



Deschutes County Board of Commissioners
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(541) 388-6570 - Fax (541) 385-3202 - www.deschutes.org

MINUTES OF WORK SESSION

DESCHUTES COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2015

Present were Commissioners Anthony DeBone, Tammy Baney and Alan Unger. Also present were Tom Anderson, County Administrator; David Doyle, County Counsel; Wayne Lowry, Finance; Whitney Malkin, Communications; Dan Depotopulos and Tracy Scott, Fair & Expo; Joe Stutler, Forestry Consultant, Nick Lelack and Peter Gutowsky, Community Development; and twelve other citizens including Ted Shorack of The Bulletin.

Chair DeBone opened the meeting at 1:30 p.m.

1. Presentation by ONDA & the Owyhee Canyonlands Coalition.

Dan Morse gave an overview of ONDA (Oregon Natural Desert Association), with 4,500 members, which is based in Bend. They work on a number of issues relating to public lands in this area. He introduced other members of ONDA who were present: Julie Weikel (retired veterinarian, owner of properties in both Deschutes and Harney counties); Stan Shepardson (retired physician); and Brian Sykes (business owner of Ouzel Outfitters, with decades of experience in the area).

Chair DeBone asked what the driver is for this decision, since it is something that would have to be decided at the federal level.

Mr. Shepardson said he has been a resident of the area for 40 years, and a participant in Malheur County issues for nearly that long. There are many unique opportunities for the subject area, being wide open and very scenic, with a variety of wild animals. He sees many threats to this area and would like to see some long-term protection.

Ms. Weikel stated that she is a newer participant with ONDA, but a lifetime resident of southeast Oregon and knows this country. She thought it was being protected via seclusion, but it is not anymore and is threatened. This is the last big chunk of open space where someone can get out and enjoy it, and it is unique. It is about 2.5 million acres, most of which is already considered wilderness, but it needs permanent protection. There are over 10 million acres in the watershed, but this piece is the heart of the area. It is a treasure for the entire country and should be kept safe for future generations.

Mr. Sykes said that his rafting company does wilderness rafting and they depend on protection to keep the areas as pristine as possible. There has been a lot of degradation happening and he would like to see additional protection.

Chair DeBone said that many places are great except for the people. We are the problem. Mr. Morse said there are some serious concerns in Malheur County and he hopes to address some of these.

He provided a PowerPoint presentation showing federally protected acreage. Some of this area is more recognizable and is visited by many people. (*He pointed out the various parts of the area.*) Some of the area can be reached only by raft or backpacking.

The Owyhee Coalition has asked for 2.5 million acres to be restricted to some activities. Inside that area are 2 million acres of wilderness. There are about 11,000 supporters. One important aspect is that it is home to federally protected wildlife, including Sage Grouse.

Mr. Shepardson added that unique wildlife is frequently seen in this area, and this alone is important to recreation. Mr. Morse said that the State would continue to manage wildlife activities. There are also plants that are endangered and some are found only in this locale. Cultural aspects have been studied and in just 5% of the area, 1100 archeological finds have been noted. These were gathering places for the Tribes who consider them critical to their culture. The Birch Creek Ranch is historic and very important historically.

Motorized access has been a concern, but this would remain as it is and the area would be accessible. There are about 2,500 miles of roads and trails. Approximately 1,500 miles of roads are not well maintained, but would remain open as well, under the ONDA proposal.

Legislation would provide a plan as to how these roads and trails are utilized. Other trails and roads should be used just for maintenance and ranching purposes. Some are proposed to be closed, about 160 out of 2,400 miles, since they are not being used.

Recreational opportunities for businesses would be maintained and enhanced, benefiting the local economy. There is a study available regarding wilderness designations that shows increased economic value when this designation occurs.

Commissioner Baney asked if this has happened locally since the Badlands designation was put into place. Mr. Morse said that it is harder to determine this because there are so many other things going on with the area and it has such a large economy. For a smaller economy, it can be directly connected.

Mr. Sykes explained that this area is very unique, very remote and does not have a lot of services. This designation can benefit the area through side trips, and the use of motels, café's, stores, etc. They hope not to have to depend on Bend.

Mr. Morse stated that grazing would continue, per their proposal. There are grazing impacts over time, but many ranchers are trying to be good stewards. Those facilities and ways to manage cattle would continue, and the grazing permits would be transferable.

Ms. Weikel explained that public lands grazing has a lot of problems as a business model, regardless of designations. It is a fragmented industry and affected by the economy as a whole. Public lands grazers are embattled in many ways. Some take a narrow view, but it involves a much bigger picture and is very complex nationally.

Mr. Morse said they have put in a lot of effort working with residents, and have shared what they hope to be able to do. Malheur County has not come up with another idea on how to deal with this area. It is too important and there are potential dangers to it, such as drilling for oil and gas, which is occurring just outside this area. They want to hear from locals, but feel this designation is important for a variety of reasons.

Commissioner Baney said she was not aware of other counties' involvement in the Badlands designation in Deschutes County. She asked if it is a study area, or is subject to removal of its current protection, or whether legislation been proposed.

Mr. Morse said one million acres is a wilderness study area, in limbo. This creates complications for ranchers that may not be an issue if it was truly wilderness. The BLM may say that something has wilderness features but might not protect it. The Sage Grouse plans do not really protect the land. There is a lot of illegal and impactful ATV activity in parts of the area. Its future needs to be planned out.

Commissioner Baney stated that BLM said they would not pay more to protect the Badlands. She asked if enforcement would be a part of this for Owyhee. Mr. Morse said that the BLM has not gone on record one way or another. However, a designation adds line items to the budget each year. There is no silver bullet, but it does give it a leg up when competing with other areas that need management.

Commissioner Unger said he wants to learn more. It is important to protect places like this, but it needs a collaborative approach. Others ask where the jobs are going to come from. Judge Joyce of Harney County said they are not at the point of working together. He said that some areas have overlays already, and sometimes this kind of change can hurt the economy. The AOC is concerned about regions being negatively impacted. He feels most people really do want to take care of the area. He would like to see better communication with the impacted government. No one wants to end up in lawsuits, either. It is hard to get the whole story.

Mr. Morse stated he would welcome the input of local stakeholders. What is striking to him is that this place speaks for itself. There needs to be new and better management to protect it, while at the same time helping the local economy. He would like to see this conversation move forward.

Commissioner Baney said the Board previously sent a letter supporting the decisions of the affected counties, and want to see the parties work together. Commissioner Unger would be happy to help with making sure communication is open and progressing.

Mr. Morse said they had a town hall meeting and there was a lot of support from the locals who care about this area, but some are concerned about anything that comes in as conservation. Commissioners Unger appreciates Representative Cliff Bentz being involved as a voice of reason.

Mr. Morse said this would involve a legislative action, and they are approaching the legislature for sponsorship. Commissioner Unger asked for a map showing the currently protected lands. Mr. Morse said there is not much that has any kind of permanent protection.

2. Finance Update.

Wayne Lowry explained the investment piece and other parts of his report. They are in compliance with balances, and the basis points have gone up a lot. The Federal Reserve increased the rate by .25 points, so market rates have also increased. Market value is still lower than their book value, which is not often seen. There is a new normal of a few more increases, for a total of maybe 1%. This is driven by economic indicators.

Vacant positions are at 52.3, and are coming down. General fund shows tax collections about \$300,000 ahead of projections. Departments are starting to recognize savings based on vacancies. The Sheriff's Office has higher revenue based on property tax.

Health funds show some savings due to vacant positions and some programs that have been reduced. Community Development is robust for revenue, about a 24% increase over where they were last year. Tom Anderson said that they may want to add positions soon to keep up with demand.

Parole & Probation is getting additional grant funds but this will be needed to cover some programs mandated by the State. Solid Waste is ahead of estimate, about 9% over this time last year. 9-1-1 had some savings due to property tax income, but is increasing reserves for the radio project. Capital projects include the remodel projects, some of which are now complete. The big one underway now is the Wall Street building.

Commissioner Unger asked about electrical cooperatives and revenue derived from them. Mr. Lowry explained that there is statute that deals with power generating facilities through cooperatives; here those would be Midstate and Central Electric. There is a value placed on the transmission facilities, and the County gets some revenue from this, with most going to the schools. It is about 4% of gross revenue or \$10 a thousand, as determined by the State.

3. County Fair Board Update.

Dan Despotopulos said they previously had spoken about increasing membership in the Fair Board. Of the five members, three think it is okay to add more. One asked about geographic representation, but they cannot compromise the quality of the board. Two more members might be appropriate.

As terms come up, only employees on the Fair Board are subject to evaluation each year. The Fair Board members have been automatically renewed year after year. He asked if there could be a review process handled by the Commissioners.

Mr. Anderson said that the Fair Board is not built into County Code as the Planning Commission is. Neither is it defined in statute. It may be appropriate to do this. Dave Doyle said there is a process to remove a member for a variety of reasons. A renewal is basically a new appointment.

Commissioner Baney said they can start with adding two members, and she would like more geographic representation, but they must be sure they are filling the overall needs of the group.

Commissioner Unger likes this group being involved with the County Fair Board since that is an important event. Mr. Depotopulos said there are no really big issues to address at this time, but more representation would be helpful. Mr. Anderson stated that they can look at geographic representation being a preference but not a requirement. They need quality and involved members. The Board was supportive of adding two additional members.

Mr. Anderson asked if the Board wants to keep Mike Schiel on the Fair Board. The Commissioners support this because he is so involved with the Annual Fair and the facility in general. They asked that a statement be added to the reappointment letter acknowledging his involvement with the Annual Fair.

4. Discussion regarding Whether to Hear Thornburgh Appeal.

Peter Gutowsky provided draft orders, along with a letter from the applicant's attorney. There have been two appeals, from Liz Fancher and Paul Dewey, representing Central Oregon Landwatch and Nunzie Gould.

There is only one appeal issue per LUBA, regarding Whychus Creek, de novo. Opponent Nunzie Gould has asked for de novo on ten issues. There is a draft order that addresses the basic issues from the Hearings Officer – Whychus Creek and the wildlife mitigation plan. Ms. Gould's appeal challenges procedural matters as well.

If the Board wants to focus on the substantive parts of the remand, that would be Whychus Creek. Otherwise, there are due process issues. The two appeals are asking for different things. The draft orders show the parties for the record.

Commissioner Unger stated that standing is important. Mr. Gutowsky said the FMP (Final Master Plan) was remanded, and long ago was approved by the Hearings Officer.

That appeal was declined by the Board, so it went to LUBA, and eventually was remanded back to the County for a few items. It went to the Hearings Officer again, and now the Board could hear it de novo. This is a valid case and the FMP is still legitimate. No matter what the Board decides, it will likely end up at LUBA again for the 11th time. However, they give deference to the Board's findings. Ms. Gould challenges a variety of issues while Thornburgh feels there are just a few issues as remanded by LUBA.

Commissioner Baney said she is confused about the assignments of errors that were declined by LUBA. Mr. Gutowsky said LUBA remanded for a typographical error, the wildlife mitigation plan as being feasible now that the resource plan is available, and the impacts to Whychus Creek. The Hearings Officer was only concerned about the thermal impacts to Whychus Creek. This is what the Board is being asked to address.

Commissioner Baney said some of this goes a long way back and it seems that this has already been decided. The opponents are asking to revisit ten pieces. Mr. Gutowsky stated that there was no remand fee paid in 2011 so the opponent feels that they should not be able to proceed beyond this.

The CMP (Conceptual Master Plan) was appealed and remanded regarding certain conditions, and those matters are still not resolved at the State level. Whatever the Board decides on the narrow issues, this will likely continue. The CMP was active at the time, and the Hearings Officer felt that the CMP is not an issue in this last remand.

The applicant asked to remove one appealable issue and have the Board hear just on the impacts to Whychus Creek, limited de novo, and if there is another appeal from the opponent, that you decline to review those issues.

Commissioner Unger wants the Board to have standing and wants this issue to come to a conclusion. He would like to have this determined using what LUBA remanded and the Hearings Officer found still needed to be addressed. The only matter that remains is the thermal impacts to Whychus Creek.

Mr. Gutowsky said that the CMP is in process due to appeals and on a different track than the FMP. It has been appealed and remanded. He cannot say if they are linked. The Hearings Officer found that the FMP was filed pursuant to the CMP ultimately being affirmed. The Board found the CMP was initiated, as it was active when the FMP was filed. Once the FMP is filed, the CMP is irrelevant. However, the CMP remained active through various appeals.

Chair DeBone would like to address the Whychus Creek issue, and let the other appeals continue through their appeal process. The matters of the CMP are not before the Board at this time. The CMP was ultimately affirmed and the FMP was then exercised as is proper. The FMP is not being considered by LUBA.

Commissioner Baney is concerned about the process and that some things that did not occur that should have. Chair DeBone asked about the value of the Board taking more action. Mr. Doyle said that the CMP was alive at the time of the FMP, and the CMP goes away at that point, so should no longer be an issue for the Board to consider.

Mr. Gutowsky stated that the Board found that the CMP had been initiated and it did receive approval through the courts. At that time, the FMP was initiated, as is the process; but then the CMP was challenged. Steps were taken at that point in time. The FMP then sat idle for years while the parties addressed the CMP through various appeals.

Commissioner Unger would like to have standing through a hearing de novo just on Whychus Creek. Times have changed over all these years. Chair DeBone said the Hearings Officer found only this part lacking, and this would require Board review. Mr. Gutowsky said whatever the Board decides will likely be appealed again.

Commissioner Baney wants to leave the CMP part in. Commissioner Unger said that they can argue this again and probably come up with the same result. He feels the findings on CMP and FMP originally were correct, and the Board should address what they are being asked to, Whychus Creek, and send it on its way. Chair DeBone agreed and sees this as going into a cragmire and would like to add content only to the Whychus Creek issue.

Commissioner Unger would like to firm up what the Hearings Officer feels needs to be addressed, and leave it at that. Commissioner Baney said she wants to open it up for more issues. After further discussion, the Board decided that they would pass on hearing anything from either the applicant or the opponent.

UNGER: Move to decline review, through Order No. 2015-057.

BANEY: Second.

VOTE: UNGER: Yes.

BANEY: Yes.

DEBONE: Chair votes no. (*Split vote.*)

5. Discussion of Lobbyist Services.

Judith Ure said the Board has discussed legislative representation, including internal staffing or hiring a consultant. If they wish to experiment, it is probably best to do this during a short session. She reviewed what they are doing and have done. This can probably be done in a short session with some minimal help and appropriate software, but there will not be in-person representation in Salem.

They could take the current proposals and ask them to delay for a session. If they go to an internal staffing course of action, it would take about twice the time it does now, at least 20 hours a week for the short session. Support would be needed for this process. Tracking software is available as stand-alone or they could try what AOC uses. There is an annual fee of \$500 to \$1,000 for either.

The Board and Department Directors might have to spend more time lobbying or being in Salem, as they cannot rely on AOC for this. Finance would need to provide help with revenue forecasting. She said she does not know how to draft legislation effectively.

If the Board wants to proceed with the RFP process, the results are available. The session begins in February, so this needs to be determined soon.

Mr. Anderson said there is another option of a hybrid, to do the interviews but not hire right away.

Commissioner Baney stated that doing interviews without being committed sends a mixed message. Commissioner Unger has not had time to read the information. Commissioner Baney feels it is too close to the session at this point. She said having someone in the building in Salem helps with knowing which legislators are supportive or not in support at the last minute, and being able to draft amendments. Someone needs to be on top of things, especially at the end of the session when things are moving fast.

Ms. Ure told Public Affairs Counsel that the County was going to do an RFP and they said they were going to propose, but have not. A thirty-day notice is required to terminate their agreement. They have not been asked to do anything for this session. It may not be an option to go through 2016 with them. PAC can choose to do nothing since the agreement is not in writing.

Commissioner Baney asked if the County can use the bill tracking software and let PAC continue the in-person process. They could be provided with a list of what they should track. Mr. Anderson stated they could be back-up while the County tries to find the right fit. PAC could provide the status reports to see how they match up.

Ms. Ure said someone needs to set up the conference calls. Commissioner Baney added that the Department Directors need to be trained appropriately. PAC also seems to send a lot of information that is not of importance to the County, based on a shotgun approach.

Commissioner Unger wants to wait until after this session to proceed with the RFP process. He is not sure how valuable PAC is. Some Departments do track a lot of information that affects them. Mr. Anderson is more concerned about the long session, which requires a lot more work and oversight.

Ms. Ure said they would need something firm in place well before the long session. Commissioner Baney said the Board tends to be generalists and needs to know what matters to the Departments. Ms. Ure noted that some Departments are not that involved.

Nick Lelack said that it is important to have a good relationship with legislative staff so they know what is important to the County. He maintains this, but not all Departments do.

Ms. Ure stated that PAC chose not to propose, but they are an active lobbyist firm and their knowledge and help might be beneficial. If additional staff time is available, staff should attend Chamber legislative sessions or meetings with other groups. More help is needed with precision planning. Commissioner Unger is not sure how responsive PAC will be, knowing the climate at this point. If they are being paid through January, they should be able to keep helping the County.

It was decided that the current proposals will be on hold to see how things are handled through the short session. Some of the work will be handled internally during the short session, and Ms. Ure will find out how cooperative PAC might be.

6. Other Items.

Tom Anderson asked if the Board wants to send out a press release or clarifications, in light of inquiries since the Board's morning meeting regarding the opt out relating to marijuana businesses. Some have already asked about being on the committee that will be formed to address this issue.

The Commissioners agreed that this is advisable. Whitney Malkin will meet with Community Development and Legal Counsel to determine how this should be worded.

The media is considering this a temporary ban. Mr. Lelack stated that the Board was quoted that they will take this time to investigate and set up a citizen committee. Commissioner Baney does not want the committee to make the decision. They probably cannot do much at this time unless there is more direction from the Board.

Chair DeBone hopes something will come out of the short legislative session. Commissioner Baney said they may want to get proactive on some of the preferred language.

Mr. Anderson said that OLCC should handle the medical marijuana part instead of the State Health Authority. Some of the problems already out there are because of the way it was set up.

Commissioner Baney said that she would like to see what Clackamas and Jackson County end up with and whether they are challenged.

Mr. Lelack stated that it might be good to receive input on existing rather than new businesses. Commissioner Baney asked if they are overstepping what the Planning Commission did. Mr. Lelack stated that the Planning Commission did not address all aspects and sent those to the Board with basic guidelines. There is a lot more work to be done to refine some of this.

The Board feels that they should say they will investigate a committee being formed in January, when they can provide better guidelines on what needs to be addressed. Chair DeBone said they have nothing to present, and the Board needs to provide something to start. Mr. Lelack hopes to be able to evaluate what is being done in the other two counties so see how they are handling some of this.

Commissioner Baney said she knows that they will not be able to appease those who want the whole issue to just go away.

Mr. Lelack discussed an Improvement Agreement for Tetherow Resort regarding how they post security for one of the phases. They are posting funds instead of a bond, for 120% of the cost of the improvements.

BANEY: Move approval.

UNGER: Second.

VOTE: BANEY: Yes.

UNGER: Yes.

DEBONE: Chair votes yes.

Mr. Anderson said that a Mr. Campbell called him to advise he is doing a documentary on the William Kuhn situation covering the past thirty years. He wanted to interview Mr. Anderson, who told him that the County cannot be involved due to pending litigation.

7. Adjourn.

Being no further items discussed, the meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

DATED this 13th Day of January 2016 for the
Deschutes County Board of Commissioners



Anthony DeBone, Chair



Alan Unger, Vice Chair

ATTEST:



Bonnie Baker
Recording Secretary



Tammy Baney, Commissioner

<u>Work Session</u> (Please Print)		12-21-15				
<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>Phone #</u>	<u>e-mail address</u>
Julie Weikel		17688 Paladino Dr	Bend	97703	541-290-1959	jweikel@bendable.com
STAN SHEPHERSON	Oregon Natural Desert Association	21635 COS SEPARD 50 SW Bend St, Ste 4	BEND	97701	541 389 6079	sshep@bendable.com
Dan Morse		PO BOX 817 BEND 97709	Bend	97702	541-330-2638	dmorse@benda.org
BRIAN SYKES	OUZEL OUTFITTERS				541 385 5947	brian@oregonoutfitters.com
Page #	of	Pages				

Bend, OR 97702
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www.onda.org

On Fri, Nov 6, 2015 at 3:41 PM, Dan Morse <dmorse@onda.org> wrote:
Dear Chair DeBone, Commissioner Baney and Commissioner Unger:

As you may know, Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA), based here in Bend, is one of the primary proponents of the Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation Proposal put forward by the Owyhee Coalition in July of this year. Other members of the Owyhee Coalition include American Whitewater, American Rivers, The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Pew Charitable Trusts, the Mazamas, Natural Resources Defense Council and Conservation Lands Foundation.

We understand that in September this year Deschutes County wrote a letter indicating support for Malheur County's opposition to the conservation proposal. We regret that we were unaware that this issue was on your agenda as we would have happily attended, provided information or presented about our proposal.

One of our concerns with the Malheur County resolution is that it misrepresents aspects of our proposal and misstates certain critical facts about the future management of the Owyhee Canyonlands under our proposal, including assertions made about lost economic activity, increased federal land ownership, impacts to grazing and road closures that are simply not true. While we respect differing opinions about the conservation proposal we think it is tremendously important that all stakeholders operate from factual information and a clear understanding of what has been proposed. To clarify our proposal please see the attached letter that was sent to Malheur County in September in response to their resolution.

ONDA and the Owyhee Coalition would like an opportunity to present to you the details of our proposal and its benefits for conservation, economics, wildlife and recreation here in Oregon. Would it be possible for the coalition to schedule some time during a commission work-session for such a presentation? We would be pleased to do so.

In addition to copying Tom Anderson I've copied Brent Fenty, ONDA's Executive Director and Corie Harlan, ONDA's Owyhee Coordinator on this e-mail. Any of us would be happy to coordinate a date and time to meet with you. Thank you for your consideration, we look forward to further discussions.

Sincerely,
Dan Morse

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Dan Morse
Conservation Director
Oregon Natural Desert Association
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September 18, 2015

VIA EMAIL

Dan Joyce
Malheur County Judge
251 "B" St. West, Suite 5
Vale, OR 97918
djoyce@malheurco.org

Re: Malheur County Resolution regarding the Owyhee Canyonlands

Dear Judge Joyce:

We write on behalf of the Owyhee Coalition in regard to the recent Malheur County Court resolution (Resolution R15-34) opposing the creation of a National Monument, a National Conservation Area, or Wilderness in Malheur County. The Owyhee Coalition consists of local, regional and national groups that recognize the conservation, recreation and economic values of the area and supports the Owyhee Canyonlands Campaign. Our organizations are a strong, coordinated voice calling for permanent protection of the Owyhee Canyonlands.

In July, 2015 the Owyhee Coalition put forward the Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation Proposal. Our proposal seeks to protect 2.5 million acres of public land in Malheur County via a combination of National Conservation Area (NCA), Wilderness, and Wild & Scenic River designations which would need to be enacted through federal legislation. Permanently protecting the most special places within the Owyhee Canyonlands would:

- Safeguard its deep, red-rock canyons, rolling plains, wild rivers and ample recreational opportunities for future generations;
- Protect the area's fascinating geology, rich ancient history, healthy wildlife habitat and unique ecology;
- Prevent extractive uses that would permanently damage these pristine places;
- Ensure activities like fishing, boating, hunting and hiking would continue, forever;
- Allow working farms and ranches to continue to operate.

The Malheur County resolution mischaracterizes the Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation Proposal as a National Monument proposal, misstates acreages associated with the proposal and is factually incorrect and/or highly speculative in many of its assertions. The resolution describes a number of supposed impacts that might result from a generalized set of "special designations" including "National Monument, Wilderness Area, National Conservation Area or similar enhanced federal designations". We respectfully disagree with the notion that these designations have identical management implications and that these designations would lead to the types of outcomes described in the resolution.

Income, jobs and businesses will increase

As you are aware, Headwaters Economics completed a study of the Malheur County economy in 2013. We attach that study for your reference (Attachment B) and reiterate one of its primary conclusions – counties with protected public lands enjoy higher per capita income than peer counties without protected public lands. Permanent protection of the Owyhee can and should enhance the tourism sector of the Malheur County economy.

Wildfire threats will be addressed

BLM can use all available wildfire suppression tactics in NCAs and Wilderness and does so regularly (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136; §4(d)1). Large-scale wildfire threat has far more to do with weather and wind than fuels. BLM is on record about the recent Soda fire saying more grazing would not have prevented its spread due in large part to the high temperatures and winds associated with that fire.

Wildlife habitat will improve

Protected areas benefit wildlife. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service generally views wilderness designation as affording one of the highest levels of land protection and, by extension, protection of fish and wildlife – available for federal land. Wilderness designation in the Owyhee would benefit sage-grouse and other of the region's important species. The Owyhee proposal wouldn't eliminate wildlife water developments in the NCA or Wilderness. Maintenance of existing water developments is allowed in Wilderness and new water developments or salt licks could be allowed in the NCA if needed for wildlife and consistent with the NCA purposes.

BLM and fire employment could increase

We simply don't understand the basis for the assertion regarding loss of BLM jobs. Our experience with the designation of other National Conservation Areas and Wilderness Areas across the country does not support the conclusion that BLM jobs would be lost and, in fact, new BLM positions for the planning and management of these sorts of areas are often created. Similarly, we don't understand the assertion that fire jobs would be lost and suggest that the levels of firefighting employment in the region would not be influenced by the designation of a National Conservation Area and Wilderness Areas in the Owyhee.

Designation allows active management

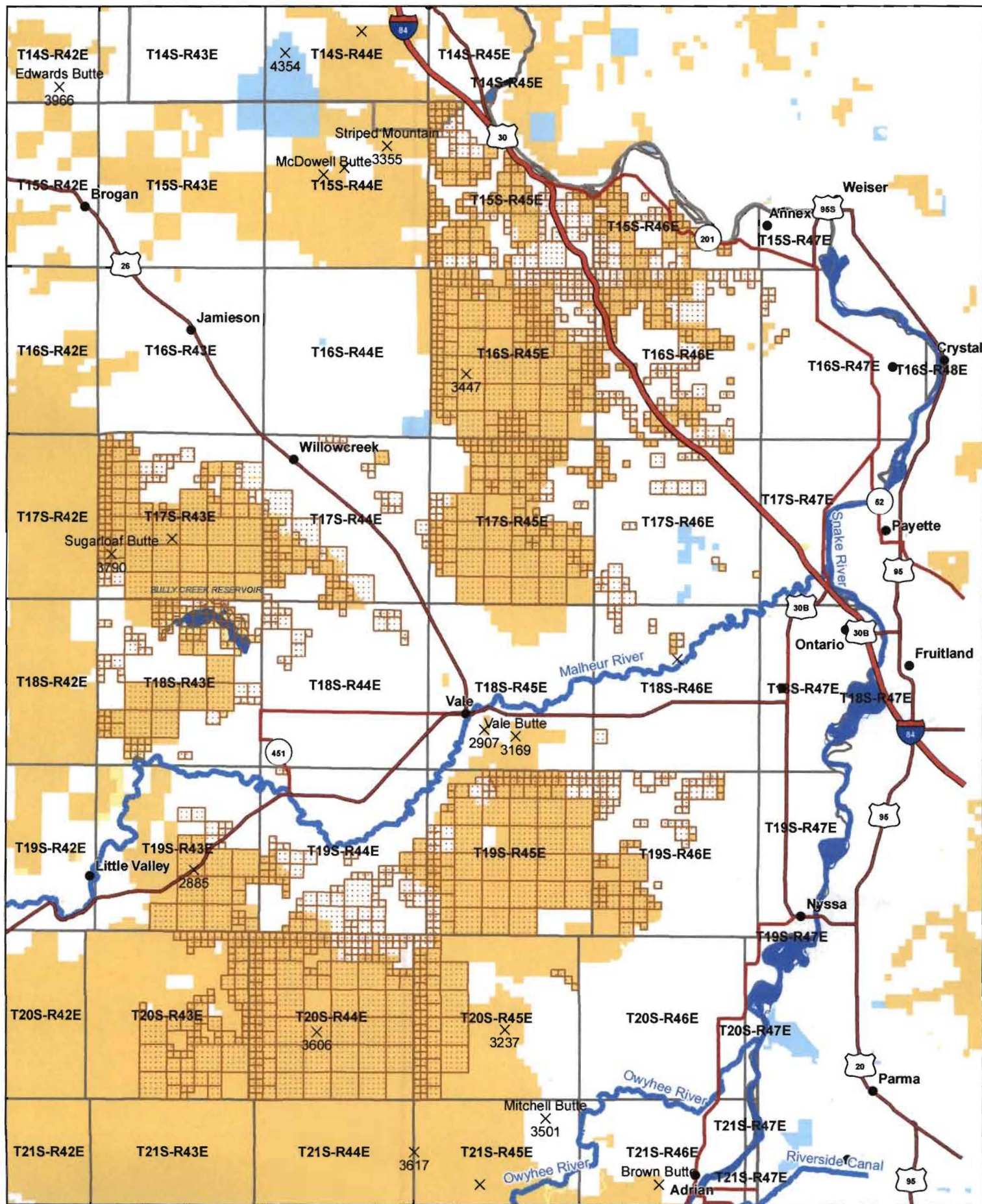
Active restoration and management could be allowed in the NCA and could even be one of the purposes of the area. Restoration and management can also occur in Wilderness to benefit the Wilderness resource using a minimum tool decision process administered by BLM (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136; §4(d)1).

Clearly we disagree with many aspects of the county's resolution, but we acknowledge and highlight the fact that we all share a deep appreciation for the Owyhee Canyonlands and agree

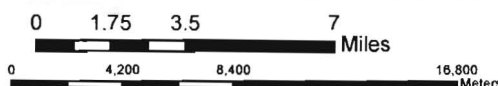
Ryan Bidwell, Campaign Director
Conservation Lands Foundation

Adam Baylor, Stewardship & Advocacy Manager
The Mazamas

Cc: Malheur County Commissioner Larry Wilson
Malheur County Commissioner Don Hodge
Mary Gautreaux, Deputy State Director, Senator Ron Wyden
Dan Whelan, Natural Resources Liaison and Field Representative, Senator Jeff Merkley
Kirby Garrett, Legislative Assistant, Congressman Greg Walden
Liv Brumfield, Field Representative, Congressman Earl Blumenauer
Jerry Perez, State Director, BLM Oregon/Washington
Don Gonzalez, District Manager, BLM Vale
Harney County Court
State Representative Cliff Bentz



- Lease Sales - General Area
- Other Federal
- Lakes
- Private
- State Lands
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Resource Area Boundary
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Water

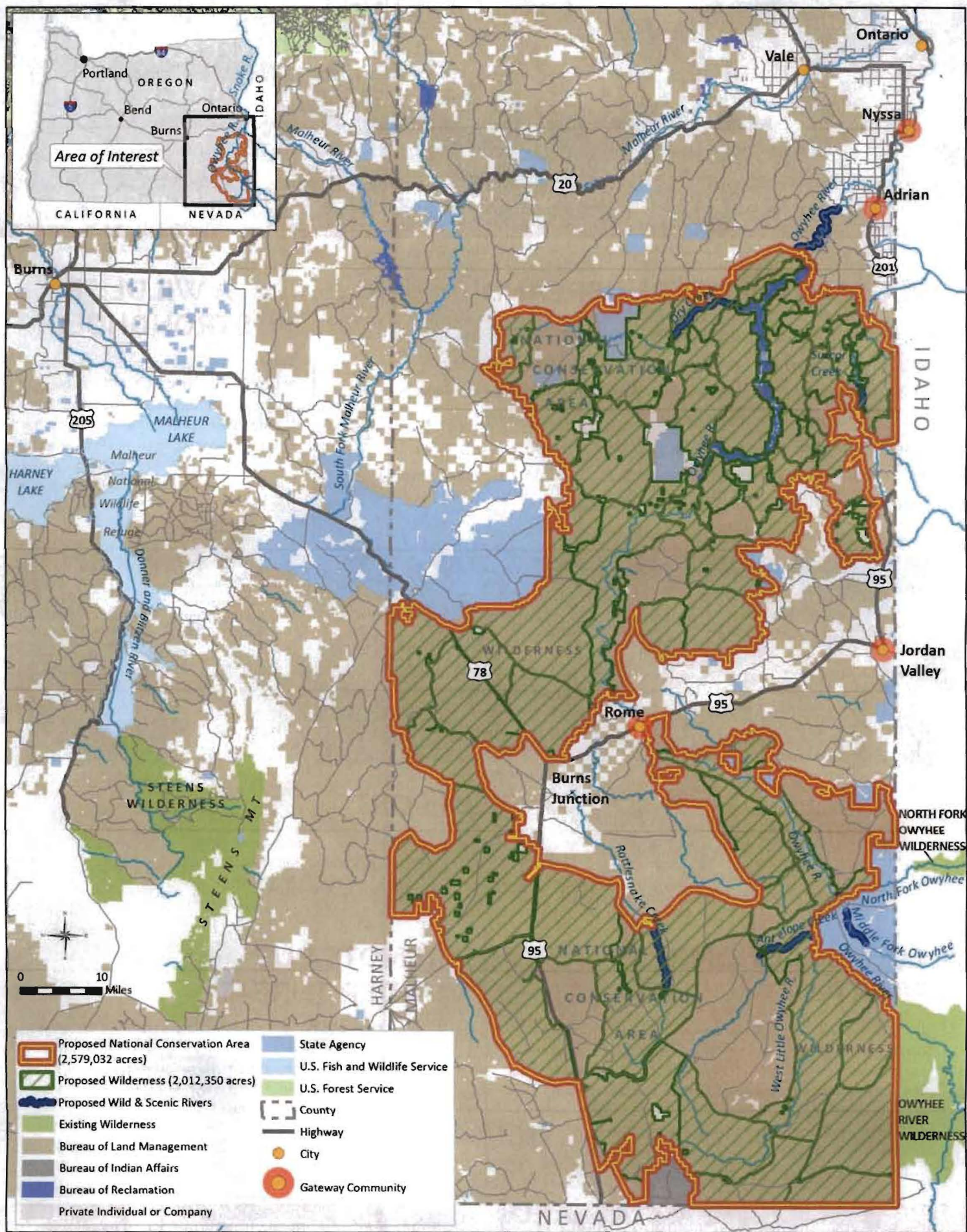


U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vale District
2/11/2015

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* The lease parcels on this map were generated by an automated process and have not been individually reviewed for accuracy.

Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation Proposal



OWYHEE

Canyonlands

A priceless piece of Oregon **EXPLORE IT. LOVE IT. PROTECT IT.**

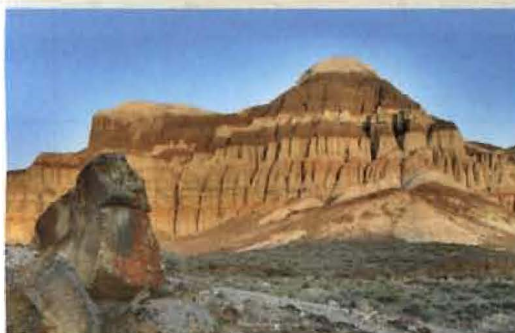
The Owyhee Canyonlands Campaign is a statewide effort to permanently protect 2.5 million acres in Oregon's Owyhee Canyonlands

OREGON'S WILD WONDERLAND

The Owyhee Canyonlands in southeastern Oregon is the largest intact, unprotected natural area in the lower 48 states. This landscape is vast. Protecting this place is big for Oregon and big for conservation. Often described as Oregon's Grand Canyon, its deep, red-rock canyons, rolling plains and wild rivers offer ample recreational opportunities, including hiking, rafting, fishing, birdwatching, stargazing, hunting and camping.

A WILDLIFE STRONGHOLD

The Owyhee Canyonlands is home to over 200 species, including golden eagles, pronghorn antelope, elk, the imperiled Greater sage-grouse and the largest herd of California bighorn sheep in the nation. The fascinating geology, rich ancient history and unique ecology come alive in this natural treasure.



STRONG SUPPORT

Statewide and local support for protecting this special place is growing. Conservation groups and businesses have come together to form the Owyhee Coalition, a local Friends of the Owyhee group is calling for protection and thousands of Oregonians have signed the petition to protect the Owyhee area.

A LOCAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Protecting the Owyhee Canyonlands would boost the local economy. Research shows communities near protected public land experience an economic lift from visitation, increased livability, and service sector jobs. Currently, just 16% of total private jobs in Malheur County are in travel and tourism-related sectors – a great opportunity area for growth. In an agricultural area stricken with multiple years of drought, options for diversifying the economy are more vital than ever.

REMOTE BUT UNDER THREAT

While remoteness has long protected the Owyhee, development pressure – including mining and oil and gas development – is now clawing at its edges. Before these forces take hold, let's have the foresight to protect the Owyhee's wild rivers, life and beauty for generations to come.

A Research Paper by



The Economic Potential of Protected Public Land in Malheur County, Oregon



SUMMER 2013

The Economic Potential of Protected Public Land in Malheur County, Oregon

SUMMER 2013

ABOUT HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group whose mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

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Cover Photo: Sean Bagshaw

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an initial analysis of the potential economic impact of protecting federal land in Malheur County. The county, located in southeastern Oregon, has 4.6 million acres of public land within its boundaries (almost four-fifths of its land base), and nearly two million of these acres possess unique natural and recreational values.

Despite its rural nature, Malheur County is part of the Ontario Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is anchored by the city of Ontario, and includes Payette County, Idaho. Because of strong economic connections to Idaho's Treasure Valley and the greater Boise economy, the majority of Malheur County lies in the Mountain Time zone.

During the last four decades, Malheur County's population, employment, and real personal income grew slowly. The county lags behind the non-metro portion of Oregon in each of these growth measures. Services related industries and government account for all long-term net employment gains in Malheur County. This shift in industry makeup, along with strong growth in non-labor sources of income (such as retirement and investment income), also accounts for the growth of real personal income in the county.

Agriculture is important to the economy of Malheur County and is one of the county's larger industries. However, agriculture's relative share of the economy has fallen over time as farming and ranching have failed to keep pace with gains in the broader economy. In recent decades, agricultural employment declined steeply even as farm and ranch personal income increased. Agricultural output (livestock and crops) in the county has expanded over time and recently farm and ranch average earnings have risen, though they remain below overall earnings per job. There is a high degree of volatility in net farm and ranch business income. This volatility is tied to swings in production costs and commodity prices, which are difficult for producers to control.

Going forward, Malheur County should consider how best to capitalize on its abundant federal land as part of any future economic development strategy. Research on the economic role of protected public land in the West, including the non-metro West, is encouraging. Numerous studies show that this land can be an important economic asset that attracts people and business. Western counties with National Parks, National Monuments, or other permanent protections on federal land support above average rates of job growth and are correlated with higher levels of per capita income.

Like Malheur County, the economy of the West has changed dramatically in recent decades. Services industries that employ people in a wide range of occupations—from doctors and engineers to teachers and accountants—are driving economic growth and now make up the large majority of jobs in both metro and non-metro areas. At the same time, non-labor income, which consists largely of investment and retirement income, is the largest and fastest-growing source of new personal income in the region.

Along with these broad changes, the economic role of public land in the West has shifted. Natural resources and commodities associated with federal land will remain important, but increasingly the value of this public land also is tied to recreation opportunities as well as the natural amenities and scenic backgrounds they provide that help attract people and businesses across a range of sectors.

The region's wide-open spaces, mountains, canyons, rivers and other spectacular natural features set communities in the West apart from the rest of the country. These places enjoy benefits that can be measured directly. From 1970 to 2010, western non-metro counties with more than 30 percent of the county's land base in protected federal status increased jobs by 345 percent—more than four times faster than western non-metro counties with no protected federal land.

There is also a meaningful relationship between the amount of protected public land and higher per capita income levels. On average in 2010, for every gain of 10,000 acres of protected public land in a western non-metro county, per capita income increased by \$436.

This research sets the stage for an appraisal of how Malheur County performs compared to similar western, rural counties that have a substantial amount of protected federal land. Key findings are:

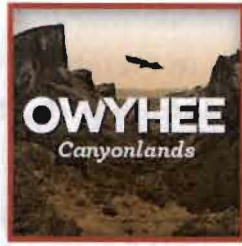
- In standard measures of long-term economic growth, Malheur County is among the poorest overall performers relative to peer counties. This is the case despite better transportation access to larger population centers and markets than all but two peers.
- The county fares poorly in sustaining farm and ranch employment compared to protected area peers, while the peer group outperforms the non-metro portion of the United States.
- Malheur County performs a little better in qualitative measures of economic stress and well-being, such as the unemployment rate and per capita income, but it is never a top performer compared to protected area peers.
- The county has a smaller share of its overall private employment in travel and tourism related sectors than all but two peers.

The peer comparison data do not support a cause and effect relationship between the presence of protected areas in peer counties and stronger economic performance. However, the data do show that peer counties with permanent federal land protections on average grow faster, sustain agricultural employment better, have less economic hardship, and benefit from travel and tourism business activity at rates higher than Malheur County.

This comparison to peer counties mirrors the broader body of research and analysis that points to the advantages of protected areas for non-metro counties in the West. These benefits include faster economic growth, higher income levels, increased travel and tourism activity, and visitation that leads to the attraction of people and businesses across a range of sectors.

Natural amenities are not the only element needed for economic success. Other factors such as access to markets and education levels remain important. If economic development efforts in Malheur County were to focus on protecting public land as a way to preserve and brand the unique characteristics of the region while providing access for recreation, the county could see a more promising economic trajectory, especially given its proximity to larger population centers in southwestern Idaho. The experience of protected area peer counties suggests this can be done without burdening the agricultural economy.

How Malheur County utilizes these advantages—through the combination of local leadership, investments, and policy decisions concerning land management—will play a significant role in determining its economic future and prosperity.



November 13, 2015

Representative Cliff Bentz
900 Court St. NE, H-475
Salem, Oregon 97301

Sent via email: Rep.CliffBentz@state.or.us

Dear Representative Bentz,

Thank you for the opportunity to address a number of the community's questions regarding the Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation proposal. Attached please find a document that the Owyhee Coalition pulled together responding to the questions submitted by attendees at the October 29th meeting in Adrian. We want to ensure that Oregonians have accurate information about the proposal and this is a positive step toward making that happen.

As you will see from our responses, the Conservation proposal would effectively keep the Owyhee Canyonlands as it is today. Existing grazing would continue in the manner it does today and it is our understanding that no existing mining proposals or oil and gas leases would be affected because they are outside of the proposal's boundaries. And, people would retain the ability to hunt, fish, and recreate throughout the area.

A number of the questions addressed in the attached document should be directed to BLM staff or other agency officials. We have tried to note that in our responses so that people can follow up with the appropriate entity if they would like additional information. Also, at the October 29th meeting, there appeared to be confusion about the impacts of a potential national monument, a national conservation area, and wilderness. We recommend that ongoing questions regarding differences between the various designations be posed to BLM as well.

The Owyhee Coalition appreciates your ongoing work on this important issue. One thing was clear at the meeting—people recognize and treasure this unique, wild area. The Conservation proposal, which has been years in the making, seeks to protect the red-rock canyons, pristine rivers and intact sagebrush uplands for which the area is known and loved.

Please contact me or Corie Harlan, Owyhee Coalition coordinator, at (541) 330-2638 if you have additional questions or would like to discuss the Conservation proposal further.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brent Fenty", is written over a circular stamp or seal that is partially obscured by the signature.

Brent Fenty

cc: Malheur County Commissioners Larry Wilson and Don Hodge
Malheur County Judge Dan Joyce (djoyce@malheurco.org)

Owyhee Coalition Responses to October 29, 2015 Adrian Town Hall Follow-up Questions & Statements

Grazing

1. Without open range grazing, there is a greater risk for wildfires. I've lived at Owyhee State Park for 3 years. We experienced fire evacuation and loss of sleep due to staying up with my father on fire watch. I can tell you it isn't fun. It's scary. If we get rid of open range grazing and let the grass grow higher, we are basically just setting ourselves up for more fires. So how do you plan on maintaining the grounds in order to prevent wildfires.
 - The Owyhee Coalition shares the concern about the risks to human safety from wildfire and the risks for economic uses of the landscape. We also share the concerns about long-term ecological health of the Owyhee. The question assumes that any proposal requires a change to "open range grazing." As discussed during the Adrian meeting, livestock grazing is specifically grandfathered into wilderness by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and is not prohibited in other conservation areas. We support the continuation of current grazing rights in the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal's area. Grazing management is instead controlled by BLM management plans that take into account the current science regarding fire, livestock grazing and wildlife among other topics. We would like to see BLM management plans for the area include provisions to maximize resilience to the effects of wildfire and minimize fire risk. BLM can provide examples of current plans that dictate grazing management in the region including the Southeast Oregon Resource Management Plan.
2. So what negative feedback have you heard from Idaho ranchers about Idaho's Owyhee Land Wilderness Area?
 - The Owyhee Coalition has been briefed on the Idaho Owyhee Initiative and includes members such as the Wilderness Society who were involved with the development of the Owyhee Initiative and remain active in the effort. We understand both that there are a variety of perspectives on the process and outcomes of Owyhee Initiative and that participants in the Idaho effort continue to work together. The Owyhee Initiative website provides additional information about this effort (<http://www.owyheeinitiative.org>) and a recent op-ed outlining the potential relevance of the Idaho effort to Oregon can also be found on-line (<http://www.idahostatesman.com/opinion/readers-opinion/article41776878.html>).
3. Can wildlife and range health be maintained in the Owyhee uplands with current grazing levels?
 - Livestock grazing is a grandfathered use in wilderness areas and the Owyhee Coalition has proposed that the use continue in the national conservation area (NCA) portion of the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal as well. Grazing use is managed and regulated under grazing plans that evaluate and balance current science related to livestock grazing, wildlife and other issues as required by the Taylor Grazing Act and the Federal Lands Policy Management Act. We support the processes under these acts. As noted above, BLM can

provide additional information regarding such plans and their grazing management process.

4. Is it right that if Obama declared a Monument the whole area would be closed to grazing?
 - No. National monuments are typically open to livestock grazing and you can find numerous examples of monuments across the West where livestock grazing continues. Grazing is managed according to the specific legislation or proclamation that first established the national monument and the detailed management plan, which is developed through a public process and comment period, after the monument is established.
5. Ranching: I'm a little confused about how my uncle's ranch would be impacted by what is being proposed. Can someone clarify that for me?
 - Without knowing the location of the ranch in question it isn't possible to respond to your question specifically. However, livestock grazing is specifically grandfathered into wilderness by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and is not prohibited in other conservation areas. Grazing management is instead controlled by BLM management plans that take into account the current science regarding fire, livestock grazing and wildlife among other topics. The Owyhee Coalition is happy to meet with interested individuals to discuss specific aspects of the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal. You can contact the Coalition at corie@wildowyhee.org.
6. I'm a rancher in Harney County, Oregon, and would like to ask why do we need to designate more Wilderness? My family and a whole lot of ranching families throughout Harney & Malheur Counties have been managing, not protecting the land for a long-term business. This arrangement is short-term and there is no guarantees, no trust from the man!
 - Wilderness exists to ensure that certain areas are left intact for future generations. As President Lyndon Johnson said upon signing the Wilderness Act in 1964, "If future generations are to remember us with gratitude rather than contempt, we must leave them something more than the miracles of technology. We must leave them a glimpse of the world as it was in the beginning, not just after we got through with it." Although it may seem like we have a lot of Wilderness, in fact only 4% of Oregon and less than 1% of Oregon's high desert is currently protected as Wilderness. Instead, Oregon's high desert has nearly 3 million acres of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) that have remained in limbo since they were first established in the 1980s. These areas make up the bulk of the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal and would finally give permanent protection to these deserving areas. The Owyhee Coalition supports multiple-use management of public lands. Many areas of the Owyhee are identified as having wilderness values worthy of designation and thoughtful management, while still allowing other uses such as grazing.

7. You said the grazing is grandfathered in. Is that in perpetuity? Is that only if it remains in families down through generations? Or will it transfer to new owners? (Barbara Arnold)
 - As noted by BLM staff at the Adrian town hall meeting, grandfathered grazing permits in Wilderness Areas are transferrable between generations or with the sale of a ranch.

Energy, Mining and Oil and Gas

1. Will this deal shut down the gold mine and uranium mine before they even get off the ground?
 - The current proposals to develop gold and uranium mining operations are outside of the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal boundaries. Their development and operations would not be impacted by the conservation proposal. More information about the proposals can be found on-line at http://www.oregonlive.com/pacific-northwest-news/index.ssf/2012/01/malheur_county_targeted_for_go.html.
2. What about oil & gas leases? Will we be able to develop that resource?
 - Based on the current mapping of gas leases in Malheur County, we believe all leases are outside of the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal boundaries. Their development and operations would not be impacted by the conservation proposal. If the conservation proposal were adopted, any new oil and gas leasing would be disallowed within the proposed boundary. Various articles about oil and gas lease interest in Malheur County can be found on-line, including: http://www.argusobserver.com/news/county-poised-to-be-next-hotbed-for-gas-exploration/article_27340be8-9135-11e3-bd70-0019bb2963f4.html or http://www.argusobserver.com/independent/news/interest-in-natural-gas-comes-to-malheur-county/article_2fbf0a0c-7b91-11e2-bb93-0019bb2963f4.html.
3. I am worried that the kind of gas wells we're seeing on the Idaho side will also happen here. What does this proposal do about that?
 - Valid, existing rights for oil and gas development are honored when creating new national conservation areas and wilderness areas. However, as noted above, the conservation proposal would withdraw the area from new mineral leasing and development (including oil and gas development). The intent is that the most intact and natural lands in the region are left unimpacted by oil and gas leasing.
4. Is this the only alternative we have to keep oil companies out? This is an amazing area. I've been to Northern Colorado—the oil companies have pretty well destroyed access to the area and the beauty of the area. (Angela)
 - Large areas of the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation Proposal are currently open to future oil and gas leasing and development. A certain, long-term mechanism to prevent oil and gas development is a “withdrawal” which is a congressional action that accompanies national conservation areas and wilderness areas. It can also happen as a standalone piece of legislation.

5. What is the inventory of lands (Wind Values, Mineral Values, Solar Values, Oil Values, Gas Values)?
- Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) must keep a current inventory of these and other multiple use resources and other values on the public lands. Most of BLM's inventory information for resources and other values in the Owyhee region is found either in appendices to the governing land use plan (Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan), or in activity- or resource-specific inventories such as rangeland health standards assessments or wilderness inventories -- all of which are available on the Vale District website (<http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/index.php>).

Roads, Access and Recreation

1. How many miles of roads currently in this proposed area?
 - Using BLM data, the Owyhee Coalition estimates that there are 3,215 miles of roads and two-track ways in the proposed national conservation area. Many of the two-track ways have no or limited usage and many are illegal routes. As noted by at least one commenter in Adrian, miles of new "roads" or two-track ways are being created through illegal off-road use. These unofficial "roads" are included in this number. These numbers are again based on the best available data at this time and we hope that BLM can provide its own analysis to confirm this information.
2. How many miles of roads currently exist within the project area, in total? No just the 1,500 miles that will be preserved, but total miles of roads.
 - As noted above, using BLM data, the Owyhee Coalition estimates that there are 3,215 miles of roads and two-track ways in the proposed national conservation area. This total mileage does not include approximately 1,000 miles of roads and two-track ways that make up the boundary of the proposal and would therefore remain open under the proposal. As noted during the discussion in Adrian, 1,571 miles of roads and two-track ways are already mapped as remaining open under the proposal. The remaining routes within the proposal area are two-track ways, many of which have limited use or are illegal; the on-going use of these routes is decided through BLM's management plan. Many of these routes are primarily used for administrative and approved uses such as livestock grazing management. The future use of such routes would be determined by the BLM-developed management plan for the area; the Owyhee Coalition supports keeping these routes open for such purposes under such a plan.
3. How many current miles of road would be lost and/or restricted with this proposal? (i.e.- 1,500 miles of road for 2.5 million acres)
 - The management of roads and two track ways within the area is decided by a BLM-developed management plan for the area. However, it is clear that over 1,500 miles of routes within the proposal and an additional 1,000 miles of road and ways that make up the proposal boundaries would remain open and ensure continued access to the region.

4. How many roads will be closed by wilderness or other conservation proposals?
 - The management of roads and ways within the area is decided by a BLM-developed management plan for the area. However, it is clear that over 1,500 miles of routes within the proposal and an additional 1,000 miles of road and ways that make up the proposal boundaries would remain open and ensure continued access to the region. (see more above)
5. Does a conservation area or wilderness mean all roads will be closed?
 - No. The Owyhee Coalition members also enjoy access to the region that the various roads and ways provide. Motorized travel on designated roads would be open in the proposed national conservation area. Motorized and mechanized travel is prohibited in wilderness areas except under emergency circumstances or under special use permit (e.g. fire, rescue, or infrequent maintenance). Please see notes above regarding specific numbers.
6. Will this proposal result in loss of public access? What can we do to enhance access to public lands?
 - The Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal would maintain access to the area for a wide variety of recreational, administrative and permitted purposes (e.g. grazing). The proposal seeks to provide a clear network of roads and ways that ensures access while avoiding current issues with cross-country travel that contributes to invasive species and fire risk.
7. Does a National Conservation Area or Wilderness Area mean no roads?
 - Motorized travel on designated roads would be open in the proposed national conservation area and surrounding the wilderness areas on most of the roads that are used today. Motorized and mechanized travel is prohibited in wilderness areas except under emergency circumstances or under special use permit (e.g. fire, rescue, or infrequent maintenance).
8. The pilots of Oregon and Idaho are concerned about loss of desert and canyon airstrips. Will any proposals protect their status? (Bill Miller)
 - Airstrips can be allowed in national conservation areas and can be a grandfathered use in wilderness areas when they are a legal and established use at the time of the wilderness designation.

Wildlife, Hunting, Fishing and Outfitter/Guide businesses

1. How will this proposal impact hunting and fishing?
 - Hunting and fishing would continue. The Owyhee Coalition includes hunters and anglers committed to maintaining this use in the region. The State of Oregon retains the authority to manage wildlife populations on all federal lands including those in the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal. In fact, state management of wildlife in other NCAs and other wilderness areas very commonly involves maintaining water developments in these areas, managing populations and improving habitat.

2. Will outfitters still be able to use this area for their livelihoods?
 - Outfitters and guides serve as members of the Owyhee Coalition and have been involved in helping the development of the conservation proposal. Outfitting for hunting, fishing and other forms of recreation would be allowed and encouraged in the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal.
3. The state needs to manage for wildlife. Won't land protections lock them out?
 - The State of Oregon retains the authority to manage wildlife populations on all federal lands including in NCAs and wilderness areas. In fact, state management of wildlife in other NCAs and other wilderness areas very commonly involves maintaining water developments, managing populations and improving habitat.

Wilderness

1. Wilderness study areas were identified and protected 25 years ago. What has to happen for this status to change?
 - The areas identified as wilderness study areas over 25 years ago remain in this administrative status. Only Congress has the authority to designate or release wilderness study areas from this administrative status and to give the WSAs permanent protection under the Wilderness Act of 1964.
2. Do you realize most of the WSA's, when evaluated, were recommended for non-wilderness?
 - Most of the wilderness study areas in the Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation Proposal were recommended for Wilderness designation in BLM's 1991 Oregon Wilderness Report. Some areas were not. However, some of the "not recommended" rationales are clearly no longer valid. In addition, further inventory of the region over the past several years by the BLM and citizen inventories have found over 1 million acres of additional public land overlooked in the original inventory that contain wilderness characteristics (referred to the BLM as "Lands with Wilderness Characteristics"). The Owyhee Coalition has proposed areas for designation with wilderness characteristics consistent with Wilderness Act criteria.
3. Much of the Owyhee land administered by the BLM is in Wilderness Study Areas or Lands with Wilderness Characteristics. How will grazing rules change on those lands if they become Wilderness? National Monument?
 - Livestock grazing is a grandfathered use in wilderness and the Owyhee Coalition has proposed that the use continue in the national conservation area (NCA) portion of the proposal as well. Grazing use is managed and regulated under grazing plans which evaluate and balance current science related to livestock grazing, wildlife and other issues as required by the Taylor Grazing Act and the Federal Lands Policy Management Act. BLM can provide links and additional information regarding such plans and their grazing management process. National monuments also typically permit livestock grazing. Grazing is managed according to the specific legislation or proclamation and a detailed resource management plan, which is developed after the area is established.

4. Most WSA's in Vale District do not meet criteria as laid out in 1964 Wilderness Act, so why 2.5 million acres? Also Mr. Fenty made a comment that his & Bill Marlett's applications for SEOR RAC were not accepted. If memory serves me correctly Stan Shepardson (ONDA member) served on that board at least one term. (Steve Russell)
 - Most of the wilderness study areas in the Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation Proposal were recommended for Wilderness designation in BLM's 1991 Oregon Wilderness Report. Some areas were not. However, some of the "not recommended" rationale are clearly no longer valid. In addition, further inventory of the region over the past several years by the BLM and citizen inventories have found over 1 million acres of additional public land overlooked in the original inventory that contain wilderness characteristics (referred to the BLM as "Lands with Wilderness Characteristics"). The Owyhee Coalition has proposed areas for designation with wilderness characteristics consistent with Wilderness Act criteria.
 - Mr. Fenty was responding to a question about the Steens Mountain Advisory Council (SMAC) appointment process and not the SEORAC. As you correctly note, ONDA members have applied to and been appointed to serve on the SEORAC in the past including Matt Little from 2012 – 2015.

Monuments

1. If the area is designated a National Monument, what is there to prevent Congress from declaring it a National Park or Wilderness Area later on?
 - Congress retains the ultimate authority to designate national parks or wilderness areas and the authority to remove such protections. A national monument can be created by Congress or declared by the President of United States via the Antiquities Act of 1906.
2. Is it true that a National Monument designation would eliminate grazing?
 - No. National monuments typically permit livestock grazing. Grazing is managed according to the specific proclamation and the detailed resource management plan, which is developed for the monument and must be consistent with the values for which the national monument was established. (explained in further detail in grazing section above)

Process

1. Generally when this or similar designations are proposed it's to address a threat to the land, either perceived or factual, so in this case, what's the threat you are wanting to address? If no threat, then what's the point?
 - The Owyhee Coalition has developed the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal to safeguard the area's deep, red-rock canyons, rolling plains, wild rivers and ample recreational opportunities for future generations. The conservation proposal would permanently protect this area from irresponsible, industrial-scale energy development, to address cross-country vehicle use in sensitive areas, and to ensure habitat resiliency for robust fish and wildlife populations.

2. How far along is this process and when could we expect a decision on this issue?
 - The Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal has been presented to members of Oregon's congressional delegation. The Owyhee Coalition hopes for a thorough consideration of the proposal and the permanent protection of this important area as soon as possible. The proposal builds on decades of conversations about the future of this important area and seeks to integrate local and statewide concerns, knowledge and interests in the region.
3. Why are the state blocks of land not included?
 - The State of Oregon retains ownership and management authority over the state lands blocks within the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal. There are no additional regulations on state land from federal national conservation area or wilderness area designation.
4. Look at the past 50 years of federal government management practices (i.e. Birch Creek, weed control, fire suppression). Why do you want government to control more land?
 - The proposal does not result in the government controlling more land. All lands included in the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal are currently publicly-owned and managed by Bureau of Land Management (BLM). BLM would continue to manage these same areas under the conservation proposal.
5. How has the local community been involved in this process so far? How will we be involved going forward?
 - The Owyhee Coalition has made extensive efforts to talk with people in Malheur County over more than 5 years to solicit local and statewide input. Staff have met with local elected officials, business owners, ranchers, recreationists, hunters, scientists, outfitters, and community members. The Owyhee Coalition welcomes input on the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal and urges all stakeholders to identify management solutions for this important area as soon as possible. If you want to talk further, please contact corie@wildlowyhee.org.
6. We all love the Owyhee landscape. How did Idaho (of all places) manage to come together? Was that a good experience for Idaho?
 - Information on the Idaho Owyhee Initiative can be found at <http://www.owyheeinitiative.org/index.html>. Participants in the Idaho Owyhee Initiative are in the best position to provide additional information and published a recent editorial sharing their experience that can be found at <http://www.idahostatesman.com/opinion/readers-opinion/article41776878.html>.
7. Why hasn't a collaborative been started to resolve issues locally rather than waiting for a National Monument proclamation from Washington, D.C.?
 - The Owyhee Coalition has made extensive efforts to talk with people in Malheur County over the past several years. Staff have met with local elected officials, business owners, ranchers, recreationists, hunters, scientists, outfitters, and community members. The Owyhee Coalition welcomes input on the Owyhee

Canyonlands conservation proposal and urges all stakeholders to identify management solutions for this important area as soon as possible.

8. You said in your points of interest that you want to protect our geological sites and certain plants, etc. Exactly how do you plan to protect those things? What will be restricted in order to protect them?
 - Important geologic sites and rare plants can be impacted by uses such as off-route vehicle travel, mineral development, or unformed recreation visitors. The designations identified in the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal would require the development of a detailed resource management plan, with public input, that would outline management strategies to educate user groups and balance protection of fragile resources with access and active uses in the area. As has happened in other areas, the plan can also build on interest in the Owyhee area to engage volunteers from the public to help protect these important resources.
9. I'd like to point out that everyone in favor of the Monument does not reside in the designated area. The 2.5 million acres that is proposed for the Monument is a minority to the rest of the state, which decreases the chances for the affected residents to maintain their home and livelihoods. Western Oregon and the East Coast would not let someone not from their area create restrictions or "plans" for their home, so why should we? (Jordan Matteri, Jordan Valley)
 - There is both local and statewide support for protection of the Owyhee Canyonlands. All lands being discussed for protection are public lands owned by all Americans. Public lands in Western Oregon and the East Coast are managed by federal land management agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the benefit of all citizens. As such, Malheur County residents also have a voice in management of public lands in western Oregon and the East Coast.
10. For all of the people that want this area a Monument, how often do you visit? How much money do you contribute to all the communities affected? Who gives you the right to control how we live and tell us what we can do?
 - All lands being discussed for protection within the Owyhee Canyonlands are public lands owned by all Americans. Public lands in Western Oregon and the East Coast are also managed by federal land management agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the benefit of all citizens. As such, Malheur County residents also have a voice in management of public lands in western Oregon and the East Coast.

Economics

1. A. Where is the economic comparison of the production forgone by the designation?
 - The Owyhee Coalition is not aware of a comprehensive inventory of gas, mining and other resource production potential for the proposed conservation area. However, much of the current production of the area is focused on agricultural and grazing uses which are proposed to continue under the conservation proposal. The foregone production of such resources would also need to necessarily way

both the impacts on current agricultural uses and on the potential outdoor recreational business opportunities.

B. Will not the designation protect all that is started as the NFS lands protected our timber in Eastern Oregon? (Arthur Sappington)

- The Owyhee Coalition contracted a study of Malheur County economics and peer counties with protected federal lands. Among the findings of that study were that peer counties with permanent federal land protections on average grow faster, sustain agricultural employment better, have less economic hardship, and benefit from travel and tourism business activity at rates higher than Malheur County. The report can be found at <http://headwaterseconomics.org/public-lands/specific-places/owyhee-canyonlands>.

2. What was the effect of Monument status on economies of Staircase Monument in Utah and Soda Mountain in Southern Oregon? (Mike Hanley)

- The designation of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument has significantly helped augment and enhance the economies of Garfield and Kane Counties in Utah. Since the designation, jobs in the region grew by 38.8 percent (1996-2011; 2012 figures were not available) and real per capita income grew by 30.3 percent (1996-2012). See, e.g., <http://headwaterseconomics.org/dataviz/national-monuments>. The same Headwaters analysis cited above shows the economic impacts of national monuments in the West. In general, all of these analyses show the same thing, namely, that “Western counties with protected public lands, like national monuments, have been more successful at attracting fast-growing economic sectors and as a result grow more quickly, on average, than counties without protected public land.” A recent opinion piece by a business owner and Chamber of Commerce leader outlines some of the effects at <http://www.sltrib.com/opinion/2908495-155/op-ed-escalante-is-on-the-rise>. A few other examples of the benefits of national monument designation impacts can be found at <http://www.riograndedelnorte.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Economic-Impacts-of-Monument-RGDN-FINAL.pdf> or https://nmgreenchamber.com/?attachment_id=23371.

3. What is the cost to the taxpayer in comparison to the way the land is administered now?

The cost of Wilderness or other potential conservation designations has been analyzed in numerous cases by the Office of Management and Budget and found to have negligible difference in the cost of management. Other studies have also examined the non-market values of such designations and can be found through the Arthur Carhart Wilderness Training Center (www.wilderness.net). One example can be found at http://www.wilderness.net/library/documents/Morton_2-31.pdf. One commenter at the Adrian meeting suggested that local taxes were tied to the lands at issue; it is important to clarify that the lands being discussed are federal lands and therefore the tax base used for management of these lands are federal taxes paid by all Americans and not only Malheur County residents.

4. I'm worried that a National Monument or Conservation Area will mean economic disaster for our community. Why shouldn't I be worried about that? Do you have any real life examples of how something like this does anything but hurt those of us lose to this place?
 - Many of the communities near national conservation areas and national monuments have thriving, diverse local economies driven at least in part by multiple-use activities within the federally designated area. Many of the communities have experienced increased economic activity from recreation and tourism alongside continued economic activity from uses such as grazing. A 2014 Headwaters Economics study (<http://headwaterseconomics.org/public-lands/protected-lands/national-monuments>) found that the local economies surrounding 17 national monuments expanded following the federal designation. Trends in key economic indicators such as population, employment, personal income, and per capita income either continued or improved in each of the regions surrounding the national monuments.
5. What about payment in lieu of taxes? Will a Monument affect those funds for county functions? Roads, county workers salaries, schools? Will the dam or irrigation be affected?
 - The Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation proposal would not alter Payments in Lieu of Taxes and the resultant county revenue. The Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal would not impact the Owyhee Dam or water rights.

Fire

1. How will the proposed affect our ability to manage the land to prevent big fires?
 - The Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal would continue to allow BLM to use all available fire suppression tactics. The Wilderness Act is explicit on this point, allowing all fire suppression tactics. As on all federal lands, human life and property are the top priority for federal land managers, who would continue to take the necessary precautions and actions to protect the public from harm, including wildfire.

Weeds

1. A. How will a new designation help stop the advancement of noxious weeds?
B. Will ONDA adopt totally new policies to favor native plants?
 - The spread of invasive species and noxious weeds is caused by numerous factors including industrial development, wildfires, off-route OHV use, overgrazing and other surface disturbing activities. Managing land uses to avoid new surface disturbance in ecologically important areas can help reduce the spread of invasive species. Working to maintain and enhance resilient communities of native plants and grasses can increase the resilience and resistance of the landscape to invasive species. The Owyhee canyonlands Conservation proposal would help prevent new surface disturbance and maintain native plant communities.

Water

1. If the Owyhee River is included in a NCA or National Monument, will downstream irrigation be eliminated or reduced in any way?
 - Water rights and existing irrigation facilities would not be impacted by any designation in the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal.
2. What happens when they want to breach the dam, and what about the water rights?
 - The Owyhee Coalition is not aware of any proposal to alter Owyhee Dam operations and the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal does not propose the breaching of the dam or any protections that would require the dam's removal.

Wild Horses and Burros

1. Large area within proposed area has wild horses. How will they be managed? Will multiple use still apply? How are we expected to feed a 2 ½ to 3 billion increase in world population when the trend is to use less and less of our natural resources? (John Stoddart, Jordan Valley area property owner)
 - Wild Horse and Burro Management would continue to take place in accordance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. Nothing in the Owyhee Canyonlands conservation proposal changes or alters the management and responsibilities under that law. Management planning for a National Conservation Area would include wild horses and burros.

Unique Question/Comment

1. I would like an opportunity to respond to ONDA's constant referral to the Idaho Statesman op-ed as it is being misrepresented—and I am a co-author of it. (Brenda Richards, Owyhee Initiative Chairman)
 - The Owyhee Coalition is very interested in the experiences of all parties in the Idaho Owyhee Initiative and would welcome an opportunity to further discuss the Owyhee Initiative and to understand how to correctly portray the Idaho Owyhee Initiative. The editorial referenced can be found at <http://www.idahostatesman.com/opinion/readers-opinion/article41776878.html>.

Statements

The following are statements of opinion. We appreciate everyone's concern for and love of the Owyhee Canyonlands.

1. All of this would change how things have been in Malheur County for generations that's been working just fine. Why do we need to change anything?!
2. Every time a special land use designation becomes reality—it opens the door to professional litigators like ONDA, Watersheds, Center for Biological Diversity, etc, to litigate land use plans, etc. History will prove our lives and livelihoods will be hugely affected. This is severe government overreach.
3. Why do these outside groups think they know how to manage this area, and why are they taking away half the county with this proposal?

4. Several years ago we received an OWEB grant for more than \$300,000 to join with the Vale BLM in developing springs, fencing riparian areas, providing off-stream water for livestock & wildlife, and other beneficial improvements. All activities were harmonious with ONDA's stated goals. Sadly, because of continued litigation from ONDA, BLM was unable to complete the grant activities. We were prevented from implementing all but a few activities. The litigation was inane and tedious, and it accomplished nothing valid or substantive other than blocking BLM activities and putting money in ONDA's coffers. We spent about \$20,000 on springs and fencing, before we were forced to turn back the money, even after several extensions. Such a waste! The constant litigation of BLM by groups like ONDA will not stop. It won't stop in Owyhee. We tried to do activities that ONDA supposedly supports. We were shut down through litigation. (Kelly Weideman, Malheur Watershed Council, Ontario)
5. You think nothing will change—is this all about restricting mining, especially oil and gas?! (Marie Teague, Teague Mineral Production, Adrian)
6. They say current use will continue—look what has happened in the past—Owyhee Corridor—Enviro's protested river pollution and all cattle are gone, even though the WSRA says they shall continue in their current capacity.
7. If the ONDA Rep wants to hike, fish, nature gaze, etc, why does he need to have a National Monument for that? He can do that now! No one is topping him.
8. Access for all: Fire, medical, law enforcement, recreational
9. Every time we protect something we seem to make it worse. I don't think that all the burnt forests are very good looking. This will destroy the rest of the sage grouse habitat by fire.
10. My understanding is that if Congress passes legislation designating the Owyhee area as a Wilderness Area that it would preempt President Obama from declaring it a National Monument a more stringent designation
11. Due process: county plans for land use not addressed
12. "Land grabs" are always about water because without water, land is worthless, so what will happen to water rights? Harney County Stockgrowers are against this designation.
13. Water rights: Access to maintain and improvements

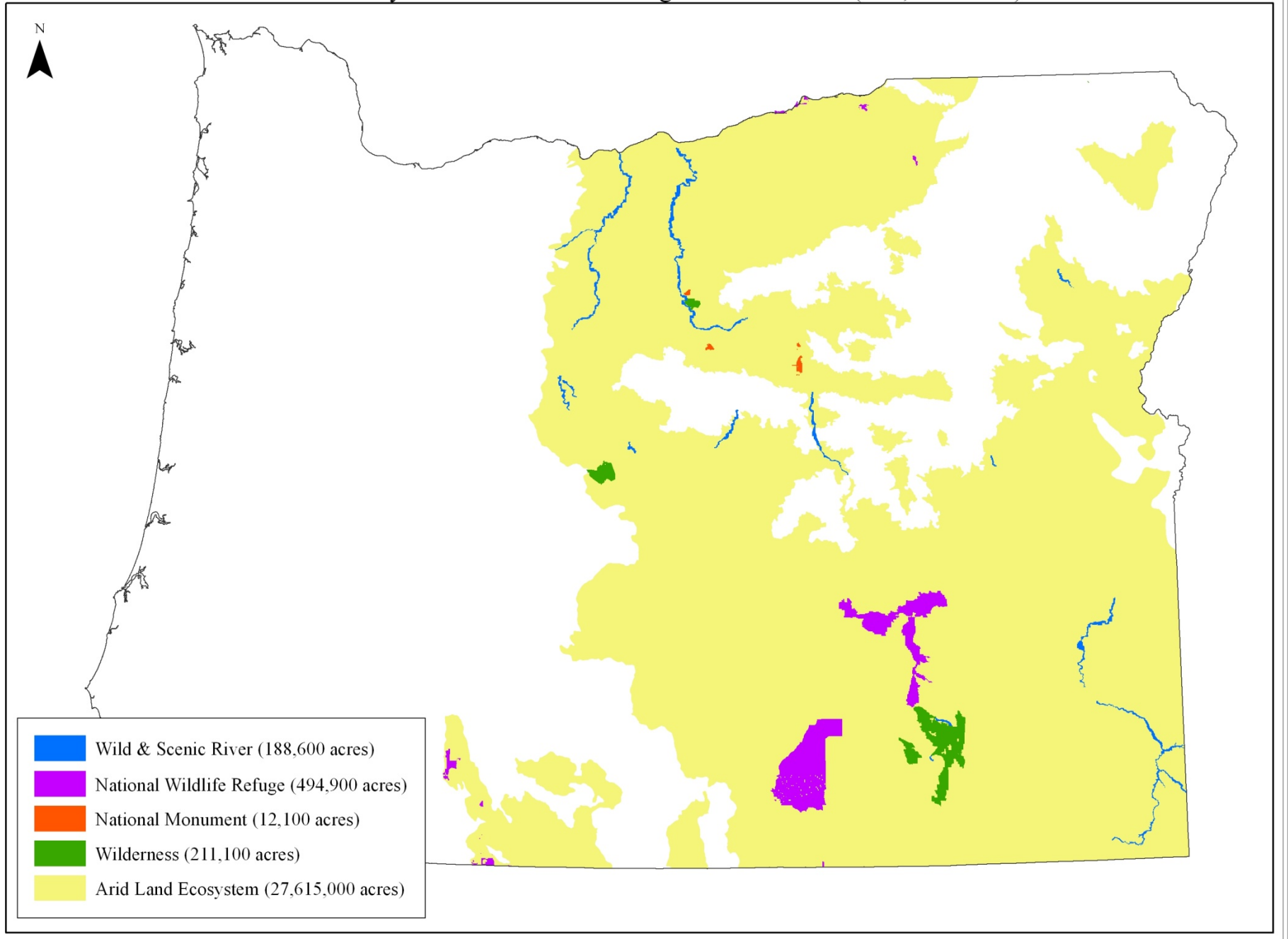
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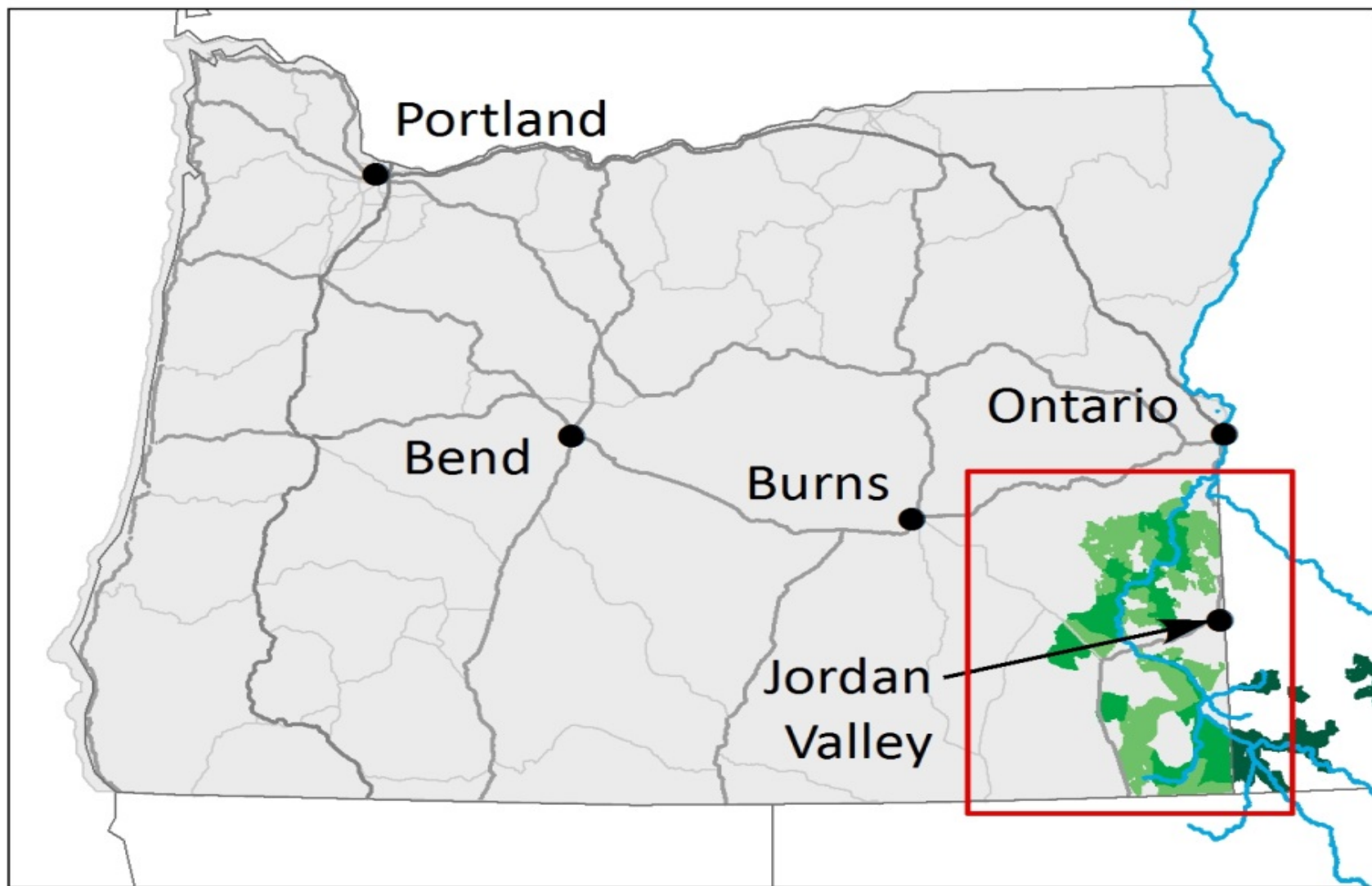
Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation Proposal



Dan Morse | Conservation Director
Oregon Natural Desert Association | December 21, 2015

Federally Protected Areas in Oregon's Arid Lands (906,700 acres)





OREGON

IDAHO

Honeycombs

Fish the Owyhee River

Birch Creek Historical Ranch

Succor Creek

Leslie Gulch

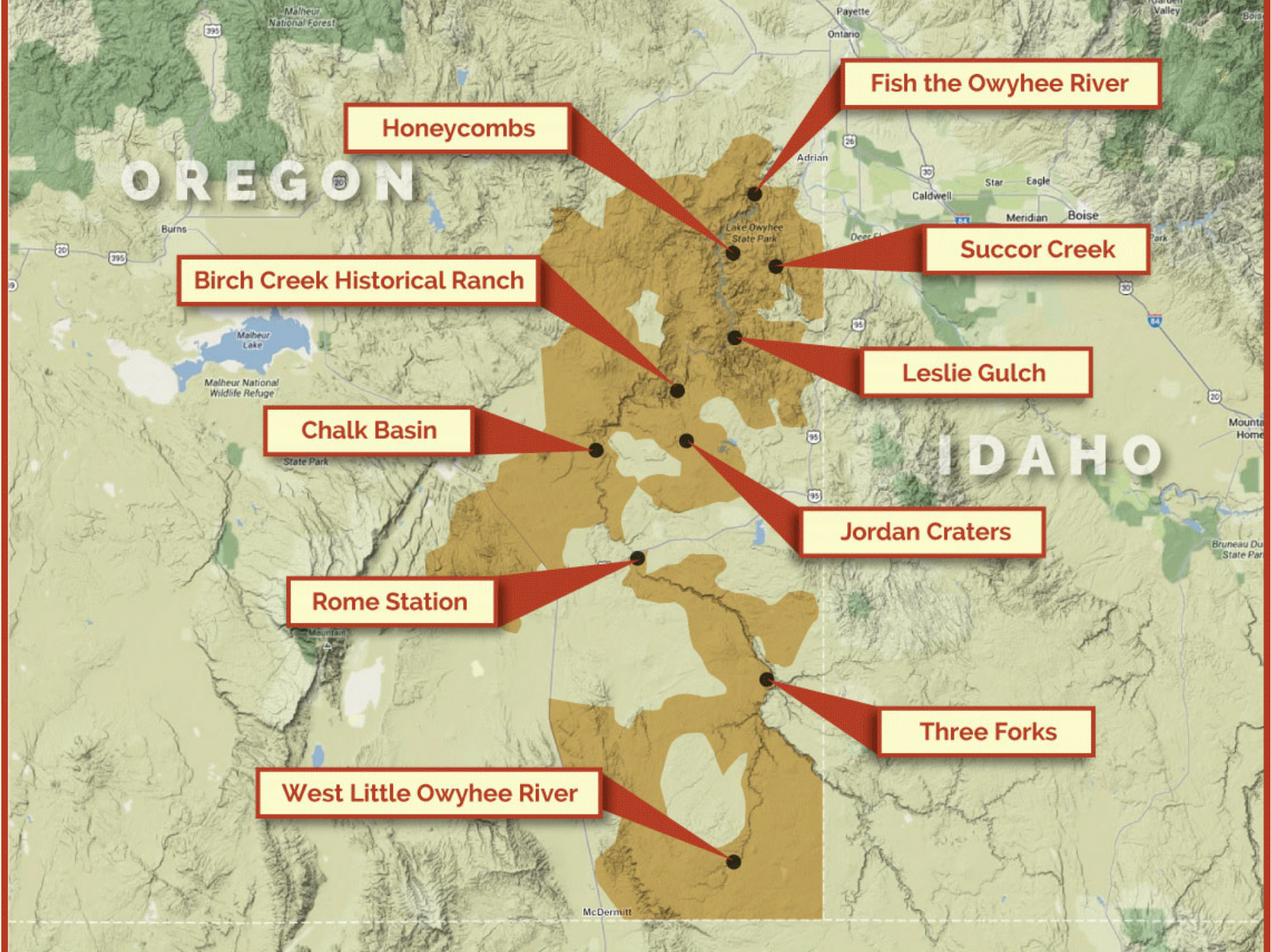
Chalk Basin

Jordan Craters

Rome Station

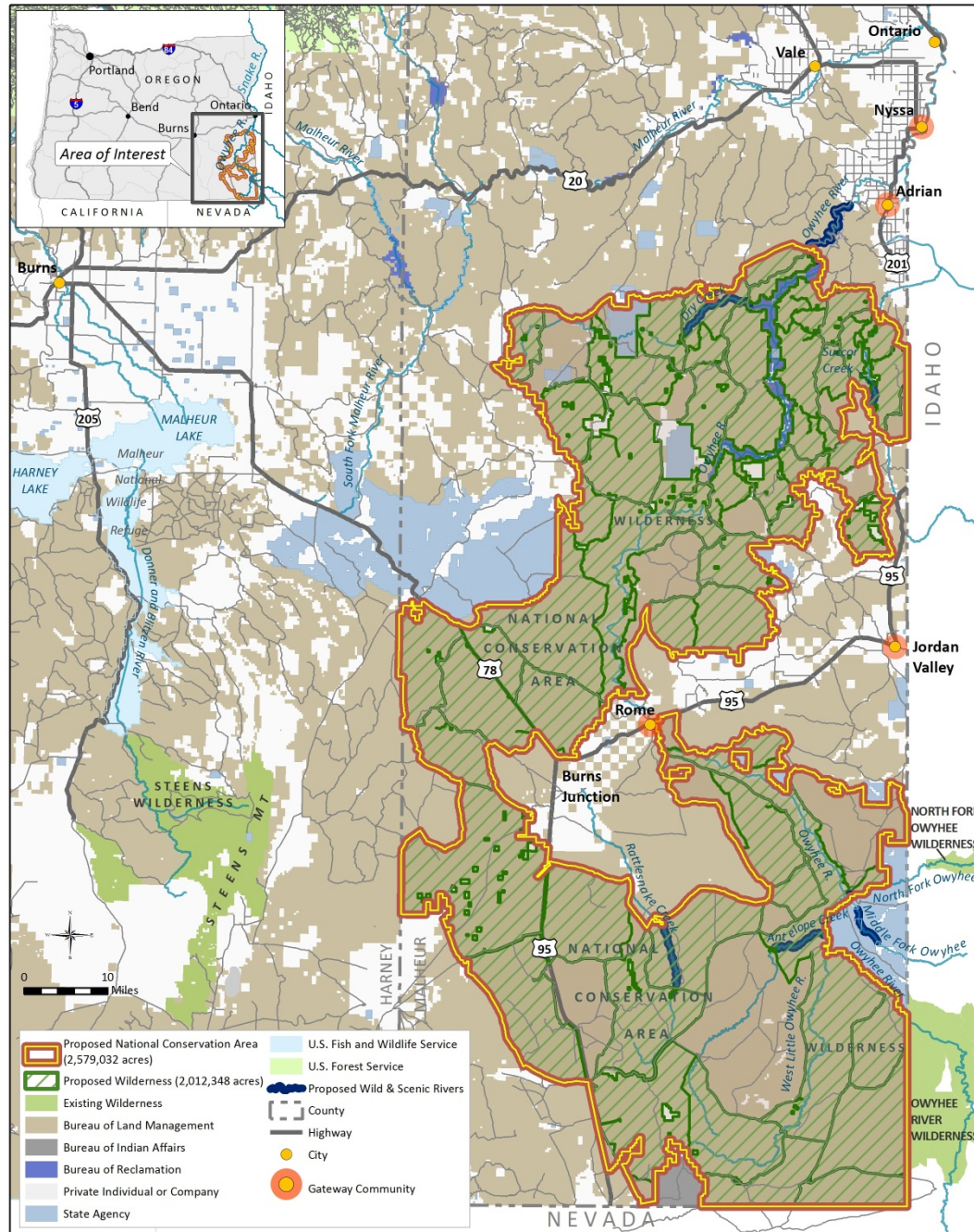
Three Forks

West Little Owyhee River





Owyhee Canyonlands Conservation Proposal



Who is The Owyhee Coalition?

The Campaign for the Owyhee Canyonlands is a group of citizens and organizations that believes we must have the foresight to protect this special place.

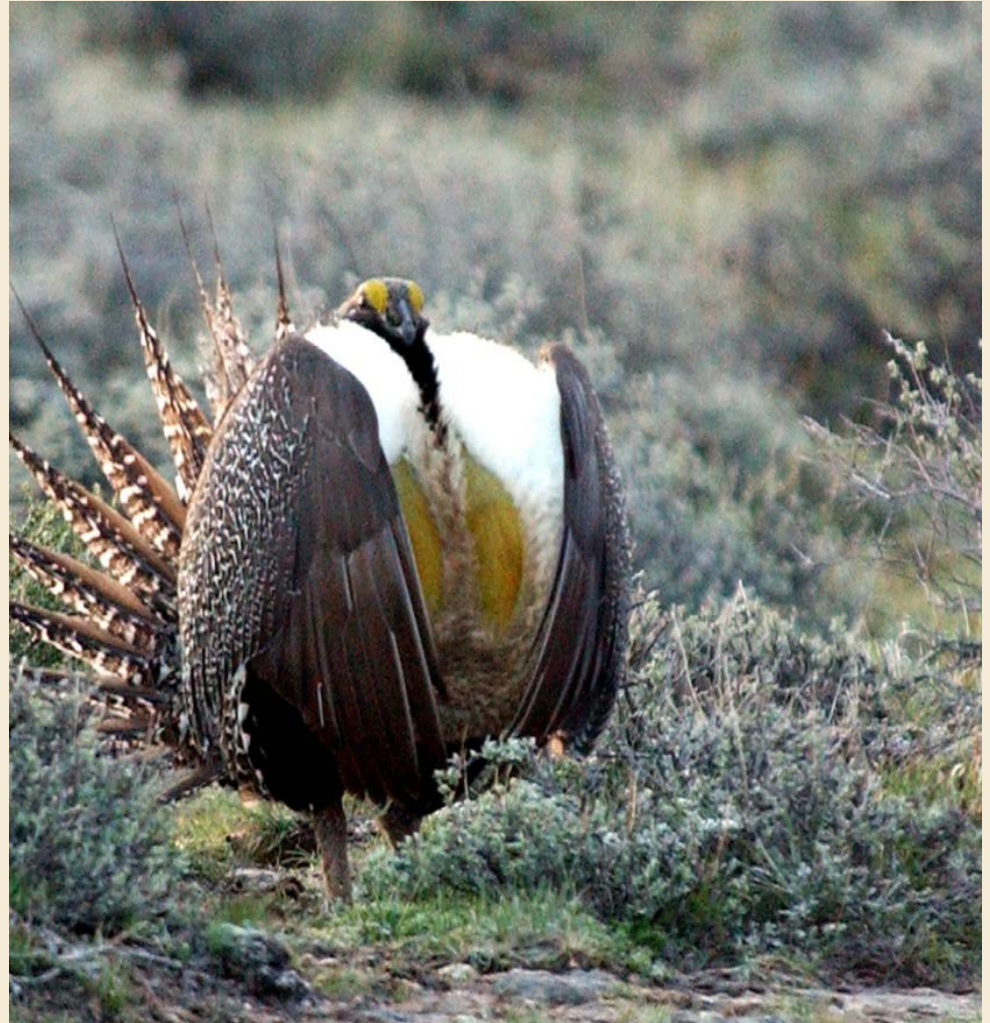
- Thousands of people from throughout the state and country
- ONDA
- American Rivers
- American Whitewater
- Mazamas
- Sierra Club
- Pew Charitable Trusts
- Defenders of Wildlife
- Conservation Lands Foundation
- The Wilderness Society





Wildlife Habitat Protected

- The State of Oregon retains all management of fish and wildlife species, BLM would continue to manage habitat
- Prime wildlife habitat for a variety of upland game bird and big game species would be protected
- Access for wildlife management would continue
- New disturbance to wildlife habitat such as sage-grouse would be minimized



Hunting and Fishing Opportunities Maintained

- The State of Oregon retains all management of fish and wildlife species
- Majority of existing roads would remain open – ensuring hunting access
- Prime wildlife habitat for a variety of upland game bird and big game species would be protected
- Access for wildlife management activities would continue









**Major roads and routes remain
open for motorized travel**



Recreation opportunities for businesses would be maintained and enhanced and economic benefits to the local economy would result



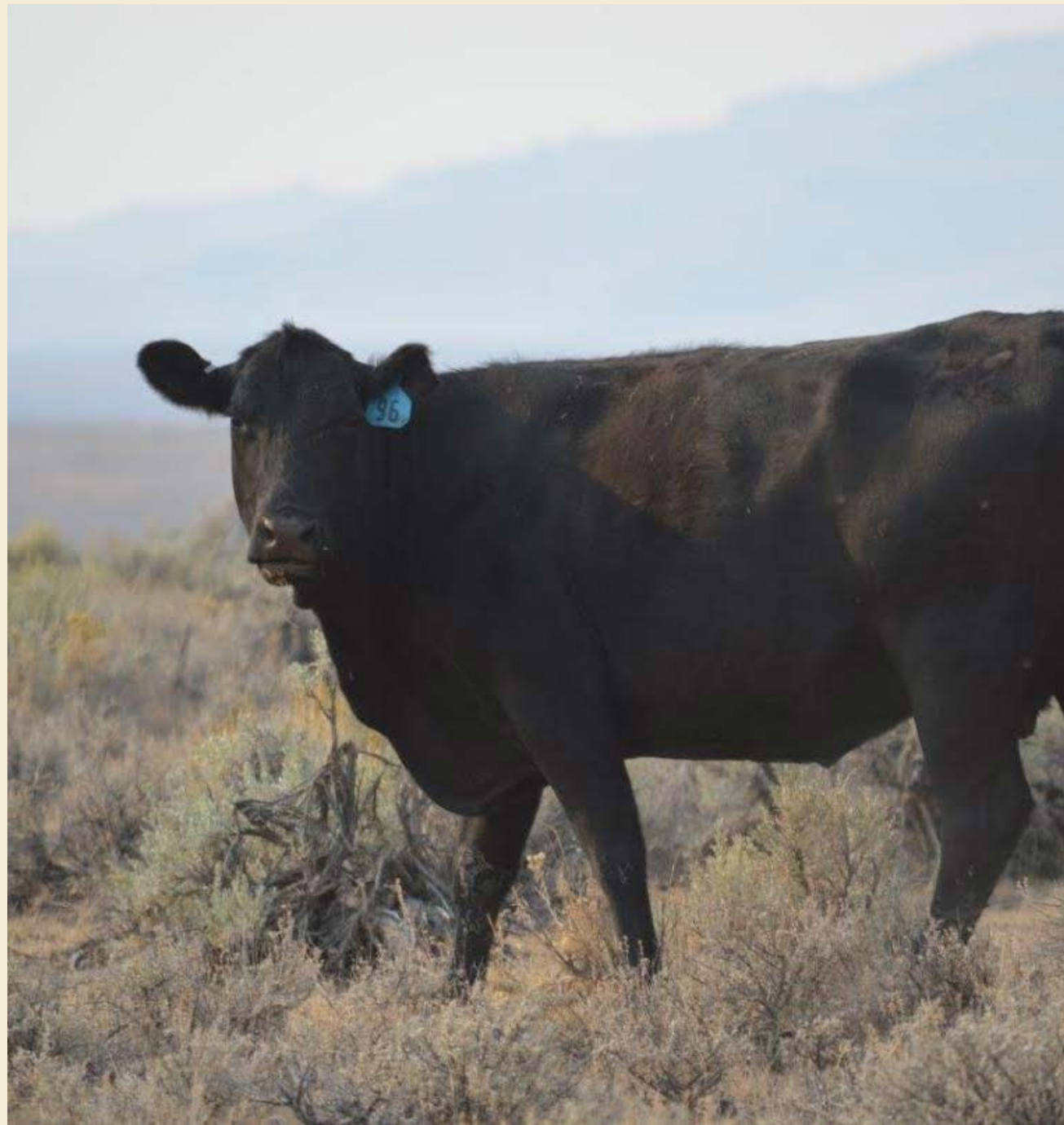
The region's wide-open spaces, mountains, canyons, rivers and other spectacular natural features set communities in the West apart from the rest of the country. These places enjoy benefits that can be measured directly. From 1970 to 2010, western **non-metro counties with more than 30 percent of the county's land base in protected federal status increased jobs by 345 percent**—more than four times faster than western non-metro counties with no protected federal land.

There is also a meaningful relationship between the amount of protected public land and higher per capita income levels. On average in 2010, **for every gain of 10,000 acres of protected public land in a western non-metro county, per capita income increased by \$436.**

- Headwaters Economics, 2013. The Economic Potential of Protected Public Land in Malheur County, Oregon



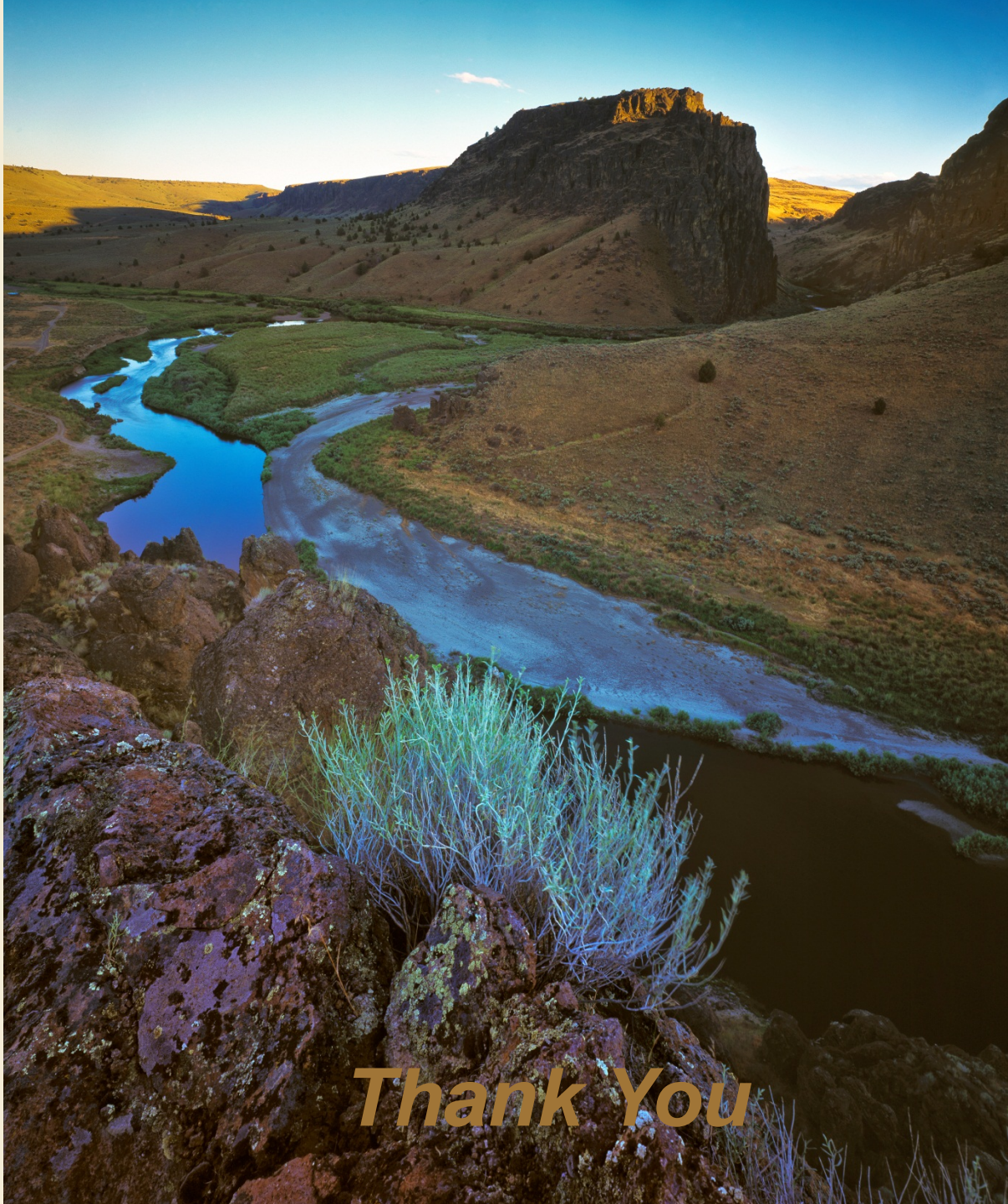
**Grazing would
continue**



Summary

- Protect wildlife habitat
- Maintain recreation opportunities
- Protect historical and cultural sites
- Maintain compatible existing uses
- Augment the local economy
- Prevent detrimental development impacts





Thank You

Monthly Meeting with Board of Commissioners
Finance Director/Treasurer

AGENDA

December 21, 2015

- (1) Monthly Investment Reports – November 2015
- (2) November 2015 Financials

Deschutes County

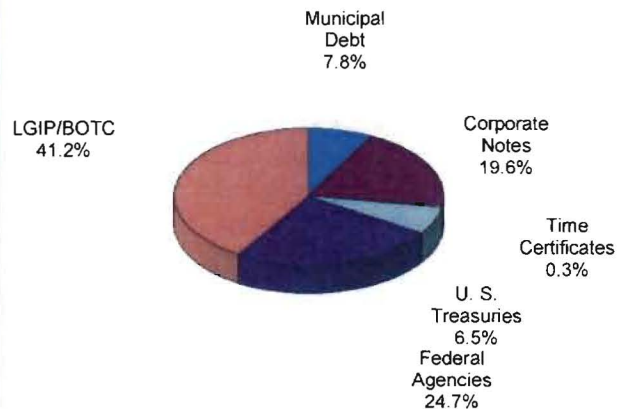
Total Investment Portfolio As Of 11/30/2015

Portfolio Breakdown: Par Value by Investment Type

Municipal Debt	\$ 13,290,000	7.81%
Corporate Notes	33,331,000	19.59%
Time Certificates	440,000	0.26%
U. S. Treasuries	11,000,000	6.47%
Federal Agencies	41,974,000	24.67%
LGIP/BOTC	70,107,787	41.21%
Total Investments	\$ 170,142,787	100.00%

Investments By County Function		Investment Income	
		Fiscal Year 2015-16	
		Nov-15	Y-T-D
General	\$ 170,142,787	\$ 116,974	\$ 488,052
		-	-
Total Investments	\$ 170,142,787		
Total Investment Income		116,974	488,052
Less Fee: 5% of Invest. Income		(5,849)	(24,403)
Investment Income - Net		\$ 111,125	\$ 463,649

Total Portfolio: By Investment Types



Category Maximums:

U.S. Treasuries	100%
LGIP	100%
Federal Agencies	75%
Banker's Acceptances	25%
Time Certificates	50%
Municipal Debt	25%
Corporate Debt	25%

Term Minimums

0 - 30 days	10%
Under 1 Year	25%
Under 5 Years	100%

Yield Percentages

	Current Month	Prior Month
BOTC / LGIP	0.54%	0.54%
Investments	0.99%	0.98%
Average	0.82%	0.82%

Comparators

24 Month Treas.	0.91%
LGIP Rate	0.54%
36 Month Treasu	1.19%

Months to Maturity


0 to 30 Days	41.21%
Under 1 Year	54.63%
Under 5 Years	100.00%

Deschutes County Investments													
Portfolio Management													
Portfolio Details - Investments													
November 30, 2015													
			Purchase	Maturity	Days To	Ratings	Coupon		Par	Market	Book	Call	
CUSIP	Security	Broker	Date	Date	Maturity	Moody's, S&P	Rate	YTM 365	Value	Value	Value	Date	
17275RAC6	Cisco Systems Inc	CASTLE	2/27/2014	2/22/2016	83	AA-	A1	5.500	0.550	174,000	175,919	175,925	- -
3133734F6	Federal Home Loan Bank	CASTLE	5/2/2014	4/15/2016	136	AA+	Aaa	0.772	0.600	650,000	649,987	650,414	- -
120022332	Lewis & Clark Bank		12/8/2014	6/8/2016	190			1.000	1.014	240,000	240,000	240,000	- -
949746QU8	Wells Fargo Corporate Note	CASTLE	10/2/2014	6/15/2016	197	A+	A2	3.676	0.870	1,000,000	1,015,780	1,014,979	- -
686053CF4	Oregon School Boards Assoc	CASTLE	3/7/2014	6/30/2016	212	A+	Aa2	0.000	0.999	3,000,000	2,990,340	2,982,845	- -
686053CF4	Oregon School Boards Assoc	CASTLE	6/23/2015	6/30/2016	212	AA-	Aa2	0.605	0.609	1,400,000	1,395,492	1,395,083	- -
31359YBY2	Federal National Mtg Assn	CASTLE	10/16/2014	7/15/2016	227			0.354	0.365	1,693,000	1,685,263	1,689,226	- -
88059EMP6	Tennessee Valley Authority	CASTLE	10/29/2014	7/15/2016	227			0.490	0.507	2,000,000	1,990,820	1,993,818	- -
78008TLB8	Royal Bank of Canada	CASTLE	11/26/2014	7/20/2016	232	AA-	Aa3	2.300	0.800	1,630,000	1,646,023	1,645,415	- -
94974BFL9	Wells Fargo Corporate Note	DA DAV	12/9/2014	7/20/2016	232	A+	A2	1.250	0.834	1,000,000	1,003,140	1,002,625	- -
912828QX1	U.S. Treasury	MBS	6/19/2014	7/31/2016	243	AA-	Aaa	1.500	0.548	1,000,000	1,006,170	1,006,287	- -
31359YLS4	Federal National Mtg Assn	PJ	3/5/2014	9/15/2016	289	AA+	Aaa	0.778	0.812	672,000	669,016	667,801	- -
90521APH5	MUFG Union Bank	MBS	3/11/2015	9/26/2016	300	A+	A2	1.500	1.113	1,800,000	1,806,030	1,805,361	8/26/2016
90521APH5	MUFG Union Bank	CASTLE	3/17/2015	9/26/2016	300	A+	A2	1.500	1.085	775,000	777,596	777,607	8/26/2016
072031AC1	Bay Area Water Supply	CASTLE	6/22/2015	10/1/2016	305	AA-	Aa2	0.854	0.800	1,000,000	1,002,650	1,000,444	- -
89114QAE8	Toronto Dominion Bank	CASTLE	5/8/2015	10/19/2016	323	AA-	Aa1	2.375	0.820	1,800,000	1,824,030	1,824,522	- -
3133EEBU3	Federal Farm Credit Bank	PJ	12/10/2014	11/14/2016	349	AA+	Aaa	0.600	0.648	2,000,000	1,998,860	1,999,091	- -
06050TLR1	Bank of America - Corporate	CASTLE	5/13/2014	11/14/2016	349	A	A1	1.125	1.050	1,000,000	1,000,590	1,000,700	- -
3133ECVW2	Federal Farm Credit Bank	CASTLE	12/17/2013	12/7/2016	372	AA+	Aaa	0.875	0.722	2,100,000	2,106,888	2,103,369	- -
064159DA1	Bank of Nova Scotia	CASTLE	6/9/2014	12/13/2016	378	A+	Aa2	1.100	0.910	1,800,000	1,804,176	1,803,481	- -
06406HCA5	Bank of New York Mellon Corp	CASTLE	4/23/2014	1/17/2017	413	A+	A1	2.400	1.067	2,000,000	2,029,500	2,029,542	12/18/2016
912828SC5	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	1/16/2014	1/31/2017	427	AA+	Aaa	0.875	0.844	2,000,000	2,002,180	2,000,721	- -
742651DN9	Private Expt Fdg	PJ	11/20/2014	2/15/2017	442	A-		1.375	0.799	3,000,000	3,013,320	3,020,606	- -
742651DN9	Private Expt Fdg	CASTLE	6/12/2015	2/15/2017	442	A-	Aaa	1.375	0.941	1,100,000	1,104,884	1,105,700	- -
064159DZ6	Bank of Nova Scotia	CASTLE	5/1/2014	3/17/2017	472	A+	Aa2	0.800	0.906	1,000,000	991,110	998,651	3/17/2016
313044QV7	Federal Home Loan Bank	CASTLE	8/27/2015	3/24/2017	479	AA+	Aaa	0.840	0.808	750,000	750,675	750,205	3/24/2016
984135AB9	Berkshire Hathaway Inc	CASTLE	4/10/2015	4/1/2017	487	AA	Aa2	5.150	1.060	370,000	387,486	389,913	- -
984135AB9	Berkshire Hathaway Inc	CASTLE	6/26/2015	4/1/2017	487	AA	Aa2	5.150	1.201	1,000,000	1,047,260	1,051,931	- -
984135AB9	Berkshire Hathaway Inc	CASTLE	8/7/2015	4/1/2017	487	AA	Aa2	5.150	1.100	1,875,000	1,963,613	1,975,030	- -
912828SS0	U.S. Treasury	WF	1/17/2014	4/30/2017	516	AAA	Aaa	0.875	0.950	2,000,000	2,001,400	1,997,915	- -
91159HHD5	US Bancorp	CASTLE	4/23/2015	5/15/2017	531	A+	A1	1.650	0.882	1,000,000	1,007,210	1,010,858	4/15/2017
961214CH4	Westpac	CASTLE	4/7/2015	5/19/2017	535	AA-	Aa2	1.200	1.061	2,000,000	1,999,760	2,004,019	- -
WASH FED CD	Washington Federal CD		5/20/2015	5/22/2017	538			0.900	0.913	200,000	200,000	200,000	- -
3136FPYB7	Federal National Mtg Assn	VINISP	2/7/2014	5/23/2017	539	AA+	Aaa	2.050	0.885	1,460,000	1,484,382	1,484,710	- -
3134G6ZW6	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	10/13/2015	5/26/2017	542			0.720	0.700	6,000,000	5,991,180	6,001,762	5/26/2016
3133ECQT4	Federal Farm Credit Bank	CASTLE	10/26/2015	5/30/2017	546	AA+	Aaa	0.750	0.750	2,662,000	2,650,074	2,662,000	- -
31359MEL3	Federal National Mtg Assn	CASTLE	12/23/2013	6/1/2017	548	AA+	Aaa	1.061	1.115	1,000,000	986,730	983,844	- -
31359MEL37	Federal National Mtg Assn	CASTLE	1/24/2014	6/1/2017	548	AA-	Aaa	1.081	1.136	1,050,000	1,036,067	1,032,719	- -
31771CS97	FICO Strip	CASTLE	12/9/2014	6/6/2017	553		Aaa	1.019	1.065	1,028,000	1,012,878	1,011,908	- -
929903DT6	Wells Fargo Corporate Note	CASTLE	11/23/2015	6/15/2017	562	A+	A2	5.750	1.320	2,000,000	2,131,920	2,134,478	- -
2927OCY22	Bonneville Power Administratio	CASTLE	4/24/2014	7/1/2017	578	AA-	Aa1	1.197	1.171	670,000	669,008	670,276	- -
84247PHS3	Southern CA Public Power Autho	CASTLE	6/17/2014	7/1/2017	578	AA-		1.145	1.180	1,000,000	996,470	999,453	- -
3137EADV8	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	MBS	5/29/2015	7/14/2017	591		Aaa	0.750	0.787	1,000,000	997,380	999,406	- -
3135GOZF3	Federal National Mtg Assn	VINISP	4/6/2015	7/28/2017	605	AA+	Aaa	1.070	0.865	2,000,000	2,006,080	2,004,700	7/28/2016
98385XAL0	XTO Energy Inc	CASTLE	6/17/2015	8/1/2017	609	AAA	Aaa	6.250	1.180	2,000,000	2,164,860	2,166,382	- -
005158VE7	Ada County SD	PJ	6/1/2015	8/15/2017	623	AA+	Aa1	3.000	0.930	1,000,000	1,034,320	1,034,853	- -
3130A62S5	Federal Home Loan Bank	CASTLE	7/24/2015	8/28/2017	636		Aaa	0.750	0.858	1,000,000	997,080	998,137	- -
3134G7SP7	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	CASTLE	8/31/2015	8/29/2017	637	AA+	Aaa	0.850	0.864	1,750,000	1,750,875	1,749,785	2/29/2016
912828TM2	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	9/10/2014	8/31/2017	639	AAA	Aaa	0.625	1.061	1,000,000	995,310	992,507	- -
912828TM2	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	2/19/2015	8/31/2017	639	AAA	Aaa	0.625	0.920	1,000,000	995,310	994,921	- -
313383JB8	Federal Home Loan Bank	VINISP	12/26/2013	9/27/2017	666	AA+	Aaa	1.000	1.250	1,000,000	1,002,740	995,562	- -
912828PA2	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	9/10/2015	9/30/2017	669			1.875	0.803	2,000,000	2,035,700	2,038,834	- -
31771JMR8	FICO Strip	CASTLE	10/22/2015	10/6/2017	675			0.751	0.781	2,000,000	1,960,680	1,971,829	- -
31771KAD90	FICO Strip	DA DAV	12/10/2014	11/30/2017	730		Aaa	1.205	1.267	2,000,000	1,954,180	1,951,118	- -
88059FAZ4	Tennessee Valley Authority	CASTLE	11/21/2014	12/15/2017	745	AA+		1.205	1.268	1,059,000	1,031,127	1,032,584	- -
961214BZ5	Westpac	CASTLE	3/5/2015	1/12/2018	773	AA-		1.600	1.490	2,000,000	1,997,640	2,004,526	- -
31771EAL5	FICO Strip	CASTLE	2/24/2015	2/8/2018	800			1.252	1.318	1,260,000	1,227,467	1,224,931	- -
31771EAL5	FICO Strip	CASTLE	2/25/2015	2/8/2018	800			1.257	1.323	740,000	720,893	719,321	- -
06050TLY6	Bank of America - Corporate	CASTLE	5/14/2015	3/26/2018	846	A	A1	1.650	1.570	2,000,000	1,997,320	2,003,625	- -
06050TLY6	Bank of America - Corporate	CASTLE	5/21/2015	3/26/2018	846	A	A1	1.650	1.540	1,000,000	998,660	1,002,481	- -
68607VG665	Oregon State Lottery	DA DAV	6/12/2015	4/1/2018	852	AAA	Aa2	5.000	1.120	610,000	668,963	664,206	- -
084664BE0	Berkshire Hathaway Inc	CASTLE	9/4/2015	5/15/2018	896	AA+	Aa2	5.400	1.590	1,107,000	1,210,383	1,207,953	- -
98385XAP1	XTO Energy Inc	CASTLE	8/4/2015	6/15/2018	927	AAA	Aaa	5.500	1.500	1,000,000	1,099,220	1,099,024	- -
904121NCO	Umatilla School District	PJ	5/7/2015	6/15/2018	927	AA+		1.430	1.430	750,000	748,695	750,000	- -
939307HF4	Hillsboro SD Pension Bonds	PJ	3/30/2015	6/30/2018	942		Aa3	1.732	1.650	985,000	990,743	987,010	- -
912828WD8	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	10/30/2015	10/31/2018	1065			1.250	1.006	1,000,000	1,001,130	1,006,978	- -
594918BF0	Microsoft Corp	CASTLE	11/3/2015	11/3/2018	1068	AAA	Aaa	1.300	1.334	2,000,000	1,998,040	1,998,052	- -
3136G16B0	Federal National Mtg Assn	VINISP	1/21/2014	12/27/2018	1122	AA+	Aaa	0.750	1.820	1,000,000	1,000,250	981,803	12/27/2015
912828A75	U.S. Treasury	CASTLE	6/8/2015	12/31/2018	1126	AAA	Aaa	1.500	1.324	1,000,000	1,006,910	1,005,270	- -
13063CKL3	California St	DA DAV	10/23/2015	5/1/2019	1247			2.250	1.350	1,000,000	1,010,980	1,029,925	- -
13063CKL36	California St	DA DAV	10/23/2015	5/1/2019	</								

Memorandum

Date: December 14, 2015

To: Board of County Commissioners
Tom Anderson, County Administrator

From: Wayne Lowry, Finance Director 

RE: Monthly Financial Reports

Attached please find November 2015 financial reports for the following funds: **General** (001), **Community Justice – Juvenile** (230), **Sheriff's** (255, 701, 702), **Public Health** (259), **Behavioral Health** (275), **Community Development** (295), **Road** (325), **Community Justice – Adult** (355), **Early Learning Hub** (370), **Solid Waste** (610), **Insurance Fund** (670), **9-1-1** (705), **Health Benefits Trust** (675), **Fair & Expo Center** (618), and **Justice Court** (123).

The projected information has been reviewed and updated, where appropriate, by the respective departments.

Cc: All Department Heads

GENERAL FUND
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)			FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget		Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues							
Property Taxes - Current	23,196,345	22,062,428	92%	a)	24,090,700	24,402,534	311,834
Property Taxes - Prior	647,334	286,412	57%		500,000	500,000	-
Other General Revenues	2,324,928	1,411,235	55%	b)	2,552,960	2,552,960	-
Assessor	819,454	479,123	60%	c)	795,202	795,202	-
County Clerk	1,650,844	691,645	45%	c)	1,534,420	1,534,420	-
BOPTA	13,342	7,199	65%	c)	11,154	11,154	-
District Attorney	299,095	54,494	30%		182,612	182,612	-
Tax Office	219,175	117,264	61%		192,379	192,379	-
Veterans	104,568	24,540	35%	d)	70,900	98,161	27,261
Property Management	90,113	6,250	8%		75,000	75,000	-
Total Revenues	29,365,198	25,140,591	84%		30,005,327	30,344,422	339,095
Expenditures							
Assessor	3,697,588	1,615,312	39%		4,125,299	4,125,299	-
County Clerk	1,372,852	506,329	31%		1,624,716	1,624,716	-
BOPTA	60,320	27,193	41%		65,634	65,634	-
District Attorney	5,375,308	2,308,097	38%		6,146,851	6,146,851	-
Tax Office	778,075	318,425	37%		865,513	865,513	-
Veterans	330,582	132,996	34%		388,779	388,779	-
Property Management	264,768	122,796	42%		293,574	293,574	-
Non-Departmental	1,130,753	445,500	38%		1,163,643	1,163,643	-
Total Expenditures	13,010,247	5,476,648	37%		14,674,009	14,674,009	-
Transfers Out	14,947,204	6,668,999	43%		15,537,408	15,537,408	-
Total Exp & Transfers	27,957,452	12,145,647	40%		30,211,417	30,211,417	-
Change in Fund Balance	1,407,746	12,994,944			(206,090)	133,005	339,095
Beginning Fund Balance	8,381,199	9,788,945	113%		8,630,800	9,788,945	1,158,145
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 9,788,945	\$ 22,783,889			\$ 8,424,710	\$ 9,921,950	\$ 1,497,240

a) Projection based on collecting 94.5% of property tax levy

b) Annual payments received to date - PILT \$500,000 and Tax on Electric Co-op \$504,399

c) A & T Grant. First quarter received in July, second quarter received in October

d) Received quarterly. Grant in excess of amount budgeted

COMM JUSTICE-JUVENILE
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)			FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget		Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues							
OYA Basic & Diversion	364,153	125,559	33% a)		382,817	382,817	-
State Grant	109,588	20,104	22% a)		91,379	91,379	-
Inmate/Prisoner Housing	89,850	31,500	57% b)		55,000	65,000	10,000
Jail Funding HB #2712	36,226	9,057	25% a)		36,568	36,568	-
Food Subsidy	18,394	7,555	31% c)		24,000	24,000	-
Interfund Grant - Gen Fund	20,000	5,000	25% a)		20,000	20,000	-
Interest on Investments	9,751	4,690	67%		7,000	7,000	-
Leases	7,694	9,339	130% d)		7,200	25,595	18,395
SB #1065-Court Assess.	24,768	8,990	53%		17,000	17,000	-
Contract Payments	9,032	4,900	82% e)		6,000	8,000	2,000
Case Supervision Fee	8,192	2,838	47%		6,000	6,000	-
Federal Grants	1,205	-	N/A		-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,434	644	68%		950	950	-
Total Revenues	700,288	230,175	35%		653,914	684,309	30,395
Expenditures							
Personnel Services	4,994,826	2,051,125	39% f)		5,319,157	5,100,000	219,157
Materials and Services	1,007,504	490,528	43% g)		1,153,324	1,153,324	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	0%		100	-	100
Transfers Out-Veh Reserve	3,660	915	25%		3,660	3,660	-
Total Expenditures	6,005,990	2,542,568	39%		6,476,241	6,256,984	219,257
Revenues less Expenditures	(5,305,702)	(2,312,393)			(5,822,327)	(5,572,675)	249,652
Transfers In-General Fund	5,368,346	2,276,915	42%		5,464,591	5,464,591	
Change in Fund Balance	62,644	(35,478)			(357,736)	(108,084)	249,652
Beginning Fund Balance	1,244,605	1,307,249	103%		1,271,324	1,307,249	35,925
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 1,307,249	\$ 1,271,771			\$ 913,588	\$ 1,199,165	\$ 285,577

a) Payments received quarterly

b) Projection increased due to YTD revenue and changes in other regional detention capacity

c) Monthly reimbursement based on detention population number trends and received two months in arrears

d) Additional office space rented to Rimrock Trails ATS and detention facility space to J Bar J. Not included in FY 16 budget

e) More than anticipated number of contract payment community service projects

f) Based on YTD actuals and projected vacancies

g) Actual M&S expenditures trending high. Will transfer appropriation if necessary

**SHERIFF - Consolidated
Statement of Financial Operating Data**

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)		FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues (Funds 701 & 702)						
Law Enf Dist Countywide	21,412,103	18,990,632	82%	23,138,385	23,426,494	288,109
Law Enf Dist Rural	13,071,716	10,807,128	80%	13,467,486	13,623,188	155,702
Total Revenues	34,483,818	29,797,760	81%	36,605,871	37,049,682	443,811
Expenditures (Fund 255)						
Personnel	27,982,132	11,756,878	42% a)	29,213,507	29,122,793	90,714
Materials & Services	6,331,777	2,579,712	43% b)	6,705,637	6,564,298	141,339
Capital Outlay	613,587	615,755	41% c)	868,231	1,031,230	(162,999)
Transfers Out	455,031	79,500	46%	271,616	271,616	-
Total Expenditures	35,382,528	15,031,846	41%	37,058,991	36,989,937	69,054
Revenues less Expenditures	(898,709)	14,765,914		(453,120)	59,745	512,865
DC Comm Systems Reserve	200,000	-	0%	200,000	200,000	-
Transfer to Reserve Funds	200,000	-	0%	200,000	200,000	-
Change in Fund Balance	(1,298,709)	14,765,914		(853,120)	(340,255)	512,865
Beginning Fund Balance	9,208,207	7,909,497	111%	7,153,040	7,909,497	756,457
	\$ 7,909,497	\$ 22,675,411		6,299,920	7,569,242	1,269,322

a) Expenditures projected to be less than amount budgeted due to unfilled positions

b) Projected expenditures less than budget due primarily to savings in fuel costs

c) Additional Capital Outlay of \$55,000 for Alive Lock Risk Watches and \$86,000 for roof remodel. Purchase of snowmobiles exceeds amount budgeted

SHERIFF - Fund 255
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)		FY 2016		
FY 2015					
Actual	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues (Fund 255)					
Law Enf Dist Countywide	22,630,194	9,503,680 34%	27,574,824	23,809,425	3,765,399
Law Enf Dist Rural	12,752,334	5,528,166 35%	15,784,087	13,180,512	2,603,575
Total Revenues	35,382,528	15,031,846 35%	43,358,911	36,989,937	6,368,974
Expenditures (Fund 255)					
Sheriff's Services	2,528,782	1,221,193 42% a)	2,942,625	2,949,987	(7,362)
Civil/Special Units	1,216,848	504,727 43%	1,178,116	1,178,774	(658)
Automotive/Communications	1,857,297	783,836 41% b)	1,934,375	1,842,375	92,000
Investigations/Evidence	1,604,049	806,572 46% c)	1,751,548	1,761,741	(10,193)
Patrol	8,409,091	3,663,234 42% d)	8,814,658	8,751,581	63,077
Records	770,148	253,250 33% d)	775,751	748,120	27,631
Adult Jail	15,338,956	6,262,947 39% e)	16,062,970	16,134,798	(71,828)
Court Security	356,041	112,209 36% f)	311,175	288,051	23,124
Emergency Services	373,205	104,007 47%	220,485	220,485	-
Special Services	1,587,532	730,477 46% g)	1,590,250	1,631,840	(41,590)
Training	501,561	197,872 34% h)	576,528	578,857	(2,329)
Other Law Enforcement Svcs	766,206	352,641 44% h)	807,198	810,016	(2,818)
Non-Departmental	72,813	38,880 42%	93,312	93,312	-
Total Expenditures	35,382,528	15,031,846 41%	37,058,991	36,989,937	69,054
Revenues less Expenditures	\$ -	-	\$ 6,299,920	\$ -	\$ 6,299,920

- a) Retiree health insurance is higher than anticipated
- b) Fuel costs are anticipated to be lower than budgeted
- c) Time management payouts are expected to exceed anticipated budget
- d) Less than budgeted Personnel expenditures due to unfilled positions
- e) Additional Capital Outlay of \$55,000 for Alive Lock Risk Watches and \$86,000 for roof remodel. Additional overtime expenditures are partially offset by unfilled positions
- f) Personnel expenditures projected to be less than budgeted due to filling a position at a lower step
- g) Purchase of snowmobiles exceeds amount budgeted
- h) Positions filled at higher step than budgeted

**SHERIFF -Expenditure Detail
Statement of Financial Operating Data**

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)		FY 2016		
		Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Expenditures						
<u>Sheriff's Services</u>						
Personnel	1,444,896	621,677	42%	1,473,213	1,485,575	(12,362)
Materials & Services	1,083,885	591,091	43%	1,390,412	1,385,412	5,000
Capital Outlay	-	8,425	11%	79,000	79,000	-
Total Sheriff's Services	2,528,782	1,221,193	42%	2,942,625	2,949,987	(7,362)
<u>Civil/Special Units</u>						
Personnel	1,086,462	444,355	42%	1,062,099	1,065,395	(3,296)
Materials & Services	130,386	53,824	49%	109,469	106,831	2,638
Capital Outlay	-	6,548	100%	6,548	6,548	-
Total Civil/Special Units	1,216,848	504,727	43%	1,178,116	1,178,774	(658)
<u>Automotive/Communications</u>						
Personnel	404,038	180,898	42%	429,293	429,293	-
Materials & Services	1,445,359	574,662	39%	1,476,782	1,384,782	92,000
Capital Outlay	7,900	28,275	100%	28,300	28,300	-
Total Automotive/Communications	1,857,297	783,836	41%	1,934,375	1,842,375	92,000
<u>Investigations/Evidence</u>						
Personnel	1,441,261	668,822	44%	1,528,335	1,538,528	(10,193)
Materials & Services	162,788	76,080	47%	160,613	160,613	-
Capital Outlay	-	61,670	99%	62,600	62,600	-
Total Investigations/Evidence	1,604,049	806,572	46%	1,751,548	1,761,741	(10,193)
<u>Patrol</u>						
Personnel	7,476,400	3,102,841	40%	7,824,291	7,762,975	61,316
Materials & Services	587,630	295,049	47%	625,432	619,662	5,770
Capital Outlay	345,060	265,344	73%	364,935	368,944	(4,009)
Total Patrol	8,409,091	3,663,234	42%	8,814,658	8,751,581	63,077
<u>Records</u>						
Personnel	666,056	235,973	36%	663,829	636,198	27,631
Materials & Services	104,092	17,276	15%	111,922	111,922	-
Total Records	770,148	253,250	33%	775,751	748,120	27,631
<u>Adult Jail</u>						
Personnel	12,681,941	5,309,712	40%	13,391,264	13,388,823	2,441
Materials & Services	2,138,807	781,249	35%	2,227,142	2,184,011	43,131
Capital Outlay	63,177	92,485	53%	172,948	290,348	(117,400)
Transfer Out - Jail (D/S & Cap Proj)	455,031	79,500	29%	271,616	271,616	-
Total Adult Jail	15,338,956	6,262,947	39%	16,062,970	16,134,798	(71,828)
<u>Court Security</u>						
Personnel	318,888	106,179	35%	301,472	271,148	30,324
Materials & Services	8,989	6,030	62%	9,703	16,903	(7,200)
Capital Outlay	28,165	-	N/A	-	-	-
Total Court Security	356,041	112,209	36%	311,175	288,051	23,124
<u>Emergency Services</u>						
Personnel	144,725	62,172	39%	160,660	160,660	-
Materials & Services	228,481	10,448	51%	20,625	20,625	-
Capital Outlay	-	31,387	80%	39,200	39,200	-
Total Emergency Services	373,205	104,007	47%	220,485	220,485	-
<u>Special Services</u>						
Personnel	1,223,523	546,603	44%	1,235,676	1,235,676	-
Materials & Services	207,027	67,892	28%	246,074	246,074	-
Capital Outlay	156,982	115,982	107%	108,500	150,090	(41,590)
Total Special Services	1,587,532	730,477	46%	1,590,250	1,631,840	(41,590)
<u>Training</u>						
Personnel	418,013	172,467	40%	430,076	432,405	(2,329)
Materials & Services	83,548	25,405	17%	146,452	146,452	-
Total Training	501,561	197,872	34%	576,528	578,857	(2,329)
<u>Other Law Enforcement Services</u>						
Personnel	675,931	305,178	43%	713,299	716,117	(2,818)
Materials & Services	77,972	41,824	48%	87,699	87,699	-
Capital Outlay	12,303	5,638	91%	6,200	6,200	-
Total Other Law Enforcement Svcs	766,206	352,641	44%	807,198	810,016	(2,818)
<u>Non-Departmental</u>						
Materials & Services	72,813	38,880	42%	93,312	93,312	-
Total Non-Departmental	72,813	38,880	42%	93,312	93,312	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 35,382,528	\$ 15,031,846	41%	\$ 37,058,991	\$ 36,989,937	\$ 69,054

**LED #1 - Countywide
Statement of Financial Operating Data**

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)			FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget		Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues							
Tax Revenues - Current	17,663,115	18,063,969	92% a)		19,688,313	19,937,058	248,745
Tax Revenues - Prior	482,620	210,879	47%		451,000	451,000	-
SB 1145	1,629,017	407,254	23%		1,733,117	1,733,117	-
Sheriff Fees	324,105	73,883	30% b)		250,000	200,000	(50,000)
Concealed Handgun License	160,721	61,750	41%		150,000	150,000	-
Jail Funding HB 3194	107,805	-	0%		107,806	107,806	-
Jail Funding HB 2712	36,226	9,057	25%		36,224	36,224	-
State Grant	308,843	-	0% c)		85,370	110,023	24,653
Prisoner Housing	292,157	32,196	15%		220,000	220,000	-
Inmate Telephone Fee	45,803	15,884	45%		35,000	35,000	-
Federal Grants	10,072	-	N/A		-	-	-
Work Center Work Crews	42,049	19,262	39%		50,000	50,000	-
Contracts with Des County	98,466	38,531	33% d)		118,225	172,775	54,550
Inmate Commissary Fees	40,159	14,618	49%		30,000	30,000	-
Interest	60,388	11,870	30%		40,000	40,000	-
Donations-"Shop with a Cop"	43,417	260	0%		66,058	66,058	-
Miscellaneous	67,140	31,219	40% e)		77,272	87,433	10,161
Total Operating Revenues	21,412,103	18,990,632	82%		23,138,385	23,426,494	288,109
EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS							
DC Sheriff's Office	22,630,194	9,503,680	34%		27,574,824	23,809,425	3,765,399
DC Comm Systems Reserve	80,000	-	0%		80,000	80,000	-
Transfer to Reserve Fund	100,000	-	0%		100,000	100,000	-
Total Expenditures	22,810,194	9,503,680	34%		27,754,824	23,989,425	3,765,399
Change in Fund Balance	(1,398,091)	9,486,952			(4,616,439)	(562,931)	4,053,508
Beginning Fund Balance	6,133,909	4,735,818	103%		4,616,439	4,735,818	119,379
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 4,735,818	\$ 14,222,770			\$ -	\$ 4,172,887	\$ 4,172,887

- a) Projection based on collecting 94.5% of property tax levy
- b) Revenue for civil processing is lower than anticipated
- c) Grant award amount exceeds budgeted amount
- d) Increase in funding from State for Court Security
- e) Sale of snowmobile

LED #2 - Rural 702
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	FY 2015		July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)		FY 2016		
	Actual		Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues							
Tax Revenues - Current	8,420,326		8,010,217	91% a)	8,783,959	8,842,486	58,527
Tax Revenues - Prior	235,019		101,639	47%	216,000	216,000	-
Des Cty Transient Room Tax	3,071,719		2,185,911	69%	3,151,787	3,151,787	-
City of Sisters	523,010		226,638	42%	543,930	543,930	-
Marine Board License Fee	112,383		64,122	49% b)	130,000	146,189	16,189
State Grant	113,239		54,359	50% b)	108,000	129,156	21,156
Court Fines & Fees	140,939		42,362	33%	130,000	130,000	-
Contracts with Des County	121,772		51,800	41%	125,810	125,810	-
US Forest Service	78,910		16,830	22%	76,500	76,500	-
School Districts	70,028		5,776	11% c)	55,000	80,000	25,000
Federal Grants	54,497		2,676	13% b)	20,000	38,695	18,695
Bureau of Reclamation	10,365		-	0% b)	27,000	40,000	13,000
Interest	31,697		11,292	54%	21,000	21,000	-
SB #1065 Court Assessment	24,768		8,990	37%	24,000	24,000	-
Federal Grants-BLM	770		-	N/A	-	-	-
Donations & Grants - Private	17,030		830	N/A	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	45,242		23,687	43% d)	54,500	57,635	3,135
Total Revenues	13,071,716		10,807,128	80%	13,467,486	13,623,188	155,702
EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS							
DC Sheriff's Office	12,752,334		5,528,166	35%	15,784,087	13,180,512	2,603,575
DC Comm Systems Reserve	120,000		-	0%	120,000	120,000	-
Transfer to Reserve Fund	100,000		-	0%	100,000	100,000	-
Total Expenditures	12,972,334		5,528,166	35%	16,004,087	13,400,512	2,603,575
Change in Fund Balance	99,381		5,278,962		(2,536,601)	222,676	2,759,277
Beginning Fund Balance	3,074,297		3,173,679	125%	2,536,601	3,173,679	637,078
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 3,173,679		\$ 8,452,641		\$ -	\$ 3,396,355	\$ 3,396,355

a) Projection based on collecting 94.5% of property tax levy

b) Grant awards exceed budgeted amount

c) School district contracted for additional hours for School Resource Deputy

d) Sale of snowmobile

PUBLIC HEALTH
Statement of Financial Operating Data

		July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)					
	FY 2015				FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget		Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues							
State Grant	3,373,900	1,023,393	36%		2,865,932	3,045,334	179,402
Environmental Health-Lic Fac	818,627	64,144	8% a)		802,450	802,450	-
OMAP	945,490	346,644	34%		1,023,650	1,023,650	-
Family Planning Exp Proj	236,714	49,778	20%		250,000	250,000	-
Interfund Grants & Contract	64,233	266,627	417% b)		64,000	266,627	202,627
Grants (Intergvt, Pvt, & Local)	264,205	5,800	N/A		-	5,800	5,800
Patient Insurance Fees	138,130	69,923	39%		181,200	181,200	-
State Miscellaneous	163,008	13,049	9% c)		150,000	150,000	-
Federal Payments	141,606	69,089	24% c)		292,085	316,861	24,776
Vital Records-Death	132,975	48,905	49%		100,000	100,000	-
Health Dept/Patient Fees	46,588	15,621	37%		41,800	41,800	-
Contract Payments	16,629	1,544	N/A		-	1,544	1,544
Vital Records-Birth	37,520	19,940	50%		40,000	40,000	-
Child Dev & Rehab Center	31,720	(0)	0%		30,759	30,759	-
Interest on Investments	15,422	6,608	48%		13,900	15,500	1,600
Grants & Donations	36,035	19,497	211%		9,229	20,157	10,928
Miscellaneous	32,519	456	76%		600	600	-
Total Revenues	6,495,321	2,021,017	34%		5,865,605	6,292,282	426,677
Expenditures							
Personnel Services	6,541,186	2,661,851	39%		6,833,680	6,648,165	185,515
Materials and Services	2,279,520	752,220	34% d)		2,200,072	2,398,762	(198,690)
Capital Outlay	49,701	3,469	107% e)		3,241	3,469	(228)
Transfers Out	164,640	29,410	25%		117,640	117,640	-
Total Expenditures	9,035,047	3,446,950	38%		9,154,633	9,168,036	(13,403)
Revenues less Expenditures	(2,539,726)	(1,425,933)			(3,289,028)	(2,875,754)	413,274
Transfers In-General Fund	2,701,475	1,125,615	42%		2,701,475	2,701,475	-
Transfers In-PH Res Fund	-	14,681	25%		58,723	58,723	-
Transfers In-Gen. Fund Other	65,100	16,275	25%		65,100	65,100	-
Total Transfers In	2,766,575	1,156,571	41%		2,825,298	2,825,298	-
Change in Fund Balance	226,849	(269,362)			(463,730)	(50,456)	413,274
Beginning Fund Balance	1,552,578	1,779,427	99%		1,789,387	1,779,427	(9,960)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 1,779,427	\$ 1,510,066			\$ 1,325,657	\$ 1,728,971	\$ 403,314

a) Majority of fees are due annually and collected in December & January

b) Revenue carried over from FY 2015

c) Received quarterly, in arrears

d) Materials & Services increased to reflect amended grants and contracts. Appropriation will be increased as necessary

e) Appropriation will be increased before year end

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)		FY 2016		
	FY 2015 Actual	Actual % of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues					
Administrative Fee	11,294,979	487,839 24%	2,005,307	1,800,000	(205,307)
State Grants	7,730,968	3,416,860 41%	8,313,630	8,289,730	(23,900)
OHP Capitation	488,538	3,450,861 29%	11,807,181	11,807,181	-
Federal Grants	195,048	53,647 27% a)	201,879	201,697	(182)
Patient Fees	211,392	73,675 43%	171,268	171,268	-
Title 19	333,886	107,434 44%	241,768	241,768	-
Liquor Revenue	145,536	40,833 27%	151,000	151,000	-
Divorce Filing Fees	128,477	131,689 94%	140,600	131,689	(8,911)
Interfund Contract-Gen Fund	127,000	38,223 30% a)	127,000	127,000	-
Interest on Investments	37,054	14,499 48%	30,000	34,800	4,800
Rentals	11,612	4,125 22%	18,800	18,800	-
Marriage Licenses	6,385	3,660 56%	6,500	10,000	3,500
Local Grants	504,926	157,592 99%	158,967	316,859	157,892
State Miscellaneous	32,200	8,010 36%	22,000	22,000	-
Miscellaneous	60,534	1,348 1348%	100	1,479	1,379
Total Revenues	21,308,536	7,990,296 34%	23,396,000	23,325,271	(70,729)
Expenditures					
Personnel Services	14,366,806	6,411,723 37% b)	17,234,305	16,454,842	779,463
Materials and Services	7,007,968	2,302,889 28% c)	8,291,472	7,303,650	987,822
Capital Outlay	181,976	8,094 4%	207,500	207,500	-
Transfers Out	204,900	82,025 25%	328,100	328,100	-
Total Expenditures	21,761,651	8,804,732 34%	26,061,377	24,294,092	1,767,285
Revenues less Expenditures	(453,115)	(814,435)	(2,665,377)	(968,821)	1,696,556
Transfers In-General Fund	1,377,302	573,875 42%	1,377,302	1,377,302	-
Transfers In-Acute Care Svcs	187,594	70,360 42%	168,864	168,864	-
Total Transfers In	1,564,896	644,235 42%	1,546,166	1,546,166	-
Change in Fund Balance	1,111,781	(170,200)	(1,119,211)	577,345	1,696,556
Beginning Fund Balance	2,924,742	4,036,523 104%	3,893,237	4,036,523	143,286
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 4,036,523	\$ 3,866,323	\$ 2,774,026	\$ 4,613,868	\$1,839,842

a) Received quarterly, in arrears

b) Year end projection reflects underspending related to unfilled positions through November 2015

c) Year end projection reflects anticipated underspending on therapist, contracts and program expense

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)		FY 2016		
		Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues						
Admin-Operations	59,024	33,771	63%	53,494	53,494	-
Admin-GIS	2,110	220	9%	2,500	2,500	-
Admin-Code Enforcement	306,480	148,630	46%	322,913	322,913	-
Building Safety	2,122,894	1,053,021	49%	2,152,073	2,152,073	-
Electrical	447,721	244,302	52%	467,770	467,770	-
Contract Services	358,815	177,274	64%	276,500	276,500	-
Env Health-On Site Prog	497,039	240,875	51%	475,170	475,170	-
Planning-Current	1,230,486	567,687	53%	1,069,975	1,069,975	-
Planning-Long Range	604,808	335,022	48%	694,249	694,249	-
Total Revenues	5,629,377	2,800,800	51%	5,514,644	5,514,644	-
Expenditures						
Admin-Operations	1,461,189	683,339	42%	1,638,933	1,638,933	-
Admin-GIS	125,463	56,075	42%	132,305	132,305	-
Admin-Code Enforcement	286,288	120,613	38%	319,679	319,679	-
Building Safety	777,738	320,715	35%	915,194	915,194	-
Electrical	225,462	122,253	43%	286,145	286,145	-
Contract Services	270,206	131,568	40%	326,249	326,249	-
Env Health-On Site Pgm	233,477	128,660	38%	338,956	338,956	-
Planning-Current	792,256	399,505	40%	997,851	997,851	-
Planning-Long Range	557,991	234,344	39%	596,343	596,343	-
Transfers Out (D/S Fund)	173,673	164,105	100%	164,225	164,225	-
Total Expenditures	4,903,745	2,361,176	41%	5,715,880	5,715,880	-
Revenues less Expenditures	725,633	439,624		(201,236)	(201,236)	-
Transfers In/Out						
In: General Fund - L/R Planning	166,770	33,012	33%	99,039	99,039	-
Out: A & T Reserve	(90,360)	-	N/A	-	-	-
Out: CDD Reserve Funds	(687,470)	-	0%	(1,037,652)	(1,037,652)	-
Net Transfers In/Out	(611,060)	33,012	-4%	(938,613)	(938,613)	-
Change in Fund Balance	114,573	472,636		(1,139,849)	(1,139,849)	-
Beginning Fund Balance	2,037,201	2,151,773	134%	1,600,000	2,151,773	551,773
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 2,151,773	\$ 2,624,409		\$ 460,151	\$ 1,011,924	\$ 551,773

ROAD
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)			FY 2016		
	FY 2015					
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues						
Motor Vehicle Revenue	11,526,928	5,293,651	46% a)	11,440,000	12,347,228	907,228
Forest Receipts	1,215,021	-	0%	1,250,000	1,250,000	-
Federal - PILT Payment	1,250,809	1,203,216	96% b)	1,250,000	1,203,216	(46,784)
Other Inter-fund Services	911,160	134,716	14%	947,925	947,925	-
Cities-Bend/Red/Sis/La Pine	664,062	59,990	7%	902,000	902,000	-
State Miscellaneous	602,237	603,572	100%	603,572	603,572	-
Sale of Equip & Material	312,452	21,388	8%	278,500	278,500	-
Assessment Payments (P&I)	159,692	41,814	26%	160,000	160,000	-
Mineral Lease Royalties	174,922	20,783	10%	200,000	200,000	-
Interest on Investments	77,547	43,308	108% c)	40,000	100,000	60,000
Miscellaneous	55,109	18,511	51%	36,500	36,500	-
Total Revenues	16,949,938	7,440,947	43%	17,108,497	18,028,941	920,444
Expenditures						
Personnel Services	5,539,866	2,358,984	41%	5,704,814	5,704,814	-
Materials and Services	8,565,242	3,738,457	34% d)	10,846,101	9,346,101	1,500,000
Debt Service	106,554	-	N/A	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	1,764,850	353,173	4% e)	8,503,257	2,600,000	5,903,257
Transfers Out	600,000	-	0%	600,000	600,000	-
Total Expenditures	16,576,513	6,450,614	25%	25,654,172	18,250,915	7,403,257
Revenues less Expenditures	373,426	990,333		(8,545,675)	(221,974)	8,323,701
Trans In - Solid Waste	298,156	81,635	25%	326,539	326,539	-
Trans In - Transp SDC	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Trans In-Road Imp Res	12,388	-	N/A	-	-	-
Total Transfers In	1,310,544	81,635	6%	1,326,539	1,326,539	-
Change in Fund Balance	1,683,970	1,071,968		(7,219,136)	1,104,565	8,323,701
Beginning Fund Balance	10,022,703	11,706,673	126%	9,298,470	11,706,673	2,408,203
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 11,706,673	\$12,778,641		\$ 2,079,334	\$ 12,811,237	\$ 10,731,903

a) Revenue projection per ODOT (increased fuel sales/economy related)

b) Actual PILT was less than budgeted

c) Projection based on annualized YTD

d) Overlay reserve, \$1.5 million, not projected to be expended in FY 2016

e) Budget includes \$5.9 million of CIP reserves. Will not be expended in FY 2016

ADULT PAROLE & PROBATION
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)			FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget		Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues							
SB 1145	3,025,316	756,329	23% a)		3,218,647	3,650,000	431,353
DOC Measure 57	217,845	234,316	102% b)		230,660	234,316	3,656
Electronic Monitoring Fee	212,894	68,004	30% c)		225,000	225,000	-
Probation Superv. Fees	220,081	81,191	39%		210,000	210,000	-
Interfund - Sheriff	50,000	20,835	42%		50,000	50,000	-
Crime Prevention Grant	50,000	12,500	25% d)		50,000	50,000	-
CFC-Domestic Violence	52,612	11,684	25% d)		46,736	46,736	-
State Subsidy	14,960	3,740	24%		15,610	15,610	-
Alternate Incarceration	31,775	4,569	23% e)		20,035	20,035	-
Interest on Investments	9,550	3,516	50%		7,000	7,000	-
Probation Work Crew Fees	10,191	3,489	58%		6,000	6,000	-
State Miscellaneous	4,142	-	0% e)		4,300	4,300	-
Leases	1,600	-	0% f)		1,500	875	(625)
Justice Reinvest HB3194	-	-	0% a)		472,026	759,000	286,974
Miscellaneous	8,931	270	54%		500	500	-
Total Revenues	3,909,897	1,200,444	26%		4,558,014	5,279,372	721,358
Expenditures							
Personnel Services	3,581,700	1,496,295	38% a)		3,890,276	3,890,276	-
Materials and Services	1,047,720	498,113	38% a)		1,304,248	1,304,248	-
Transfer to Veh Maint	-	5,184	25%		20,736	20,736	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	0%		100	100	-
Total Expenditures	4,629,420	1,999,591	38%		5,215,360	5,215,360	-
Revenues less Expenditures	(719,522)	(799,147)			(657,346)	64,012	721,358
Transfers In-General Fund	451,189	187,995	42%		451,189	451,189	-
Change in Fund Balance	(268,333)	(611,152)	0		(206,157)	515,201	721,358
Beginning Fund Balance	1,131,982	863,649	130%		662,516	863,649	201,133
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 863,649	\$ 252,497			\$ 456,359	\$ 1,378,850	\$ 922,491

a) Additional funds awarded post budget adoption. A supplemental budget will be adopted to appropriate the additional resources

b) Annual payment received in October

c) Fees trending under budget due to overestimating offenders ability to pay. If this continues, projection will be reduced.

d) Payments received quarterly

e) Reimbursement for special population/services

f) Per-use lease agreement with Portland State University. No use July-September

EARLY LEARNING HUB
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)			FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget		Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues							
Federal Grants	224,752	50,297	24%		213,382	215,985	2,603
HealthyStart Medicaid	66,759	16,961	N/A	a)	-	16,961	16,961
State Grant	105,326	-	0%		105,326	105,326	-
HealthyStart /R-S-G	296,573	5,930	N/A		-	5,930	5,930
Miscellaneous	5,291	811	41%		2,000	2,000	-
Court Fines & Fees	77,086	79,014	103%		77,086	79,014	1,928
Interest on Investments	2,487	1,328	55%		2,400	2,400	-
Private Grant	715	3,285	N/A		-	3,285	3,285
Interfund Grants	7,260	-	N/A		-	-	-
Total Revenues	786,249	157,625	39%		400,194	430,901	30,707
Expenditures							
Personnel Services	263,621	112,091	37%		304,598	304,598	-
Materials and Services	849,478	134,354	27%	a)	494,118	517,009	(22,891)
Total Expenditures	1,113,099	246,445	31%		798,716	821,607	(22,891)
Revenues less Expenditures	(326,850)	(88,819)			(398,522)	(390,706)	7,816
Transfers In							
General Fund	252,288	72,915	42%		175,000	175,000	-
General Fund - Other	89,350	22,338	25%		89,350	89,350	-
Total Transfers In	341,638	95,253	36%		264,350	264,350	-
Change in Fund Balance	14,788	6,433			(134,172)	(126,356)	7,816
Beginning Fund Balance	334,861	349,649	127%		274,299	349,649	75,350
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 349,649	\$ 356,083			\$ 140,127	\$ 223,293	\$ 83,166

a) Grant awarded subsequent to adoption of FY 2016 Budget. Additional resources will be appropriated with a supplemental budget

SOLID WASTE
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)		FY 2016		
		Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Operating Revenues						
Franchise Disposal Fees	4,575,673	2,079,356	43%	4,830,000	4,830,000	-
Private Disposal Fees	1,680,543	809,666	49%	1,648,500	1,648,500	-
Commercial Disp. Fees	1,336,173	646,076	51%	1,260,000	1,260,000	-
Franchise 3% Fees	223,323	17,659	8% a)	220,000	220,000	-
Yard Debris	126,468	81,030	78% b)	104,000	104,000	-
Recyclables	28,066	11,504	40%	29,000	29,000	-
Special Waste	16,382	18,914	76% c)	25,000	25,000	-
Interest	17,164	7,344	73%	10,000	10,000	-
Leases	10,801	5,400	50%	10,801	10,801	-
Miscellaneous	58,721	30,978	124%	25,000	30,978	5,978
Total Operating Revenues	8,073,313	3,707,926	45%	8,162,301	8,168,279	5,978
Operating Expenditures						
Personnel Services	1,856,302	818,644	39%	2,084,433	2,084,433	-
Materials and Services	3,112,683	1,314,383	38%	3,501,756	3,501,756	-
Debt Service	929,793	377,985	41% d)	932,916	932,916	-
Capital Outlay	166,655	46,136	40%	116,450	116,450	-
Total Operating Expenditures	6,065,434	2,557,147	39%	6,635,555	6,635,555	-
Operating Rev less Exp	2,007,879	1,150,779		1,526,746	1,532,724	5,978
Transfers Out						
Road	298,156	81,635	25% e)	326,539	326,539	-
SW Capital & Equipment Reserve	2,225,000	-	0% f)	1,400,000	1,400,000	-
Total Transfers Out	2,523,156	81,635	5%	1,726,539	1,726,539	-
Change in Fund Balance	(515,277)	1,069,144		(199,793)	(193,815)	5,978
Beginning Fund Balance	1,679,169	1,163,893	180%	646,922	1,163,893	646,924
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 1,163,893	\$ 2,233,037		\$ 447,129	\$ 970,077	\$ 652,902

a) Payments due April 15th

b) Revenues fluctuate with the weather/seasons

c) Unpredictable revenue source; usually involves DEQ clean-ups

d) Payments made November and May

e) Transfer made quarterly

f) Transfer made as resources required in reserve funds

RISK MANAGEMENT
Statement of Financial Operating Data

FY 2015	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)		FY 2016		
	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues					
Inter-fund Charges:					
General Liability	379,793	42%	859,198	859,198	-
Property Damage	392,304	43%	394,092	394,092	-
Vehicle	177,550	42%	179,850	179,850	-
Workers' Compensation	1,563,836	42%	1,137,484	1,137,484	-
Unemployment	324,829	43%	320,000	320,000	-
Claims Reimb-Gen Liab/Property	43,921	6%	20,000	15,000	(5,000)
Process Fee-Events/Parades	1,835	16%	1,400	1,400	-
Miscellaneous	0	0%	80	80	-
Skid Car Training	34,020	24%	27,000	27,000	-
Transfer In-Fund 340	-	100%	95,000	95,000	-
Interest on Investments	24,331	53%	25,000	25,000	-
TOTAL REVENUES	2,942,419	43%	3,059,104	3,054,104	(5,000)
Direct Insurance Costs:					
GENERAL LIABILITY					
Settlement / Benefit	166,363				
Defense	19,031				
Professional Service	24,849				
Insurance	176,537				
Loss Prevention	19,465				
Miscellaneous	126				
Repair / Replacement	6,346				
Total General Liability	412,716	35%	780,429	800,000	(19,571)
PROPERTY DAMAGE					
Insurance	178,556				
Repair / Replacement	35,583				
Total Property Damage	214,139	39%	429,719	400,000	29,719
VEHICLE					
Professional Service	236				
Insurance	21,300				
Loss Prevention	19,307				
Repair / Replacement	51,823				
Total Vehicle	92,666	69%	89,213	95,000	(5,787)
WORKERS' COMPENSATION					
Settlement / Benefit	687,001				
Professional Service	5,000				
Insurance	124,195				
Loss Prevention	45,934				
Miscellaneous	54,299				
Total Workers' Compensation	916,429	28%	984,626	900,000	84,626
UNEMPLOYMENT - Settlement/Benefits	104,383	8%	151,486	140,000	11,486
Total Direct Insurance Costs	1,740,333	33%	2,435,473	2,335,000	100,473
Insurance Administration:					
Personnel Services	309,175	37%	339,585	339,585	-
Materials & Svc, Capital Out. & Transf.	133,868	28%	225,363	225,363	-
Total Expenditures	2,183,376	33%	3,000,421	2,899,948	100,473
Change in Fund Balance	759,043		58,683	154,156	95,473
Beginning Fund Balance	3,110,676	121%	3,200,000	3,869,719	669,719
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 3,869,719	*	\$ 3,258,683	\$ 4,023,875	\$ 765,192

* Ending Fund Balance includes \$2,900,000 restricted for Workers' Comp Loss Reserve

DESCHUTES COUNTY 9-1-1
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (41.7% of Fiscal Year)			FY 2016		
	FY 2015 Actual	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues						
Property Taxes - Current	6,683,234	6,381,867	92% a)	6,940,000	7,043,318	103,318
Property Taxes - Prior	174,000	78,544	79%	100,000	100,000	-
State Reimbursement	54,389	13,755	38%	36,000	36,000	-
Telephone User Tax	760,914	204,640	27% b)	750,000	750,000	-
Data Network Reimb.	41,803	-	0%	30,000	30,000	-
Jefferson County	30,686	28,486	95%	30,000	30,000	-
User Fee	54,536	2,156	5%	45,000	45,000	-
Police RMS User Fees	287,880	27,294	9% c)	295,788	295,788	-
Contract Payments	-	-	0%	11,000	11,000	-
Miscellaneous	38,466	8,859	89% d)	10,000	10,000	-
Interest	36,785	15,102	38%	40,000	40,000	-
Total Revenues	8,162,693	6,760,704	82%	8,287,788	8,391,106	103,318
Expenditures						
Personnel Services	4,885,484	1,988,189	33%	6,076,736	5,576,736	500,000
Materials and Services	1,987,159	898,993	45%	2,019,097	2,019,097	-
Capital Outlay	234,798	-	0%	200,000	200,000	-
Total Expenditures	7,107,441	2,887,181	35%	8,295,833	7,795,833	500,000
Revenues less Expenditures	1,055,252	3,873,522		(8,045)	595,273	603,318
Beginning Fund Balance	3,939,854	4,995,106	107%	4,650,000	4,995,106	345,106
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 4,995,106	\$ 8,868,628		\$ 4,641,955	\$ 5,590,379	\$ 948,424

a) Projection based on collecting 94.5% of property tax levy

b) Tax received quarterly. 2nd Quarter to be received in February

c) The RMS Ops Board is negotiating a new contract with New World Systems

d) YTD includes a reimbursement from Bend Police Department for software licenses (\$4,253)

Health Benefits Trust
Statement of Financial Operating Data

FY 2015		FY 2016					
Actual		July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015 (42% of Fiscal Year)	% of Budget		Approved Budget	FY 2016 Projection	\$ Variance
Revenues:							
Internal Premium Charges	\$ 16,001,138	\$ 6,414,155	40% a)		\$ 16,153,000	\$ 15,393,972	\$ (759,028)
Part-Time Employee Premium	15,680	3,846	N/A a)		-	9,230	9,230
Employee Monthly Co-Pay	866,646	347,035	40% a)		865,000	832,884	(32,116)
COIC	1,870,995	843,717	44% a)		1,900,000	2,024,922	124,922
Retiree / COBRA Co-Pay	1,089,975	495,607	37% a)		1,336,000	1,189,457	(146,543)
Prescription Rebates	145,422	17,337	13%		130,000	130,000	-
Claims Reimbursements & Misc	242,601	175,800	N/A		-	175,800	175,800
Interest	92,213	44,637	40%		112,000	108,000	(4,000)
Total Revenues	20,324,668	8,342,134	41%		20,496,000	19,864,265	(631,735)
Expenditures:							
Personnel Services (all depts)	121,638	48,851	41%		117,753	117,753	-
Materials & Services							
Admin & Wellness							
Claims Paid-Medical	11,366,449	6,228,954	50% b)		12,335,775	12,988,586	(652,811)
Claims Paid-Prescription	1,245,249	385,581	28% b)		1,392,307	1,326,609	65,697
Claims Paid-Dental/Vision	1,832,508	733,599	36% b)		2,048,918	1,861,336	187,583
Stop Loss Insurance Premium	326,435	146,382	41%		360,000	360,000	-
State Assessments	227,597	-	0%		240,000	240,000	-
Administration Fee (EMBS)	419,304	197,032	47%		420,000	420,000	-
Preferred Provider Fee	38,804	57,653	125%		46,000	157,202	(111,202)
Other - Administration	45,335	25,753	25%		104,417	104,417	-
Other - Wellness	162,582	64,247	43%		149,000	149,000	-
Admin & Wellness	15,664,262	7,839,200	46%		17,096,417	17,607,151	(510,734)
Deschutes On-site Clinic							
Contracted Services	818,418	288,174	36%		810,000	810,000	-
Medical Supplies	79,616	26,565	42%		63,000	63,000	-
Other	23,726	17,383	63%		27,470	27,470	-
Total DOC	921,761	332,121	37%		900,470	900,470	-
Deschutes On-site Pharmacy							
Contracted Services	304,556	115,113	40%		287,700	287,700	-
Prescriptions	1,552,760	409,091	26% c)		1,600,000	1,600,000	-
Other	13,250	8,621	39%		22,007	22,007	-
Total Pharmacy	1,870,566	532,825	28%		1,909,707	1,909,707	-
Total Expenditures	18,578,227	8,762,997	44%		20,024,347	20,535,081	(510,734)
Change in Fund Balance	1,746,441	(410,863)			471,653	(670,815)	(1,142,468)
Beginning Fund Balance	12,461,082	14,207,523	108%		13,190,000	14,207,523	1,017,523
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 14,207,523	\$ 13,796,660			\$ 13,661,653	\$ 13,536,707	\$ (124,946)
% of Exp covered by Revenues							
	109.4%	95.3%			102.4%	96.7%	

- a) Projection - Five months annualized
b) Fifty-two week rolling average
c) YTD - July, August & September

FAIR AND EXPO CENTER
Statement of Financial Operating Data
Through November 30, 2015

	FY 2015	Year to Date (42% of the year)		FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projection	\$ Variance
Operating Revenues						
Events Revenues	\$ 528,377	\$ 199,720	43.1%	\$ 463,000	\$ 491,512	\$ 28,512
Storage	45,794	20,792	41.6%	50,000	54,792	4,792
Camping at F & E	14,505	1,265	6.3%	20,000	21,265	1,265
Horse Stall Rental	37,698	3,445	6.9%	50,000	52,620	2,620
Food & Beverage Activities, net	89,575	13,978	19.6% a)	71,303	93,835	22,532
Concession % - Food	11,411	-	N/A	-	-	-
Annual County Fair (net)	244,000	200,000	67.8% b)	294,835	285,625	(9,210)
Interfund Contract	85,111	21,105	25.0% c)	84,422	21,105	(63,317)
TRT - 1% for Marketing	116,670	122,709	32.1%	382,641	354,047	(28,594)
Miscellaneous	11,092	3,238	29.7%	10,900	6,238	(4,662)
Total Operating Revenues	1,184,232	586,252	41.1%	1,427,101	1,381,039	(46,062)
Operating Expenditures:						
General F & E Activities						
Personnel Services	909,177	408,232	42.9%	951,266	963,136	(11,870)
Materials and Services	655,566	284,761	34.5%	825,027	800,401	24,626
Total Operating Expenditures	1,564,743	692,993	39.0%	1,776,293	1,763,536	12,757
Other:						
Park Acq/Dev (Fund 130)	29,000	7,500	25.0%	30,000	30,000	-
Grants	280	-	N/A	-	-	-
Rights & Signage	98,538	12,565	10.9%	115,000	100,665	(14,335)
Interest	678	375	125.1%	300	550	250
Total Other	128,496	20,440	14%	145,300	131,215	(14,085)
Results of Operations	(252,016)	(86,301)		(203,892)	(251,283)	(47,391)
Transfers In / Out						
Transfer In-General Fund	365,000	125,000	41.7%	300,000	300,000	-
Transfer In-Room Tax - (Fund 160)	110,770	10,725	41.7%	25,744	25,744	-
Trans In(Out)-Fair & Expo Reserve	-	-	0.0%	(62,740)	(62,740)	-
Total Transfers In	475,770	135,725	51.6%	263,004	263,004	-
Non-Operating Expenditures						
Debt Service	112,213	72,281	61.9%	116,709	116,709	-
Capital Outlay	52,473	-	N/A	-	-	-
Total Non-Operating Expenditures	164,686	72,281	61.9%	116,709	116,709	-
Change in Fund Balance	59,068	(22,857)		(57,597)	(104,988)	(47,391)
Beginning Fund Balance	(345)	58,723	58.7%	100,000	58,723	(41,277)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 58,723	\$ 35,866		\$ 42,403	\$ (46,265)	\$ (88,668)

a) See "Food & Beverage Activities Schedule"

b) Revenues and Expenses for the annual County Fair are recorded in a separate fund and the available net income is transferred to the Fair & Expo Center Fund

c) Reimbursement from RV Park for personnel expenditures recorded in F&E

Deschutes County
Food and Beverage Activities
July 1, 2015 through November 30, 2015

	Year to Date - Through November 30, 2015							FY 2016 Budget		
	July & August									
	F & E Center (Fund 618)	Annual Fair (Fund 619)	July and August Total 618 & 619	September	October	November	Year to Date	% of Revenue s	Amount	% of Revenue s
	These Columns Memo Only									
Revenues	\$ 29,838	\$ 199,890	\$ 229,729	\$ 24,483	25,466	37,407	\$ 317,085		357,000	
Direct Costs										
Beginning Inventory	24,040	-	24,040	36,704	36,084	34,187	24,040		-	
Purchases (Food/Bev/Paper/Chemicals)	11,510	64,628	76,138	8,409	5,037	4,857	94,442		88,250	
Less: Ending Inventory	(36,704)	-	(36,704)	(36,084)	(34,187)	(30,721)	(30,721)		-	
Cost of Food & Beverage	(1,154)	64,628	63,474	9,029	6,935	8,323	87,761	27.7%	88,250	25%
Event Expenses	975	596	1,571	780	1,636	466	4,453	1.4%	8,900	2%
Labor	3,126	37,545	40,670	5,228	5,914	6,926	58,738	18.5%	93,000	26%
Total Direct Costs	2,947	102,766	105,716	15,037	14,484	16,716	160,952	47.6%	190,150	53%
Gross Profit	26,891	97,122	124,013	9,447	10,981	21,691	166,132	52.4%	166,850	47%
Other Revenues										
Catering / 3rd Party	-	-	-	966	-	-	966		8,000	
Concessions / 3rd Party	-	5,453	5,453	-	-	1,984	7,437		2,000	
Rentals (Kitchen & Flatware)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10,000	
Total Other Revenues	-	5,453	5,453	966	-	1,984	8,403		20,000	
Expenses/Expenditures										
Personnel	18,267	-	18,267	9,515	9,515	9,515	46,812		113,440	
Other Materials & Services	8,316	-	8,316	1,541	1,100	212	11,170		2,107	
Total Expenses/Expenditures	26,583	-	26,583	11,057	10,615	9,728	57,983		115,547	32%
Income - Food & Beverages Activities	\$ 309	\$ 102,575	\$ 102,883	\$ (644)	\$ 366	\$ 13,947	\$ 116,553	37%	71,303	20%
F & B with Premier Contract	\$ 5,441						\$ 5,441			
Difference (F&E compared to Premier)	\$ (5,133)						\$111,112			

JUSTICE COURT
Statement of Financial Operating Data

	FY 2015			FY 2016		
	Actual	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projected	Variance
Revenues						
Court Fines & Fees	459,548	191,494	43% a)	450,000	450,000	-
Interest on Investments	456	211	40%	527	527	-
Total Revenues	460,004	191,705	43%	450,527	450,527	-
Expenditures						
Personnel Services	423,791	181,047	42%	436,236	436,236	-
Materials and Services	162,205	80,561	46% b)	173,942	173,942	-
Total Expenditures	585,996	261,608	43%	610,178	610,178	-
Revenues less Expenditures	(125,992)	(69,903)		(159,651)	(159,651)	-
Transfers In-General Fund	74,398	60,730	42%	145,747	145,747	-
Change in Fund Balance	(51,594)	(9,173)		(13,904)	(13,904)	-
Beginning Fund Balance	130,317	78,723	131%	60,000	78,723	18,723
End Fund Bal (Contingency)	\$ 78,723	\$ 69,550		\$ 46,096	\$ 64,819	\$ 18,723

a) Monthly revenue recorded in arrears. \$40,675 received in December for November activity

b) One time software maintenance fee of \$24,421 paid in September

CAPITAL PROJECTS

- Campus Improvement
- North County Campus

Deschutes County
Campus Improvement (Fund 463)
Inception through November 30, 2015

RESOURCES:

Transfer in (Note A)
Transfer in - General Fund
Transfer in - General County Projects (142)
Oregon Judicial Dept Payment
Interest Revenue
Total Resources

Received and Expended	Committed or Projected	Total
\$ 796,617	\$ -	\$ 796,617
150,000	-	150,000
820,000	-	820,000
20,000	6,619	26,619
11,229	-	11,229
1,797,845	6,619	1,804,465

EXPENDITURES:

Basement Jail/Boiler Demolition
Basement Public File View
1st Floor Public File View
1st Floor Restrooms/Haslinger Court
1st Floor DeHoog/Bagley Court/Jury Room
Accounting Area Open Workspace
Courthouse DA Offices
Hearing Room Justice Bldg 2/Basement Phases 1/2
Justice Bldg-Breezeway Connection
"Stone Building"
Internal Service Fund Charges
Total Materials & Services

JB1	168,109	-	168,109
JB2	141,862	-	141,862
JB3	117,980	-	117,980
JB4	401,231	-	401,231
JB5	81,702	-	81,702
JB6	40,257	-	40,257
JB7	34,348	-	34,348
JB8	669,557	-	669,557
JB9	320	140,259	140,579
	720	-	720
	8,119	-	8,119
	1,664,206	140,259	1,804,465

Revenues less Expenditures

\$ 133,640 \$ (133,640) -

Notes:

A. Remaining proceeds of the OSP portion of the FF&C borrowing for the OSP/911 Building.

Completed Projects

Deschutes County
General County Projects (Fund 142)
Through November 30, 2015

	FY 2016 - Year to Date (41.7% of Year)		FY 2016		
	Actual	% of Budget	Budget	Projection	Variance
Revenues					
Property Taxes, Current	\$ 676,732	90%	\$ 750,000	\$ 754,718	\$ 4,718
Property Taxes, Prior	8,510	43%	20,000	20,000	-
Inter-fund Charges					
OHP-Alcohol/Drug (280)	-	0% a)	525,000	525,000	-
OHP-Mental Health (270)	-	0% a)	525,000	525,000	-
Road Department (325)	-	0% a)	150,000	150,000	-
Interest	2,983	27%	11,000	11,000	-
Total Revenues	688,225	35%	1,981,000	1,985,718	4,717.54
Expenditures					
General					
ADA Projects	2,175				
General	69,126				
Health Services File Room	154				
Total General Projects	71,455		488,590	488,590	-
Remodel Projects					
Courthouse - District Attorney	70,744		100,000	100,000	-
Courthouse-sidewalk	14,231		50,000	50,000	-
P&P Stairs	36,440		36,440	36,440	-
P&P Programs Building	1,035		10,000	10,000	-
Road Dept Meeting Room	24,530		250,000	250,000	-
South County	215,035		215,035	215,035	-
Wall Street Services Building	47,240		834,965	834,965	-
Total Remodel Projects	409,255		1,496,440	1,496,440	-
Total Projects	480,710	24%	1,985,030	1,985,030	-
Internal Charges-ISF & Insurance	25,390	42%	60,906	60,906	-
Tech Improvements	81,593	91%	90,000	90,000	-
Total Expenditures	587,693		2,135,936	2,135,936	-
Revenues less Expenditures	100,532		(154,936)	(150,218)	4,718
Transfers In/(Out)					
Campus Improvement (463)	(120,000)	100%	(120,000)	(120,000)	-
Change in Fund Balance	(19,468)		(274,936)	(270,218)	4,718
Beginning Fund Balance	1,373,675	94%	1,460,000	1,373,675	(86,325)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 1,354,207		\$ 1,185,064	\$ 1,103,457	\$ (81,607)

a) Contribution for remodels of Wall Street Services Building, South County and Road Department



Date: December 16, 2015

To: Deschutes County Board of Commissioners

From: Judith Ure, Management Analyst

Subject: Alternative Legislative Approach

The December 21st work session agenda includes a discussion of the proposals received in response to the County's Request for Proposals (RFP) for Legislative Representation and Lobbyist Services.

During previous discussions, Board members have considered the alternative of using County staff to coordinate and manage legislative activities without the assistance of a contract lobbyist. If the Board wishes to try this approach, the 2016 session offers an opportunity to do so within an abbreviated timeframe and with a limited number of bills to monitor. At the conclusion of the session, the Board could then evaluate the results and decide how to proceed for the 2017 session as follows:

- Continue managing the County's legislative activities with County staff.
- Revert to hiring a contract lobbyist. If respondents to the current RFP allow their proposals to remain active, the Board could proceed with the current selection process.
- Reissue the RFP if necessary and restart the selection process.

Currently an existing Management Analyst spends approximately 10 hours per week during the annual legislative session on tasks that include researching and monitoring the status of bills, compiling department responses and other information, distributing testimony and status reports, and preparing for meetings. Additional costs associated with handling more of the County's legislative activities internally during the 2016 session would likely be minimal, and include:

Item	Cost
Approximately 10 additional hours per week (20 total) of the existing Management Analyst's time from approximately January 11 through March 11, 2016. Other responsibilities of the Management Analyst would need to be reprioritized, delayed, or assigned to support staff when possible.	\$5,000 Wages and Benefits
Between 10 and 20 hours per week of support staff time from	\$2,000-\$4,000

approximately January 11 through March 11, 2016, using a temporary employee to either assist the Management Analyst or backfill existing staff responsibilities.	Wages and Fees
Bill tracking and monitoring software. Several programs are available with different features, including one which closely resembles that used by the County's previous lobbying firm. Additionally, the Association of Counties makes access to their system available to counties free of charge. Washington and Lane Counties currently use AOC's system.	\$0-\$3,000 License(s)
Total Estimated Cost for the 2016 Legislative Session	\$7,000-\$12,000

Activities that could be managed with this level of support in coordination with Department Directors, staff, and professional organizations, Administrative Services, the Board of Commissioners, the Association of Counties (AOC), and the Central Oregon legislative delegation, include:

1. Identify and help prioritize bills potentially of interest to the County, solicit and record information from departments, and track the status of bills throughout the session.
2. Provide status reports to the Board of Commissioners and departments on a weekly basis, or as needed.
3. Monitor bill movements and hearing schedules and notify the Board of Commissioners and departments when a response or testimony is required.
4. Coordinate and facilitate weekly or bi-weekly meetings held remotely between the Board of Commissioners and Deschutes County's local legislative delegation.
5. Arrange meetings and manage logistics for County officials to interact with legislators and legislative staff.
6. Coordinate preparation of position papers, exhibits, testimony, correspondence, and proposed bill text and amendments as needed.
7. Coordinate and share information with the Central Oregon legislative delegation, AOC, and other counties regarding bills of interest and solicit support or opposition when required.
8. Maintain County lobbyist registrations and prepare and submit quarterly lobbying expenditure reports on behalf of the Deschutes County Commissioners, the County Administrator, and other staff as required.
9. During the interim, assist County officials in developing and documenting a legislative strategy for the upcoming session.
10. Support partnerships between Deschutes County and other Central Oregon agencies and groups, including the Central Oregon Cities Organization, Cities of Bend, La Pine, Redmond, and Sisters, local Chambers of Commerce, special districts, and other entities actively pursuing a legislative agenda which may have elements in common with the County.

In addition to these activities, Department Directors and Commissioners would potentially need to spend some time on the following, possibly with the assistance of AOC and professional organizations:

1. Act as Deschutes County's representative to the Oregon State Legislature and actively lobby on behalf of the County in coordination with the Board of Commissioners.

2. Work directly with state legislators and staff, the governor's office, public officials and state agencies, special interest and industry groups, local governments, AOC, and other professional organizations to develop support for or opposition to proposed legislation, funding, policy, and regulatory decisions that may affect the County.
3. Review periodic revenue forecasts and the proposed biennial state budget and alert the County to opportunities and obstacles. Identify funding opportunities and assess program requirements and guidelines.
4. Draft proposed legislation to be introduced during the session.
5. Participate in interim work groups and committees.

To assist the Board in making a decision to either manage the 2016 session internally or with a contract lobbyist, the December 21st discussion will also include an overview of the respondents to the County's current RFP, the evaluation committee, and the next steps required in the selection process.

LIZ FANCHER, ATTORNEY

Liz Fancher
Sue Stinson, Paralegal

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
C/O PETER GUTOWSKY, PLANNING MANAGER
DESCHUTES COUNTY
PO BOX 6005
BEND, OR 97708-6005

Re: File Nos. 247-15-000663A and 247-15-000529-A; M-07-02/MA-08-6
Thornburgh Resort Master Plan

I am writing, on behalf of Central Land and Cattle Company, LLC and Kameron DeLashmutt to withdraw the following request from the Notice of Appeal it filed of Hearings Officer Dan Olsen's decision in the above-referenced case:

"The Board should consider the "Initiation of the CMP" issue addressed on pages 10 and 11 of the hearings officer's decision on the record so that it may explain the relation of the CMP to the FMP in the same way it did in its decision of the CMP initiation of use application filed by Loyal Land – that the purpose of the CMP is to allow the applicant to file the FMP."

This leaves the appeal with a request that the Board limit the scope of review of the Central Land/DeLashmutt and Dewey/Gould appeals to the single issue of Whychus Creek mitigation water that was remanded to the County by LUBA.

Sincerely,



Liz Fancher

Cc: P. Dewey
K. DeLashmutt
D. Doyle