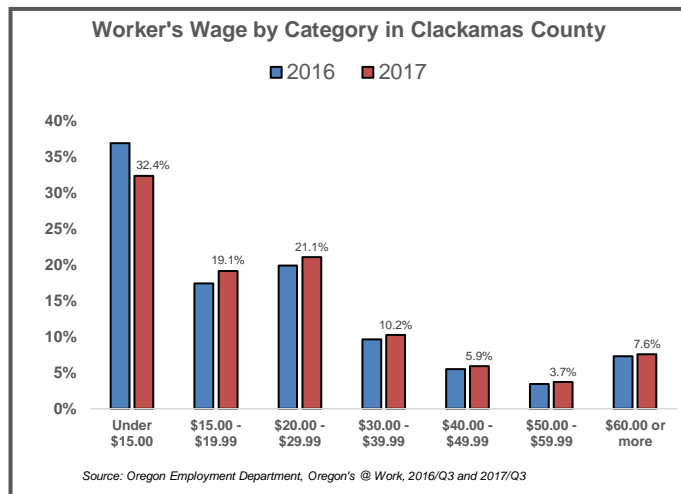


Employment Trends

As more residents in Clackamas County gained employment in November, the unemployment rate fell from 3.8 percent in October to 3.6 percent in November. The county gained 1,900 jobs from October to November with the majority of job growth coming from the health services and construction industries.

Wage Trends in Clackamas County

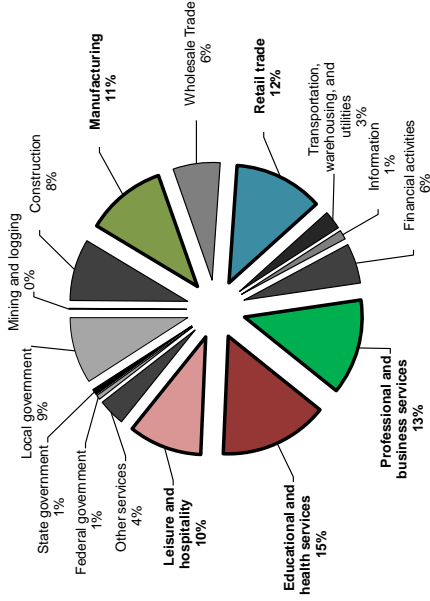
From 2016 to 2017, the portion of workers earning under \$15 an hour fell by -4.5 percent while the portion of workers earning more than \$15 an hour increased by 4.5 percent. Industries with the largest share of jobs paying \$40 or more an hour included financial services (41%), other services (33%), manufacturing (26%), and natural resources and mining (agriculture) (25%). Industries with the largest share of jobs paying less than \$15 an hour included leisure and hospitality (66%), retail trade (55%), natural resources and mining (53%), and other services (43%).



Higher Wage Industries	\$40.00 or more
Financial Activities	41%
Other Services	33%
Manufacturing	26%
Natural Resources and Mining	25%
State Government	21%
Professional and Business Services	19%
Construction	19%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	18%
Retail Trade	13%
Leisure and Hospitality	11%
Information	10%
Private Educational Services	8%
Wholesale Trade	7%
Local Government	2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	2%
Lower Wage Industries	Under \$15.00
Leisure and Hospitality	66%
Retail Trade	55%
Natural Resources and Mining	53%
Other Services	43%
Professional and Business Services	32%
Private Educational Services	31%
Health Care & Social Assistance	27%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	25%
Wholesale Trade	22%
Information	19%
Financial Activities	17%
Construction	12%
Local Government	12%
Manufacturing	12%
State Government	8%

Industry and Labor Force

Industry Employment in Clackamas County: Nov 2018



Total covered employment in Clackamas County was at 163,600 in November 2018.

Five broad industries made up nearly two-thirds (61%) of all employment and these industries included: private education and health services (24,400); retail trade (20,000); professional and business services (21,400); manufacturing (18,000); and leisure and hospitality (16,500).

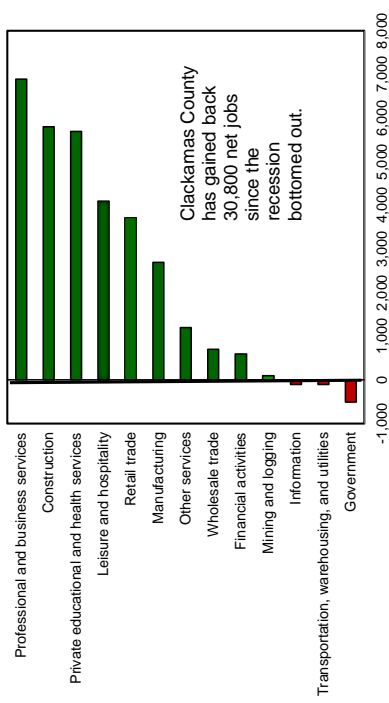
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics

Since the recession bottomed out in early 2010, Clackamas County has added back 30,800 jobs. The majority of new jobs were in professional and business services, construction, health services, leisure and hospitality, and retail trade.

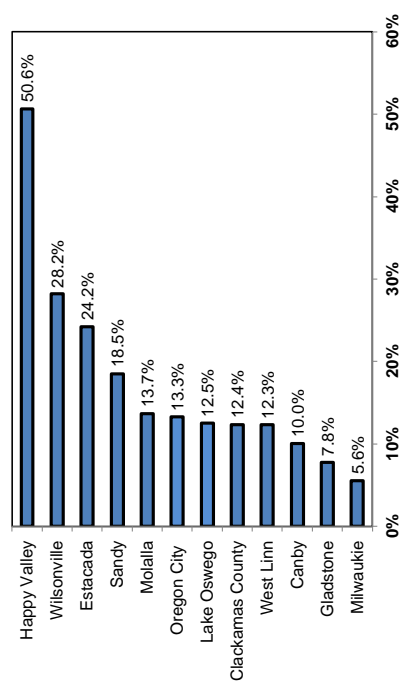
The unemployment rate was at 3.6% in November 2018 and the rate has decreased by 7.6 percentage points since the highest level of 11.2% in February 2010.

There has been positive growth in the resident labor force (people working or looking for work) within the incorporated cities in Clackamas County from 2010-2018. Happy Valley's labor force grew the fastest at 50.6 percent, followed by Wilsonville (28.2%), Estacada (24.2%), and Sandy (18.5%). Slower labor force growth was seen in Canby (10.0%), Gladstone (7.8%), and Milwaukie (5.6%).

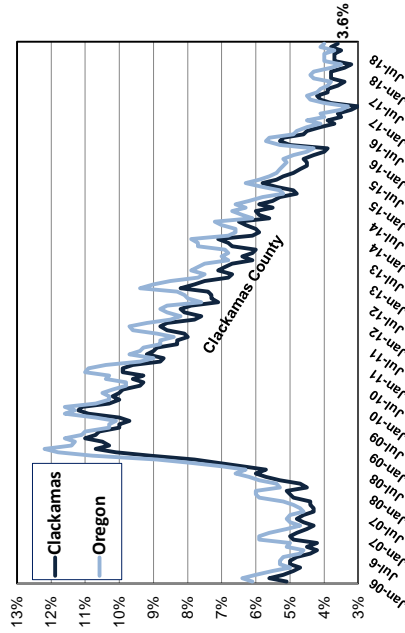
Change in Broad Industry Employment
Clackamas County (end of recession-trough)
January 2010 to November 2018



Percentage Change in the Resident Labor Force
January 2010 - November 2018

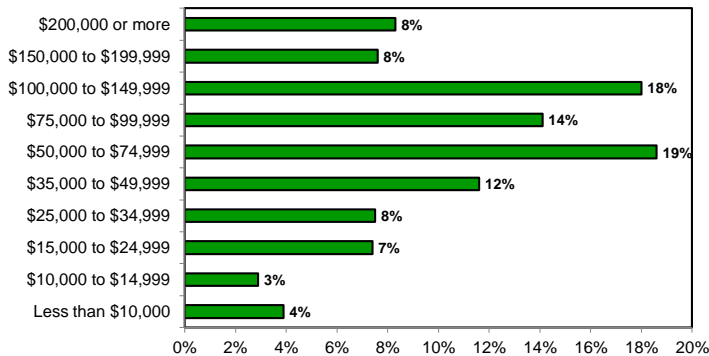


Unemployment Rate: Jan 2006 to Nov 2018
(not seasonally adjusted)



Household Income and Educational Attainment

**Household Income and Benefits
Clackamas County, 2017
(Median Household Income: \$72,408)**



Source: Census, ACS, 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates, Table DP03

Median household income during 2017 was \$72,408 in Clackamas County compared to \$56,119 in Oregon.

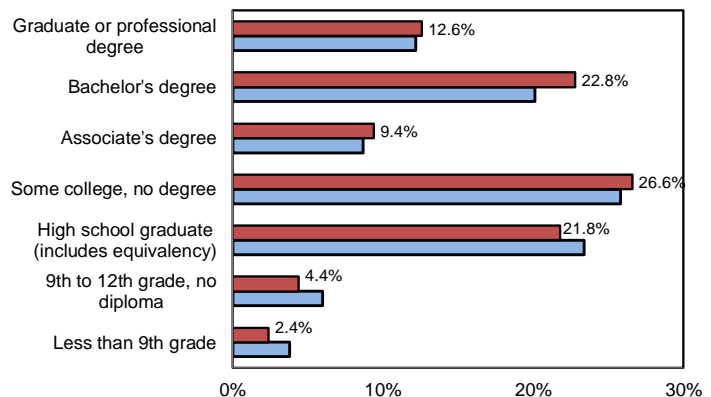
In 2017, 14 percent or 21,805 households had incomes of less than \$25,000. About one-fifth (19%) or 29,415 households had incomes of \$25,000 - \$49,999. One-third or 50,332 households had incomes of \$50,000 - \$99,999. Lastly, 34 percent or 52,270 households had incomes of \$100,000 or greater.

Compared to Oregon, Clackamas County had a higher portion of its population (25 years and older) with some college or associate's degree (36%) and a bachelor's degree or higher (35%).

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

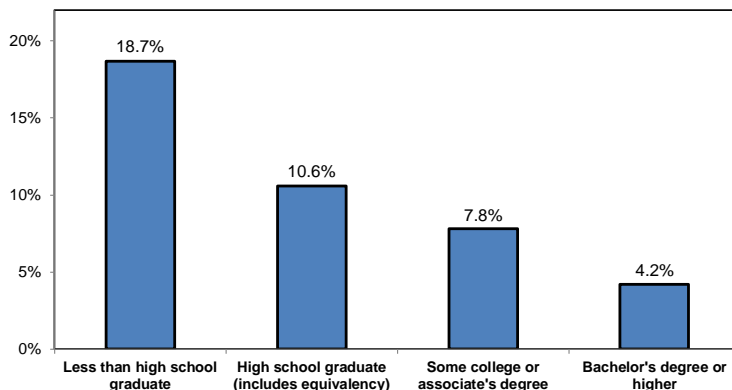
**Educational Attainment: 2017
(Population 25 years and over)**

■ Clackamas County ■ Oregon



Source: Census, 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates, Table S1501

Poverty Rate for Population 25+ by Educational Attainment: Clackamas County (2017)



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates, Table S1501

In 2017, the average poverty rate of all people in Clackamas County was at 9.0 percent compared to 14.9 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 18.7 percent than residents with either a high school diploma (10.6%), some college or associate's degree (7.8%), or a bachelor's degree or higher (4.2%).

Amended FY 2017-18 vs. Amended 2018-19 Budgets Of agencies for which the County is Responsible

AGENCY	FY 17-18 AMENDED	FY 18-19 AMENDED
Clackamas County (detail on reverse)	\$846.2 million	\$886.2 million
Water Environment Services	\$246.2 million	\$176.4 million
Development Agency	\$55.0 million	\$61.0 million
North Clackamas Parks & Recreation District	\$56.1 million	\$49.5 million
Library District of Clackamas County	\$20.5 million	\$21.5 million
Enhanced Law Enforcement District	\$7.2 million	\$7.7 million
Extension and 4-H Service District	\$7.9 million	\$8.7 million
Street Lighting District #5	\$4.7 million	\$3.9 million
Total Board Budget Authority	\$1.2 billion	\$1.2 billion

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

Month/Year	U.S.	Oregon	Clackamas County
March 2014	6.6%	7.1%	6.3%
March 2015	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%
March 2016	4.5%	4.5%	4.0%
March 2017	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%
March 2018	4.1%	4.3%	3.9%

Median Home Sale Price — Clackamas County

Month/Year	Home Sale Price
March 2014	\$282,000
March 2015	\$300,000
March 2016	\$328,000
March 2017	\$363,000
March 2018	\$400,000

Amended FY 2017-18 vs. Amended 2018-19 Budgets By County Department

DEPARTMENT	FY 2017-18 AMENDED	FY 2018-19 AMENDED
Health, Housing & Human Services (H3S)	\$144.6 million	\$150.8 million
Transportation & Development	\$110.4 million	\$127.6 million
County Sheriff (incl. Community Corrections)	\$113.7 million	\$111.4 million
Employee Services ²	\$56.2 million	\$62.1 million
Business & Community Services	\$32.3 million	\$36.4 million
Finance ¹	\$38.0 million	\$48.5 million
Technology Services	\$21.9 million	\$24.1 million
Juvenile	\$13.1 million	\$12.8 million
District Attorney	\$14.0 million	\$14.0 million
Emergency Communications	\$8.7 million	\$10.0 million
County Assessor	\$8.0 million	\$8.2 million
Tourism & Cultural Affairs	\$6.4 million	\$6.4 million
Justice Court	\$4.7 million	\$5.7 million
Public & Government Affairs	\$5.5 million	\$6.1 million
County Clerk	\$3.7 million	\$4.3 million
Disaster Management	\$4.0 million	\$4.5 million
County Counsel	\$2.8 million	\$2.9 million
County Administration	\$2.2 million	\$2.4 million
Board of County Commissioners	\$1.8 million	\$1.9 million
County Treasurer	\$971,000	\$1.0 million
<u>Not in a department</u>		
Non-departmental General Fund ³	\$204.7 million	\$196.5 million
Agency Payrolls	\$18.5 million	\$20.0 million
Debt	\$15.1 million	\$13.4 million
Other ⁴	\$15.2 million	\$15.2 million
Total County Budget	\$846.2 million	\$886.2 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 2017-18 Amended County Budget; FY 2018-19 Amended County Budget



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

Funding breakdown by division				
Clackamas County Behavioral Health				
Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Block Grant	250	\$221,222	\$477,770
SAMHSA	Community Mental Health Block Grant	166	\$421,354	\$929,447

Clackamas County Children, Youth & Families				
Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
HHS	Social Services Block Grant	4,361 Youth	\$500,000	\$500,000
SAMHSA	Family Support Title IV B2	475	\$311,360	\$156,629
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment Block Grant	524	\$192,152	\$112,390
USDOJ	Project of Regional and National Significance	Milwaukie Area	\$125,000	\$125,000
USDOJ	Office of Violence Against Women: Rural Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence Prevention/Intervention	866	\$271,636	\$35,356

Clackamas County Community Solutions – Workforce & Weatherization

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
USDA	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	10	\$20,030	\$18,145
BPA	Weatherization Program	50	\$194,237	\$199,133
DOE	Weatherization Assistance Program	360 (70 Home weatherization services & 290 Energy Education Services)	\$284,236	\$306,862
HHS	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP): Weatherization Program	10	\$20,030	\$18,145
HUD	Community Development Block Grant for Mobile Home Roof Repair	38	\$90,084	NA

Clackamas County Disaster Management

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
DHS	Emergency Management Performance Grant	Countywide	\$360,790	\$175,015
DHS	State Homeland Security Grant Program (FY18)	Countywide	NA	\$175,000
DHS	Urban Area Security Initiative	Countywide	\$173,300	\$450,000
DHS	Flood Mitigation Assistance (One time grant)	Property buyout, flood area benefit	\$318,306	NA

Clackamas County Health Centers

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
BJA	Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	102	\$13,191	NA
HHS	Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA): Health Center Clusters	17,454	\$2,477,722	\$2,177,813
SAMHSA	Grants to Expand Substance Abuse Treatment Capacity in Adult, Juvenile, and Family Drug Court	89	\$343,337	\$304,598

Clackamas County Housing Authority and Community Development

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
HUD	Housing Choice Voucher: Section 8 Rent Assistance (VASH/Project & Tenant Based)	3,680 (1,284 children)	\$13,748,603	\$13,869,180
HUD	Housing Choice Voucher: Mainstream Vouchers	126 (34 children)	\$594,970	\$680,938
HUD	Continuum of Care: Shelter Plus Care	54 (8 children)	\$355,392	\$357,808
HUD	Family Self Sufficiency Program	56	\$99,286	\$99,286
HUD	Public Housing Subsidy	1,324 (451 children)	\$1,926,935	\$2,397,595
HUD	Capital Fund Grant	1,324 (451 children)	\$933,361	\$420,983

HUD	Housing Choice Voucher: Section 8 Rent Assistance (VASH/Project&Tenant Based)	3,680 (1,284 children)	\$13,748,603	\$13,869,180
HUD	Community Development Block Grant	73,262	\$1,991,474	\$1,116,744
HUD	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	95 units 223 persons	\$741,738	\$62,199
HUD	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	1,961	\$181,841	\$179,914
HUD	Continuum of Care: Planning + Homeless Management Information System Administration (HMIS)	3,843	\$131,957	\$137,866

Clackamas County Juvenile

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
DOL	Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) – Pass thru from Clackamas Education Service District (ESD)	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$43,000	\$43,000
DOI	Bureau of Land Management - Recreation Resource Management – Pass Through Funds	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$15,000	\$10,000
USDOJ	Cognitive Skills/Transition Barriers	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$24,237	NA
USDOJ	Diversion Panel Pilot	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$25,771	NA
USDOJ	Juvenile Assistance Grant (JAG) – Diversion Panels	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$4,000	NA
HHS	Title IV-E Foster Care: Reimbursement for administrative cost based on population of eligible youth - Pass Through Oregon Department of Human Services	Clackamas Youth Ages 10-17: Approx. 42,471	\$200,000	\$210,000

Clackamas County Public Health

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
CDC	Tuberculosis Control Programs	Countywide +10 new patients	\$5,493	\$6,650
CDC	Prevention and Public Health Funds: Sustainable Relationships for Community Health	200 pilot patients; approximately 62,780 total Medicaid members impacted per year	\$64,937	NA
HHS				
HHS	HIV Prevention Services	Countywide +31 newly diagnosed HIV cases	\$65,171	\$78,108
CDC	All Hazard Preparedness/Emergency Preparedness and Cities Readiness Initiative	Countywide	\$209,623	\$193,310

CDC	Tobacco Prevention	Tobacco users in county - 50,400 (2014 estimate)	\$451	\$521
EPA	Safe Drinking Water	315 small drinking water inspections	\$150,283	\$147,476
FDA	Environmental Health	Countywide	\$2,753	NA
USDA	Women, Infants, & Children (WIC); Breastfeeding; Peer Counseling	7,536 (2017 only)	\$948,117	\$943,622
HHS	Family Planning Services	Countywide	\$54,528	\$34,555
HHS	Medical Assistant Program and MCH Block Grand and Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Field Nursing	769 patients	\$210,950	\$212,636
HHS	Medical Assistant Program (Vaccines for Children)	Countywide + 45,381 vaccines given	\$44,177	\$45,139
HHS	Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) HIV Early Intervention and Outreach	Countywide	NA	\$149,143
SAMHSA	OR State Targeted Response to Opioid Crisis	Countywide	NA	\$111,417

Clackamas County Sheriff

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
DOI	Patrol of Bureau of Land Management – Reimbursement for Patrol	655 patrol hours (2017) 222 patrol hours (2018)	\$54,469	\$17,751
USDOJ	High Intensity Drug Trafficking (HIDTA) case work	Seized 7 kilos of cocaine; seized 617 fentanyl pills; seized 24 kilos of heroin; seized 3.8 kilos of GHB; seized 19 grams of LSD; seized 1,055 kilos of marijuana; seized 309 kilos of methamphetamine; seized 69 grams of mushrooms; seized 6,279 prescription pills; seized 112 firearms; 272 arrests; investigated 24 Len Bias overdose death cases; identified 4 drug trafficking orgs.; disrupted 10 drug trafficking orgs.; dismantled 2 drug trafficking orgs.	\$110,000	\$130,000
USDOJ	Office of Violence against Women (OVW)	189 (2018)	NA	\$104,716
USDOJ	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	378 (2017)	\$63,311	NA
USDOJ	US Marshall Service – Reimbursement for Assistance with Federal Case Work	214 investigation hours (2017) 381 investigation hours (2018)	\$8,725	\$15,265
USFS	Patrol of Federal Lands – Reimbursement for Patrol Services	530 patrol hours (2017) 737 patrol hours (2018)	\$42,734	\$54,702

Clackamas County Sheriff – Community Corrections

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
HHS	Bureau of Justice Assistance - Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program	Justice involved individuals affected by opioid epidemic	\$0	\$187,530 (Year 1 max)

Clackamas County Social Services

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
CNCS	Retired Seniors Volunteer Program (RSVP)	185	\$92,259	\$80,099
CNCS	Senior Corps Performance	132	\$130,189	\$131,714
DOT	Vehicle Maintenance Ride Connection	1,925	\$36,513	\$18,344
DOT	Federal Lands Access Program	Mt. Hood Express provided 67K rides	\$223,341	\$199,302
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation (5311/5310 Mt. Hood Express	Mt. Hood Express provided 67K rides	\$174,767	\$164,559
FEMA	Emergency Food and Shelter Program	291	\$62,000	\$61,696
HHS	Senior Medicare Patrol	3,504	\$10,000	\$10,072
HHS	Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA)	2,542	\$16,000	\$16,000
HHS	MIPPA is the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act	2,734	\$13,000	\$6,500
HHS	Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS): Community Services Block Grant	19,371	\$269,639	\$236,140
HHS	Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS): LIHEAP	8,833	\$1,565,900	\$1,665,441
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIC1	1,122	\$211,877	\$220,572
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIB	5,267	\$642,845	\$552,686
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIE	165	\$184,916	\$119,286
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIIC2	1,314	\$393,158	\$393,436
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA IIID	222	\$11,283	\$23,946
HHS	Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging: OAA V11A	0	\$8,992	\$0
HHS	Housing Stabilization Program	42	\$32,164	\$32,863
HUD	Continuum of Care: Rent Well	92	\$118,209	\$118,209
HUD	Continuum of Care: Coordinated Housing	1,542	\$31,928	\$31,928
HUD	Continuum of Care: Housing Our Heroes	22	\$302,013	\$302,013
HUD	Continuum of Care: HOPE 2	14	\$62,181	\$51,337
HUD	Continuum of Care: HOPE 1	20	\$236,569	\$236,569

HUD	Continuum of Care: Housing Our Families	41	\$155,728 1 st program year	\$131,645
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Clackamas County Forest Revenues

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
USDA	Forest Service: Secure Rural School – Title II	60% of 1.2 million acres of forestland	\$25,000	\$19,000
USDA	Forest Service: Retained Receipts	60% of 1.2 million acres of forestland	\$20,000	\$30,000
DOI	Secure Rural School – Title II (Salem District) - Via Bureau of Land Management	60% of 1.2 million acres of forestland	\$25,000	\$30,000
DOI	Non-Title II (Salem District) - Via Bureau of Land Management	60% of 1.2 million acres of forestland	\$25,000	TBD

Clackamas County Parks Revenues

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
DOI	Federal Clean Vessel Act (Through Oregon State Marine Board) – Via US Fish and Wildlife Service	Boating community	\$1,350	\$1,350
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration	Countywide	\$3,577	NA

Clackamas County Library Network

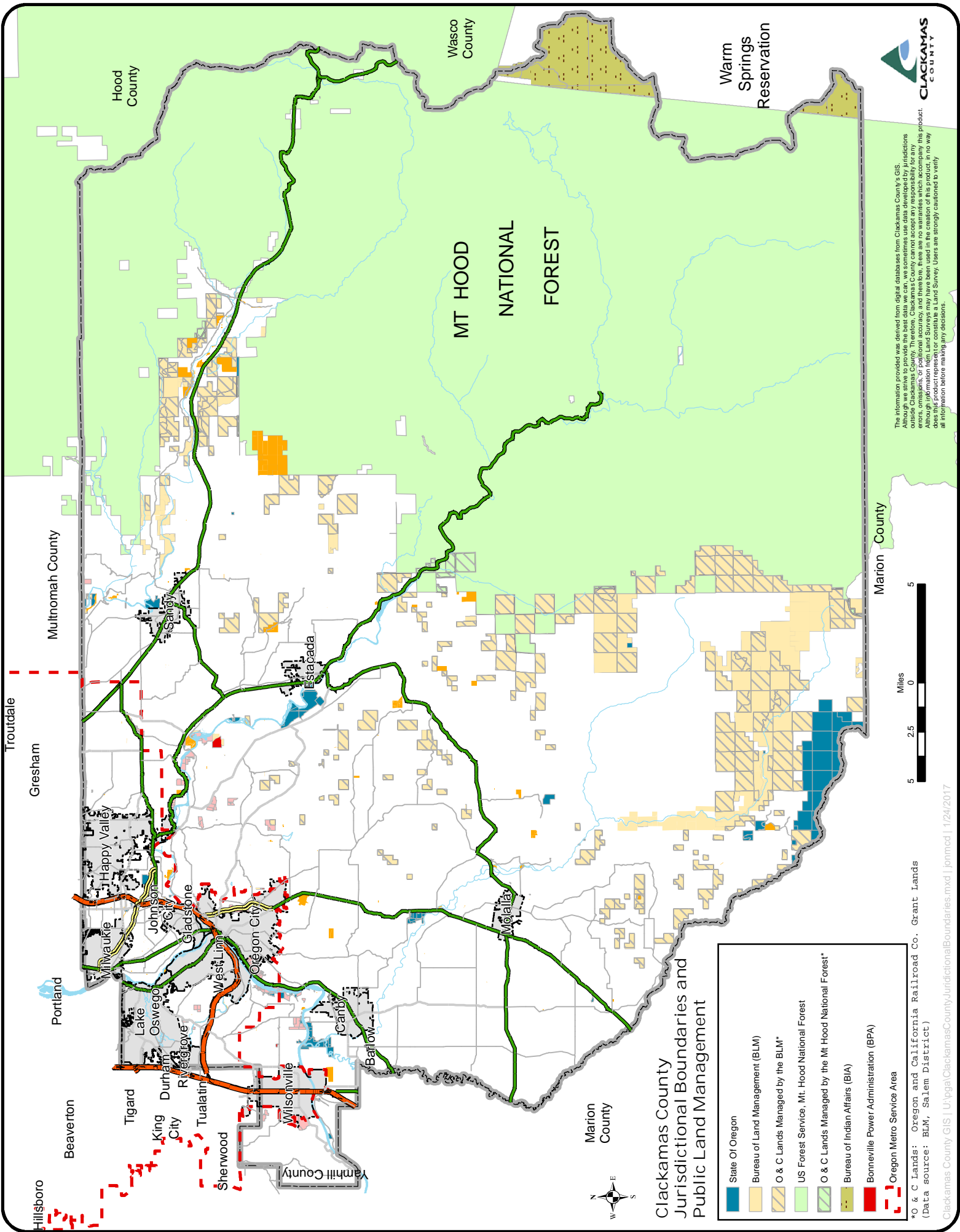
Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
IMLS	Library Services and Technology Act	Countywide	\$3,881	\$14,642

Clackamas County Agriculture & Forest Economic Development

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
USDA	Specialty Crop Block Grants (via Oregon Dept. of Agr.)	3,200	\$4,202	NA

North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District

Agency	Program Funding	People Served	FY 2017	FY 2018
HHS	Older Americans Act III-B	3,123	\$52,161	\$53,353
HHS	Older Americans Act III-C1, NSIP	57,953	\$173,768	\$162,395
HHS	Older Americans Act III-E	160	\$9,228	\$9,228
HHS	Medicaid Funds – Nutrition	6,578	\$63,842	\$54,254
HHS	Medicaid Funds - Transportation	210	\$3,018	\$1,113
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration	5,000	NA	\$35,088



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

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

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