

MORROW COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, August 14, 2019 at 9:00 a.m.

Bartholomew Building, Upper Conference Room
110 N. Court St., Heppner, Oregon

1. **Call to Order and Pledge of Allegiance - 9:00 a.m.**
2. **City/Citizen Comments:** Individuals may address the Board on topics not on the agenda
3. **Open Agenda:** The Board may introduce subjects not on the agenda
4. **Consent Calendar**
 - a. Accounts Payable dated August 15th; Retirement Taxes, August 8th, \$20,563.41
 - b. Minutes: July 17th
 - c. Permit Application #OOL from Umatilla Electric Cooperative for a 115kV electric transmission line at Olson Road, approximately .75 miles from the intersection with Wilson Lane
 - d. Contract with Kirby Nagelhout Construction for Bartholomew Building Lower Level Remodel
5. **Business Items**
 - a. Irrigon Building Update
 - b. 2019-2021 Intergovernmental Agreement #5854 with the Department of Corrections to provide Correctional Services (Dan Robbins, Director, Parole & Probation)
 - c. Reclassification Appeal Committee Recommendation (Karmen Carlson, Human Resources Director)
 - d. Grants to Cities Discussion
6. **Department Reports**
 - a. Veterans Services Office Written Quarterly Report
7. **Correspondence**
8. **Commissioner Reports**
9. **Signing of documents**
10. **Executive Session** – Pursuant to ORS 192.660(2)(e) – To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to negotiate real property transactions
11. **Executive Session** - Pursuant to ORS 192.660(2)(g) – To consider preliminary negotiations involving matters of trade or commerce in which the governing body is in competition with governing bodies in other states or nations
12. **Adjournment**

Agendas are available every Friday on our website (www.co.morrow.or.us/boc under “Upcoming Events”). Meeting Packets can also be found the following Monday.

The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities should be made at least 48 hours before the meeting to Roberta Lutcher at (541) 676-5613.

Pursuant to ORS 192.640, this agenda includes a list of the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the meeting; however, the Board may consider additional subjects as well. This

meeting is open to the public and interested citizens are invited to attend. Executive sessions are closed to the public; however, with few exceptions and under specific guidelines, are open to the media. The Board may recess for lunch depending on the anticipated length of the meeting and the topics on the agenda. If you have anything that needs to be on the agenda, please notify the Board office before noon of the preceding Friday. If something urgent comes up after this publication deadline, please notify the office as soon as possible. If you have any questions about items listed on the agenda, please contact Darrell J. Green, County Administrator at (541) 676-2529.

Board of Commissioners Meeting Minutes
July 17, 2019
Port of Morrow Riverfront Center
Boardman, Oregon

Present

Vice Chair Melissa Lindsay
Commissioner Don Russell
Darrell J. Green, Administrator
Kate Knop, Finance Director

Richard Tovey, County Counsel
Roberta Lutcher, Executive Assistant
Excused
Chair Jim Doherty

Call to Order & Pledge of Allegiance: 9:01 a.m.

City & Citizen Comments: No comments

Open Agenda: No items

Consent Calendar

Commissioner Russell moved to approve the following items in the Consent Calendar:

1. *Accounts Payable, July 18th, \$172,862.54; Manual Check, July 11th, \$9,968.18*
2. *Minutes: June 12th*
3. *Oregon Liquor Control Commission Temporary Sales License Applications from the Oregon Trail Pro Rodeo for events on August 16-18 and August 24*
4. *Rock Quarry Agreement with Wilkinson Ranches, LLC; term of agreement to be July 17, 2019 to June 2024 with optional one-year renewals for stockpile purposes only, up to 10 years; \$0.25 per solid yard of rock extracted and \$200 per year for use of property for stockpiled gravel*

Vice Chair Lindsay seconded. Unanimous approval.

Business Items

Easement Modification Request from Morrow County Grain Growers (MCGG)

Carla McLane, Planning Director

Kevin Gray, General Manager, MCGG

MCGG plans to expand its operations in Ione but a County easement that runs diagonally across the property prevents that expansion. At the May 1st BOC Meeting, MCGG requested the County reduce the size of the 100' abandoned Union Pacific Railroad Easement to 25' and relocate it to the southern border of the property. The Board supported the request.

The draft Modification of Easement document was reviewed and discussed. The Board agreed the final document, with minor changes noted during discussion, could be placed on next week's Consent Calendar.

Easterday Farms – Introduction & Discussion

Bill Easterday & Cody Easterday, Easterday Farms

Easterday Farms recently purchased the now defunct Lost Valley Farm near Boardman. Bill and Cody Easterday discussed the problems with the condition of the property upon purchase and the efforts to bring it into compliance with multiple State agencies. They discussed their immediate plans for the operation, as well as longer term goals. Cody Easterday said in the beginning they thought 11,000 dairy cows could be supported, however, when calculating the nutrient load, it became apparent the realistic number was 8,000. He went on to list the numbers for replacement heifers and bull-calf beef production, and the number of acres under pivot for potatoes, onions and forage crops (5,400).

Ms. McLane explained her office's involvement has been to review the land use compatibility statement for the Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) permit. She said the working relationship with Easterday Farms has been very positive and she received similar feedback from other people in the community.

Commissioner Russell said he wished them well and knew from prior discussions with the representatives from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Oregon Department of Water Resources (OWRD) that the facility could be made operational if done correctly. He said it takes 60,000 dairy cows to supply the daily needs of the Tillamook plant in Boardman and they have plans for expansion.

Vice Chair Lindsay talked about the protected groundwater area and asked about water quantity and monitoring.

Cody Easterday said they will be fully engaged in water transfer and their water usage will be 30% less than before with the change in dynamics. He said they volunteered for OWRD to come in with monitoring equipment and have been in conversation with ODA. They are keeping regulatory agencies in the loop as they move forward, he added.

School Based Health Center (SBHC) Agreement – Public Health Department & Community Counseling Solutions

Mr. Green presented on behalf of Public Health Director Sheree Smith. The Health Department received a Mental Health Expansion Grant from Oregon Health Authority for fiscal years 2019-2021 in the amount of \$80,000. The funds will be directed to the Health Department and passed to CCS for services rendered (invoiced) at the SBHC. During discussion, it was asked if the funds go through the County's Finance Department. Kate Knop, Finance Director, answered no, but she was working with Ms. Smith to improve that process.

Commissioner Russell moved to approve the School Based Health Center Agreement between the Morrow County Health Department and Community Counseling Solutions; effective dates July 1, 2019 ending on June 30, 2021; amount \$80,000 for the biennium; and authorize Vice Chair Lindsay to sign on behalf of the County. Vice Chair Lindsay seconded. Unanimous approval.

Irrigon Building Project Update

Mr. Green reported:

- Work continues on the draft Request for Qualifications for the progressive design-build contractor.
- An estimate is being obtained from Umatilla Electric Cooperative to permanently relocate the power pole in the alleyway.

Department Reports

Planning Department Monthly Report

Ms. McLane

Ms. McLane reviewed her report. Regarding the Green Energy Corridor item, she said the Department of Land Conservation and Development will appoint a rules advisory committee at its meeting next week in Condon. She asked the Board to identify two names for consideration. Commissioner Russell volunteered, as did Vice Chair Lindsay, who said her experience on the Governor's Advisory Committee on Energy and Agriculture in the Umatilla Basin might be of benefit. Ms. McLane pointed out it will involve discussions regarding the transmission line that will serve the Wheatridge Energy Project. Commissioner Russell said he believed as a participating landowner, Vice Chair Lindsay had a conflict of interest. She said if he believed that to be the case, she would be happy to not put her name forward. It was agreed to submit Commissioner Russell's and Ms. McLane's names.

Juvenile Department Quarterly Report

Sherry Wright, Juvenile Probation Counselor

Ms. Wright discussed the statistics for the just completed fiscal year compared to the previous fiscal year. She said the number of youth referred was down, but the number of referrals to services for those kids was up (one individual can have multiple referrals for services). Ms. Wright mentioned that marijuana usage and vaping have increased among the youth and that she continues to educate them as to the dangers, especially of vaping. She reviewed staff activity for the quarter.

The Loop Quarterly Report

Anita Pranger, Coordinator

Ms. Pranger reviewed her report. She discussed her response to the findings from the recent federal review and made the report available to the Board.

As a matter of common departmental practice, Commissioner Lindsay asked that the Board be informed when program reviews are scheduled, as well as when the resulting reports and/or findings are received.

Emergency Management Quarterly Report

Undersheriff John Bowles

The report prepared by Undersheriff Bowles was reviewed and discussed. He also talked about a meeting that took place yesterday with a representative from the Department of Homeland Security and Bobbi Childers, Clerk. He said the DHS rep toured our facilities and talked about

resources they can provide. Undersheriff Bowles said DHS offers free trainings and he planned to take advantage of that resource.

Clerk's Quarterly Report

Bobbi Childers

Ms. Childers reviewed her report and continued the discussion about the meeting with DHS. She said the purpose was to offer suggestions, not orders. She also planned to follow-up with the offer of free trainings.

Ms. Childers brought up requests for documents by the public and asked that the County follow the practice that records be obtained from the department that can certify authenticity.

Ms. Childers also discussed the documents archived by the Clerk's Office from all public meetings of the Board of Commissioners. Due to storage issues, she asked that the Board consider turning in only those records that are considered permanent, such as agendas, minutes, resolutions, orders, and ordinances. She then discussed the benefits of using optical character recognition software to digitally index those documents. The Commissioners were in favor of Ms. Childers exploring that option. Finance Director Kate Knop suggested this also be a discussion during long range planning meetings.

Correspondence

- Notice of public comment deadline extension on the Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project
- Notice of Eastern Oregon Economic Summit, July 26th in Hermiston
- "Legislative Wins of the 2019 Oregon Legislative Session," compiled by the Association of Oregon Counties

Break: 11:27-11:36 a.m.

(Cancelled: Executive Session – Pursuant to ORS 192.660(2)(g) – To consider preliminary negotiations involving matters of trade or commerce in which the governing body is in competition with governing bodies in other states or nations)

11:37 a.m. Executive Session – Pursuant to ORS 192.660(2)(e) – To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to negotiate real property transactions

12:24 p.m. Closed Executive Session

Signing of documents

Adjourned: 12:35 p.m.

Return to:
MORROW COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS
365 West Highway 74
P.O. Box 428
Lexington, Oregon 97839
Phone: (541) 989-9500

ORIGINAL
193

APPLICATION #: 00L
COUNTY ROAD #: 689
ROAD NAME: Olson Rd

Applicant Mailing Address
Umatilla Electric Cooperative
Name (Business Name, Attn: Name)
P.O. Box 1148
Mailing Address (Street/Post Office Box)
Hermiston, OR 97838
City, State, Zip Code
541-289-1522
Phone Number

APPLICATION FEE:
(CHECK ONE)
 Private (\$50.00) Utility Company (No Fee)

PAYMENT RECEIVED:
07-10-2019 \$0 HE
(Date Payment Received - Amount Received - Initials)

**APPLICATION FOR NECESSITY TO BUILD ON RIGHT OF WAY
(Water, Gas, Communication Service Lines, Fixtures, Signs, and other Facilities)**

Please fill out this form completely in ink (Blue or Black) or type.

We, Wendy Neal-Umatilla Electric Cooperative 750 W. Elm Hermiston OR, 97838
(Name - Individual/Business) (Physical Address) (Work Order Number)
hereby request permission either to locate within County Road right of way or cross
Morrow County road Olson Rd SE at ~.75 miles from nearest
(Name of County Road) (Miles)
intersection with road Wilson Ln SE 09 04N 25E
(Name of County Road) (Section) (Township) (Range)
E.W.M. with a Electric Transmission Line of 115kV, Center Line 73' distance
(Water, Gas, Telephone Lines, ect.) (Dimensions) (Distance)
from R/W line n/a depth of line or pipe, E, W X side of road.
(Depth) (Note N, S, E, W)

As more particularly described by the attached sketch.

PERMITTEE AGREES TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON THE ATTACHED TWO PAGES

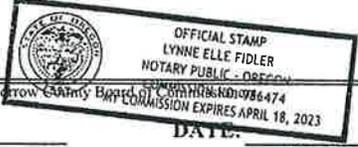
Page 1 W Page 2 W
(Initial) (Initial)

Additional Terms and Conditions to be noted here.

When work is completed call Morrow County Public Works Office for final inspection at (541) 989-9500.

PERMITTEE SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: 7/10/2019
(Signature of Authorized Permittee) (Date Signed)

State of Oregon
County of Umatilla
This instrument was acknowledged before me on 7-10, 20 19
by Wendy Neal
Notary Public - State of Oregon



RECOMMENDED BY: _____ DATE: _____
(Assistant Road Master) (Date Signed)
APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____
(Public Works Director) (Date Signed)

ATTEST: _____
(Morrow County Clerk)

PERMITTEE AGREES TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. A notice of ten (10) days from request to issuance of permit will be required in order for the Department of Public Works to inspect and approve desired project.
2. Two (2) sets of plans for approval by the Director of Public Works or their representative will be submitted with request for permit.
3. Upon granting of this permit the applicant hereby agrees to install necessary installations in the following manner:

ROAD CROSSING:

Unless written permission is first obtained from the Director to open cut; pipeline or conduit which crosses under the surfaced portion of the road shall either be tunneled, jacked, driven, or placed in a hole bored under the surface for that purpose with following provisions:

- A. All installations will be a minimum of four (4) feet from the surface of the road to top on installation.
- B. Trenching in connection with any of these methods shall be no nearer top of the fill slope in fill sections or the point where the outer edges of the surfacing meets the subgrade in other sections, than two (2) feet.
- C. If the tunneling method is used, it shall be by an approved method, which supports the surrounding materials so as to prevent caving or settlement.
- D. The backfilling around the installed pipe or conduit of all trenches and tunnels must be accomplished immediately after the facility authorized by the permit has been placed therein and must be well tamped with mechanical tampers or other approved devices so as to allow the least possible amount of subsequent settlement.
 1. All trenches will be backfilled and mechanically tamped to a depth of two (2) feet below surface of road. The remaining depth will be backfilled with ¾" – 0" rock tamped in six (6) inch layers to a depth of three (3) inches below road surface. Remaining depth to be filled with blacktop properly installed.
 2. Where original surface was crushed rock or gravel, wearing surface and foundation either 1" – 0" or ¾" – 0" aggregate placed to a total compacted thickness of four (4) inches or the thickness of the removed stone base and wearing surface, whichever is greater.
- E. Special Consideration – Pipelines
 1. The minimum depth to the top of the pipe forty-eight (48) inches from the ground line or top of wearing surface and thirty (30) inches from bottom of the road drainage ditch line is required and these distances should be increased when warranted by conditions such as possible increases in ditch depths from scouring or road maintenance, clearance of existing drainage structures or other utilities, code requirements, ect. All pipelines shall be located under drainage structures or other utilities, code requirements, ect. All pipelines shall be located under drainage structures or under drainage ways, unless authorized otherwise in special provisions, except those pipelines may be attached to bridges at locations specified by the Director.
 2. Where a buried crossing is sought, to expedite insertion, removal or replacement of carrier pipes, or protect carrier pipes from external pads or shock, and carry leaking fluids or gases away from the roadway. It is required to place pressure pipelines crossing or paralleling County roads in conduit or casing pipe. Exceptions may be made for coated and/or cathodic protected steel pipe placed by the trenching method, ductile iron pipe and other durable type pipe having a long term life expectancy, leak proof joints and capable of withstanding the external loads applied through the use of the roadways. Coated pipe placed by the boring or jacking method should be placed in a casing pipe unless the coating is of a type resistant to abrasions.

ADJACENT TO ROADWAY:

- A. All installations shall be buried at a depth of four (4) feet from top of the roadway to top of installation. Said installation shall be outside the traveled surface.
- B. If said installation is installed in shoulder of road, backfill will be suitable to Director of Public Works or his representative. Backfill will be mechanically tamped to a depth of one (1) foot below surface of road and remaining depth to be ¾" – 0" rock.

TRAFFIC

- A. Applicant must maintain and protect the movement of traffic at all times.
- B. In trenching across the County road, no more than one half of the traveled way is to be opened at one time. The opened half shall be completely backfilled before opening the other half, or provision for a bypass or "shoofly" road must be made.
- C. Closure of intersecting streets, road approaches, or other access points will not be permitted. Upon trenching across such facilities, steel-running plates, planks or other satisfactory methods shall be used to provide for traffic to enter or leave the highway or adjacent property.

INSURANCE

- A. Permittee must carry all necessary liability to protect the public at all times.

REPAIRS

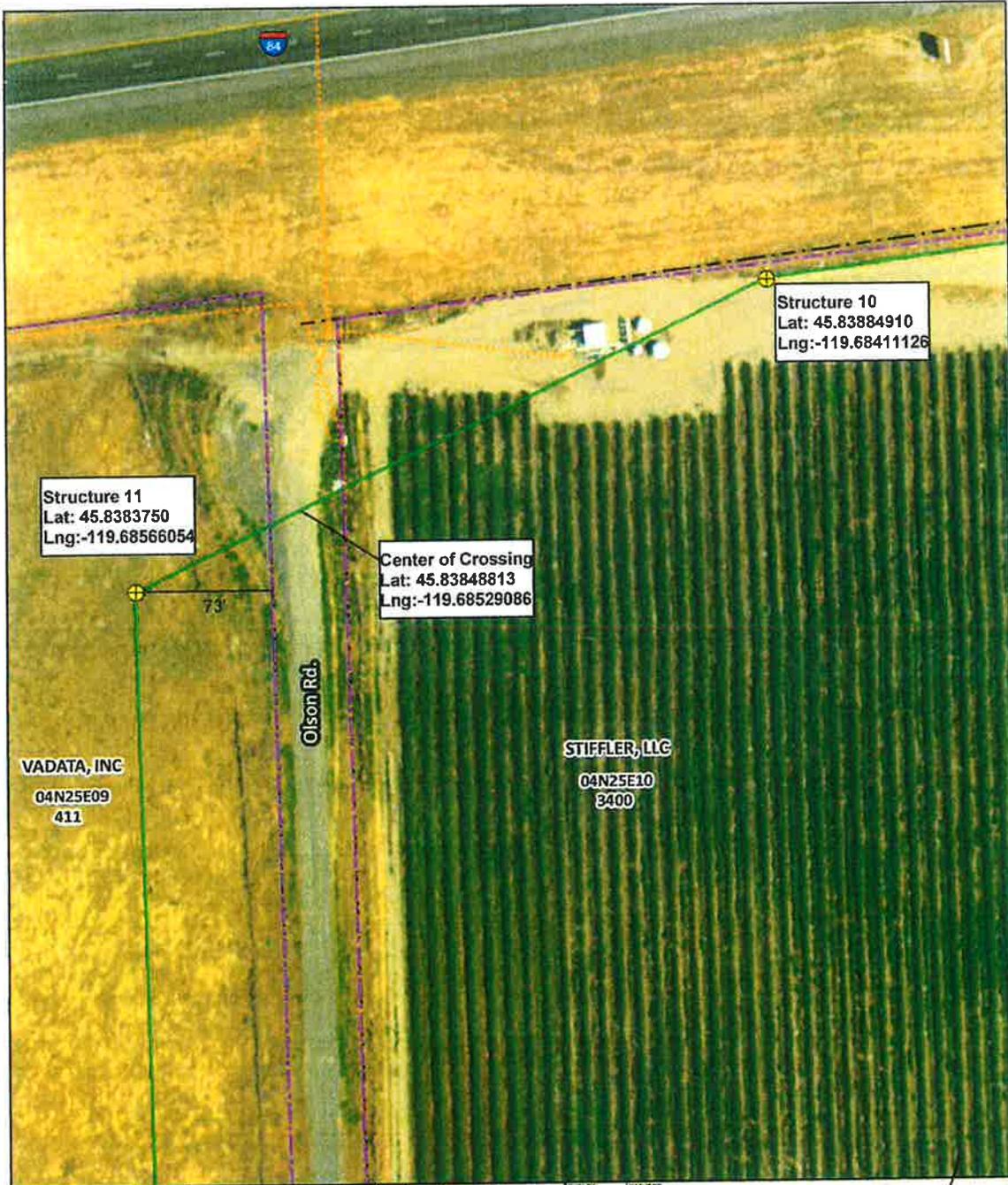
- A. All roadbed surfaces disturbed by utility installations, adjustments or repairs covered by permit, will be repaired or replaced within one (1) week, except specifically allowed for by special provisions listed in the permit.
- B. All roadbed surfaces disturbed by utility installations, adjustments or repairs covered by permit that result in hazards to the traveling public will be either replaced or repaired immediately or adequately barricaded and signed to warn the public that a hazard exists.
- C. Any replacement or repair not accomplished by the applicant under the above, within the specified time will be done by the County with no prior notice to the applicant and at the expense of the applicant. The County will also make any immediate repairs, alterations or additions to any barricading, signing or warning for a hazardous area when such barricading, signing or warning is found to be inadequate, inappropriate, or ineffective without prior notice to the applicant.
- D. For a period of one (1) year following the patching of any paved surface, the applicant shall be responsible for the condition of said pavement patches, and during that time shall, upon request from the Director, repair to the County's satisfaction any of the said patches which become settled, cracked, broken or otherwise faulty.
- E. The repair or maintenance of said installation shall be the responsibility of the applicant at all times. The applicant will complete any necessary repairs not more than forty-eight (48) hours after notification by Department of Public Works.

REMOVEAL, RELOCATION AND REPAIR

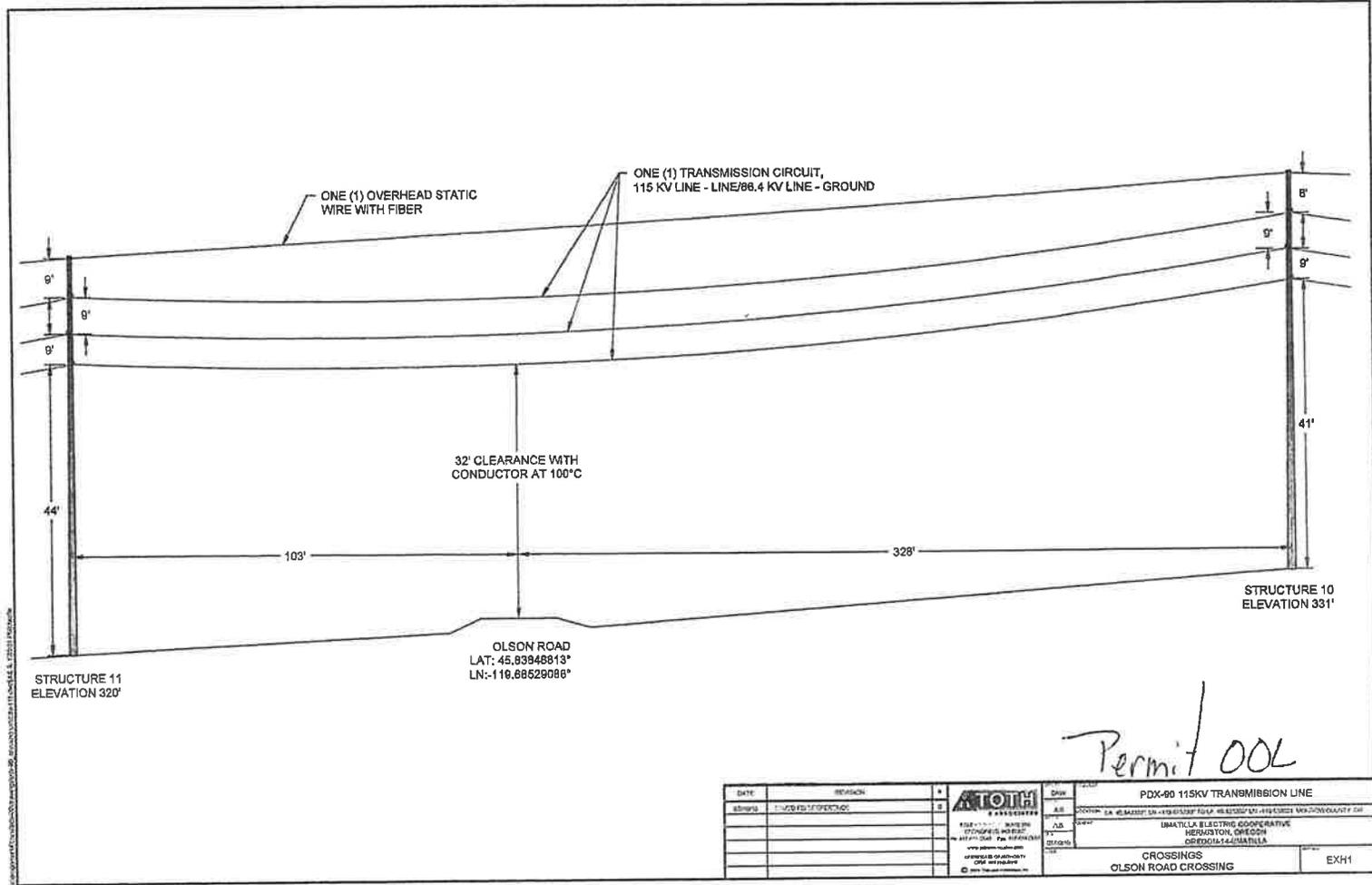
The permit is issued pursuant to the law of the State of Oregon which authorizes the Board to subsequently require the applicant to remove, relocate or repair the poleline, buried cable, or pipeline covered by the permit as needed by the County to replace, repair, or maintain County roads, at that sole cost of the applicant and by applying applicant consents and agrees to such conditions.

Upon receiving written notice from the Board to remove, relocate or repair the said poleline, buried cable or pipeline, the applicant shall within the thirty (30) days make arrangements for removal, relocation or repair of same, at his sole cost, in accordance's with said written notice.

If the applicant fails to commence installation of the poleline, buried cable, or pipeline covered by the permit within sixty (60) days from the date the permit is issued, said permit shall be deemed null and void and all privileges there under forfeited, unless a written extension of time is obtained from the Director.



	DATE	REVISION	#	<p>830 E Primrose, Suite 200 Springfield, MO 65807 Ph: 417-888-0645 Fax: 417-888-0657 tothassociates.com CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY: OR# not required © Toth and Associates, Inc.</p>	CORR. BY: AF PROJ. NO.: RS APP'D. BY: GB DATE: 7/09/2019	PROJECT: PDX 90 115kV <i>Perm + OOL</i> LOCATION: BOARDMAN MORROW COUNTY, OREGON CLIENT: UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE HERMISTON, OREGON OREGON 14 UMATILLA	
	7/09/2019	WORKING	1		TITLE: Olson Road Crossing	SHEET NO: 1	



Matt Scrivner

From: Wendy Neal <Wendy.Neal@umatillaelectric.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2019 2:03 PM
To: Carla McLane; Matt Scrivner
Cc: 'Gopala Borchelt'
Subject: RE: Permit OOL
Attachments: a href=fileMPLS CADDJOBS (Active)TX - OR14 PDX90 230 kV ROWDrafting Mode...kmz;
a href=fileMPLS CADDJOBS (Active)TX - OR14 PDX90 230 kV ROWPDX90 230kV Red
Route Prelim Drafting.xyzPDX90 230kV Red Route Prelim Draftinga.kmz; PDX90 115
kva.kmz

STOP and VERIFY - This message came from outside of Morrow County Government.

Hi Carla and Matt,

The 115kV and the 230 kV will be built on separate structures. The 115kV will stay in place, until the 230kV is energized, then we will remove the 115kV line and structures.

The 230 route is still not determined, we are still in discussions with landowners to take the south route. We will complete another application for the 230 line, once the route is finalized.

I hope the kmz files help, it should show the 115, and the 2 options for the 230 that we have. There are only 2 locations where we can cross BPA lines, so we are limited in our options.

Wendy Neal
Umatilla Electric Cooperative
Land Use Specialist
Hermiston, OR 97838
Direct 541.289.1522

Umatilla Electric Cooperative is a member owned business that sells energy, invests in and supports other services to improve the quality of life in our communities.

From: Carla McLane [mailto:cmclane@co.morrow.or.us]
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2019 12:51 PM
To: Matt Scrivner <mscrivner@co.morrow.or.us>; Wendy Neal <Wendy.Neal@umatillaelectric.com>
Cc: 'Gopala Borchelt' <gborchelt@tothassociates.com>
Subject: RE: Permit OOL

Wendy,
Matt has raised a question that I am also curious about. I've copied Gopala, as you both probably have some insight that you could share. I guess there are a number of questions, so I'll just throw them out here...

- How much of the 115 near it's Olson Road terminus will be built at 230 to allow for a transfer from temporary to permanent?
- When might you have the best answer for that question? Or...
- Will you build it all at 115 then upsize the portion that would remain?

From a land use perspective we've approved a 'temporary 115 kV transmission line.' And we anticipate another application for the 230 kV permanent line. Each will be reviewed discreetly. They may cover the same ground, or maybe not. The process will be the same or very similar.

But for the road crossing permit there might be other considerations. So having a better understanding of how we get from temporary to permanent will be helpful. And if I'm being honest it will help as we move through the land use planning process as well.

Thanks for your consideration.

Cordially,
Carla

Carla McLane, MBA
Morrow County Planning Director
205 Third Street NE
Post Office Box 40
Irrigon, Oregon 97844
541-922-4624
cmclane@co.morrow.or.us

From: Matt Scrivner
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2019 6:49 AM
To: Wendy Neal <Wendy.Neal@umatillaelectric.com>
Cc: Carla McLane <cmclane@co.morrow.or.us>
Subject: Permit OOL

Wendy

Our office was called asking about permit #OOL from the planning department because someone was in their office to pick up the permit? That permit has not been approved as I was waiting on planning approval first. This permit needs to go before the Board of Commissioners, I can make that happen next Wednesday, but I have one question. Will this line be removed when the permanent 230 line is installed? Or is this line being built to handle the new 230 line as it seems to run in the area of the proposed permanent 230 line?

Matt Scrivner

Public Works Director
Morrow County Public Works
365 W. Hwy 74
Lexington, Oregon 97839
1-541-989-8584 (office)
1-541-980-7468 (cell)

This email has been scanned by the Symantec Email [Security.cloud](#) service.



AGENDA ITEM COVER SHEET
Morrow County Board of Commissioners
 (Page 1 of 2)

(For BOC Use)
 Item #
4d

Please complete for each agenda item submitted for consideration by the Board of Commissioners
 (See notations at bottom of form)

Staff Contact: Darrell Green

Phone Number (Ext):

Department:

Requested Agenda Date: 08/14/2019

Short Title of Agenda Item: **Bartholomew Lower Level Remodel**

This Item Involves: (Check all that apply for this meeting.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Order or Resolution | <input type="checkbox"/> Appointments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance/Public Hearing: | <input type="checkbox"/> Update on Project/Committee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1st Reading <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd Reading | <input type="checkbox"/> Consent Agenda Eligible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Comment Anticipated: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion & Action |
| Estimated Time: | Estimated Time: 10 minutes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Document Recording Required | <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase Pre-Authorization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contract/Agreement | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

N/A

Purchase Pre-Authorizations, Contracts & Agreements

Contractor/Entity: **Kirby Nagelhout Construction Co**

Contractor/Entity Address: **505 SW 16th St, Pendleton OR 97801**

Effective Dates – From: **October 9, 2019**

Through: **December 11, 2019**

Total Contract Amount: **\$77,629**

Budget Line: **101-199-5-40-4411**

Does the contract amount exceed \$5,000? Yes No

Reviewed By:

_____	Department Head	Required for all BOC meetings
DATE		
Darrell J Green	8/12/2019	Admin. Officer/BOC Office Required for all BOC meetings
DATE		
Justin Nelson email 8/8/2019	_____	County Counsel *Required for all legal documents
DATE		
	8/12/19	Finance Office *Required for all contracts; other items as appropriate.
DATE		
_____	Human Resources	*If appropriate
DATE		

*Allow 1 week for review (submit to all simultaneously). When each office has notified the submitting department of approval, then submit the request to the BOC for placement on the agenda.

Note: All other entities must sign contracts/agreements before they are presented to the Board of Commissioners (originals preferred). Agendas are published each Friday afternoon, so requests must be received in the BOC Office by 1:00 p.m. on the Friday prior to the Board's Wednesday meeting. Once this form is completed, including County Counsel, Finance and HR review/sign-off (if appropriate), then submit it to the Board of Commissioners Office.

AGENDA ITEM COVER SHEET

Morrow County Board of Commissioners

(Page 2 of 2)

1. ISSUES, BACKGROUND, DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS (IF ANY):

We publicized our our project on May 2, 2019 and received zero bids. We publicized the project again on May 30, 2019 and received one bid that was significantly over our estimated cost at \$88,000. After reviewing the budget and walking through the project with the proposer, we were able to lower the cost to \$77,629.

Since we were still over our estimated cost, I emailed ORPIN to see if I could proceed with our bid or if we needed to publicize the project for a third time. Kelly Mix, Deputy State Chief Procurement Officer replied to my email (attached) that based on the fact we did not change the scope of work and no risk of harm to other proposers, we could accept our bid of \$77,629.

At the August 7th Board of Commissioner meeting, the bid for Kirby Nagelhout in the amount of \$77,629 was approved.

Attached is the construction contract between Kirby Nagelhout and Morrow County for the remodel of the Lowe Level breakroom and conference room to create an office space for the Human Resources Department.

2. FISCAL IMPACT:

\$77,629 to GL 101-199-5-40-4411

3. SUGGESTED ACTION(S)/MOTION(S):

Motion to sign the construction contract with Kirby Naglehout with Morrow County to remodel the Lower Level of the Bartholomew building.

Attach additional background documentation as needed.

**KIRBY NAGELHOUT CONSTRUCTION CO.
STIPULATED SUM (LUMP SUM)
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT**

THIS CONTRACT is made and entered into this 14th day of August, 2019, by and between KIRBY NAGELHOUT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Oregon Construction Contractors Board No. 95590, hereinafter referred to as "Contractor", and Morrow County Public Works Department, hereinafter referred to as "Owner".

ARTICLE 1: THE WORK

1.1. Contractor shall be responsible for furnishing all labor, supervision, materials, supplies, equipment, tools, temporary buildings and facilities, subcontractors, material and equipment suppliers, and other particulars normally furnished by construction contractors that are required or necessary to perform the Work described in the Contract Documents for the following project Morrow County Bartholomew Building Remodel ("Project").

1.2. If Contractor also is to provide design professional services on a design/build basis for particular portions or components of the Project as part of the Work, such obligations shall be set out in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. To the extent such design professional services are part of the Work, Owner shall timely provide to Contractor the output specifications and other requirements for the design/build components, and Owner shall coordinate the design services, design documents and construction administration services with those of the design professionals performing the design professional services for the design/build aspects or portions.

ARTICLE 2: CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

2.1. The Contract Documents consist of this Agreement and its exhibits and other documents incorporated herein, including but not limited to the Drawings, Specifications, Addenda and other documents describing the Work (collectively "Construction Documents") set out in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, as well as any modifications thereof including but not limited to amendments to this Contract, Change Orders, Construction Change Directives and orders for minor changes in the Work. The parties represent and acknowledge that they have examined and understand all Contract Documents existing as of the time of execution of this Contract.

ARTICLE 3: TIME OF PERFORMANCE

3.1. Contractor shall commence performance of the Work on October 9, 2019.

3.2. Contractor shall achieve Substantial Completion of the Work no later than December 11, 2019 ("Contract Time"), provided that this Contract Time is subject to adjustments as provided in this Contract.

3.3. The date of commencement and the Contract Time set out in Paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2 assume that the building permit and other permits and approvals required for commencement, performance and completion of the Work are timely obtained or issued. To the extent the commencement, performance or completion of the Work is delayed because such permits and approvals are not timely obtained or issued, through no fault of Contractor, the date of commencement and the Contract Time set out in Paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2 shall be equitably adjusted accordingly.

3.4. If Contractor is delayed in performing the Work at any time by factors beyond its reasonable control (in addition to or instead of the factor referenced in Paragraph 3.3), such as the fault of the Owner, or Engineer, changes ordered in the Work, labor disputes, fire or other casualty, an Act of God or force majored, delays in deliveries, abnormal weather conditions not reasonably anticipatable, an occurrence or condition of the types addressed in Paragraph 8.1, or any other cause or circumstance beyond Contractor's reasonable control, then the Contract Time shall be equitably adjusted accordingly.

3.5. As used in this Contract, the term "Substantial Completion" shall mean that the Work has been sufficiently completed to be suitable for use by the Owner for the purposes for which it was constructed and that a certificate of occupancy and similar approvals required for occupancy have been issued. Notwithstanding the foregoing, "Substantial Completion" shall be deemed to have been achieved under this Contract if the only remaining requirement is the absence of the issuance of one or more certificate or approval required for occupancy and (i) Contractor has performed all Work, submitted all submittals and otherwise completed all tasks within its obligations required for the issuance of the permit and (ii) the public agency responsible for issuing the permit has failed to do so within the normal time for the issuance of such permits.

ARTICLE 4: CONTRACT PRICE AND PAYMENT

4.1. Owner agrees to pay Contractor for the Contractor's performance of the Contract the sum of Seventy-Seven Thousand, Six-Hundred, Twenty-Nine dollars (\$77,629.00). The Contract Sum shall be subject to adjustment pursuant to this Contract.

4.2. The Contract Sum is based on the Contract Documents with the following Clarifications:

1. Contractor to furnish payment for all necessary permits and inspections.
2. Owner to include costs for any Engineering services and/or deferred submittals requested by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
3. Contractor Allowances will be adjusted according to expenses per line item. Owner will be responsible for all costs related to the following allowances. Contractor will provide breakdown of costs for each line item listed below.
 - a. Casework Relocation is included as Allowance 01.
 - b. Labor to install doors, frames, and hardware is included as Allowance 02.
 - c. Material costs associated with installation of the new window is included as Allowance 03.
 - d. Gypsum Board patching is included as Allowance 04
 - e. Material costs associated with installation of the new suspended ceiling are included as Allowance 05.
 - f. Painting Touchup is included as Allowance 06.
 - g. Allowance 07 & 08 are included for additional electrical and fire alarm scope which may be required by the AHJ and/or Owner.

4.3. Contractor shall submit monthly billings to Owner on or about the last day of the month, in the amount of that portion of the Contract Sum due for the Work performed during the preceding thirty (30)-day billing cycle. Owner shall pay Contractor progress payments in the amount due no later than fourteen (14) days after the date the billing is submitted. Owner may withhold 0(%) of the amount due as retainage.

4.4. When Contractor believes that it has achieved

Substantial Completion of the Work, it shall give notice to Owner stating that the Work is Substantially Complete and ready for observation. Upon such notice, Owner, and Contractor shall jointly observe the Work and generate a "punch list" of items to be completed or corrected. If, despite the punch list items, Substantial Completion of the Work has been achieved, the Owner shall issue its Certificate of Substantial Completion forthwith. If all or some of the punch list items must be completed or corrected in order for Substantial Completion to be achieved, then the Owner shall not issue its Certificate of Substantial Completion until such items have been completed or corrected. The notice, observation and punch list procedure described in this Paragraph shall be repeated as necessary until Substantial Completion and Final Completion of the Work have both been achieved. The Owner shall issue a Certificate of Final Completion when all punch list items have been completed and corrected and the Work otherwise has been fully and finally performed and completed.

4.5. Within fourteen (14) days after achievement of Substantial completion of the Work and Contractor's submittal of its billing upon Substantial Completion, Owner shall pay Contractor all remaining amounts of the Contract Price including but not limited to all retainage; provided that Owner may retain the cost to complete or correct any punch list items remaining upon Substantial Completion. Within seven (7) days after achievement of Final Completion of the Work and Contractor's submittal of its billing upon Final Completion, Owner shall pay Contractor all remaining amounts of the Contract Price including but not limited to all amounts retained for punch list items.

ARTICLE 5: OWNER

5.1. Owner's Representative, who shall have authority to make decisions and bind Owner under this Contract, shall be one or any of the following: Darrell Green, Jim Doherty, and/or Matt Scrivner. Owner shall have the right to change the individual named as Owner's Representative by giving written notice of the change to Contractor.

5.2. Owner shall maintain the option to retain and furnish the services of a design professional and consultant services required or necessary for the design or construction of the Work, except to the extent Contractor is responsible under Paragraph 1.2 for design professional services on a design/build basis. Such consultant services to be retained and furnished by Owner shall include but not be limited to those of geotechnical and other

site-related consultants to the extent required or necessary.

5.3. Owner shall furnish to Contractor surveys and a legal description of the Work site.

5.4. Owner shall timely secure and pay for all land use approvals, zoning changes, easements, assessments, system development charges, impact fees and other approvals and fees required for the development of the Work site. To the extent required by law, Owner or its consultants shall timely secure and pay for the building permit and other permits and approvals required for the construction of the Work.

5.5. Prior to the commencement of the Work and continuing until Substantial Completion of the Work, Owner shall secure, provide proof of and maintain property insurance on a builder's risk "all risk" or equivalent policy form in an amount equal to the full replacement value of the Work, subject to deductibles and self-insurance retention approved by Contractor, which approval shall not unreasonably be withheld. Such insurance, without limitation, shall (i) insure against perils of fire (with extended coverage) and physical loss or damage including, without duplication of coverage, theft, vandalism, malicious mischief, collapse, earthquake, freezing, flood and windstorm, (ii) cover without limitation falsehood, testing and startup, temporary buildings, debris removal and demolition occasioned by enforcement of any applicable legal requirements, (iii) cover reasonable compensation for services and expenses of the Contractor incurred as a result of such insured loss and (iv) insure the interests of Owner, Contractor's and Contractor's subcontractors and suppliers at all tiers, including without limitation portions of the Work and materials therefore in transit and stored on and off-site. Owner shall provide to Contractor as proof of the coverage both a certificate of insurance and a copy of the policy itself with copies of all riders, endorsements and other amendatory documents attached. The policy shall provide for a waiver of subrogation consistent with Paragraph 5.6. Owner shall pay any losses not paid by such insurance due to its deductibles or self-insurance retention.

5.6. Owner and Contractor release each other and each other's design professionals and other consultants at all tiers, contractors, subcontractors and suppliers at all tiers, and other persons and entities furnishing labor, services, materials or equipment on the Project, from all claims and liability arising out of or relating to the Work to the extent covered by the property insurance required by Paragraph 5.5, except for all

such persons' and entities' rights to the proceeds of such property insurance. Owner and Contractor each shall require of their respective design professionals and other consultants at all tiers, contractors, subcontractors and suppliers at all tiers, and other persons and entities furnishing labor, services, materials or equipment on the Project similar waivers of subrogation.

5.7. Failure of Owner to provide the property insurance required by Paragraph 5.5 shall constitute a material breach of this Contract entitling Contractor terminate this Contract for cause. In the alternative, Contractor in its sole discretion may purchase the property insurance required by Paragraph 5.5 and charge the costs of doing so to Owner. Contractor's rights under this Paragraph 8.7 shall be in addition to, and without waiver of, its other rights and remedies under this Contract and applicable law.

5.8. Owner's Representative, and consultants shall have access to the Work site at all reasonable times for the purposes of inspecting or observing the Work, provided that such access shall not interfere with or delay the performance of the Work. Halting or impeding the performance of the Work by Owner's Representative, or consultants in connection with the discovery, uncovering, investigation or confirmation of actual or suspected defective or nonconforming Work shall not constitute "halting or impeding the performance of the Work" under the prior sentence to the extent the defective or nonconforming Work is determined to be actual rather than merely suspected.

5.9. Owner shall not perform work or services at, or deliver materials to, the Project site, either with its own forces or through separate contractors, consultants or suppliers, without informing the Contractor of each instance. In the event of any such performance or delivery by Owner's own forces or separate contractors, consultants or suppliers, Owner shall require the persons or entities involved to coordinate their activities and actions with those of Contractor and its subcontractors and suppliers at all tiers. Contractor, as a condition of granting its approval under this Paragraph, may require the persons or entities performing or delivering on site to show proof of insurance reasonably acceptable to Contractor.

ARTICLE 6: CONTRACTOR

6.1. Contractor's Representative, who shall have authority to make decisions and bind Contractor under this Contract, shall

be Jason Terry (Divisional Manager) or Rex Knight (Project Manager). Contractor shall have the right to change the individual named as Contractor's Representative by giving written notice of the change to Owner.

6.2. Contractor shall supervise and direct the Work, using Contractor's knowledge and expertise as an experienced construction contractor and complying with established practices of the construction industry. Contractor shall be solely responsible for construction means, methods, techniques, procedures and sequences and for coordinating the various portions of the Work, except to the extent stated otherwise in the Contract Documents.

6.3. Contractor shall perform the Work in compliance with all applicable laws, statutes, ordinances, codes, rules, regulations and lawful orders of governmental authorities with jurisdiction over the Project; provided that this Paragraph shall not be construed to make Contractor responsible for non-complying aspects of the Construction Documents or of Work performed pursuant to such non complying Construction Documents.

6.4. Contractor shall pay all royalties and license fees for the use of patented or copyrighted items expressly described as such in the Construction Documents. Contractor shall not be responsible for infringement or other violation of patent rights or copyrights resulting from Contractor's performance of the Work and utilization of the materials and equipment not described as such in the Construction Documents. Owner shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend Contractor from any and all claims and liability form arising out of related to any such actual or alleged patent or copyright infringement or other violation.

6.5. Contractor shall prepare or review, and thereafter shall submit to the Owner, all Shop Drawings, Product Data and Samples required for the Work. Owner shall review, take action on and reply to Contractor regarding such submittals in a timely manner.

6.6. Contractor shall provide Owner's Representative, and Owner's auditor or other designated person or entity access at all reasonable times during the performance of the Work to Contractor's books, records, invoices, receipts, subcontracts, purchase orders and other documents which provide documentation of the Cost of the Work for those Allowances included in Section 4.2.3 only.

6.7. Contractor is an independent contractor and employing unit and at no time shall be considered an employee of Owner.

6.8. Contractor shall not employ or allow its subcontractors to employ anyone not sufficiently skilled and experienced to perform the portion of the Work to which they are assigned.

6.9. Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining Work site conditions for the safety of those performing the Work, including compliance with OSHA requirements.

6.10. Contractor shall obtain and maintain during the performance of the Work; Workers' Compensation, Employer's Liability, Commercial General Liability and Business Automobile Liability insurance at Contractor's expense and shall furnish Owner with certificates of such insurance upon request. The Contractor's third-party liability insurance and installation floater, except for worker's compensation, employer's liability, and professional liability insurance, shall include the Owner as additional insured.

6.11. Contractor shall keep the Work and Work site free and clear of all construction liens filed by subcontractors or suppliers or other persons or entities who have furnished or purport to have furnished labor, services, materials or equipment as part of the Work. Contractor otherwise shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend Owner from such liens. Contractor shall be excused from performing its obligations under this Paragraph to the extent such liens are filed due to Owner's failure to pay amounts due to Contractor under this Contract.

ARTICLE 7: CHANGES IN THE WORK

7.1. Owner in its discretion may make additions to, deletions from and other modifications to the Work within the general scope of this Contract by means of Change Orders, Change Directives and orders for minor changes in the Work (collectively "Change Documents"). As used in this Contract, (i) the term "Change Order" means a document signed by Owner and Contractor changing the Work wherein the corresponding modification of the Contract Sum and Contract Time or both is agreed upon and set out; (ii) the term "Change Directive" means a document signed by the Owner changing the Work in a circumstance in which the corresponding modification of the Contract Sum or Contract Time or both is not known or agreed upon and therefore not set out in the document and (iii) an order for minor change in the Work is a

document signed by the Owner making a change in the Work where there is no corresponding impact on the cost or time to perform the Work. The Owner shall prepare and issue modified Construction Documents setting out all changes to be made to the Work pursuant to each Change Document.

7.2. A modification to the Contract Sum resulting from a change in the Work, whether made by Change Order or by Change Directive, shall be in the amount of the net change in the Cost of the Work plus, in the case of an additive change, the Contractor's Fee applied to the net change in the Cost of the Work. In the event of a change in the Work that has both additive and deductive effects, the net effect shall dictate whether the modification to the Contract Sum includes the application of the Contractor's Fee.

7.3. A modification to the Contract Time resulting from a change in the Work, whether made by Change Order or by Change Directive, shall be in the amount of the net change in the time to construct the Work resulting from the change in the Work.

7.4. After the modification to the Contract Sum or Contract Time or both to be made due to a Change Directive has been agreed upon or otherwise determined, a Change Order memorializing that modification shall be prepared and executed.

7.5. If Owner or Contractor believes that a change in the Work ordered by means of an order for a minor change in the Work has a corresponding impact on the cost or time to perform the Work, that party shall inform the other party and the Owner in writing, in which event the change in the Work either shall not be made or shall be made pursuant to a Change Order or Change Directive.

7.6. If Owner provides a Change Document to Contractor after Contractor has performed Work, purchased materials or otherwise taken actions that will need to be reversed, removed, demolished, replaced, re-performed or otherwise changed as a result of the change in the Work described in the Change Document, Owner shall be responsible for all cost and schedule impacts of implementing the change in the Work including but not limited to all cost and schedule impacts of reversing, removing, demolishing, replacing, re-performing or otherwise changing the Work performed, materials purchased, extended general conditions or actions otherwise taken prior to Contractor's receipt of the Change Document or as a result of the Change Document.

ARTICLE 8: SITE CONDITIONS

8.1. In the event Contractor encounters at the Project site an underground, concealed or other unforeseen site condition that is (i) different from or contrary to the site conditions described in the Contract Documents or the site conditions that Contractor otherwise reasonably expected to encounter, (ii) a hazardous material or substance that is not remediated or in controlled use or (iii) a wetland condition or an archeological site that is not remediated or otherwise protected, then Contractor shall promptly cease performing the Work in the affected area of the Work site and shall promptly notify Owner. Upon such notice, Owner and Contractor shall promptly and jointly observe and the condition and consider the alternative responses. Owner shall retain the services of a consultant with expertise in the type of condition encountered, to the extent necessary to determine the nature of the condition or the appropriate response. Contractor shall not resume performance of the portion of the Work affected by the condition until directed in writing to do so by Owner, subject to any related Change Document issued by the Owner. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event shall Contractor be compelled to perform Work under this Contract related to or involving a hazardous material or substance, a wetland condition or an archeological site.

8.2. The Contract Sum and Contract Time shall be equitably adjusted to account for any changes in the cost or time to perform the Work resulting from an unforeseen or concealed site condition encountered pursuant to this Paragraph.

ARTICLE 9: WARRANTIES AND CORRECTION OF WORK

9.1. Contractor warrants that it is a construction contractor licensed as such by the State of Oregon, Construction Contractors Board License No. 95590.

9.2. Contractor warrants that all materials incorporated into the Work will be new unless otherwise specified, and that the Work will be completed without defects in materials or workmanship and in compliance with the requirements of the Contract Documents.

9.3 Contractor shall collect manufacturers' and other warranties, operations and maintenance manuals and related documents regarding particular materials or components of the Work and shall provide them to Owner upon Substantial completion of the Work.

9.4. Upon written notice to Contractor from Owner of a

defect or nonconformity in the Work or portion or component thereof, if such notice is received within one (1) year after the date of achievement of Substantial Completion of the Work, Contractor at its expense shall promptly correct the defect or nonconformity. Contractor shall not be responsible for correcting portions or components of the Work that have been misused, abused, improperly maintained or damaged due to neglect or that show normal wear and tear.

ARTICLE 10: EXTENT OF AGREEMENT

10.1. This Contract constitutes the entire integrated agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter of this Contract and supersedes any and all prior or contemporaneous communications, promises, understandings and agreements. This Contract may be changed or modified only by a writing signed by the authorized representatives of the two parties.

10.2. In the event any provision of this Contract is determined to be void or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions shall continue in full force and effect and the offending provision shall be given the broadest meaning and effect allowed by law.

10.3. The parties' respective rights and obligations under this Contract shall not be assigned without the prior written approval of the other party, except for (i) the subcontracting of certain of Contractor's obligations to perform portions of the Work to subcontractors in the normal course and (ii) the conditional assignment of Owner's rights under the Contract to its lender(s) as part of the process for obtaining financing for the Project in the normal course.

ARTICLE 11: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

11.1. This Contract and all claims, disputes and other matters in question arising out of or relating to this Contract, the breach thereof or the Work, shall be governed by the laws of the State of Oregon.

11.2. Any claim, dispute or other matter in question arising out of or relating to this Contract, the breach thereof or the Work shall be resolved by means of a suit or action commenced and prosecuted in the District or Circuit Court of Umatilla County, Oregon.

11.3. In the event of any arbitration, suit or action to

resolve any claim, dispute or other matter in question arising out of or relating to this Contract, the breach thereof or the Work, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its attorneys' and expert witnesses' fees and related costs, disbursements and expenses incurred prior to or during the arbitration, suit or action, on review for appeal, on appeal, on request for reconsideration and on reconsideration, as the arbitrator(s) or court shall determine to be reasonable.

11.4. Interest shall be paid at the rate of 1% per month on any amount not paid by the date payment was due or such amount otherwise should have been paid under this Contract.

ARTICLE 12: SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Special Provisions of this Contract are set out in Exhibit C attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

CONTRACTOR:

Kirby Nagelhout Construction Co.

By: _____

Name: Jason Terry

Title: Pendleton Division Manager

Date: _____

OWNER:

Morrow County Public Works
Department

By: _____

Name: Jim Doherty

Title: Chair, Board of
Commissioners

Date: _____

EXHIBIT A

DESIGN/BUILD WORK

1. Structural modifications and additions to the building and footprint are assumed not required at this time. If required, structural modifications and additions to the building and footprint shall be a design build system and require an engineering consultant review.
2. Electrical System and requirements shall be a design build system; designed and installed by Blue Mountain Electric.
3. Further modifications, Structural, Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing, Fire Alarm, or Fire Suppression additions to the project outside of the scope narrative and clarifications included in Exhibit B will be attributed as a change to the project and scope and may require additional design by entities involved, including but not limited to engineering.
4. Modifications to the base scope may impact schedule and costs as agreed upon and mentioned in the project contract.
5. See Attachment B Electrical Scope Narrative.

EXHIBIT B

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

1. Attachment A
 - a. Base Bid Budget Proposal "Revised 7/23/19"
2. Attachment B
 - a. Base Bid Electrical Scope Narrative
3. Attachment C
 - a. Base Bid Drawings
 - i. Bid Book Exhibit A - Existing Floor Plan
 - ii. Bid Book Exhibit B - New Floor Plan
4. Attachment D
 - a. Project Master Schedule

EXHIBIT C

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Allowances:

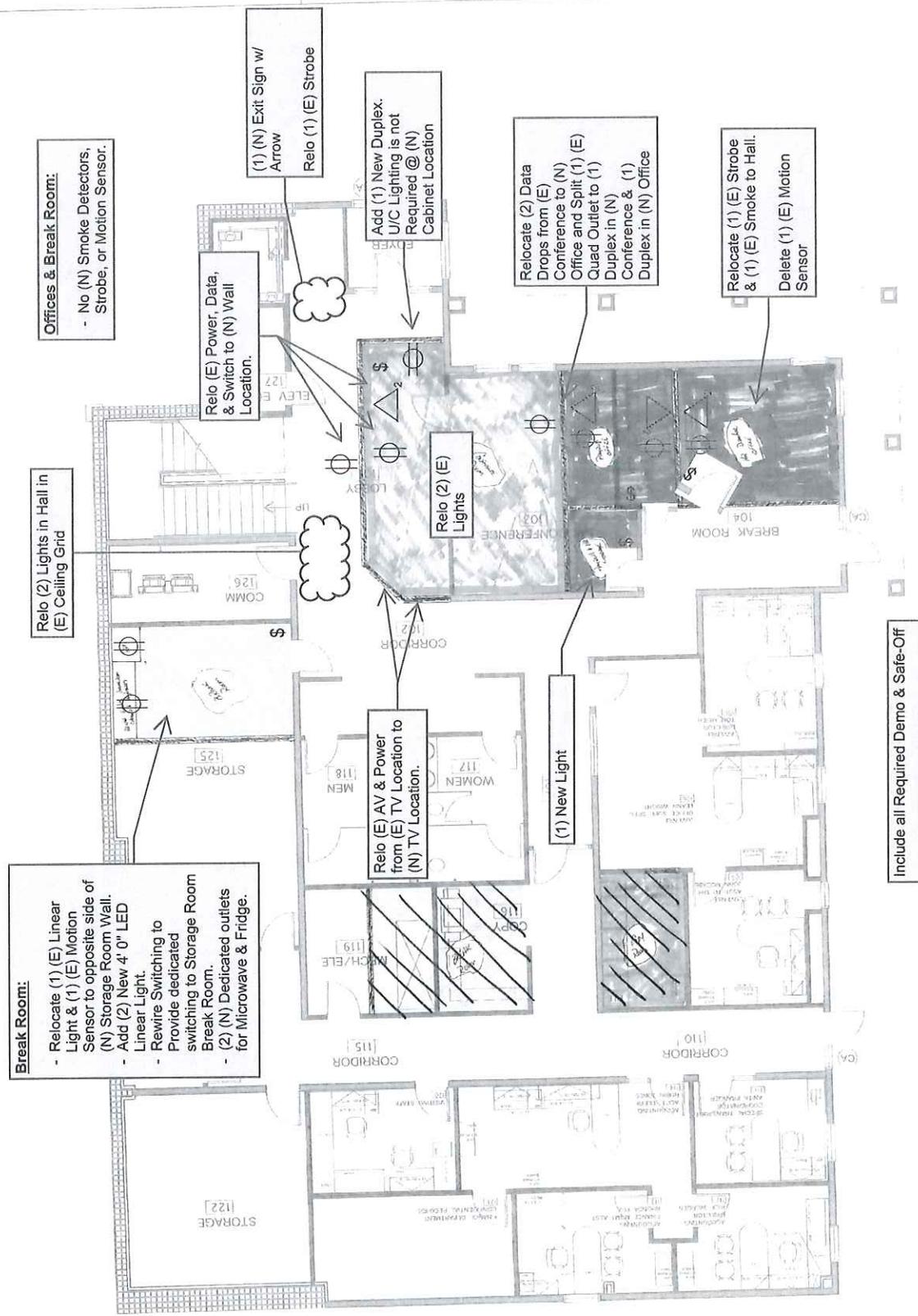
1. Allowance 01 - Casework Relocation: \$842.00
2. Allowance 02 - Doors, Frames, & Hardware (Labor):
\$888.00
3. Allowance 03 - Window Materials: \$1,000.00
4. Allowance 04 - Gypsum Board Patching: \$800.00
5. Allowance 05 - Suspended Ceiling (Materials):
\$2,000.00
6. Allowance 06 - Flooring Materials \$1,613.00
7. Allowance 07 - Painting Touchup: \$600.00
8. Allowance 08 - Electrical: \$350.00
9. Allowance 09 - Fire Alarm - Move/Add FA Devices:
\$500.00

EXHIBIT D

Assumptions & Clarifications

1. Special inspections costs, if required, are to be paid by the owner.
2. Builder's risk insurance costs are not included and to be paid for by the Owner.
3. Franchise Utility Fees are not included.
4. January 2019 BOLI Oregon Prevailing Wage Rates have been assumed.
5. Third Party testing and monitoring are not included.
6. 3D modeling is not included.
7. All existing furniture, art, etc. to be removed, stored, and reinstalled by the Owner.
8. Any repairs to existing finishes that are not directly associated with or affected by the scope of work are not included.
9. The budget does not include costs associated with the abatement of hazardous materials (i.e. lead, asbestos, etc.).
10. Per discussion with the Owner, hazardous materials are not present within the area of work.
11. Relocation of interior Foyer Door 100B is not included per site visit and scope review discussions with Owner.
12. Modifications and additions to the existing fire suppression system are not included per site visit and scope review discussions with Owner.

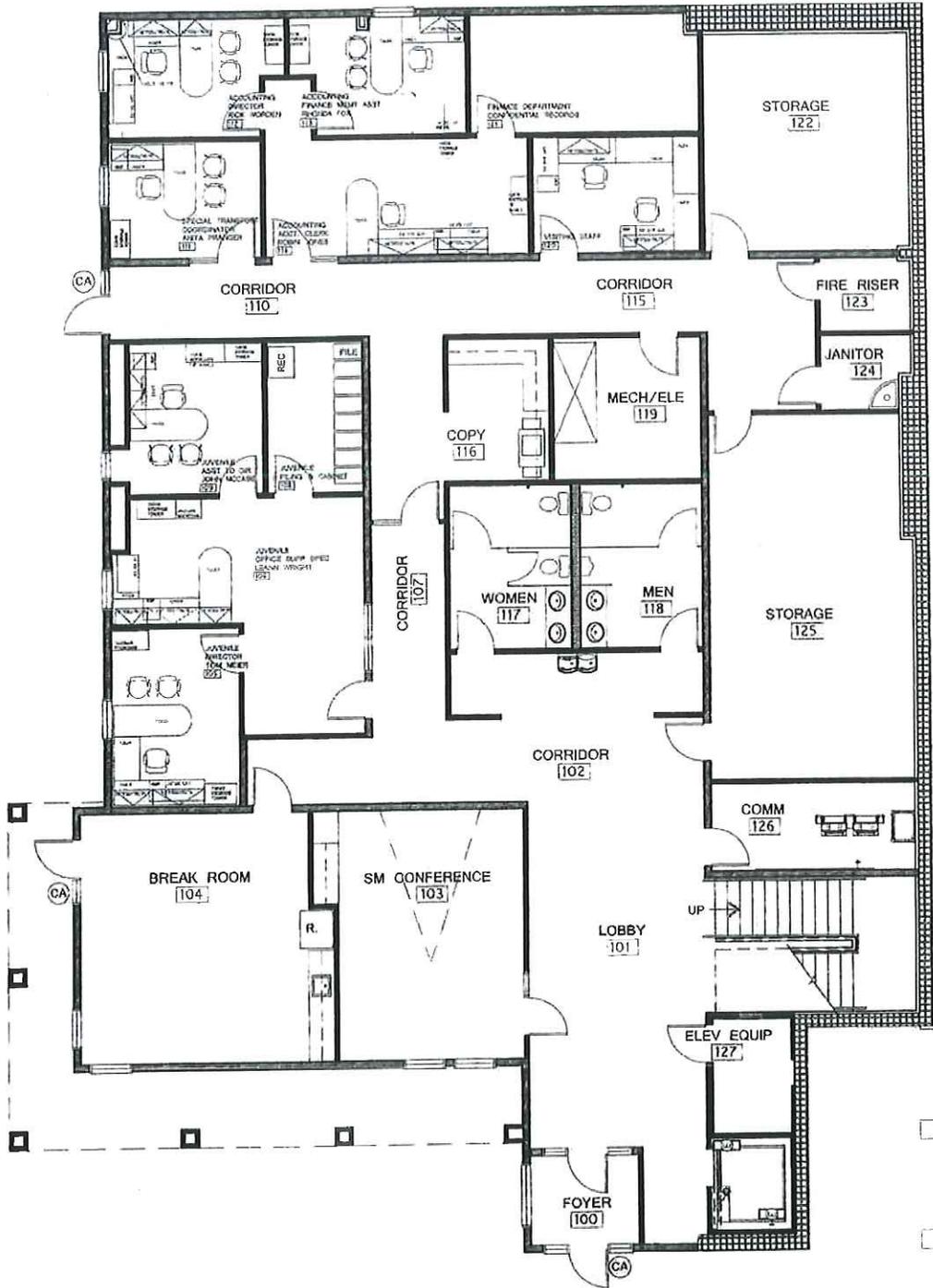
Project Name		Bid Day	Revised 6/20/19	Revised 7/23/19	Square Feet		#VALUE!			
		Square Feet	Square Feet	Square Feet						
TOTALS		\$ 88,280	\$ 77,629	\$ 77,629						
G/C PERCENT		20.06%	18.95%	19.04%	G/C PERCENT		0.00%			
BID NO.	PRE-BID	BID DAY	SECTION	DESCRIPTION	LOW SUB/SUPPLIER	BASE BID	BASE BID	BASE BID	2nd SUB/SUPPLIER	2nd BID
			DIVISION 01 -	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		\$ 16,374	\$ 13,969	\$ 13,969		\$ -
				General Conditions	KNCC	15,574	13,169	13,169		
				Permits	KNCC	800	800	800		
			DIVISION 02 -	EXISTING CONDITIONS		\$ 3,774	\$ 3,552	\$ 3,552		\$ -
			02 056	Interior Demo	KNCC	3,552	3,552	3,552		
				Exterior Wall Demo (Window Opening)	Inc.	0	0	0		
				Slab Demo for Plumbing & Sawcutting	KNCC	222	0	0		
			DIVISION 03 -	CONCRETE		\$ 944	\$ 719	\$ 719		\$ -
				Concrete Pour for Plumbing Drain - Labor	KNCC	444	444	444		
				Concrete Pour for Plumbing Drain - Materials	KNCC	500	275	275		
			DIVISION 04 -	MASONRY		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 05 -	METALS		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 06 -	WOOD, PLASTICS, AND COMPOSITES		\$ 7,066	\$ 6,918	\$ 6,918		\$ -
				Interior Framing - Labor	KNCC	4,452	4,452	4,452		
				Interior Framing - Materials	Turn-a-Lum	830	830	830		
				Interior Trim - Labor	KNCC	444	444	444		
				Interior Trim - Material		350	350	350		
				Casework - Relo	KNCC / ALLOWANCE	990	842	842		
			DIVISION 07 -	THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION		\$ 1,088	\$ 1,088	\$ 1,088		\$ -
				Exterior Siding, Trim & WRB - Labor	KNCC	538	538	538		
				Exterior Siding, Trim & WRB - Materials		550	550	550		0
			DIVISION 08 -	OPENINGS		\$ 3,732	\$ 3,510	\$ 3,510		\$ -
				HM F & Wd D - Labor (5 4 Doors)	ALLOWANCE	1,110	888	888		
				HM F & Wd D - Materials (2 New Doors Needed)		1,400	1,400	1,400		
				Window - Labor	KNCC	222	222	222		
				Window - Materials	Turn-a-Lum / ALLOWANCE	1,000	1,000	1,000		
			DIVISION 09 -	FINISHES		\$ 21,721	\$ 19,321	\$ 19,321		\$ 5,188
				Gyp Board - Hang - Labor	Drywall Solutions	4,000	4,000	4,000		
				Gyp Board - Hang - Materials	Drywall Solutions	1,250	1,250	1,250		
				Gyp Board - Patching	ALLOWANCE	1,700	800	800		
				Gyp Board - Patching		0	0	0		
				Gyp Board - Tape/Mud/Texture - Labor	Inc.	0	0	0		
				Gyp Board - Tape/Mud/Texture - Materials	Inc.	0	0	0		
				Suspended Ceilings - Labor	KNCC	3,552	3,552	3,552		
				Suspended Ceilings - Materials	ALLOWANCE	3,000	2,000	2,000		
				Flooring - Prep	KNCC	446	446	446		
				Flooring - Labor	Soft Step	800	800	800		
				Flooring - Materials	ALLOWANCE	2,113	1,613	1,613		
				Painting	Tinos	4,260	4,260	4,260	H B Painters	5,188
				Painting Allowance	ALLOWANCE	600	600	600		
			DIVISION 10 -	SPECIALTIES		\$ 494	\$ 346	\$ 346		\$ -
				Accessories (Relo) - Labor	KNCC	444	296	296		
				Accessories (Relo) - Materials	KNCC	50	50	50		
			DIVISION 11 -	EQUIPMENT		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 12 -	FURNISHINGS		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 13 -	SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 14 -	CONVEYING EQUIPMENT		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 21 -	FIRE SUPPRESSION		\$ 2,375	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
				Fire Suppression (Permit, Engineering, Etc) - Not Req'd Per Owner via FD	Fire Control Sprinkler System	2,375	\$0.00	\$0.00		
			DIVISION 22 -	PLUMBING		\$ 3,875	\$ 3,875	\$ 3,875		\$ 4,987
				Plumbing	Alden	3,875	3,875	3,875	Blue Mt Plumbing	4,987
			DIVISION 23 -	HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING		\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200		\$ -
				HVAC	Thews	1,200	1,200	1,200		
			DIVISION 26 -	ELECTRICAL		\$ 15,000	\$ 14,500	\$ 14,150		\$ 17,500
				Electrical	Blue Mt	15,000	12,500	13,800	Gordons	17,500
				Electrical - ALLOWANCE	ALLOWANCE		2,000	350	Gordons	17,500
			DIVISION 27 -	COMMUNICATIONS		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
				Communications	Incl		0	0		
					Incl		0	0		
			DIVISION 28 -	ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY		\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 500		\$ -
				FA - Move/Add FA Devices	ALLOWANCE		500	500		
			DIVISION 31 - 33	EARTHWORK & UTILITIES		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 32 -	EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 33 -	UTILITIES		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
			DIVISION 34 -	TRANSPORTATION		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
				SUBTOTALS		77,643	69,498	69,148	SUBTOTALS	45,175
				BUILDING PERMITS		N/A	N/A	N/A	BUILDING PERMITS	N/A
				CONTRACTORS CONTINGENCY		0.506%	0	350	0.506%	0
				BOND		1.000%	776	695	1.000%	452
				GIL INSURANCE		0.70%	544	486	0.70%	316
				14 MONTH BUILDER'S RISK POLICY		BUILDER'S RISK			BUILDER'S RISK	
				FEE		12.00%	9,317		12.00%	5,421
				FEE (Revised Bid 6/20/19)		10.00%		6,950	10.00%	#VALUE!
				PV REQUIREMENT		0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0
				TOTALS		88,280	77,629	77,629	TOTALS	#VALUE!
				BID NUMBERS (OVER/UNDER)					BID NUMBERS (OVER/UNDER)	
				SUB DOLLAR					SUB DOLLAR	
				SUB DOLLAR BID					SUB DOLLAR BID	
				Building Cost per SF	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	Building Cost per SF	#VALUE!
				Site Cost per SF					Site Cost per SF	
				Value to be Bonded		877,543	869,488	865,148	Value Per Tier	Total



Attachment B - Base Bid Electrical Scope Narrative

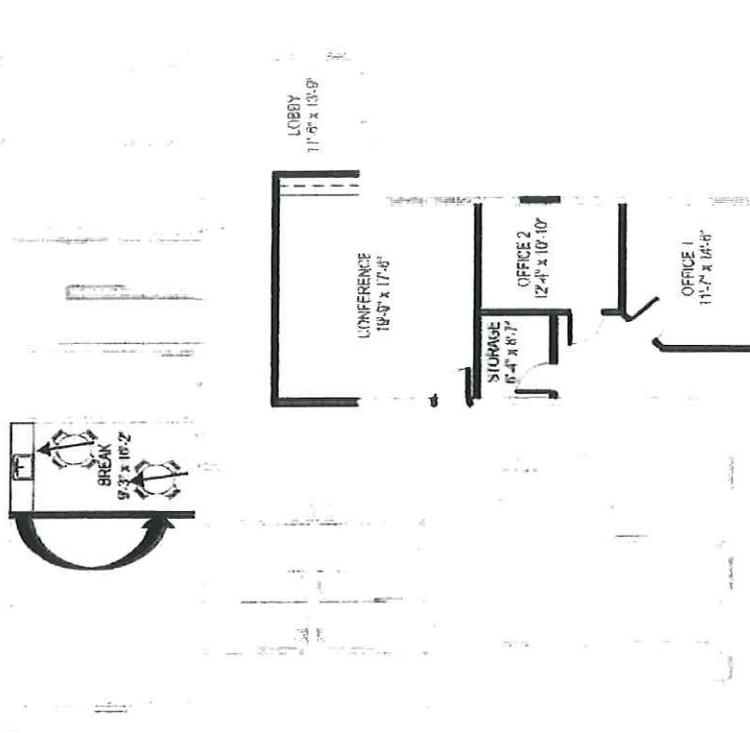
Morrow County Bartholomew Bldg. Remodel

Exhibit A



<p>F/1</p> <p>Morrow County Bartholomew Bldg. remodel</p>	<p>SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"</p>	<p>DATE: 10-18-11</p>	<p>BY: [Signature]</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION: Furniture Layout</p>	<p>MORROW COUNTY OFFICES Heppner, Oregon</p>	<p>LANCASTER LOGISTICS MOVE COORDINATION</p>
	<p>DESIGNED BY: [Signature]</p> <p>CHECKED BY: [Signature]</p>	<p>DATE: 10-18-11</p>	<p>BY: [Signature]</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION: Furniture Layout</p>		
<p>SHEET NUMBER</p>	<p>FIRST FLOOR FURNITURE LAYOUT</p>	<p>Attachment C - Base Bid Drawings</p>	<p>Page 1 of 2</p>			

Exhibit B



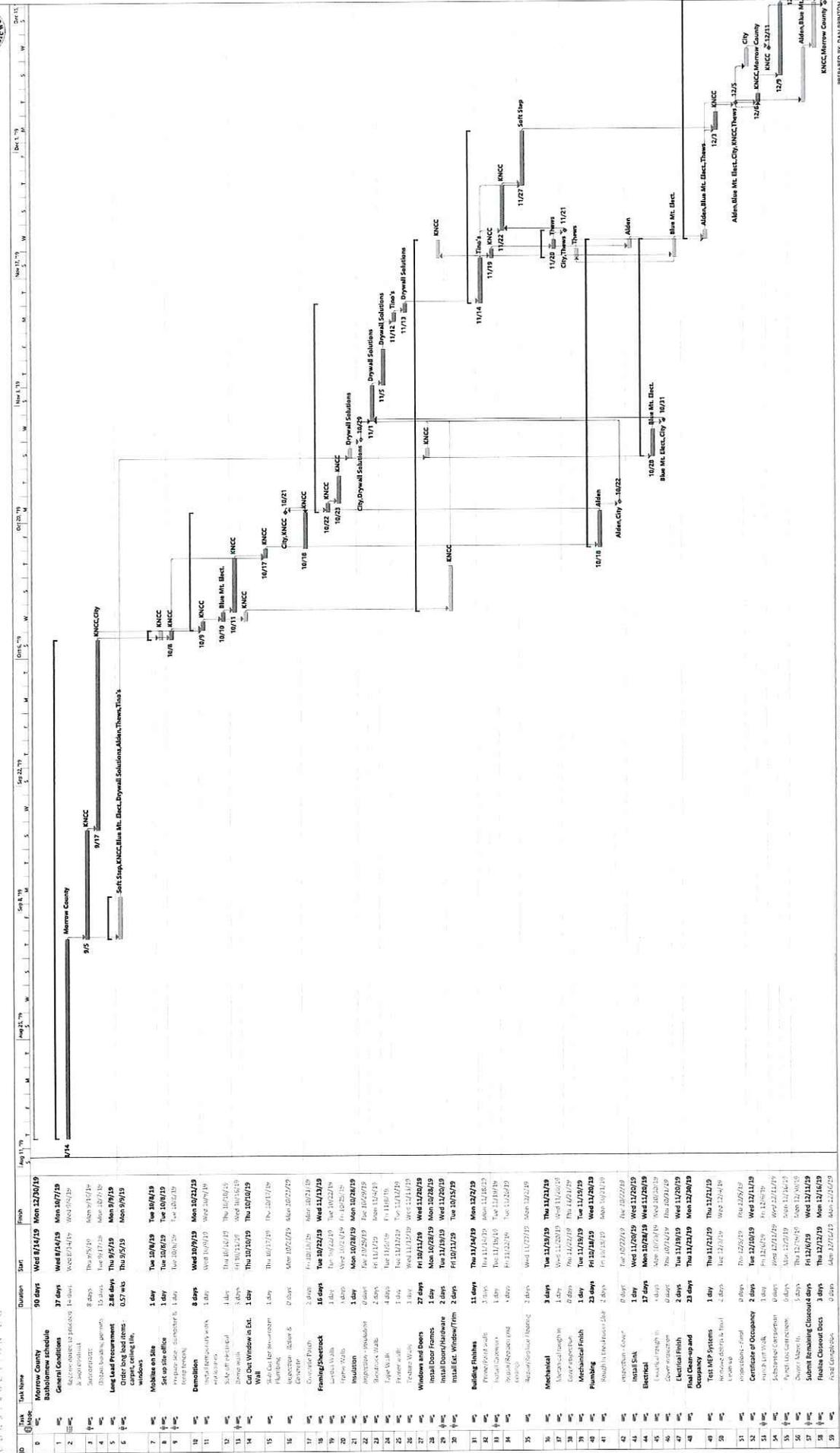
2 ENLARGED FLOOR PLAN - OPTION 2
36'-2" x 14'-0"

Concept Floor Plan - Option 2
MORROW COUNTY
CROW ENGINEERING

CROW ENGINEERING
A DIVISION OF
SERVING LOCAL PROFESSIONALS
4975 SW Nimbus Ave. Suite 110
Covington, OR 97003-7852
P (503) 213-2013
F (503) 213-4018
crowengineering.com



**MORROW COUNTY
BATHING ROOMS RENOVATION PROJECT
MASTER SCHEDULE**



ID	Task Name	Start	Finish
0	Morrow County Bathing room schedule	Wed 8/14/19	Mon 12/26/19
1	General Conditions	Wed 8/14/19	Mon 10/7/19
2	Remove doors to bathroom & new vestibule	Wed 8/14/19	Wed 8/29/19
3	Strip out	Thu 8/29/19	Mon 9/9/19
4	Strip out work on walls	Thu 8/29/19	Mon 9/9/19
5	Remove old door	Thu 8/29/19	Mon 9/9/19
6	Remove old door, cap, ceiling, etc.	Thu 8/29/19	Mon 9/9/19
7	Mobilize on Site	Tue 10/8/19	Tue 10/8/19
8	Set up site office	Tue 10/8/19	Tue 10/8/19
9	Prepare door, strip out, etc.	Tue 10/8/19	Tue 10/8/19
10	Demolition	Wed 10/9/19	Mon 12/2/19
11	Remove old door, cap, ceiling, etc.	Wed 10/9/19	Mon 12/2/19
12	Strip out	Thu 10/10/19	Tue 10/15/19
13	Strip out work on walls	Thu 10/10/19	Tue 10/15/19
14	Cut Out Window in EXL	Thu 10/10/19	Tue 10/15/19
15	Wall out for door	Thu 10/10/19	Tue 10/15/19
16	Remove old door, cap, ceiling, etc.	Thu 10/10/19	Tue 10/15/19
17	Concrete Patch	Fri 10/11/19	Mon 10/21/19
18	Framing/Sheetrock	Tue 10/22/19	Wed 11/13/19
19	Wall out	Tue 10/22/19	Wed 11/13/19
20	Insulation	Mon 10/28/19	Mon 10/28/19
21	Sheetrock	Fri 10/25/19	Fri 10/25/19
22	Frame walls	Fri 10/25/19	Fri 10/25/19
23	Frame walls	Fri 10/25/19	Fri 10/25/19
24	Frame walls	Fri 10/25/19	Fri 10/25/19
25	Frame walls	Fri 10/25/19	Fri 10/25/19
26	Frame walls	Fri 10/25/19	Fri 10/25/19
27	Windows and Doors	Fri 10/25/19	Fri 10/25/19
28	Install Door Frames	Mon 10/28/19	Mon 10/28/19
29	Install Doors/Hardware	Tue 11/5/19	Wed 11/20/19
30	Install Ext. Window/Trim	Fri 10/25/19	Tue 10/25/19
31	Building Flashings	Mon 11/4/19	Mon 11/4/19
32	Frame walls	Tue 11/5/19	Mon 11/11/19
33	Frame walls	Tue 11/5/19	Mon 11/11/19
34	Frame walls	Tue 11/5/19	Mon 11/11/19
35	Frame walls	Tue 11/5/19	Mon 11/11/19
36	Mechanical	Tue 11/12/19	Mon 11/18/19
37	Mechanical	Tue 11/12/19	Mon 11/18/19
38	Mechanical	Tue 11/12/19	Mon 11/18/19
39	Mechanical	Tue 11/12/19	Mon 11/18/19
40	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
41	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
42	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
43	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
44	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
45	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
46	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
47	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
48	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
49	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19
50	Plumbing	Tue 11/19/19	Wed 11/27/19



AGENDA ITEM COVER SHEET
Morrow County Board of Commissioners
 (Page 1 of 2)

(For BOC Use)
 Item #
5b

Please complete for each agenda item submitted for consideration by the Board of Commissioners
(See notations at bottom of form)

Presenter at BOC: P&P Director Dan Robbins Phone Number (Ext): 5512
 Department: Sheriff's Office Requested Agenda Date: August 14, 2019
 Short Title of Agenda Item: Intergovernmental Agreement - Morrow County (Parole & Probation) and
 (No acronyms please) State of Oregon Department of Corrections

This Item Involves: (Check all that apply for this meeting.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Order or Resolution	<input type="checkbox"/> Appointments
<input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance/Public Hearing:	<input type="checkbox"/> Update on Project/Committee
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Reading <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Consent Agenda Eligible
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Comment Anticipated:	<input type="checkbox"/> Discussion & Action
Estimated Time:	Estimated Time:
<input type="checkbox"/> Document Recording Required	<input type="checkbox"/> Purchase Pre-Authorization
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contract/Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

N/A Purchase Pre-Authorizations, Contracts & Agreements

Contractor/Entity: State of Oregon
 Contractor/Entity Address: 2575 Center St. N.E., Salem, OR 97301
 Effective Dates – From: July 1, 2019 Through: June 30, 2021
 Total Contract Amount: \$1,160,562.00 Budget Line: 510-113-3-30-3599
 Does the contract amount exceed \$5,000? Yes No

Reviewed By:

<u>[Signature]</u> 8/7/19 DATE	Department Director	Required for all BOC meetings
<u>[Signature]</u> 8/9/19 DATE	Administrator	Required for all BOC meetings
<u>J. Nelson email 7-31-19</u> DATE	County Counsel	*Required for all legal documents
<u>[Signature]</u> 8/9/19 DATE	Finance Office	*Required for all contracts; other items as appropriate.
_____	Human Resources	*If appropriate

DATE *Allow 1 week for review (submit to all simultaneously). When each office has notified the submitting department of approval, then submit the request to the BOC for placement on the agenda.

Note: All other entities must sign contracts/agreements before they are presented to the Board of Commissioners (originals preferred). Agendas are published each Friday afternoon, so requests must be received in the BOC Office by 1:00 p.m. on the Friday prior to the Board's Wednesday meeting. Once this form is completed, including County Counsel, Finance and HR review/sign-off (if appropriate), then submit it to the Board of Commissioners Office.

AGENDA ITEM COVER SHEET

Morrow County Board of Commissioners

(Page 2 of 2)

1. ISSUES, BACKGROUND, DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS (IF ANY):

Morrow County Parole and Probation separated from Umatilla Community Corrections in July 2010. Morrow County Parole and Probation program has allowed Morrow County to supervise people placed on supervised probation and post-prison supervision and hold them accountable if they violate their supervision conditions.

The Morrow County Parole and Probation Division is fully funded through State Funds and the JRI Grant. There is not any money added from the Morrow County General Fund.

The 2019-2021 Biennium State Budget is \$12,058 dollars less than the previous Biennium (2017-2019) this is a lot better than I expected it to be, as we received .35% of the total state budget which was an increase from the last biennium of .32%. The increase of the percentages was because of the increase of people that we supervise.

2. FISCAL IMPACT:

Total Income to the #510 (P&P) Budget is \$1,160,562.00

Indirect costs associated with supporting the program which includes administration, reporting, etc. (from both the General Fund and Community Corrections).

3. SUGGESTED ACTION(S)/MOTION(S):

Suggest the Board of Commissioners approve the Intergovernmental Agreement with the State Board of Oregon for the Morrow County Parole and Probation Program and the Chair of the Board of Commissioners, sign the agreement.

Attach additional background documentation as needed.

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT #5854
BETWEEN THE STATE OF OREGON AND MORROW COUNTY**

This Intergovernmental #5854 (Agreement) is between the State of Oregon acting by and through its Department of Corrections, hereafter called DEPARTMENT, and Morrow County, hereafter called COUNTY.

Whereas, DEPARTMENT is an agency of the State of Oregon and COUNTY is a unit of local government of the State of Oregon and both parties desire to cooperate by agreement to provide correctional services in COUNTY within the requirements as authorized by ORS 423.475 to 423.565;

Whereas, the Legislative Assembly of Oregon enacted legislation establishing shared responsibility between county corrections programs and the Department on a continuing basis (ORS 423.475 to 423.565);

Whereas, ORS 144.106 provides "the supervisory authority shall use a continuum of administrative sanctions for violations of post-prison supervision";

Whereas, ORS 144.334 provides that the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision may authorize issuance of citations by supervising officers;

Whereas, ORS 144.343 provides that the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision may delegate the authority to impose sanctions as provided in ORS 144.106 and to continue a violator on parole or post-prison supervision with the same or modified conditions;

Whereas, ORS 423.478(2)(a) - (f) assigns responsibility for all offenders on probation, parole, post-prison supervision and those offenders sentenced or revoked for periods of one year or less, and on conditional release to COUNTY;

Whereas, ORS 137.545 and 137.595 provide that courts may delegate the authority to parole/probation officers to impose sanctions for probationers through a system of Structured Sanctions; and

Whereas, ORS 423.555 requires DEPARTMENT, with cooperation from COUNTY, to establish and operate a Statewide Evaluation and Information System and to monitor effectiveness of corrections services provided to criminal offenders under ORS 423.500 to 423.560.

Now, therefore, THE PARTIES HERETO, in consideration of the mutual promises, terms and conditions hereinafter provided, agree to the following:

I. DEFINITIONS

- A. Amendment: Any change to this Agreement that alters the terms and conditions of the Agreement, effective only after all parties have signed and all approvals have been obtained. Plan Modifications are **NOT** Amendments.
- B. Budget Summary: The part of the County Corrections Plan that reflects the amount of County Corrections Grant funds granted by DEPARTMENT to COUNTY to implement the programs in the Plan. The Budget Summary is attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A.
- C. Community Corrections Manager: Individual designated by COUNTY pursuant to ORS 423.525 as responsible for administration of the community corrections programs as set forth by the Plan.
- D. County Corrections: All County agencies and officials who carry out the responsibilities in ORS 423.478(2)(a)-(f) and the activities of carrying out those responsibilities.
- E. County Community Corrections Plan or Plan: A document developed by the Local Public Safety Coordinating Councils and adopted by COUNTY's governing body pursuant to ORS 423.525 and 423.535 and received by DEPARTMENT's director or designee.
- F. County Community Corrections Plan Modification: A written change or alteration to the County Corrections Plan promulgated by COUNTY modifying the Plan subject to ORS 423.525, effective upon the date the written change or alteration has been submitted to the DEPARTMENT representative under this Agreement.
- G. County Community Corrections Grant: Grant(s) made by DEPARTMENT to assist COUNTY in the implementation and operation of county corrections programs including, but not limited to, preventive or diversionary correctional programs, probation, parole, post-prison supervision work release and local correctional facilities and programs for offenders.
- H. Offender: Any person under supervision who is on parole, post-prison supervision, transitional leave, work release, local control, and/or probation status.
- I. Sanctions or Structured Sanctions: A response to Offender violations of conditions of supervision that uses custody units.

- J. Statewide Evaluation and Information System: The Corrections Information Systems (CIS) including the Offender Profile System (OPS), the Integrated Supervision Information System (ISIS), Case Management for Institutions (CMI), Offender Management System (OMS), Offender Information System (OIS), Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System (ICOTS), and related case management modules.
- K. Supervisory Authority: The local corrections official or officials designated in each COUNTY by that COUNTY's Board of County Commissioners or county court to operate corrections supervision services, custodial facilities or both.

II. **AUTHORITY AND DURATION**

A. **Authority**

This Agreement is entered into pursuant to the provisions of ORS 423.520.

B. **Duration**

This Agreement will become effective on **July 1, 2019** and will remain in effect until **June 30, 2021** or until terminated according to Section X, captioned TERMINATION.

III. **PLAN; PLAN MODIFICATIONS**

- A. **County Community Corrections Plan**: COUNTY will create a County Community Corrections Plan meeting the requirements of ORS 423.525 outlining the basic structure of supervision, services, and local sanctions to be applied to Offenders sentenced or convicted of felonies and designated drug-related misdemeanors and on supervision in the county. The Plan consists of program descriptions and budget allocations and is included by this reference as part of this Agreement. The Plan must be received and approved by DEPARTMENT before disbursements can be made by COUNTY.
- B. **Plan Modifications**: COUNTY and DEPARTMENT agree that the Plan must remain a flexible instrument capable of responding to unforeseen needs and requirements. COUNTY may modify the Plan according to ORS 423.525 and the administrative rules thereunder governing the support and development of County Corrections Programs. A copy of all Plan Modifications will be marked in sequence beginning with the designation "Plan Modification 1" and attached to the above-mentioned Plan. DEPARTMENT will notify COUNTY of any concerns about the modification or the need for an amendment within a 30 calendar day period after DEPARTMENT receives the Plan Modification.

- C. Notice of Modification: No Plan Modifications shall take effect until COUNTY gives written notice to DEPARTMENT, in a form approved by DEPARTMENT. DEPARTMENT shall provide to COUNTY an approved form for modifications as soon as practicable after execution of this Agreement.

IV. AMENDMENTS GENERALLY

The terms of this Agreement shall not be waived, altered, modified, supplemented or amended, in any manner whatsoever, except by written Amendment signed by the parties.

V. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTY

- A. COUNTY shall assume administrative responsibility for correctional supervision and services within its jurisdiction, as outlined in the Plan.
- B. COUNTY shall designate a Community Corrections Manager.
- C. COUNTY will meet the goals for community corrections in Oregon described below:
 - 1. Reduce Criminal Behavior
 - a. Indicator: recidivism, as measured by arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime within three years from initial admission to probation.
 - b. Indicator: recidivism, as measured by arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime within three years from first release to parole/post-prison supervision.
 - 2. Enforce Court, Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, and Local Supervisory Authority Orders:
 - a. Indicator: the percentage of positive case closures for Offenders on parole/post-prison supervision.
 - b. Indicator: the percentage of positive case closures for Offenders on probation.
 - 3. Assist Offenders to Change:
 - a. Indicator: employment rates for Offenders.
 - b. Indicator: substantial compliance with treatment requirements.
 - 4. Provide Reparation to Victims and Community
 - a. Indicator: the percentage of restitution and compensatory fines collected, owed to victims.

- b. Indicator: the percentage of community service hours provided by Offenders.

- D. Except as otherwise provided by the DEPARTMENT's rules or orders, COUNTY will adopt and implement a continuum of administrative sanctions used by DEPARTMENT and the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision for violators of conditions of probation, parole and post-prison supervision as authorized by ORS 144.106, 144.334, 144.343 and 137.540 and the rules thereunder. COUNTY will manage local control post-prison supervision in accordance with the rules and practices of the Board of Parole and Post-Prison supervision.

- E. COUNTY will follow the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR's) applicable to community corrections, including but not limited to the following:
 1. Computerized Information System Access and Security OAR 291-005-0005 through 291-005-0075.
 2. Case Transfer, OAR 291-019-0100 through OAR 291-019-0160.
 3. Searches, OAR 291-028-0100 through OAR 291-028-0115.
 4. Community Corrections Programs, OAR 291-031-0005 through OAR 291-031-0360.
 5. ~~Pre-sentence Investigation, OAR 291-038-0005 through 291-038-0060.~~
 6. Structured, Intermediate Sanctions OAR 291-058-0010 through OAR 291-058-0070.
 7. Short-term Transitional Leave, OAR 291-063-0100 through 291-063-0140.
 8. ~~Records Management, OAR 291-070-0100 through OAR 291-070-0140.~~
 9. Community Case Management, OAR 291-078-0005 through OAR 291-078-0031.
 10. Admission, Sentence Computation and Release, OAR 291-100-0005 through OAR 291-100-0160.
 11. Interstate Compact, OAR 291-180-0106 through OAR 291-180-0275.
 12. Sex Offenders, Special Provisions, OAR 291-202-0010 through 291-202-0130.
 13. Active and Inactive Probation, OAR 291-206-005 through 291-206-0030.
 14. Earned Discharge, OAR 291-209-0010 through 291-209-0070.
 15. Dangerous Offenders, OAR Chapter 255, Divisions 36 and 37.
 16. Release to Post-Prison Supervision or Parole and Exit Interviews, OAR Chapter 255, Division 60.
 17. ~~Conditions of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, OAR Chapter 255, Division 70.~~

18. Procedures for Response to Parole and Post-Prison Supervision Condition Violations for Offenders Under the Jurisdiction of the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision or Local Supervisory Authority, OAR Chapter 255, Division 75.
 19. Active and Inactive Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, OAR Chapter 255, Division 94.
 20. Archiving, OAR Chapter 166.
- F. COUNTY will follow all applicable Federal and State civil rights laws including, but not limited to:
1. Federal Code, Title 5 USCA 7201 et seq. - Anti-discrimination in Employment.
 2. Oregon Statutes, Enforcement of Civil Rights: ORS 659A.009, 659A.006, and 659A.030.
 3. Americans with Disabilities Act.
- G. COUNTY will prepare and furnish such data, descriptive information and reports as may be requested by DEPARTMENT as needed to comply with ORS 423.520, which states in part, "The department shall require recipients of the grants to cooperate [. . .] in the collection and sharing of data necessary to evaluate the effect of community corrections programs on future criminal conduct." COUNTY will enter data into the Statewide Evaluation and Information Systems in a complete, accurate, and timely manner. COUNTY agrees to, and does hereby grant DEPARTMENT the right to reproduce, use and disclose all or any part of such reports, data and technical information furnished under this Agreement.
- H. COUNTY will permit authorized representatives of DEPARTMENT to make such review of records of COUNTY as may be necessary to satisfy audit or program review purposes. A copy of any audit or monitoring report will be made available to COUNTY.
- I. COUNTY will follow DEPARTMENT prescribed allotment and expenditure reporting system and shall provide this information on each discrete program in the COUNTY Corrections Plan. This system will be used for controlling County Corrections Grant funds by DEPARTMENT and to provide suitable records for an audit. COUNTY will make available to the DEPARTMENT copies of its annual audit report required by ORS 297.425.
- J. If funding from DEPARTMENT is reduced or discontinued by legislative action, COUNTY will not be required to increase use of COUNTY revenue for continuing or maintaining corrections services as set out in this Agreement. If funding is reduced below the amount set out in ORS 423.483, the County may elect to terminate pursuant to Section X, below.

- K. COUNTY will participate in all of the systems that comprise the Statewide Evaluation and Information Systems. COUNTY will enter and keep current information on offenders under supervision in the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) Enter Probation Record (EPR) System.
- L. COUNTY will retain responsibility for cases transferred to and accepted by another state under the terms of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, an agreement among states to provide supervision services for parole, post-prison, and probation Offenders that relocate to other states per ORS 144.610 and OAR 291-180-0106 through 291-180-0275.
- M. COUNTY will comply with ORS 182.515-182.525. Programs identified by the Community Corrections Commission and receiving any state grant funds shall be evidence based. Evidence based programs are delivered consistent with the findings in research about what works best to reduce recidivism.

VI. DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. DEPARTMENT will furnish to COUNTY, in a timely manner, those procedures, directives, records, documents and forms required for COUNTY to meet its obligations.
- B. Subject to system capacity and data processing capabilities, DEPARTMENT will furnish data, descriptive information and reports, available to DEPARTMENT and requested by COUNTY that will assist COUNTY in complying with DEPARTMENT requirements. This data includes, but is not limited to details regarding outcomes noted in Subsection V(C). DEPARTMENT hereby grants to COUNTY the right to reproduce, use, and disclose all or part of such reports, data, and technical information furnished under this Agreement.
- C. DEPARTMENT agrees to provide COUNTY an opportunity to review and comment on all new or revised administrative rules that have fiscal or programmatic impact on COUNTY.
- D. If by legislative action, funding from DEPARTMENT is reduced to COUNTY, DEPARTMENT agrees to provide reasonable notice and transition opportunity to COUNTY of changes that may significantly alter approved appropriations and programs.
- E. If COUNTY ceases to participate in County Corrections programs as described in ORS Chapter 423, DEPARTMENT may recover title and possession to property previously transferred to COUNTY or purchased by COUNTY with County Corrections Grant funds.

- F. DEPARTMENT grants to COUNTY continual access to the DEPARTMENT's computer system at no charge to COUNTY. All costs (including but not limited to any equipment or software upgrades) to ensure this access however, is the responsibility of COUNTY. If DEPARTMENT's computer is used in any way other than for pass-through of COUNTY data to the DEPARTMENT's system, COUNTY will provide support for additional activities. DEPARTMENT will provide timely notification and technical assistance when changes are made that impact applicable restrictions on the software, if any. If COUNTY uses DEPARTMENT's data circuits or network connections to access a third party jail management system, the terms of the attached Exhibit B apply. If DEPARTMENT determines that COUNTY has not complied with the terms of Exhibit B, DEPARTMENT may immediately suspend COUNTY access to DEPARTMENT's computer system.
- G. DEPARTMENT's Community Corrections Division will administer the provisions of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, an agreement among states to provide supervision services for parole, post-prison, and probation Offenders that relocate to other states per ORS 144.610 and OAR 291-180-0106 through 291-180-0275.
- H. DEPARTMENT will provide technical assistance to COUNTY in implementing and evaluating COUNTY's Plan.
- I. DEPARTMENT will provide technical assistance to COUNTY on changes in Oregon Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules.

VII. FUNDS

- A. The Budget Summary, Exhibit A, lists the County Corrections Grant funds authorized under this Agreement for the implementation of the Plan during the term of this Agreement.
- B. The Plan and fully executed Intergovernmental agreement (IGA) must be received by the DEPARTMENT from the COUNTY. After receipt of both the Plan and IGA, DEPARTMENT will authorize payments to the COUNTY as scheduled in this Section VII.
- C. The first payment to COUNTY will occur as soon as possible after the DEPARTMENT's budget is legislatively approved and implemented and quarterly thereafter.
- D. The DEPARTMENT will disburse to COUNTY one eighth of the County Correction Grant Funds authorized under this Agreement within 15 days of

each of the following dates; 7/1/19, 10/1/19, 1/1/20, 4/1/20, 7/1/20, 10/1/20, 1/1/21, and 4/1/21.

DEPARTMENT's obligation to disburse County Correction Grant Funds is subject to satisfaction, on the date of each disbursement, of each of the following conditions:

1. COUNTY is in compliance with all terms and conditions of this Agreement;
 2. This Agreement has not been terminated; and
 3. DEPARTMENT has received funding, appropriations, limitations, allotments, or other expenditure authority sufficient to allow DEPARTMENT, in the exercise of its reasonable administrative discretion, to make the disbursement.
- E. Both parties agree that all reallocations of funds between or within programs shall require a County Community Corrections Plan Modification, except that COUNTY may reallocate up to ten percent of funds in any budget category in the approved Plan between or within programs without a County Community Corrections Plan Modification. COUNTY shall notify DEPARTMENT in writing of such reallocation within 30 days after making the reallocation.
- F. Unexpended Funds: Fund balances remaining at the termination of this agreement may be retained by the COUNTY, upon approval by the DEPARTMENT, for the provision of on-going supervision, correctional services, and sanctions in accordance with the Plan.
- G. Supervision fees collected by COUNTY will be used to offset costs of supervising the probation, parole, post-prison supervision or other supervised release pursuant to ORS 423.570 and its administrative rules, as amended from time to time.
- H. Unauthorized Expenditures: Any County Corrections Grant Funds expended for unauthorized purposes will be deducted by DEPARTMENT from subsequent payments under this Agreement or refunded to DEPARTMENT upon request.
- I. For purposes of the delivery of field corrections services, DEPARTMENT recognizes COUNTY as an ongoing partner for all County Corrections appropriations provided by the State of Oregon Legislature according to ORS 423.475 to 423.565.

- J. Funding for Sexually Violent Dangerous Offenders: After receipt and review of an invoice from the COUNTY, DEPARTMENT will reimburse COUNTY at the daily rate established by the DEPARTMENT for the intensive supervision of Offenders designated as sexually violent dangerous offenders by the Court or Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision only from the amount specifically appropriated for the increased level of supervision of such Offenders.
- K. In the event that the COUNTY retains funds to spend in the next biennium under Subsection VII(F), then Subsections VII (D)-(G) and (I)-(J) will survive termination or expiration of this Agreement.

VIII NONCOMPLIANCE

- A. The Assistant Director of Community Corrections or the Assistant Director's designee shall annually review COUNTY's compliance with this Agreement under ORS 423.500 to 423.560. COUNTY must substantially comply with the provisions of the Plan received by DEPARTMENT and this Agreement.
- B. If, upon review, DEPARTMENT determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that COUNTY is not in substantial compliance with this Agreement or Plan, DEPARTMENT shall contact COUNTY regarding the alleged noncompliance and offer technical assistance to reach compliance. If COUNTY does not resolve the alleged noncompliance, DEPARTMENT shall, after giving COUNTY not less than 30 calendar days' notice, conduct a hearing to ascertain whether there is substantial compliance or ~~satisfactory progress being made toward compliance~~. After technical assistance, which may include peer review or other assistance, is provided and the hearing occurs, DEPARTMENT may suspend any portion of the funding made available to COUNTY under ORS 423.500 to 423.560 until County complies as required.
- C. ~~In the event that a dispute arises, COUNTY may appeal to the Director of the Department of Corrections.~~

IX INDEMNIFICATION See Exhibit C

X TERMINATION

- A. It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that this Agreement will remain in force only during its term and will not continue in force after its term. There will be no automatic extension, but this Agreement may be extended only by written Amendment.

- B. It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that if any part, term or provision of this Agreement, including any part, term or provision of any appended material, is held by a court to be illegal or in conflict with any law of the State of Oregon or applicable administrative rule, that element of this Agreement including relevant appended materials will be void and without effect and will be treated by the parties as having been terminated as of the date of determination of the voidness.
- C. If COUNTY chooses to discontinue participation in the Plan as described in this Agreement and ORS 423.483(2), COUNTY may terminate participation at the end of any month by delivery of a resolution of the Board of Commissioners to the DEPARTMENT's Director or the Director's designee not less than 180 calendar days before the date on which COUNTY intends to discontinue its participation. Termination of COUNTY participation may occur only at the end of a month. This Agreement will terminate on the same date that COUNTY discontinues its participation in the Plan.
- D. If COUNTY terminates participation, the following will apply:
1. The responsibility for correctional services transferred to COUNTY and any unused County Corrections Grant funds will revert to DEPARTMENT.
 2. In no case does responsibility for supervision and provision of correctional services to non-designated drug-related misdemeanor Offenders revert to DEPARTMENT.
- E. It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that this Agreement will automatically terminate if the State of Oregon fails to provide any funding. If there is reduced state funding as described in ORS 423.483, County may terminate the Agreement as described herein.

XI COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW

Both Parties shall comply with all federal, state and local laws, regulations, executive orders, and ordinances to which each is subject and which is applicable to this Agreement. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the parties expressly agree to comply with: (i) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; (ii) Section V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; (iii) the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and ORS 659A.142; (iv) all regulations and administrative rules established pursuant to those laws; and (v) all other applicable requirements of federal and state civil rights and rehabilitation statutes, rules and regulations. DEPARTMENT's performance under this Agreement is conditioned upon COUNTY's compliance with the provisions of ORS 279B.220, 279B.230, 279B.235 and 279B.270, as amended from time to time, which are made

applicable to this Agreement and incorporated herein by this reference. All employers, including COUNTY, that employ subject workers who work under this Agreement in the State of Oregon shall comply with ORS 656.017 and provide the required Workers' Compensation coverage unless such employers are exempt under ORS 656.126. COUNTY shall ensure that each of its subcontractors complies with these requirements.

Nothing in this Agreement shall require County or Department to act in violation of state or federal law or the Constitution of the State of Oregon.

XII ACCESS TO RECORDS

For not less than six (6) years after Agreement expiration or termination, DEPARTMENT, the Secretary of State's Office of the State of Oregon, the federal government, and their duly authorized representatives shall have access to the books, documents, papers and records of COUNTY which are directly pertinent to this Agreement for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcripts. COUNTY shall retain all pertinent records until the later of: (i) the date that is not less than six (6) years following the Agreement expiration or termination date or (ii) the date on which all litigation regarding this Agreement is resolved. COUNTY agrees that full access to DEPARTMENT will be provided in preparation for and during litigation and that copies of applicable records shall be made available upon request and payment by DEPARTMENT for the COUNTY's cost to produce the copies.

XIII SURVIVAL

All rights and obligations shall cease upon termination or expiration of this Agreement, except for the rights and obligations set forth in Sections IV, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV.

XIV GOVERNING LAW; JURISDICTION; VENUE

The laws of the State of Oregon (without giving effect to its conflicts of law principles) govern all matters arising out of or relating to this Agreement, including, without limitation, its validity, interpretation, construction, performance, and enforcement. Any party bringing a legal action or proceeding against any other party arising out of or relating to this Agreement shall bring the legal action or proceeding in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County. Each party hereby consents to the exclusive jurisdiction of such court, waives any objection to venue, and waives any claim that such forum is an inconvenient forum.

XV WAIVER

The failure of either party to enforce any provision of this Agreement will not constitute a waiver by that party of that or any other provision.

XVI EXECUTION AND COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which will be an original, all of which will constitute but one and the same instrument.

XVII MERGER; INTEGRATION

This instrument contains the entire agreement between the parties and no statement made by any party hereto, or agent thereof, not contained or attached with reference thereto in this written agreement will be valid or binding. This Agreement will supersede all previous communications, representations, whether verbal or written, between the parties hereto. This Agreement may not be enlarged, modified or altered except in writing, signed by the parties, and attached.



STATE OF OREGON
DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS

MORROW COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Jeremiah Stromberg, Asst. Director

Chair

Date

Date

Approved for Legal Sufficiency
Oregon Attorney General's Office:

/s/ Cynthia Byrnes per email dated 5/2/19
Assistant Attorney General

EXHIBIT A
BUDGET SUMMARY
MORROW COUNTY
(to be added by DEPARTMENT after
COUNTY submission of the County Corrections Plan)

Morrow County 2019-2021 Community Corrections Biennial Plan

Department of Corrections 2575 Center Street NE Salem, Oregon 97301-4667	For Office Use Only Date Received:
Address: 205 NE 3 rd , Irrigon OR. 97844 Phone: 541-314-5222 Fax: 541-922-5944	
Community Corrections Director/Manager: Dan Robbins Address: 205 NE 3 rd , PO Box 130, Irrigon OR. 97844 Phone: 541-314-5222 Fax: 541-922-5944 Email: dan.l.robbs@cc.doc.state.or.us	
Sheriff: Ken Matlack Address: 325 Willow View Dr. PO Box 159, Heppner OR. 97836 Phone: 541-676-3615 Fax: 541-676-5577 Email: kmatlack@co.morrow.or.us	
Jail Manager: Sarah Smith / Umatilla County Jail Address: 325 Willow View Dr. PO Box 159, Heppner OR. 97836 Phone: 541-676-3615 Fax: 541-676-5577 Email: ssmith911@co.morrow.or.us	
Supervisory Authority: Ken Matlack/ Sheriff Address: 325 Willow View Dr. PO Box 159, Heppner OR. 97836 Phone: 541-676-3615 Fax: 541-676-5577 Email: kmatlack@co.morrow.or.us	
Supervisory Authority: Dan Robbins Address: 205 NE 3 rd , PO Box 130, Irrigon OR. 97844 Phone: 541-314-5222 Fax: 541-922-5944 Email: dan.l.robbs@cc.doc.state.or.us	
LPSCC Contact: Melissa Lindsey Address: 110 S Court St, Heppner, OR 97836 Phone: (541) 676-5613 Fax: Email: mlindsay@co.morrow.or.us	
<u>Biennial Budget</u>	
State Grant-in-Aid Fund:	\$945,357.00
Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund:	\$2,725.00
DOC M57 Supplemental Fund:	_____
Treatment Transition Fund:	_____
CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant:	\$126,480.00
CJC Treatment Court Grant:	_____
County General Fund:	_____
Supervision Fees:	\$42,000.00
Other Fees:	\$44,000.00
Other State or Federal Grant:	_____
Other:	_____
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$1,160,562.00</u>

Morrow County 2019-2021 Sanctions and Services

Please indicate the monthly average number of offenders that participate in the sanctions/services listed below; regardless of the funding source or how the sanction/service is paid for. In other words, even if it's paid for by grants, levy's, or the offender, it should be counted in the total.

Custody

Corrections/Work Center N/A

Electronic Home Detention 2

Jail 4

Substance Abuse - Inpatient 2

Non-Custody

Community Service/Work Crew 20

Cognitive N/A

Day Reporting Center N/A

Domestic Violence N/A

Drug Court N/A

Employment

Intensive Supervision 10

Mental Health Services 4

Polygraph 1

Sex Offender 4

Subsidy 1

Substance Abuse - Outpatient 40

Transition Services 2

Urinalysis 45

Other program/service provided that does not fit into any of the above categories

Program Name:	Alcohol and Drug Treatment
Program Category:	Substance Abuse
Program Description:	To provide drug and alcohol treatment for addicted offenders that are on Felony and some Misdemeanors (HB2355) and Post-Prison Supervision
Program Objectives:	75% will be compliant with treatment and successfully complete program 2019-2021
Method(s) of Evaluation:	We received monthly reports on Offender's from treatment provider. Treatment provider will notify Probation Department of any positive UA's and No Show

Monthly Average to be Served: 30

Type of Offender(s) Served: Probation
 Parole/Post-Prison
 Local Control

Crime Category: Felony
 Misdemeanor

Gender: Male
 Female

Risk Level: High
 Medium
 Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(i.e. Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
Community Counseling Solutions	Substance and Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$48,000.00
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund
- DOC M57 Supplemental Fund
- CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant
- CJC Treatment Court Grant
- County General Fund
- Supervision Fees
- Other Fees (revenue)
- Other State or Federal Grant
- Other: Please Identify
-
-
-

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Custodial/Sanction Beds
Program Category:	Custodial/Sanction Beds
Program Description:	Provide jail beds for sanctioned and sentenced offenders
Program Objectives:	Jail Beds for sanctioned and sentenced offenders and to gain compliance of offenders on supervision
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Use evidence based structured sanctions

Monthly Average to be Served: 4

Type of Offender(s) Served:
 Probation
 Parole/Post-Prison
 Local Control

Crime Category:
 Felony
 Misdemeanor

Gender:
 Male
 Female

Risk Level:
 High
 Medium
 Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(i.e. Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
N/A		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund 172,800.00
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund
- DOC M57 Supplemental Fund
- CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant
- CJC Treatment Court Grant
- County General Fund
- Supervision Fees
- Other Fees (revenue)
- Other State or Federal Grant
- Other: Please Identify
 -
 -
 -

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	GPS or Electronic Bracelet
Program Category:	Community-Based Custodial Alternatives
Program Description:	Electronic Monitoring
Program Objectives:	Place offender on an electronic bracelet on house arrest instead of using a jail bed
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Offenders will be monitored via GPS and notifications will be sent to cell phones

Monthly Average to be Served: 2-3

Type of Offender(s) Served: Probation
 Parole/Post-Prison
 Local Control

Crime Category: Felony
 Misdemeanor

Gender: Male
 Female

Risk Level: High
 Medium
 Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(i.e., Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	GPS Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$10,000.00
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund
- DOC M57 Supplemental Fund
- CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant
- CJC Treatment Court Grant
- County General Fund
- Supervision Fees
- Other Fees (revenue)
- Other State or Federal Grant
- Other: Please Identify
-
-
-

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Sex Offender Treatment
Program Category:	Sex Offender Services
Program Description:	To provide treatment for sex offenders on felony probation and post-prison supervision
Program Objectives:	75% or more will be compliant with treatment and successfully complete the program in 2019-2021
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Monthly reports, Full Disclosure Polygraph, Maintenance Polygraph

Monthly Average to be Served: 4

Type of Offender(s) Served:
 Probation
 Parole/Post-Prison
 Local Control

Crime Category:
 Felony
 Misdemeanor

Gender:
 Male
 Female

Risk Level:
 High
 Medium
 Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie. Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient, Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
Community Counseling Solutions	Sex Offender	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$10,000.00
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund
- DOC M57 Supplemental Fund
- CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant
- CJC Treatment Court Grant
- County General Fund
- Supervision Fees
- Other Fees (revenue)
- Other State or Federal Grant
- Other: Please Identify
-
-
-

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Transitional Housing
Program Category:	Transition Services
Program Description:	Morrow County does not have any transitional housing. This program will be to place offenders that are being released on STTL, released from prison on Post-Prison Supervision, or placed on Probation that do not have a residence to live a temporary place to stay at a local motel. Offenders will be required to work off the cost of motel on our work crew program
Program Objectives:	To give offenders a temporary place to reside until they make other living arrangements
Method(s) of Evaluation:	NA

Monthly Average to be Served: 2

Type of Offender(s) Served: Probation Parole/Post-Prison Local Control

Crime Category: Felony Misdemeanor

Gender: Male Female

Risk Level: High Medium Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type (ie. Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)	CRC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund 10,000.00
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund 2,725.00
- DOC M57 Supplemental Fund _____
- CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant _____
- CJC Treatment Court Grant _____
- County General Fund _____
- Supervision Fees _____
- Other Fees (revenue) _____
- Other State or Federal Grant _____
- Other: Please Identify
- _____
- _____
- _____

Additional Comments:

Program Name:	Work Crew
Program Category:	Community Service and Work Crew
Program Description:	Our Work Crew program is supervised by a work crew supervisor. He takes the work crew out on jobs sites in Morrow County. At times the supervisor will assign offenders to a non-profit/public agency willing to provide direct supervision and monitor hours
Program Objectives:	Provide sentencing/sanction alternatives for the courts and the supervising officer. 80% or more of the offenders referred for work crew will successfully complete their hours in 2019-2021
Method(s) of Evaluation:	Reports are sent to the courts and to the supervising officer by the work crew supervisor

Monthly Average to be Served: 20

Type of Offender(s) Served: Probation Parole/Post-Prison Local Control

Crime Category: Felony Misdemeanor

Gender: Male Female

Risk Level: High Medium Low

Which Treatment Provider(s) Will You Use Within This Program?

Provider Name	Treatment Type <small>(ie. Anger Management, Cognitive, DV, Dual Diagnosis, Sex Offender, Inpatient, Substance Abuse, or Outpatient Substance Abuse)</small>	CPC Y/N?	If Yes, Overall Score
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Funding Sources

- State Grant-In-Aid Fund \$100,000.00
- Inmate Welfare Release Subsidy Fund
- DOC M57 Supplemental Fund
- CJC Justice Reinvestment Grant
- CJC Treatment Court Grant
- County General Fund
- Supervision Fees
- Other Fees (revenue) \$44,000.00
- Other State or Federal Grant
- Other: Please Identify
-
-
-

Additional Comments:

EXHIBIT B

MORROW COUNTY

NETWORK ACCESS BY COUNTY

1. COUNTY jail users will be permitted to use existing DEPARTMENT data circuits to access third party systems. Access is permitted for jail management system application users only. COUNTY jail users will not be permitted to use DEPARTMENT circuits for video conferencing, Real Audio, Internet access, applications that require large amounts of bandwidth, or other jail management software online service or system unless approved by DEPARTMENT. COUNTY jail users will be permitted to use DEPARTMENT's data circuits for video image transmissions using a NIST standard (available from DEPARTMENT upon request).
 - A. All network traffic covered by this agreement will employ TCP/IP network protocols.
 - B. DEPARTMENT will continue its policy of only providing one router to each county. This means that if COUNTY's jail and the parole and probation office are located in separate buildings, COUNTY will be responsible for providing a connection between the two buildings.
2. COUNTY understands and acknowledges that DEPARTMENT is subject to the public records provision of ORS 192.410 through 192.505 and other applicable laws and administrative rules which establish uniform guidelines and procedures for the release of information from DEPARTMENT's computer system.

**EXHIBIT C
INDEMNIFICATION
MORROW COUNTY**

Contribution

If any third party makes any claim or brings any action, suit or proceeding alleging a tort as now or hereafter defined in ORS 30.260 ("Third Party Claim") against a party (the "Notified Party") with respect to which the other party ("Other Party") may have liability, the Notified Party must promptly notify the Other Party in writing of the Third Party Claim and deliver to the Other Party a copy of the claim, process, and all legal pleadings with respect to the Third Party Claim. Either party is entitled to participate in the defense of a Third Party Claim, and to defend a Third Party Claim with counsel of its own choosing. Receipt by the Other Party of the notice and copies required in this paragraph and meaningful opportunity for the Other Party to participate in the investigation, defense and settlement of the Third Party Claim with counsel of its own choosing are conditions precedent to the Other Party's liability with respect to the Third Party Claim.

With respect to a Third Party Claim for which the Department is jointly liable with the County (or would be if joined in the Third Party Claim), the Department shall contribute to the amount of expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred and paid or payable by the County in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect the relative fault of the Department on the one hand and of the County on the other hand in connection with the events which resulted in such expenses, judgments, fines or settlement amounts, as well as any other relevant equitable considerations. The relative fault of the Department on the one hand and of the County on the other hand shall be determined by reference to, among other things, the parties' relative intent, knowledge, access to information and opportunity to correct or prevent the circumstances resulting in such expenses, judgments, fines or settlement amounts. The Department's contribution amount in any instance is capped to the same extent it would have been capped under Oregon law if the Department had sole liability in the proceeding.

With respect to a Third Party Claim for which the County is jointly liable with the Department (or would be if joined in the Third Party Claim), the County shall contribute to the amount of expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred and paid or payable by the Department in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect the relative fault of the County on the one hand and of the Department on the other hand in connection with the events which resulted in such expenses, judgments, fines or settlement amounts, as well as any other relevant equitable considerations. The relative fault of the County on the one hand and of the Department on the other hand shall be determined by reference to, among other things, the parties' relative intent, knowledge, access to information and opportunity to correct or prevent the circumstances resulting in such expenses, judgments, fines or settlement amounts. The County's contribution amount in any instance is capped to the same extent it would have been capped under Oregon law if it had sole liability in the proceeding.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The parties should attempt in good faith to resolve any dispute arising out of this agreement. This may be done at any management level, including at a level higher than persons directly responsible for administration of the agreement. In addition, the parties may agree to utilize a jointly selected mediator or arbitrator (for non-binding arbitration) to resolve the dispute short of litigation.

Indemnification by Subcontractors

County shall take all reasonable steps to cause its contractor(s) that are not units of local government as defined in ORS 190.003, if any, to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the State of Oregon and its officers, employees and agents ("Indemnitee") from and against any and all claims, actions, liabilities, damages, losses, or expenses (including attorneys' fees) arising from a tort (as now or hereafter defined in ORS 30.260) caused, or alleged to be caused, in whole or in part, by the negligent or willful acts or omissions of County's contractor or any of the officers, agents, employees or subcontractors of the contractor ("Claims"). It is the specific intention of the parties that the Indemnitee shall, in all instances, except for Claims arising solely from the negligent or willful acts or omissions of the Indemnitee, be indemnified by the contractor from and against any and all Claims.

Subcontractor Insurance Requirements

GENERAL

County shall require its first tier contractor(s) that are not units of local government as defined in ORS 190.003, if any, to: i) obtain insurance specified under TYPES AND AMOUNTS and meeting the requirements under, "TAIL" COVERAGE, NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OR CHANGE, and CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE before the contractors perform under contracts between County and the contractors (the "Subcontracts"), and ii) maintain the insurance in full force throughout the duration of the Subcontracts. ~~The insurance must be provided by insurance companies or entities that are authorized to transact the business of insurance and issue coverage in the State of Oregon and that are acceptable to County. County shall not authorize contractors to begin work under the Subcontracts until the insurance is in full force. Thereafter, County shall monitor continued compliance with the insurance requirements on an annual or more frequent basis. County shall incorporate appropriate provisions in the Subcontracts permitting it to enforce contractor compliance with the insurance requirements and shall take all reasonable steps to enforce such compliance. Examples of "reasonable steps" include issuing stop work orders (or the equivalent) until the insurance is in full force or terminating the Subcontracts as permitted by the Subcontracts, or pursuing legal action to enforce the insurance requirements. In no event shall County permit a contractor to work under a Subcontract when the County is aware that the contractor is not in compliance with the insurance requirements. As used in this section, a "first tier" contractor is a contractor with which the county directly enters into a contract. It does not include a subcontractor with which the contractor enters into a contract.~~

TYPES AND AMOUNTS

PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY

Professional Liability Insurance covering any damages caused by an error, omission or negligent act related to the services to be provided under the Subcontract, with limits not less than \$2,000,000, as determined by the Department:

"TAIL" COVERAGE If any of the required insurance policies is on a "claims made" basis, such as professional liability insurance, the contractor shall maintain either "tail" coverage or continuous "claims made" liability coverage, provided the effective date of the continuous "claims made" coverage is on or before the effective date of the Subcontract, for a minimum of 24 months following the later of: (i) the contractor's completion and County's acceptance of all Services required under the Subcontract or, (ii) the expiration of all warranty periods provided under the Subcontract. Notwithstanding the foregoing 24-month requirement, if the contractor elects to maintain "tail" coverage and if the maximum time period "tail" coverage reasonably available in the marketplace is less than the 24-month period described above, then the contractor may request and the Department may grant approval of the maximum "tail" coverage period reasonably available in the marketplace. If Department approval is granted, the contractor shall maintain "tail" coverage for the maximum time period that "tail" coverage is reasonably available in the marketplace.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OR CHANGE The contractor or its insurer must provide 30 days' written notice to County before cancellation of, material change to, potential exhaustion of aggregate limits of, or non-renewal of the required insurance coverage(s).

CERTIFICATE(S) OF INSURANCE County shall obtain from the contractor a certificate(s) of insurance for all required insurance before the contractor performs under the Subcontract. The certificate(s) or an attached endorsement must specify: i) all entities and individuals who are endorsed on the policy as Additional Insured and ii) for insurance on a "claims made" basis, the extended reporting period applicable to "tail" or continuous "claims made" coverage.

AGENDA ITEM COVER SHEET
Morrow County Board of Commissioners
(Page 2 of 2)

1. ISSUES, BACKGROUND, DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS (IF ANY):

See Attached

2. FISCAL IMPACT:

None at this time.

3. SUGGESTED ACTION(S)/MOTION(S):

Per Policy 6.4 B - The results of the appeal committee deliberations will be presented to the Board of Commissioners for concurrence. After the Board of Commissioners concur, the results will be provided to the submitter in a Final Notice of Decision.

Attach additional background documentation as needed.

Appeal Committee

August 8, 2019

Committee Members:

Gayle Gutierrez, County Treasurer

Matt Scrivner, Public Works Director

Aaron Haak, Morrow County Sheriff Deputy

Karmen Carlson, Ex officio, Human Resources Director

Meeting Dates: July 29th, 2019 and August 5th, 2019

Findings: Recommendation to be brought to the Board of Commissioners for concurrence

Committee's action time: 30 days from Appeal Request

Discussion items:

To complete a JobMeas evaluation on the job description for reclassification request

To hear comment from the reclassification submitter

To take into consideration all information provided by both Human Resources and the submitter to make a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners regarding the reclassification request. The Appeal Committee is the fourth step in the Reclassification Policy. The appeal committee deliberation results are to be presented to the Board of Commissioners for concurrence.

Factors that were deliberated:

1. The requestors job description duties and the current job description
2. JobMeas calculations of the Requestors job description and the current job description
3. Salary Survey results from step two researched by Human Resources Director
4. Workload, document preparation, and the function of the position in the office

Committee findings and recommendation:

The appeal committee compared the requestors updated job description with the current job description. They found the additional duties and responsibilities in the requestor's job description are covered within the current job descriptions essential functions.

The committee was given JobMeas training prior to scoring. JobMeas was completed on the current job description and the requestors updated job description. JobMeas results were comparable for both calculations.

The committee reviewed and discussed the Salary Survey along with the workload, document preparation and the function of the position in the office.

The Appeal Committee recommends the position remain at the current scale 8 in the AFSCME General Union.

This decision is not intended to be an evaluation of submitters capabilities. Rather it is an assessment based solely on a comparison of position duties and responsibilities to the existing classification specifications. The best description of the overall duties and responsibilities of the submitter's position continues to be found in the current job description.

Next step:

Reclassification submitter will have 30 days upon delivery of the findings letter from the Appeal Committee, to request an appeal to the Board of Commissioners.

AGENDA ITEM COVER SHEET

Morrow County Board of Commissioners

(Page 2 of 2)

1. ISSUES, BACKGROUND, DISCUSSION AND OPTIONS (IF ANY):

Quarterly Activity report submitted to Oregon Department of Veterans Affairs. As always, if you have questions please give me a call or send an email.

2. FISCAL IMPACT:

None

3. SUGGESTED ACTION(S)/MOTION(S):

None

Attach additional background documentation as needed.

COUNTY VETERANS' SERVICES PROGRAM QUARTERLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Important Submission Instructions

ODVA Form VS0914 COUNTY VETERANS' SERVICES PROGRAM QUARTERLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES is used to report the work load and outreach for a county's veterans' services program each quarter. Please submit, along with your report of expenditures, to the address below, fax to 1-503-373-2393, or email to: CVSO-NSOFunding@ODVA.state.or.us

Reports are due NO LATER THAN the last working day of the month following the end of the fiscal quarter.

Submit to: Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs Statewide Veteran Services 700 Summer Street NE Salem, Oregon 97301-1285	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 st Quarter (July, August, September) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 nd Quarter (October, November, December) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 rd Quarter (January, February, March) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 th Quarter (April, May, June)
Name of County	Fiscal Year
Morrow	2018 - 2019

INTERVIEW PROCESS

Interviews are face-to-face interactions with a veteran and/or family member, either in the office or out of the office. These are not requests for information handled by a receptionist or casual conversations held at an outreach event. Enough information must be gathered to document the interaction into VetraSpec.

Total In-Office Interviews	Total Out-of-Office Interviews	Total Interviews for Quarter
42	3	45

CLAIMS/APEALS/BENEFIT AWARDS

Claims information is gathered from VetraSpec reports only, for clients under ODVA Power of Attorney.

Original USDVA Form 526, 527, or 534 filed this quarter:	7
All other new claims filed this quarter	0
Original USDVA Form 1010EZ filed this quarter:	7
NODs/VA Form 9s filed this quarter:	0
Total Recoveries for Quarter	\$ 7,056.11 retros only

OUTREACH CONDUCTED

Outreach events are outside normal locations. Time spent in a scheduled satellite office is not counted as outreach. Outreach must be to more than one person. No matter the number of VSOs present, one location equals one event. A home visit is not outreach; it is an out-of-office interview.

The goal of outreach is an eventual increase in subsequent interviews, claims filed, and benefits awarded, as well as connecting that veteran or family member with other beneficial programs in your county.

Location of Event	Other Departments/services Attending	Approximate Number of People Attending
Heppler	Veterans Coffee & Chat	6
Boardman	Veterans Coffee & Chat	10
Ione/ Wellness Fair	Various community service providers	100+
Gilliam County Veterans Benefit Fair	Various VA & community service providers	100+
Union County-Veterans Village meeting	Community partners VSOs	10

The Economic Impact of Cows and Crops in Eastern Oregon

August 8, 2019

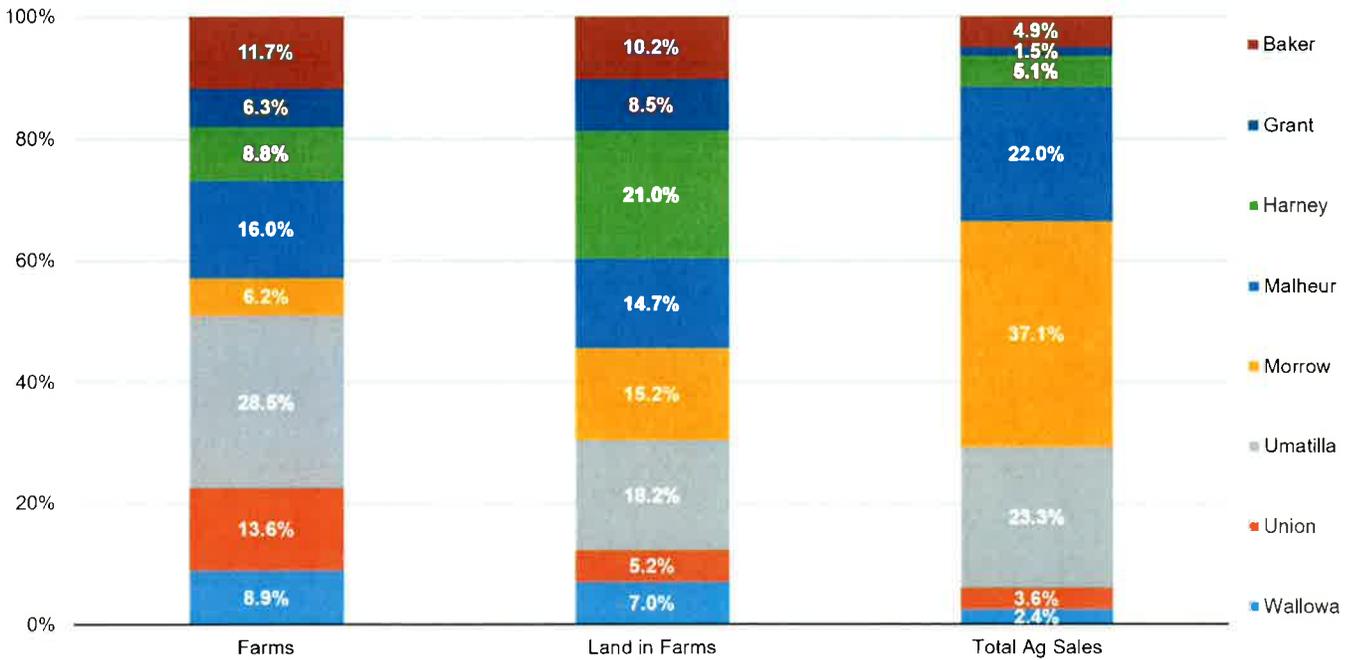
by Christopher Rich

Recently released county level data from the *2017 Census of Agriculture* provides an updated look at the scope of agriculture in Eastern Oregon (Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties). Required by law, the Census is produced every five years by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. “The Census of Agriculture is a complete count of U.S. farms and ranches and the people who operate them.” The Census gathers details on everything from mega farms to small plots of land if products worth \$1,000 or more were raised or sold, normally would have been, or potentially could have been in the year prior to when the Census was taken. These details help reveal changes in agricultural activity and help shed light on employment trends in the region.

Eastern Oregon Has Cattle...Lots of Cattle

Eastern Oregon’s 6,042 farms and ranches (hereafter referred to as farms) accounted for just 16 percent of all Oregon farms in 2017: 1.0 percentage point less than in 2012. This might seem like a low share of farms given that Eastern Oregon accounts for roughly 40 percent of the state’s total land mass. However, the sparsely populated region (4.5% of Oregon’s population) lends to a high share of large farms. While just 17 percent of all Oregon farms in 2017 were 180 acres or larger, 39 percent of Eastern Oregon farms were 180 acres or larger. In addition, Eastern Oregon contained one-third of Oregon’s 500 to 999 acre farms and half of farms with 1000 or more acres.

County's Share of Eastern Oregon's Total - 2017

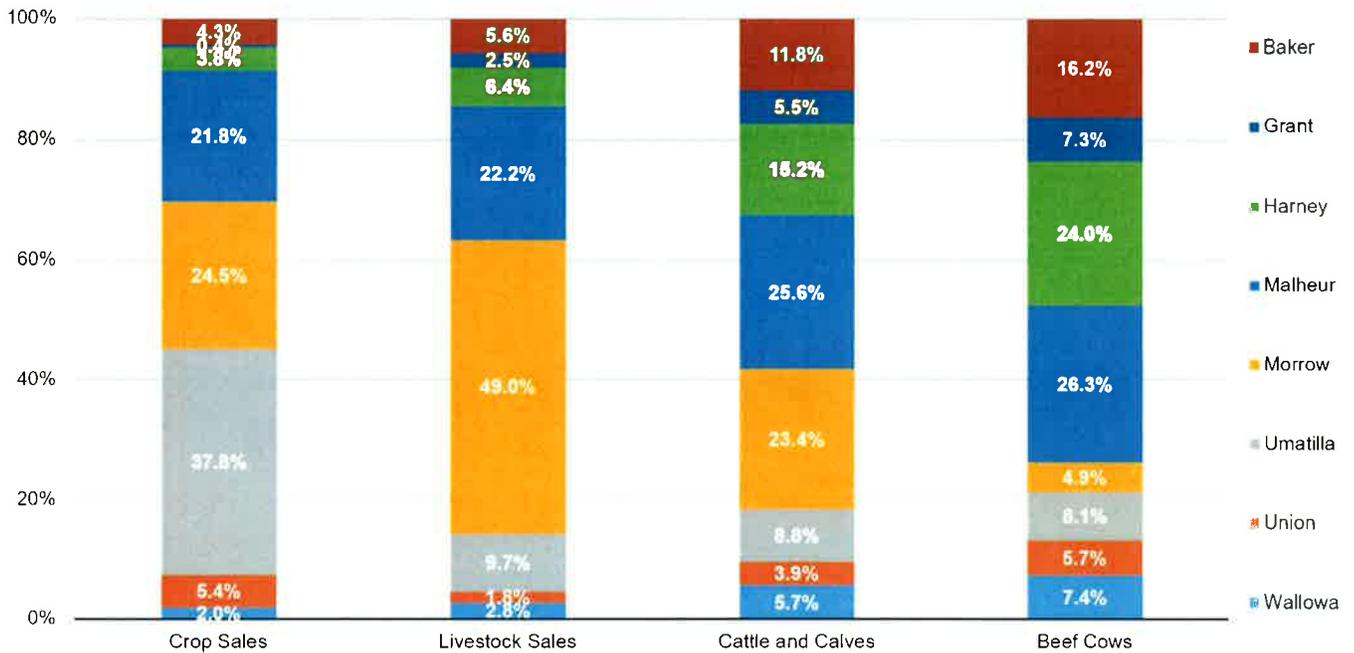


Source: Oregon Employment Department and U.S.D.A 2017 Census of Agriculture

Altogether, the region's eight counties accounted for nearly 47 percent (7.4 million acres) of Oregon's total farmland. The region's share of farmland rose by 1.8 percentage points since 2012 as Oregon lost 340,000 acres of farmland and Eastern Oregon gained 131,000 acres of farmland.

Livestock continues as the region's primary focus. The majority of farms specialize in producing livestock, producing feed for livestock, or producing both. Half of Eastern Oregon farms are in cattle and calf production; 43 percent of farms are in beef cow production. Throughout the region farms also produce horses, pigs, sheep, goats, bison, llamas, and other animals. And with so many mouths to feed, feed is a primary concern. Pastureland accounted for more than 5 million farmland acres in Eastern Oregon and 40 percent of the region's 1.3 million harvested crop acreage was hay or haylage. Total hay production was close to 1.5 million acres. Outside of hay, the bulk of crop production was concentrated in grain (primarily wheat and corn), onions, potatoes, and peas.

County's Share of Eastern Oregon's Total - 2017



Source: Oregon Employment Department and U.S.D.A 2017 Census of Agriculture

Market performance in 2017 saw Eastern Oregon harvest one-third (\$1.6 billion) of Oregon’s \$5.0 billion in agriculture sales. The region’s farms accounted for nearly half (\$828 million) the total value of livestock sales, producing over half of all beef cows in the state and just over half of all cattle and calves: 287,495 beef cows and 637,624 cattle and calves. Adjusted for inflation, the value of livestock sales increased 1.9 percent in Eastern Oregon from 2012 to 2017. Sales increased 8.8 percent not adjusted for inflation.

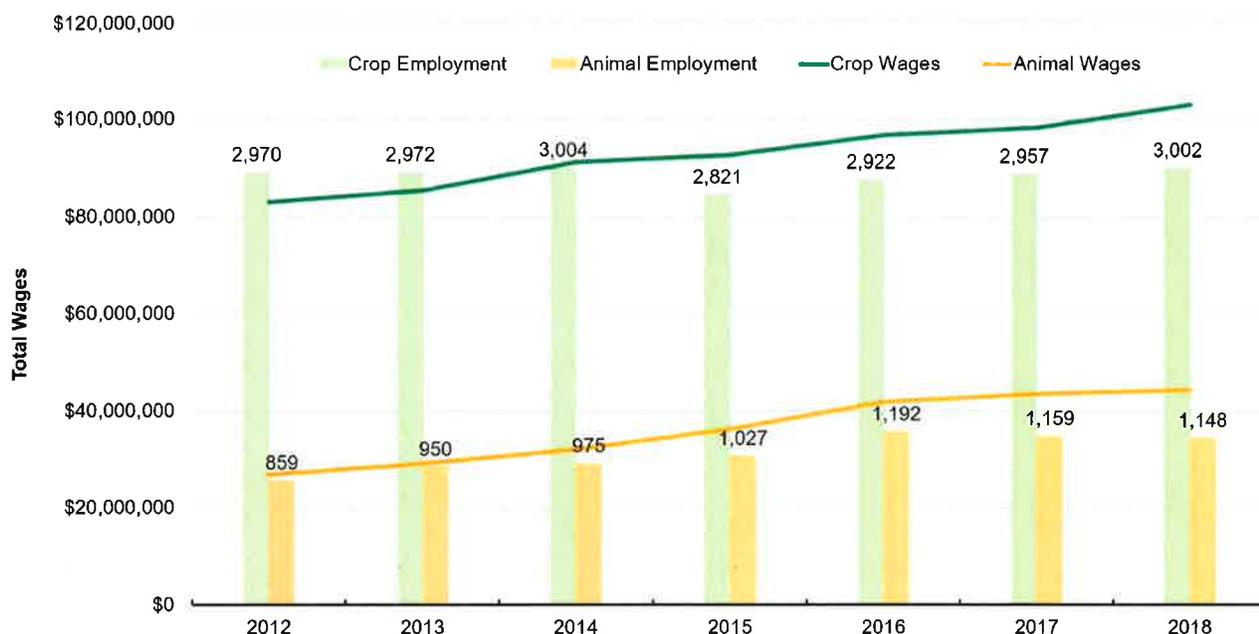
Crop sales for the region totaled \$778 million: one-fourth of the state’s total value for crop sales. Adjusted for inflation, the value of crop sales in Eastern Oregon fell by 20.1 percent from 2012 to 2017. Sales decreased 14.7 percent not adjusted for inflation. The size of the decrease is likely tied to lower grain and hay prices in 2017 along with some corresponding decreases in production.

Cows and Crops Create Employment and Wages

Although drones, robotic harvesting, and even autonomous vehicles continue to grow as a resource for the production of agriculture, Ag production is still labor intensive. Employment data from 2018 for farm

workers covered by unemployment insurance reveals how raising cows and crops translates directly to employment and wages. Crop and animal production accounted for 7.4 percent of private-sector employment and 7.0 percent of private-sector wages in 2012. This share of employment dropped slightly since 2012 (-0.2 percentage point) while the share of wages inched higher (+0.1 percentage point). Rather than a loss of employment, the decrease in share was due to gains in other private-sector industries outpacing gains in agriculture. Agriculture actually continued to gain since 2012, adding 321 jobs to reach 4,150 in 2018. Wages rose \$37.2 million to reach \$147.3 million: a 25.3 percent gain after adjusting for inflation.

**Employment and Wages from Crop and Animal Production
Eastern Oregon: 2012 - 2018**



Source: Oregon Employment Department

Eastern Oregon's crop production employment continues to outweigh animal production employment by a factor of 2.6 to 1. Animal production, however, continues to close the gap. For every one job added in crop production since 2012, there were nine jobs added in animal production. Since employment in crop production remained relatively stagnant for the five-year period, adding just 32 jobs, the industry's share of private-sector employment and wages declined. Crop production provided 5.9 percent of private-sector employment and 5.2 percent of private-sector wages for the region in 2012. That slipped to 5.3 percent of private-sector employment (3,002 jobs) and 4.9 percent of wages (\$103 million) in 2018. Animal production on the other

hand added 289 jobs for the period. The industry grew from 1.7 percent of both private-sector employment and wages in 2012 to 2.0 percent of private-sector employment (1,148 jobs) and 2.1 percent of wages (\$44 million) in 2018.

Few private-sector industries surpassed the share of employment and wages that crop and animal production contributed to the region's economy in 2018. Manufacturing, retail trade, and education and health services each accounted for a larger share; 15.0 percent to 16.0 percent of Eastern Oregon's private-sector employment and 11.0 percent to 18.0 percent of private-sector wages. While leisure and hospitality accounted for 11.0 percent of private-sector employment, only 5.0 percent of private-sector wages came from the industry. In addition, construction, wholesale trade, financial activities, other services, and professional and business services each provided a smaller share of both private-sector employment and wages than crop and animal production did. This makes agriculture a top industry in Eastern Oregon.

Agriculture's Impact Is Direct and Indirect

In 2017, farms in Eastern Oregon dished out roughly \$1.5 billion in total operating expenses: one-third of the total for Oregon overall. Hired labor, or jobs in crop and animal production, accounted for just 11.5 percent of farm expenses. However, operating expenses also generate an abundance of jobs that are tied directly to, but not necessarily in agriculture. Ag production supports firms in several other industries in the region through activities such as purchases of equipment and supplies; maintenance, repair, and construction of equipment and facilities; fuel sales; processing, packing, and warehousing; and transportation and shipping, just to name a few.

At least 270 firms in Eastern Oregon depend on the region's agriculture activities in order to continue operations. These firms provide sales and services for, or purchase products from local agriculture markets and operate in the following industries: agriculture support activities, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, food manufacturing, and

other services. They have a combined average annual employment of roughly 9,000, or 16.0 percent of the region's total private employment. When combined with the number of jobs in crop and animal production, this means that agricultural activities directly supply nearly one-fourth of Eastern Oregon's private-sector employment. The wages these workers earn and spend help feed the region's economy. In turn, agriculture indirectly supports other industries such as restaurants, retail, and real estate.

Agriculture Is Symbiotic

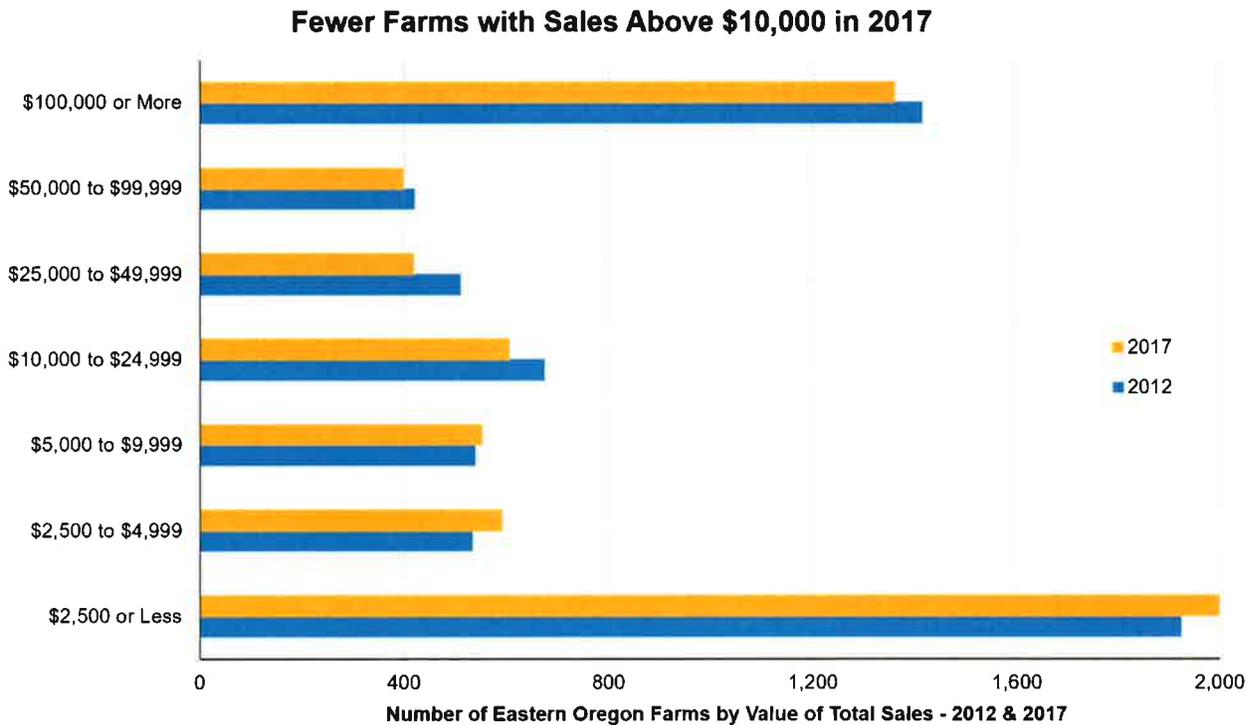
The average annual wage for crop and animal production combined was \$35,500 in 2018. This was less than the average annual wage for all private-sector industries (\$37,600) and below middle of the pack when ranking the broad private sectors. Individually, crop production had an annual average wage of \$34,300 and animal production had a wage of \$38,600.

Agriculture's average wage was much larger than the average annual wage for retail trade (\$27,500) and for leisure and hospitality (\$16,600), two industries in the region with large employment numbers and high seasonal employment swings.

Agriculture generally has a significant seasonal component as well. In Eastern Oregon, seasonal agriculture jobs are found mainly in crop production in Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, and Union counties. These four counties had 1,915 fewer crop production jobs during the winter low point in 2018 than they did during the summer high point (based on covered employment data). Workers who fill seasonal positions often work outside of agriculture during the off-season. Many of these workers likely work in other industries where employment and income levels are also prone to seasonal fluctuations. Whether seasonal agriculture is a primary job or a side gig, wages earned can serve to pad paychecks in preparation for leaner times.

Aside from seasonal workers, a large number of principal farm operators (and/or their spouses) find primary or secondary employment off the farm in order to support or supplement their agricultural endeavors. Roughly 38 percent of principal producers in

Eastern Oregon reported working 200 or more days off the farm in 2017. This is likely because 70 percent of the region's farms reported total sales of less than \$50,000 and 64 percent reported sales of less than \$25,000.



Source: Oregon Employment Department and U.S.D.A 2017 Census of Agriculture

The rural lifestyle is very attractive. Open spaces and slower paces invite visitors and residents to remain. Agriculture helps to maintain the rural lifestyle by infusing the economy with employment and wages; creating a market for firms to do business in support of agriculture; and sharing workers with other industries so that those who might otherwise leave the area due to economic instability can find income through multiple sources. This symbiotic relationship helps to stabilize the population and the economy.

Agriculture Nourishes the Region

Just under one-fourth of private-sector employment came directly from two linked sources in Eastern Oregon in 2018: firms that engage in crop and animal production, and firms either wholly or largely dependent on agricultural production. Crop and animal production supplied 7.4 percent of private-sector employment and 6.9 percent of private-sector wages. This

makes agriculture a top industry. The overall impact of agriculture, however, is even more substantial due to how agriculture directly and indirectly nourishes the economy.



2019
EDITION



Oregon

by the

Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties


THE Ford Family
FOUNDATION



Oregon State University
Extension Service

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June 2019

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Photo credits: Geiser Grand Building: Baker County Tourism.
Logs: BLM. Fisherman: Lance V. Nix. Baker and Children: iStock.

Oregon *by the* Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties

2019 Edition



Oregon State University
Extension Service

June 2019

Dear Community Leader,

Welcome to the second edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*. In 2018, we produced the inaugural edition of this report. We also promised to update the information in an online version annually and produce print versions in even-numbered years for the foreseeable future. So, here it is — *Oregon by the Numbers 2019*.

Oregon by the Numbers is an outgrowth of The Ford Family Foundation's long-term investment in the Rural Communities Explorer, an online tool (oregonexplorer.info/rural) that helps leaders explore data and statistics about their own communities. It is a collaborative effort between The Ford Family Foundation and Oregon State University. Together, we designed *Oregon by the Numbers* for local decision makers. We chose the key indicators for their value to all Oregonians—rural and urban. We gave priority to measures reflecting community wellbeing. Rankings help provide a snapshot of the state at this moment. This report points to successes to celebrate as well as common challenges, and reveals where there are opportunities to collaborate and learn.

We have invested in this work because we believe that in order to serve the needs of Oregon, we need to understand the reality of what is happening across all of our communities. In addition, communities themselves need to be able to analyze their own circumstances. To aid that process, they need good data. Numbers expose needs. Numbers reveal trends. Numbers track progress. Numbers identify successes. Through data collection and analysis, we can all make better decisions to promote the vitality and livability of Oregon.

Numbers never tell the whole story, but numbers do speak loudly. They help us understand where we need to look, listen and act to make positive differences in our communities.

We hope this report is useful for everyone who is working to improve the circumstances of children, families and communities across our state.

Sincerely,

Anne C. Kubisch
President
The Ford Family Foundation
Roseburg, Oregon

About this report

Good data contribute to good decisions. The Rural Communities Explorer, housed at Oregon State University, aims to make community data readily available to citizens across the state. In Oregon, we have a long history of using community measures to track our policies, programs and progress. However, ensuring all decision makers have adequate and accessible data tools remains a challenge. This report assembles a suite of community measures accompanied by county-level profiles designed for use across sectors, making it possible for decision makers in a variety of arenas to have shared indicators of success. The inaugural publication appeared in 2018. In the near term, *Oregon by the Numbers* will appear annually as a PDF with print editions in election years.

Comprised of compact county portraits for all 36 counties as well as corresponding measure profiles, with rankings whenever possible, *Oregon by the Numbers* targets a broad audience.

The original concept for the report arose out of a question: What are the essential measures that all Oregon decision makers should be able to immediately access for their community? Several experts in a variety of fields were consulted and the resulting list of indicators fell into six areas or strands.

Demographics and Land: Measures describing the population

Social: Measures pertaining to safety, inequality and more

Education: Measures of school-based achievement available at the county level

Economic: Measures pertaining to enterprise, income, and the exchange of goods and services

Health: Measures of wellness for children and adults

Infrastructure: Measures of physical structures and resources

For each of these dimensions, the report relies almost exclusively on secondary data from a variety of sources stored on the Communities Reporter Tool database from the Rural Communities Explorer (<http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/>), spanning a broad spectrum of topics.

County profiles are designed to display data at a glance, readily accessible to youth and adults alike. Indicator portraits provide greater specificity for those with a social science background and summarize each measure for the state as a whole. Whenever possible, county-level values are compared with Oregon, rural Oregon and urban Oregon.

How to use this report

Oregon by the Numbers targets decision makers — those in executive positions, educational leaders, legislators, local government officials, nonprofit professionals and engaged residents. However, the authors hope any interested citizen will find it useful.

County profiles are designed for visual engagement and ease of interpretation, enabling all readers to learn something new about where they live. The indicator summary pages provide definitions and discussions for each measure, along with other details such as rankings.

Taken in total, *Oregon by the Numbers* serves as a useful tool for developing situational awareness, initiating community conversations and supporting policy advocacy. While each measure in *Oregon by the Numbers* was selected with maximum utility in mind, the report is not a diagnostic tool. Instead, *Oregon by the Numbers* serves as a snapshot of the state and its counties at a particular moment in time.

The selected measures

The collection of measures chosen for the first edition of *Oregon by the Numbers* was many years in the making. The Ford Family Foundation's commitment to updating and improving the report annually will ensure an ongoing effort to find improved measures of community progress in the years ahead. At present, nearly one-third of the current indicators in *Oregon by the Numbers* come from the American Community Survey (ACS), an ongoing sample of U.S. individuals that produces estimates on a wide variety of topics. Because the

ACS is a sample survey, its estimates are subject to statistical error. For more information on the selection of measures, please refer to page 91.

Data trend

The 2018 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers* included a trend column in the county profiles, in an attempt to provide information about patterns in the data over time. We opted to remove this column in the 2019 edition due to concerns that it might be misinterpreted. In 2018, the trend calculated was longitudinal, making use of all data available on a particular measure, some dating back to 1990. Our sense is that many readers are more interested in year-to-year changes. However, data changes between editions of the report often conflict with long-term trends, making interpretation challenging. Rather than contribute to confusion, we opted to remove the trend information altogether.

For those interested in year-to-year changes in the *Oregon by the Numbers* data, we recommend close examination of the margins of error as well as the data points themselves, especially for ACS measures. Please refer to the Rural Communities Explorer (www.oregonexplorer.info/rural) to see data for all years and related margins of error. If you wish to provide feedback about the report, please send a message to OBTN@tfff.org.

—Vince Adams
Oregon State University
Extension Service

The role of rural

What do we mean by “rural”? The definitions vary. Some are quantitative — focusing on size, population density, distance from a population center and so on. Others are more qualitative — detailing attributes that contribute to a rural “feel” or “culture,” such as community connection or interdependence.

The Ford Family Foundation has its own definition, grounded in its explicit commitment to serving rural Oregon. We combine multiple factors: size, proximity to a metro area and the nature of the community to determine whether or not it is “rural.” For grantmaking purposes, we consider 26 of Oregon’s 36 counties exclusively “rural.”

Because there is no standard or agreed-upon “rural” definition, making comparisons across communities for research and policy purposes can prove difficult. For this reason, *Oregon by the Numbers* makes use of the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of rural: any area not included in an urban area — urban areas are defined as densely settled areas of at least 500 people per square mile that total a population of 2,500 or more. According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition, a county like The Ford Family Foundation’s home county (Douglas County) is only 41% rural, as opposed to 100%.

(Note: For measures only available at the county level, this report uses the designations of metropolitan and non-metro counties from the Office of Management and Budget.)

Playing a critical role in Oregon’s rural landscape are the nine federally recognized Indian tribes. Highly heterogeneous (no two are exactly alike), each operates as an independent government within the state. Many offer services across multiple counties, contributing significantly to rural economies and providing local leadership in ways that benefit all rural residents. Native Americans live in every Oregon county and have a wide range of indigenous affiliations that extend beyond the state and federally recognized tribes. The interactions between Oregon’s Indian tribes and our state government are complex, grounded in more than 200 years of painful and difficult history. These relationships will continue to evolve over time, impacting all of Oregon, but especially rural counties.

We recognize that no matter what definition we use, Oregon’s rural communities are also heterogeneous. Despite differences, rural residents often report similar strengths (resourcefulness, connection to the land, sense of community) as well as common challenges (geographic isolation, availability of services, employment opportunities). These rural differences serve as a critical source of strength and wisdom for shaping the future of our state. We can be different together.

—Kasi Allen
The Ford Family Foundation

Ten things to do with *Oregon by the Numbers*

Oregon by the Numbers is designed to be valuable to all — from legislators to the public, from community leaders to students. Here are a few suggestions for exploring this report.

1. Look at the map of Oregon's counties on the right. How many of Oregon's 36 counties have you visited?
2. Turn to the page for your "home" county and find something that makes you proud to be from that place. What is something your county could improve on?
3. Find a county in another part of the state that has some similar characteristics to your home county. What is something the two counties do *not* have in common?
4. Turn to the Total Population Summary on page 93. What do you notice about how Oregon's population is distributed across its 36 counties?
5. Find the Population Pyramid Summary on page 104. What patterns do you see related to the age of Oregon's rural and urban populations?
6. Oregon's demographics are always changing. Which county has the highest percentage of Latino residents? Thumb through all the county profiles and look at the Population by Race/Ethnicity bar charts to find the answer.
7. Oregon has nine federally recognized tribes. How many of them can you name? See a list of the tribes and learn more about their history on page 96.
8. What industries employ the most Oregonians in each county? Take a guess and then review the data on pages 106-108 .
9. Not all Oregon counties have broadband access. Explore the data related to this challenge on page 129.
10. Turn to Notable Features on pages 102-103. Have you been to all the notable features in your county? Find a place you hope to visit on a future road trip.



Data by County

Baker	16	Lake	52
Benton	18	Lane	54
Clackamas.....	20	Lincoln	56
Clatsop	22	Linn	58
Columbia	24	Malheur	60
Coos	26	Marion	62
Crook	28	Morrow	64
Curry	30	Multnomah.....	66
Deschutes.....	32	Polk.....	68
Douglas	34	Sherman.....	70
Gilliam	36	Tillamook	72
Grant	38	Umatilla	74
Harney	40	Union	76
Hood River	42	Wallowa	78
Jackson	44	Wasco	80
Jefferson	46	Washington	82
Josephine	48	Wheeler.....	84
Klamath	50	Yamhill.....	86

Data by Measure

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Demographics and Land

Total population	93
Rural population	94
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Median income	98
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Largest communities	101
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Food insecurity	109
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Child abuse	111
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Voter participation.....	113

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Four-year college degree or greater	114
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Economy

Unemployment rate.....	119
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Health

Physically active adults.....	124
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Healthy diet.....	126
Vaccination rate.....	127
Low weight births.....	128

Infrastructure

Broadband access.....	129
Transit service.....	130
Vehicle miles traveled.....	131
Developed or cultivated land.....	132
Mobile homes.....	133

Data by County

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Curry	30	Multnomah	66
Deschutes	32	Polk	68
Douglas	34	Sherman	70
Gilliam	36	Tillamook	72
Grant	38	Umatilla	74
Harney	40	Union	76
Hood River	42	Wallowa	78
Jackson	44	Wasco	80
Jefferson	46	Washington	82
Josephine	48	Wheeler	84
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Infrastructure

Broadband access.....	129
Transit service	130
Vehicle miles traveled.....	131
Developed or cultivated land	132
Mobile homes	133

Data by County

MORROW

Total population

11,153

Rural population

46%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

9

Federally Recognized Tribes



Total land area

2,049 mi²

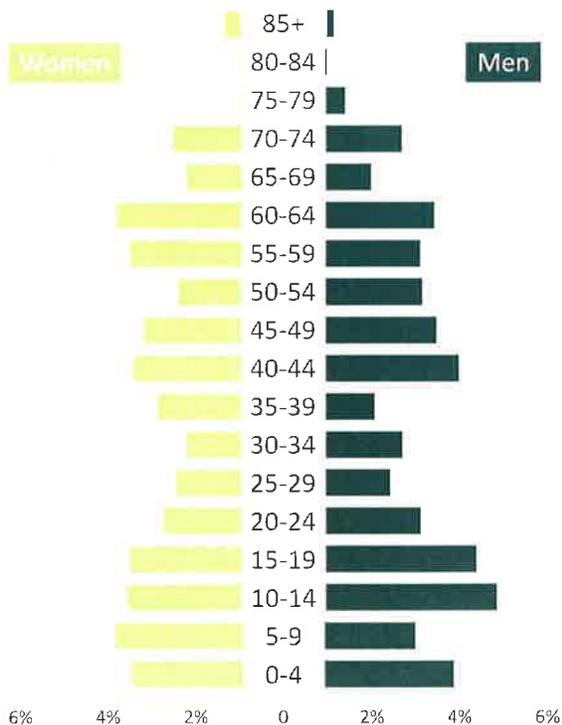
Public land

17%

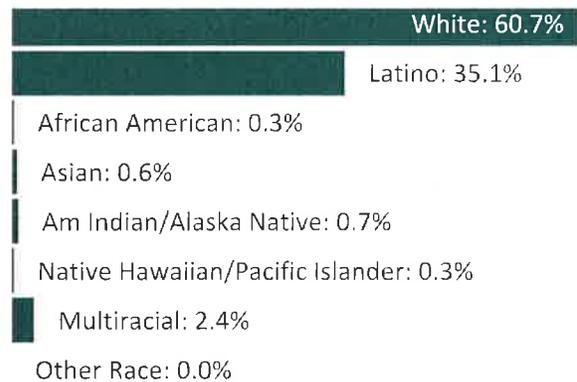
Median income

Morrow	\$54,386
Oregon	\$56,119

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



MORROW COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	8%	13%		
Child poverty*	20%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	13	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	23	30	20	32
Voter participation	63%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	10%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	79%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	5	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	22	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$2,735	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	22%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking	16%	18%		
Healthy diet	49%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	72%		
Low weight births	3%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	60%	93%		
Transit service	5%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	197	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	29%	11%		
Mobile homes	31%	8%	16%	6%

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

Data by Measure

Measure selection

The process of selecting measures for *Oregon by the Numbers* began with a comprehensive analysis of existing indicator reports followed by a juried ranking for the final selection. This two-stage process helped guarantee inclusion of the most broadly desired measures, while relying simultaneously on the knowledge of experts to ensure relevance. To begin, experts at Oregon State University used a crossover matrix of measures and reports to generate a short list of candidate measures for *Oregon by the Numbers* (based on data already available in the Communities Reporter Tool). They then reviewed the short list to determine causal or covariant relationships of the measures, prioritizing those with central influence and/or those that best function as overall indicators of societal progress.

The advisory team of experts also took care to populate each topic domain with a sufficient number and type of measures to ensure relevance to all Oregon counties. Some new measures were added to the Rural Communities Explorer as part of this process, such as Mobile Homes and Broadband Access. While we wish to maintain continuity of measures from one year to the next, we anticipate some modifications based on access to improved measures and user feedback.

American Community Survey

Nearly a third of the current indicators in *Oregon by the Numbers* come from the American Community Survey (ACS). The federal government has collected information about the American population since 1790 with the decennial census and began asking questions about housing and other topics in the mid-

twentieth century. Collected on a continuous basis starting in 2005, the ACS is intended to give the American public a sense of how people in the country are doing, where they are working, whether they have access to the services they need and so on. In 2009, the U.S. Census Bureau released the first annual installment of data from the ACS about the economic, demographic, housing and social characteristics of America's people and households.

ACS data provide decision makers unprecedented access to timely information about key issues. The results help determine how billions of dollars of government funds are distributed each year. The data can also illuminate opportunities for state-level research.

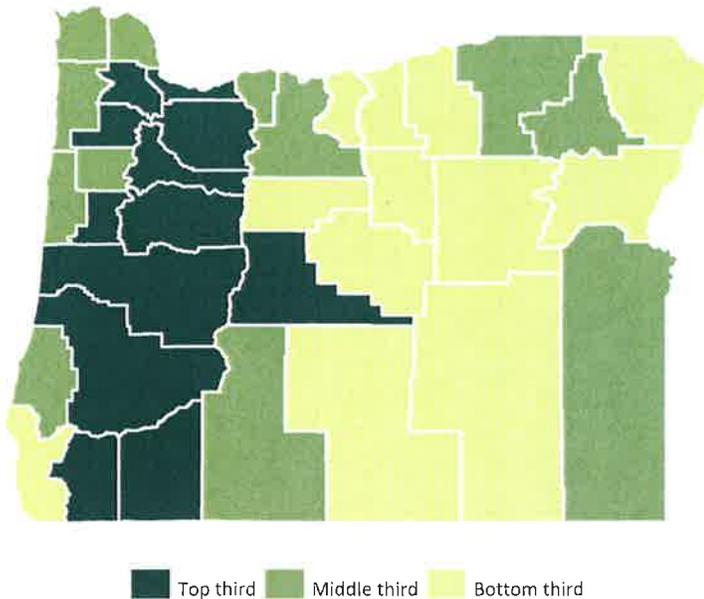
Margin of error

Because the American Community Survey is a sample survey, involving 3.5 million households every year, its estimates are subject to statistical error. The Census Bureau publishes the margin of error associated with each ACS estimate. The margin of error associated with estimates for small communities and/or for sub-groups within the population (e.g. age categories, racial/ethnic groups, people with disabilities) can be large relative to the estimate. In these cases, users should interpret results with caution. In this report, any necessary cautions about margin of error are noted on the measure page in question and the appropriate county profiles. The margins of error for the measures in this report are available on the Communities Reporter Tool from the Rural Communities Explorer (oregonexplorer.info/rural) or the [American Factfinder website](http://www.census.gov) from the U.S. Census Bureau.

TOTAL POPULATION

Definition: The total number of individuals living within a county's designated boundaries.

Population size provides insight into the nature of a county's residential communities. This measure is also important for tracking growth or declines within a specific county and making comparisons across counties. Changes in population occur through births, deaths and migration. Shifts in total population can affect funding from state and federal agencies. Such changes also suggest the extent to which the county is attracting new residents or whether the economy is prospering or struggling. As a measure, Total Population is useful in planning for current and future community needs.



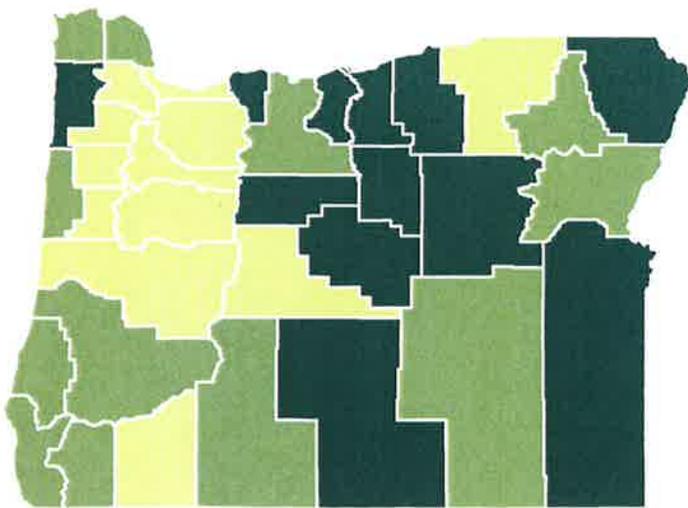
Rank	County	Population
	Oregon	4,025,127
	Urban	2,771,338
	Rural	1,253,789
1	Multnomah	788,459
2	Washington	572,071
3	Clackamas	399,962
4	Lane	363,471
5	Marion	330,453
6	Jackson	212,070
7	Deschutes	175,321
8	Linn	121,074
9	Douglas	107,576
10	Yamhill	102,366
11	Benton	88,249
12	Josephine	84,514
13	Polk	79,666
14	Umatilla	76,736
15	Klamath	66,018
16	Coos	62,921
17	Columbia	50,207
18	Lincoln	47,307
19	Clatsop	38,021
20	Malheur	30,421
21	Tillamook	25,840
22	Union	25,810
23	Wasco	25,687
24	Hood River	22,938
25	Jefferson	22,707
26	Curry	22,377
27	Crook	21,717
28	Baker	15,980
29	Morrow	11,153
30	Lake	7,807
31	Grant	7,209
32	Harney	7,195
33	Wallowa	6,864
34	Gilliam	1,910
35	Sherman	1,635
36	Wheeler	1,415

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

RURAL POPULATION

Definition: *The percentage of people who reside outside of Census-designated urban areas or clusters in a given county.*

Rural communities, especially those defined as rural according to the U.S. Census guidelines, present significantly different contexts from their urban and suburban counterparts. The strengths, needs and capacities of rural communities differ accordingly. In Oregon, where there are only 12 cities with population greater than 50,000, knowing the proportion of the rural population in a county allows decision makers to develop more balanced strategies to support different types of communities (see “The Role of Rural,” page 9). Because this measure makes use of data released every decade, researchers are exploring alternatives for future reports.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

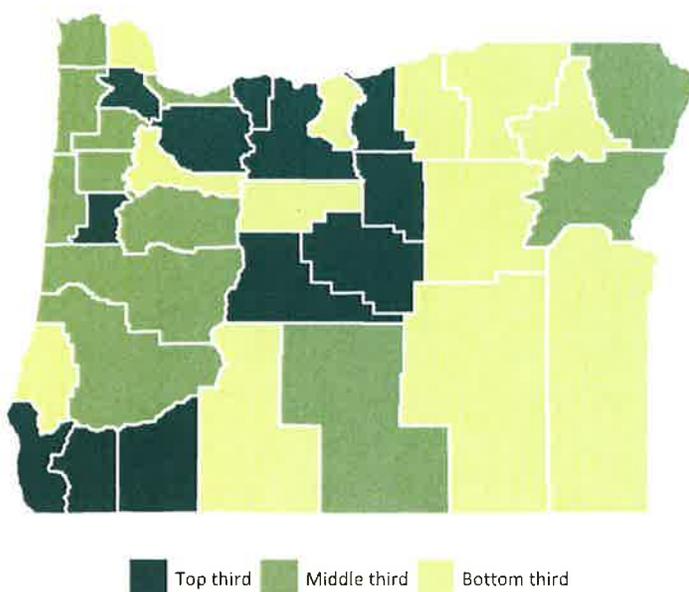
Rank	County	Percent
1	Gilliam	100.0%
1	Grant	100.0%
1	Sherman	100.0%
1	Wallowa	100.0%
1	Wheeler	100.0%
6	Tillamook	69.6%
7	Lake	63.3%
8	Jefferson	63.1%
9	Hood River	52.2%
10	Malheur	48.4%
11	Crook	48.0%
12	Morrow	45.9%
13	Josephine	45.0%
14	Harney	44.3%
15	Columbia	43.6%
16	Union	42.1%
17	Douglas	41.2%
18	Baker	41.0%
19	Clatsop	39.0%
20	Curry	38.7%
21	Coos	38.4%
22	Lincoln	37.6%
22	Klamath	37.6%
24	Wasco	33.1%
25	Linn	31.6%
26	Umatilla	29.1%
27	Deschutes	27.6%
28	Yamhill	22.6%
29	Jackson	20.1%
30	Polk	19.9%
Oregon		19.0%
31	Benton	18.8%
32	Clackamas	18.1%
33	Lane	17.5%
34	Marion	13.1%
35	Washington	5.6%
36	Multnomah	1.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Table P2, 2010, updated decennially. Released 2012.

NET MIGRATION

Definition: Net migration is the change in population due to people moving in or out of a given area over a specified time period per 1,000 residents.

A positive net migration means more people are moving into a county than are leaving, while a negative value means more people are moving out of a county than moving in. Overall, urban areas in Oregon tend to have higher rates of net migration than in rural, but there are exceptions for individual counties. It is important for businesses and local leaders to understand net migration in order to anticipate the county's future demands. Population growth resulting from migration requires different resources than growth caused by natural increase. Understanding the various contributors to population change is important for long-range planning.



Rank	County	Rate
1	Deschutes	132.3
2	Hood River	86.3
3	Curry	82.0
4	Clackamas	78.8
5	Wasco	74.0
6	Wheeler	71.3
7	Gilliam	67.5
8	Washington	66.9
9	Crook	66.1
10	Josephine	65.3
11	Benton	64.6
12	Jackson	63.7
13	Lincoln	62.7
Urban Oregon		60.7
14	Baker	55.1
15	Douglas	53.9
16	Wallowa	52.7
17	Multnomah	52.4
18	Yamhill	51.9
19	Polk	51.4
20	Lane	49.0
21	Tillamook	48.1
22	Linn	45.7
23	Clatsop	41.8
Rural Oregon		40.3
24	Lake	40.0
25	Jefferson	38.3
26	Marion	34.6
27	Coos	33.2
28	Union	32.3
29	Columbia	29.2
30	Sherman	22.6
31	Umatilla	20.0
32	Grant	15.3
33	Klamath	13.4
34	Morrow	9.0
35	Harney	-3.7
36	Malheur	-12.6

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2010 - 2017, Migration since 2010, updated annually. Released 2018.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Definition: *The presence of designated services and/or reservation lands associated with one of the nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon.*

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  Burns Paiute Tribe |  Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians |  Coquille Indian Tribe |
|  Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe |  Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde |  Klamath Tribes |
|  Confederated Tribes of Siletz |  Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation |  Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs |

Oregon is Indian country. Dozens of indigenous tribes and bands once inhabited the territory now known as Oregon – and did so successfully for thousands of years until the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century. In 1797, the U.S. Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance, establishing the goal of westward expansion. Despite language indicating that lands and property would never be taken from native people without their consent, history would prove otherwise. Ultimately, European settlers acquired nearly 3 million acres of Indian land in Oregon.

The term “federally recognized” refers to the government-to-government relationships between the United States and Indian tribes, managed in large part by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1954, during the Termination Era, the U.S. Congress terminated every tribe and band in Western Oregon. The 1970s and 1980s served as an era of rebuilding tribal communities and land bases. The majority of Oregon’s nine federally recognized tribes were restored through legal action at the federal level during that time.

This report highlights Oregon’s federally recognized Indian tribes as an indication of potential government-to-government or other official relationships in Oregon’s counties and across the state. Each federally recognized tribe is a distinct sovereign nation, with its own political

and legal status described in the U.S. Constitution. Tribal members are U.S. citizens as well as citizens of their tribal nations.

The data here do not represent the diverse Native American presence within a given county or throughout Oregon. Estimates suggest between 45,000 and 50,000 Native Americans presently reside in Oregon; there are Indians in every county. A significant portion of Native Americans in Oregon are affiliated with tribes other than those that are federally recognized as being located in Oregon. Numerous Indian-affiliated organizations operate in Oregon that are not associated with the state’s nine federally recognized tribes. In addition, federally recognized tribes in neighboring states may have land and relationships within Oregon that are not represented here. For example, the Nez Perce tribe, federally recognized in Idaho, has bought back thousands of acres of traditional homeland in Wallowa County, Oregon.

Ultimately, Indian history is Oregon history. Passage of Oregon Senate Bill 13 in 2017, which directs the Department of Education to develop new curriculum about the Native American experience in Oregon and to provide professional development for teachers in support of that curriculum, has the potential to usher in a new era of awareness among all Oregonians.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Definition: *The presence of designated services and/or reservation lands associated with one of the nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon.*

BP Burns Paiute Tribe



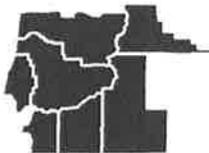
CLUS Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians



COQ Coquille Indian Tribe



COW Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe



GR Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde



KLA Klamath Tribes



SLZ Confederated Tribes of Siletz



UMA Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation



WSP Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

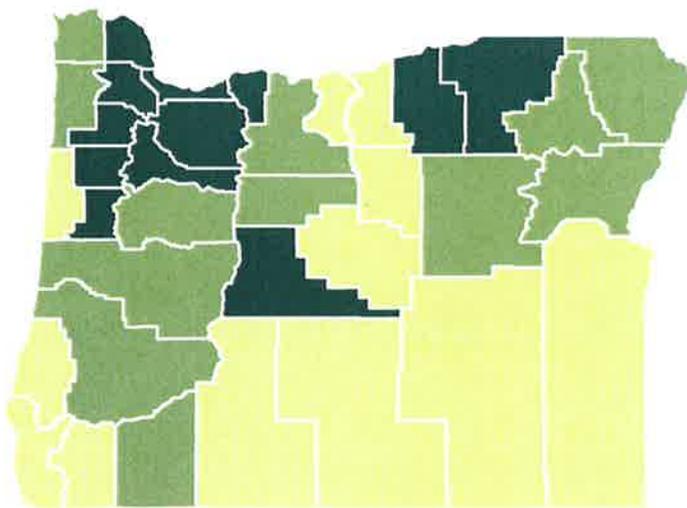


Source: *Rural Communities Explorer, 2018.*
Released 2018.

MEDIAN INCOME

Definition: *The household income value at which 50% of households in the county earn less and 50% earn more.*

Median household income in this report provides a measure of the typical or “middle” income level in a county as well as the overall economic wellbeing for residents. One key drawback is that this measure treats all households equally regardless of the number of people in the household. The size of the household has a big impact on how the income is distributed to individuals. Nonetheless, median household income remains a broadly used measure. It is useful in tracking income growth, which is associated with the ability of residents to meet their needs, and comparing economic conditions across counties.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

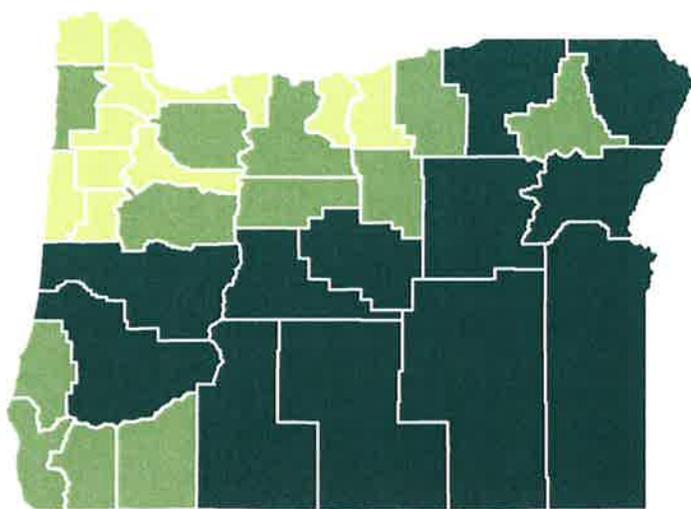
Rank	County	Amount
1	Washington	\$74,033
2	Clackamas	\$72,408
3	Multnomah	\$60,369
4	Deschutes	\$59,152
5	Yamhill	\$58,392
6	Columbia	\$57,449
7	Hood River	\$57,269
	Oregon	\$56,119
8	Polk	\$56,032
9	Benton	\$54,682
10	Morrow	\$54,386
11	Marion	\$53,828
12	Umatilla	\$50,071
13	Clatsop	\$49,828
14	Linn	\$49,515
15	Jackson	\$48,688
16	Wasco	\$48,510
17	Jefferson	\$48,464
18	Lane	\$47,710
19	Union	\$46,228
20	Tillamook	\$45,061
21	Wallowa	\$44,877
22	Grant	\$44,826
23	Douglas	\$44,023
24	Baker	\$43,765
25	Lincoln	\$43,291
26	Klamath	\$42,531
27	Curry	\$42,519
28	Sherman	\$42,074
29	Crook	\$41,777
30	Coos	\$40,848
31	Josephine	\$40,705
32	Gilliam	\$39,831
33	Harney	\$39,504
34	Malheur	\$37,112
35	Wheeler	\$33,563
36	Lake	\$32,769

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

LAND AREA

Definition: The total land area within the boundary of each county, measured in square miles.

Using GIS to delineate jurisdictional and census boundaries, these data are collected by the U.S. Census Bureau every 10 years. As a measure, land area communicates the amount of physical space a county has as a resource. It also suggests the scope of demand for infrastructure on local governments and provides insight about the distances residents may need to travel in order to access employment, education, resources and services.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

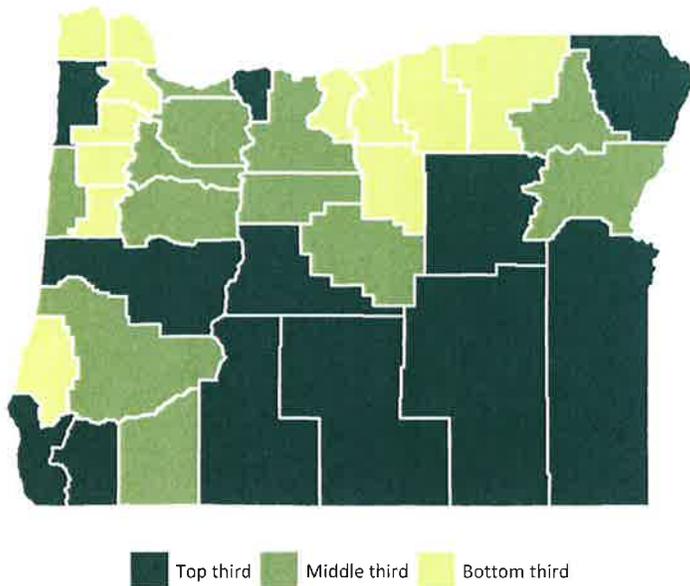
Rank	County	mi ²
	Oregon	98378.5
	Rural	76753.1
	Urban	21625.4
1	Harney	10226.4
2	Malheur	9929.7
3	Lake	8358.3
4	Klamath	6135.6
5	Douglas	5133.8
6	Lane	4721.9
7	Grant	4529.3
8	Umatilla	3231.4
9	Wallowa	3151.7
10	Baker	3088.4
11	Deschutes	3054.8
12	Crook	2987.3
13	Jackson	2801.7
14	Wasco	2395.4
15	Linn	2309.0
16	Morrow	2048.5
17	Union	2038.5
18	Curry	1988.3
19	Clackamas	1882.6
20	Coos	1806.4
21	Jefferson	1790.9
22	Wheeler	1715.2
23	Josephine	1641.9
24	Tillamook	1332.8
25	Gilliam	1222.8
26	Lincoln	1193.8
27	Marion	1192.5
28	Clatsop	1084.4
29	Sherman	831.2
30	Polk	743.9
31	Washington	726.4
32	Yamhill	718.3
33	Columbia	688.3
34	Benton	678.6
35	Hood River	533.2
36	Multnomah	465.6

Source: US Census Bureau, TigerLine Shapefiles, Decennial Census, 2010, updated decennially. Released 2012.

PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS

Definition: *The percentage of total land area in a county publicly held rather than privately owned.*

Publicly owned land area is calculated by aggregating lands managed by federal, state and local governments. Much of the western United States is held publicly – protected for natural resources, open spaces and recreational areas. The economic history of Oregon is closely tied to the state’s large proportion of public lands, especially federal lands that comprise more than 50% of the state. These publicly held lands have significant economic impacts on the Oregon counties that contain them.



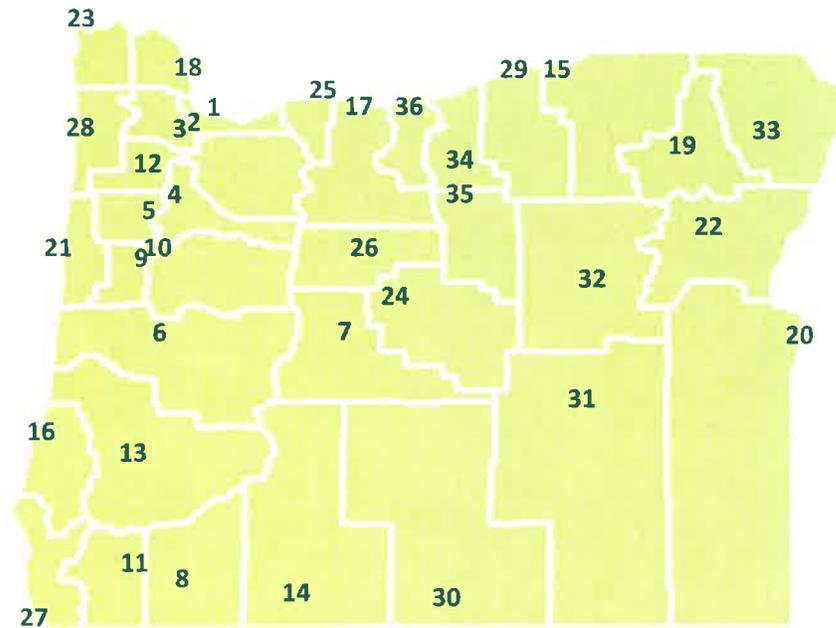
Rank	County	Percent
1	Malheur	78.4%
2	Deschutes	77.9%
3	Tillamook	77.4%
4	Lake	75.3%
5	Harney	74.9%
6	Hood River	73.0%
7	Josephine	68.1%
8	Grant	61.7%
9	Klamath	60.2%
10	Wallowa	58.8%
11	Lane	58.5%
Rural Oregon		57.8%
12	Curry	54.9%
13	Clackamas	54.5%
14	Jackson	52.2%
15	Douglas	52.1%
16	Baker	51.7%
17	Jefferson	50.8%
18	Crook	50.5%
Urban		49.9%
19	Union	48.7%
20	Wasco	43.9%
21	Linn	39.6%
22	Multnomah	36.0%
23	Marion	34.6%
24	Lincoln	29.2%
25	Wheeler	29.0%
26	Coos	28.8%
27	Umatilla	26.7%
28	Benton	26.4%
29	Clatsop	24.4%
30	Morrow	16.7%
31	Yamhill	16.5%
32	Washington	14.8%
33	Sherman	12.3%
34	Polk	11.9%
35	Gilliam	8.4%
36	Columbia	8.0%

Source: Oregon Department of Forestry: Land Management Layer, 2018, collected annually. Released 2018.

LARGEST COMMUNITIES

Definition: The name, location, and population of the largest community within a county's boundaries.

The largest community is identified by comparing Census-designated population clusters within the county. Highlighting the size and location of the largest community within a county provides insight into how population is distributed within a particular county and across the state. Two metro areas are the largest communities for multiple counties: Portland for Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington; Salem for Marion and Polk.



#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop
1	Portland	Clackamas	630,331	13	Roseburg	Douglas	22,013	25	Hood River	Hood River	7,526
2	Portland	Multnomah	630,331	14	Klamath Falls	Klamath	21,113	26	Madras	Jefferson	6,552
3	Portland	Washington	630,331	15	Hermiston	Umatilla	17,241	27	Brookings	Curry	6,366
4	Salem	Marion	163,654	16	Coos Bay	Coos	16,070	28	Tillamook	Tillamook	5,085
5	Salem	Polk	163,654	17	The Dalles	Wasco	15,224	29	Boardman	Morrow	3,310
6	Eugene	Lane	163,135	18	St. Helens	Columbia	13,254	30	Lakeview	Lake	2,768
7	Bend	Deschutes	87,167	19	La Grande	Union	12,999	31	Burns	Harney	2,736
8	Medford	Jackson	79,246	20	Ontario	Malheur	10,972	32	John Day	Grant	2,071
9	Corvallis	Benton	56,224	21	Newport	Lincoln	10,274	33	Enterprise	Wallowa	1,917
10	Albany	Linn	52,007	22	Baker City	Baker	9,741	34	Condon	Gilliam	595
11	Grants Pass	Josephine	36,687	23	Astoria	Clatsop	9,632	35	Fossil	Wheeler	436
12	McMinnville	Yamhill	33,211	24	Prineville	Crook	9,515	36	Wasco	Sherman	377

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

NOTABLE FEATURES

Definition: Prominent natural and community features that serve as points of interest for residents and visitors.

Researchers at OSU Extension generated the data for this indicator by examining the online presence of named attractions within a particular county. Features tend to be popular recreational destinations for local populations and tourists. These destinations can help stimulate local economies through tourism dollars and civic engagement. In Oregon, parks figure prominently as county features.

Baker

Wallowa Whitman National Forest
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area
Anthony Lakes Ski Area

Benton

Corvallis Watershed Wild Animal Refuge
Marys Peak
Alsea Falls Recreational Site

Clackamas

Mount Hood National Forest
Timberline Lodge
Trillium Lake

Clatsop

Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks
Haystack Rock
Fort Stevens State Park

Columbia

Forest Grove District State Forest
Collins Beach
Multnomah Channel

Coos

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Sunset Bay State Park
Shore Acres State Park

Crook

Ochoco National Forest
Prineville Reservoir Wildlife Area
Ochoco Wayside State Park

Curry

Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
Cape Blanco State Park
Floras Lake State Natural Area

Deschutes

Mount Bachelor Ski Area
Tumalo Falls
Lava River Cave

Douglas

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Wildlife Safari
Umpqua National Forest

Gilliam

Cottonwood Canyon Recreation Area
J S Burres State Park
Earl Snell Memorial Park

Grant

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
Umatilla National Forest
Malheur National Forest

Harney

Steen Mountains
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Alvord Hot Springs

Hood River

Mount Hood National Forest
Mount Hood Meadows Ski Area
Eagle Creek

Jackson

Bear Creek Greenway
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Oregon Vortex

Jefferson

The Cove Palisades State Park
Black Butte
Lake Billy Chinook

Josephine

Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserves
 Indian Mary Park
 Rogue River-Siskiyou National Park

Klamath

Crater Lake National Park
 Winema National Forest
 Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge

Lake

Fremont National Forest
 Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge
 Derrick Cave

Lane

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
 Sea Lion Caves
 Three Sisters

Lincoln

Oregon Coast Aquarium
 Yaquina Bay State Recreation Site
 South Beach State Park

Linn

Mount Washington
 Middle Santiam Wilderness
 Willamette National Forest

Malheur

Lake Owyhee State Park
 Succor Creek Natural Area
 Ontario State Recreation Site

Marion

Silver Falls State Park
 Enchanted Forest
 Oregon State Capitol

Morrow

Umatilla National Forest
 Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
 Willow Creek Dam

Multnomah

Multnomah Falls
 Mount Hood National Forest
 Mark O Hatfield Wilderness

Polk

Basket Slough National Wildlife Refuge
 Valley of the Giants
 Sarah Helmick State Recreation Site

Sherman

Deschutes River State Recreation Area
 Cottonwood Canyon State Park
 John Day Dam

Tillamook

Tillamook State Forest
 Nehalem Bay State Park
 Cape Meares National Wildlife Refuge

Umatilla

Umatilla National Forest
 Bridge Creek Wildlife Area
 Hat Rock State Park

Union

Umatilla National Forest
 Eagle Cap Mountain Peak
 Hilgard Junction State Park

Wallowa

Wallowa Lake State Park
 Zumwalt Prairie
 Wallowa Whitman National Forest

Wasco

Mount Hood National Forest
 Deschutes River Recreation Site
 Memaloose State Park

Washington

L L Stub Stewart State Park
 Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge
 Tualatin Hills Nature Park

Wheeler

Ochoco National Forest
 Painted Hills
 Umatilla National Forest

Yamhill

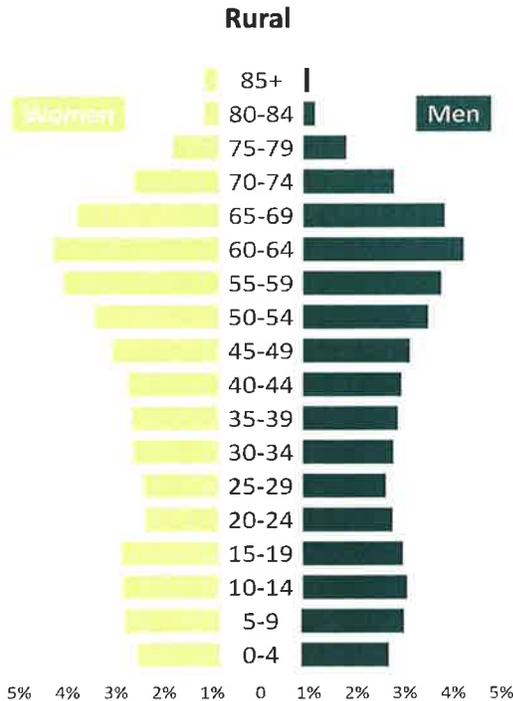
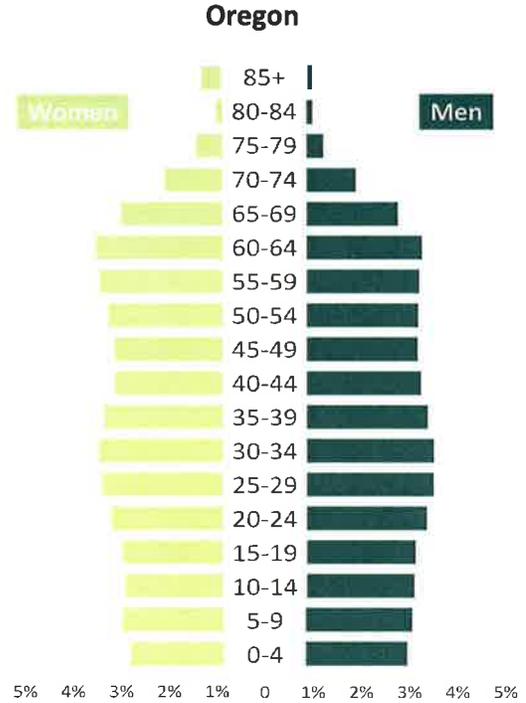
Mount Hebo
 Pheasant Creek Falls
 Bald Creek State Scenic Viewpoint

*Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2018.
 Released 2018.*

POPULATION PYRAMID

Definition: Population pyramids show the distribution of a population by age and by sex.

The population pyramid graphically represents the population. It can provide insights into the distribution of age groups, differences between men and women, population growth patterns, and the demand for specific types of goods and services. While named for their typically pyramidal shape, the graphs demonstrate that many counties in Oregon have larger populations in higher age categories and will not follow this shape. The graphs on this page show population distributions for the entire state (right) and broken down into rural and urban populations (below).



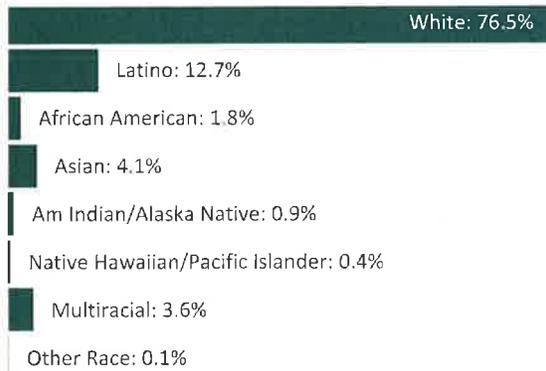
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

RACE/ETHNICITY

Definition: The percentage of a county's total population in each racial and ethnic group.

Understanding the distribution of racial and ethnic groups within communities is essential for promoting equal opportunity and addressing policies and practices that may create barriers for underserved populations. Tracking race/ethnicity is important for community situational awareness, implementing programs and accessing funding. Reporting race/ethnicity data may be required under state and federal statute. Breakouts by urban and rural provide additional insights about the distribution of racial and ethnic groups across the state. The map provides a snapshot of Oregon's largest and fastest-growing ethnic group by county.

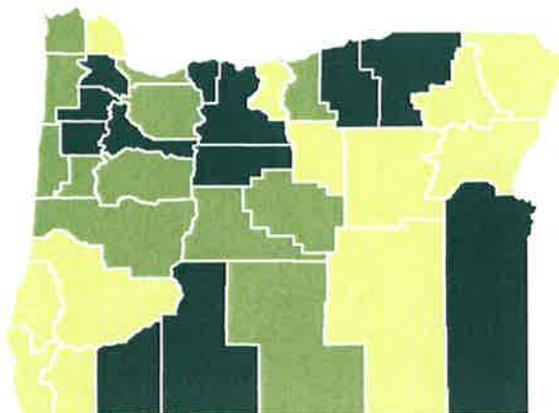
Oregon



Rural



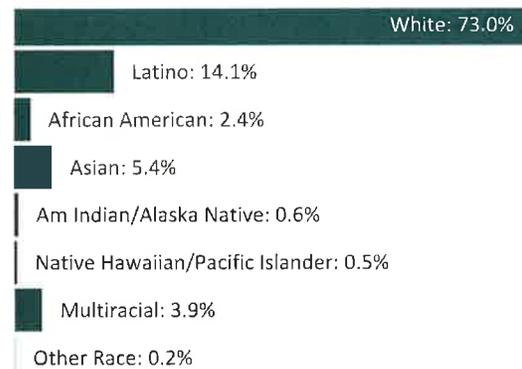
SPOTLIGHT: Latino Population



Top third
 12.2% - 35.1%
 Middle third
 7.2% - 11.3%
 Bottom third
 2.7% - 7.1%

The percentage of respondents by county who report being ethnically Hispanic or Latino, clustered by thirds.

Urban



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

Definition: *The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.*

Identifying the top three employment industries in each county provides insight about the structure of the local economy. Employment industries have different average wage levels, so the top three figure prominently in determining the total wage earnings of a county. Examining this indicator across the state and between counties suggests notable employment trends and could point to policy opportunities. (Note: Each county profile shows the top three employment industries in ranked order from left to right.) A few have changed since the 2018 edition.



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

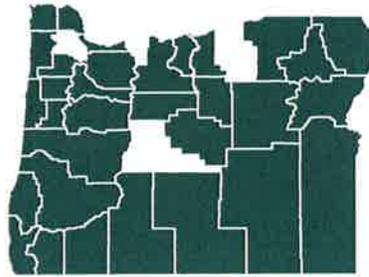
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



Crop production



Educational services



Executive, legislative, and general government



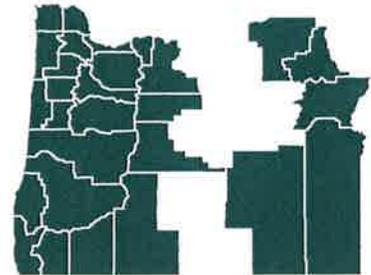
Food and beverage stores



Food manufacturing



Food services and drinking places



Forestry and logging



Gasoline stations



General merchandise stores



In 2018, this industry was also a top three for Walla Walla County. Walla Walla County's top industries now include Hospitals.

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

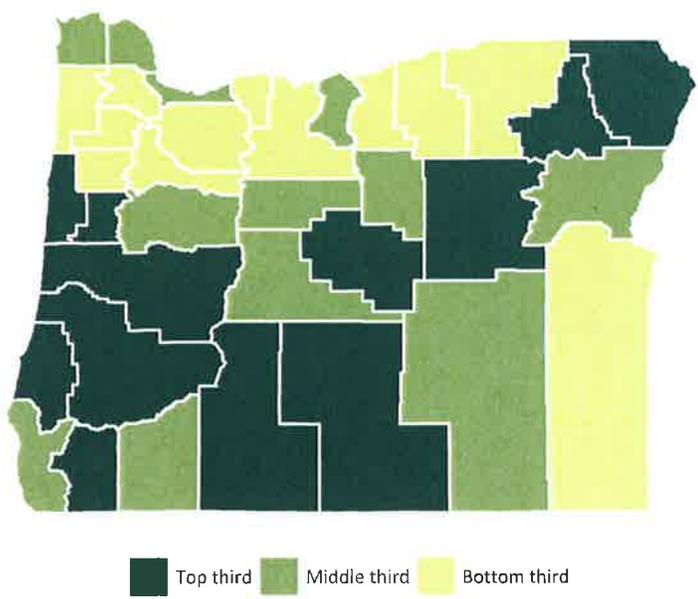


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

FOOD INSECURITY

Definition: *The estimated percentage of individuals who have limited or uncertain access to adequate food.*

Food insecurity has profound negative impacts on the well-being and success of individuals, families and communities. It is one way to represent households at social and economic risk. Because there are no direct measures of food insecurity available at the county level, researchers for Feeding America develop an estimate using a mathematical model that combines food security data from the Current Population Survey with other household demographic and economic information. Food-secure households have consistent access to safe and nutritional foods without needing to resort to emergency food sources, scavenging, stealing or other coping strategies.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Coos	15.6%
1	Josephine	15.6%
1	Union	15.6%
4	Benton	15.4%
4	Douglas	15.4%
4	Lake	15.4%
4	Lane	15.4%
8	Crook	15.0%
8	Grant	15.0%
10	Klamath	14.9%
10	Lincoln	14.9%
10	Wallowa	14.9%
13	Sherman	14.8%
13	Wheeler	14.8%
15	Baker	14.7%
15	Curry	14.7%
17	Harney	14.6%
17	Multnomah	14.6%
19	Linn	14.4%
20	Jackson	14.2%
21	Clatsop	13.4%
21	Columbia	13.4%
23	Jefferson	13.3%
24	Deschutes	13.0%
	Oregon	12.9%
25	Malheur	12.8%
26	Gilliam	12.7%
26	Polk	12.7%
26	Tillamook	12.7%
29	Yamhill	11.9%
30	Wasco	11.8%
31	Marion	11.5%
31	Umatilla	11.5%
33	Clackamas	10.9%
34	Washington	10.8%
35	Hood River	8.5%
36	Morrow	8.0%

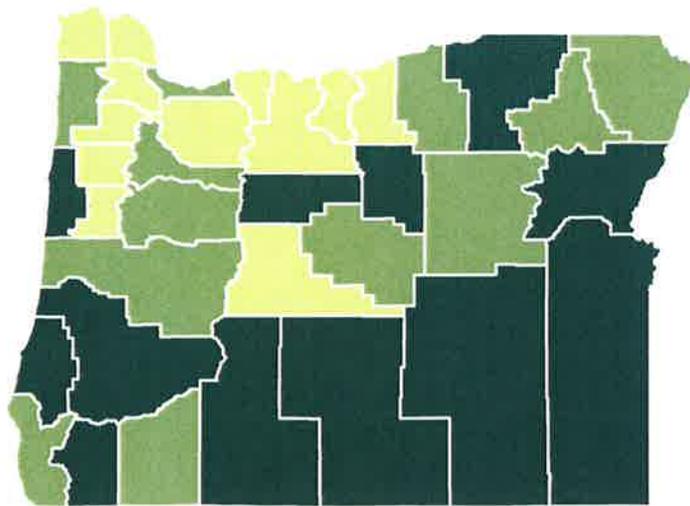
Source: Feeding America, *Map the Meal Gap, 2016*, updated annually. Released 2018.

CHILD POVERTY

Definition: *The child poverty rate is the percentage of individuals in a county under 18 years of age and living in families whose income falls below the poverty line for their family size.*

Child poverty is a key predictor of negative social outcomes and increased demand for government services. Poverty can limit a child’s social, educational and personal development due to reduced access to opportunities. Children experiencing poverty are less likely to be successful in school, are more likely to have negative health outcomes, have greater difficulty accessing the job market later in life, and are more likely to commit crimes, resulting in a greater demand for services overall. High rates of child poverty can limit community progress.

** Because people younger than 18 years old are a relatively narrow group of the population, the child poverty estimates for small counties (population under 10,000) may have wide margins of error, and readers should use caution when interpreting these statistics.*



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Wheeler*	37.4%
2	Malheur	36.8%
3	Lincoln	30.4%
4	Jefferson	30.3%
5	Umatilla	25.8%
6	Lake*	25.6%
7	Josephine	25.4%
8	Douglas	25.3%
9	Coos	25.2%
10	Klamath	24.7%
11	Baker	23.8%
12	Harney*	23.3%
13	Marion	23.2%
14	Crook	23.1%
15	Tillamook	22.9%
16	Jackson	22.6%
17	Union	22.1%
17	Grant*	22.1%
19	Linn	21.6%
20	Wallowa*	21.3%
21	Multnomah	20.6%
21	Curry	20.6%
23	Lane	20.3%
24	Morrow	20.2%
	Urban	19.5%
25	Yamhill	19.5%
	Oregon	19.0%
	Rural	17.9%
26	Polk	17.5%
27	Wasco	15.5%
28	Columbia	15.3%
29	Deschutes	15.2%
30	Clatsop	14.6%
31	Washington	13.7%
32	Benton	12.8%
33	Clackamas	10.8%
	Gilliam*	ID
	Hood River	ID
	Sherman*	ID

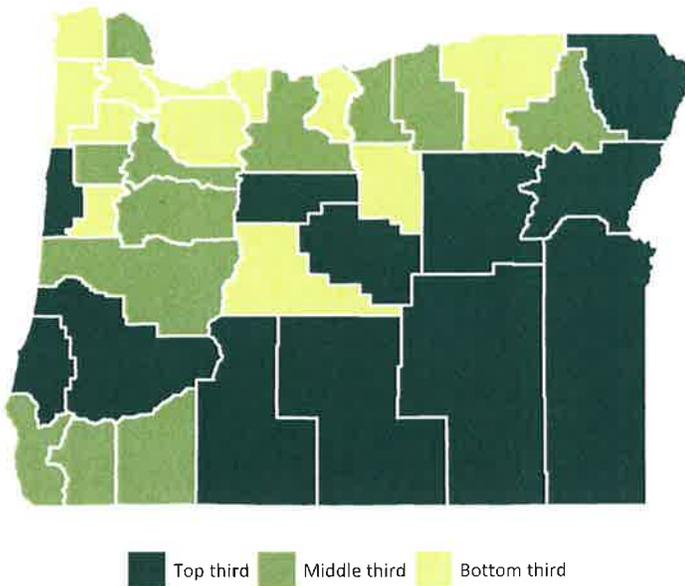
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Source: American Community Survey, Table S1701, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

CHILD ABUSE

Definition: The number of children in a county who were victims of child abuse or neglect per 1,000 in the population under 18 years of age.

Child abuse is a serious problem in our country. Among industrialized nations, the United States has one of the highest rates of child death by abuse. Child abuse negatively affects the wellbeing of young people in our communities now and in the long run. Experiencing abuse as a child contributes to poor physical and mental health well into adulthood. The compounding costs of medical care, lost productivity, child welfare services, criminal justice and specialized education services all place an additional burden on counties — above and beyond the human suffering associated with child abuse. Community economic stress can contribute to rates of child abuse, creating a vicious cycle.



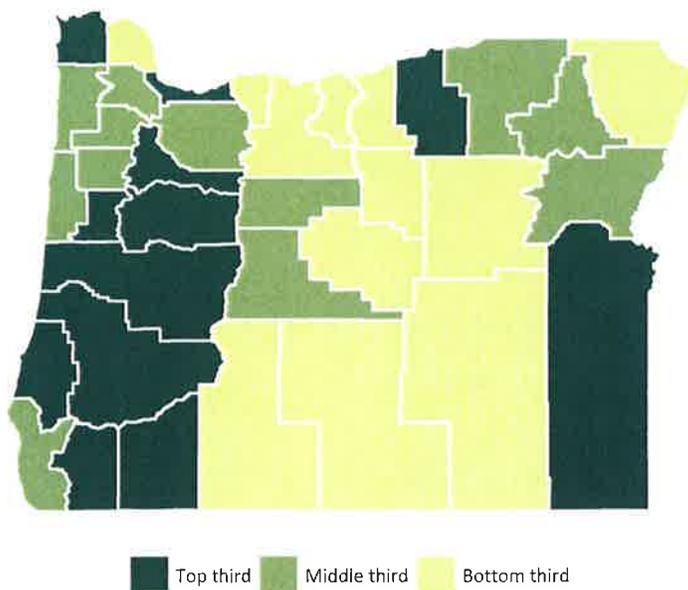
Rank	County	Rate
1	Harney	47.1
2	Lake	40.3
3	Baker	33.1
4	Malheur	31.1
5	Douglas	28.4
6	Jefferson	27.1
6	Coos	27.1
8	Lincoln	26.1
9	Wallowa	25.8
10	Grant	25.1
11	Crook	25.0
12	Klamath	24.7
13	Curry	22.5
Rural		20.6
14	Jackson	19.3
15	Lane	17.0
16	Josephine	16.4
17	Columbia	16.2
18	Wasco	15.7
18	Polk	15.7
20	Union	15.2
21	Gilliam	14.5
22	Linn	14.2
Oregon		12.7
23	Morrow	12.7
24	Marion	12.3
25	Tillamook	12.1
26	Multnomah	11.4
27	Clatsop	11.2
Urban		11.1
28	Deschutes	10.7
29	Hood River	10.3
30	Yamhill	9.8
31	Benton	8.9
32	Washington	6.5
33	Sherman	5.9
34	Clackamas	5.8
35	Umatilla	5.3
36	Wheeler	0.0

Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

INDEX CRIME

Definition: *The annual number of index crime offenses per 1,000 residents in a county. Index crimes include willful murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft and arson.*

Crime rates are a measure of the relative safety of an area, but crime also has important social and economic influences on communities. High rates of crime are associated with population mobility, weaker attachment of residents to their community, less local involvement and lower home values. The index crime rate is created to provide a standard measure of particularly important crimes against people and property across the United States. Tracking crime supports law enforcement operations, public safety budgeting and local community development efforts.



Rank	County	Rate
1	Multnomah	53.1
2	Jackson	43.8
3	Marion	38.9
4	Coos	36.9
5	Lane	33.7
Urban Oregon		32.2
6	Clatsop	30.3
7	Josephine	27.5
8	Douglas	27.3
9	Linn	26.0
10	Malheur	24.2
11	Benton	23.3
12	Morrow	22.7
13	Deschutes	22.6
Rural Oregon		20.4
14	Lincoln	20.3
14	Baker	20.3
16	Jefferson	20.1
17	Clackamas	19.7
18	Tillamook	19.5
19	Union	19.3
20	Yamhill	18.4
21	Umatilla	17.9
22	Washington	16.7
23	Polk	14.0
24	Curry	13.9
25	Klamath	13.0
26	Wasco	12.0
27	Crook	11.1
28	Columbia	10.2
29	Harney	9.9
30	Hood River	5.4
31	Lake	2.1
32	Sherman	1.7
33	Grant	1.6
34	Gilliam	0.5
35	Wallowa	0.1
36	Wheeler	0.0

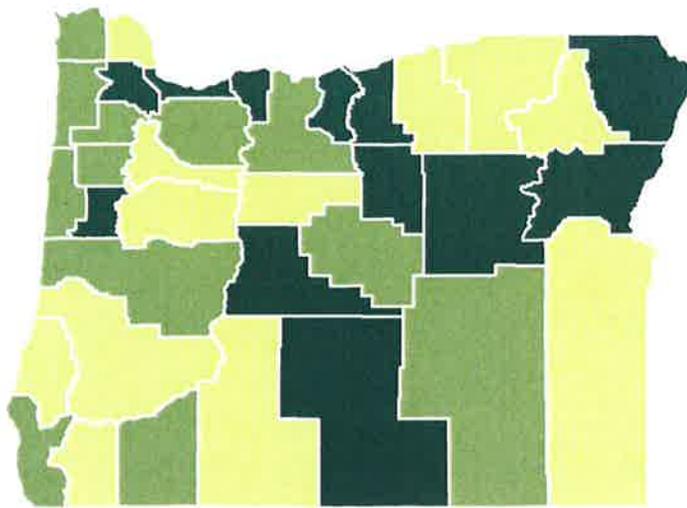
Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

VOTER PARTICIPATION

Definition: *The percentage of registered voters who participated in biennial general elections.*

Voter participation has long served as a secondary measure of social capital. The relationship between voting and social connections has been heavily researched with little consensus. In the absence of an alternative measure, voter participation continues as an important proxy for civic engagement and community social capital. This in turn reflects community capacity. The state of Oregon has implemented multiple policies over the years to increase voter participation, such as mail-in ballots and automatic voter registration. The state reports some of the highest voter participation rates in the country.

Rank	County	Percent
1	Wheeler	83.6%
2	Benton	78.1%
3	Gilliam	78.0%
4	Wallowa	77.2%
5	Hood River	75.7%
5	Sherman	75.7%
7	Grant	74.6%
8	Deschutes	73.0%
9	Multnomah	72.5%
10	Baker	72.4%
11	Lake	71.9%
12	Harney	71.4%
12	Washington	71.4%
14	Clackamas	71.1%
15	Tillamook	70.4%
16	Lincoln	70.0%
	Oregon	69.7%
17	Lane	69.6%
18	Curry	69.5%
18	Yamhill	69.5%
20	Clatsop	69.0%
21	Wasco	68.6%
22	Polk	68.3%
23	Crook	68.0%
23	Jackson	68.0%
25	Union	67.9%
26	Columbia	67.5%
27	Coos	66.7%
28	Marion	65.6%
29	Klamath	65.3%
30	Douglas	65.1%
31	Josephine	64.2%
32	Linn	64.0%
33	Morrow	63.1%
34	Jefferson	62.5%
35	Malheur	61.3%
36	Umatilla	57.1%



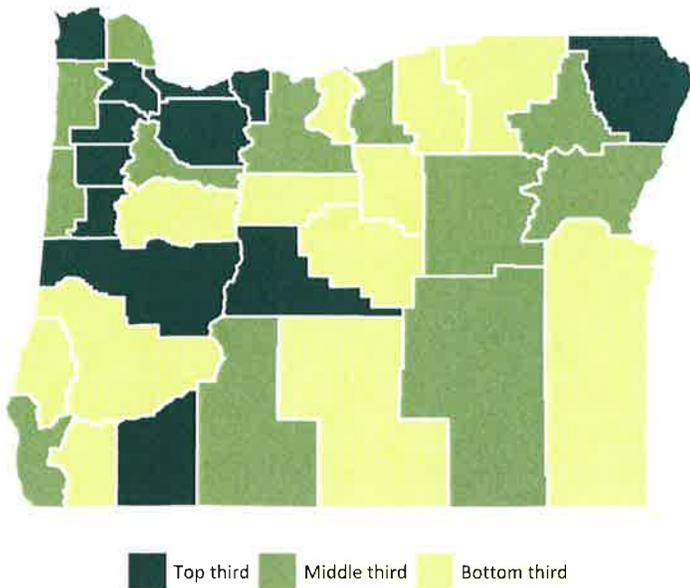
Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Source: Office of the Oregon Secretary of State, 2018, updated biennially. Released 2018.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE OR GREATER

Definition: *The percentage of the county population, age 25 or older, that has earned a four-year degree or greater educational attainment. Individuals included are those with a four-year (bachelor’s) degree, a master’s degree, a professional degree or a doctorate.*

Individuals who have earned a four-year degree or higher experience increased salaries and worker benefits, more social mobility and improved health. This measure is an important indicator of human capital and is frequently used to describe a community’s labor force for purposes of economic development.



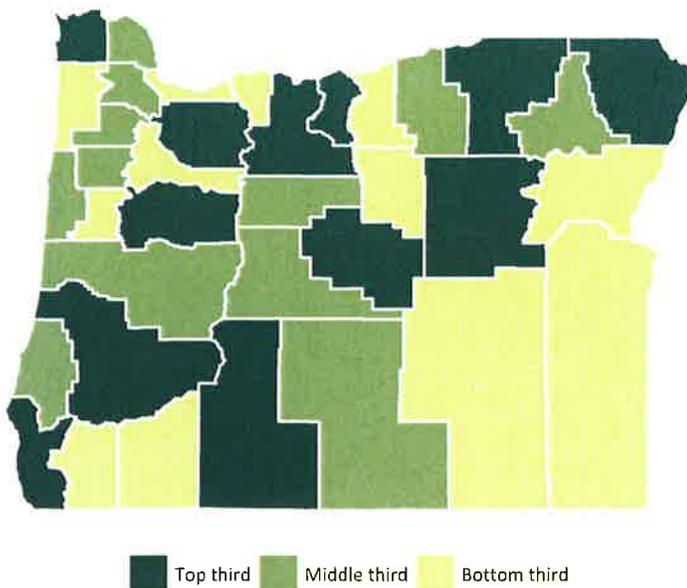
Rank	County	Percent
1	Benton	53.8%
2	Multnomah	43.8%
3	Washington	42.4%
	Urban	36.6%
4	Clackamas	35.4%
5	Deschutes	33.7%
	Oregon	32.3%
6	Polk	30.6%
7	Hood River	30.2%
8	Lane	29.6%
9	Jackson	26.8%
10	Wallowa	25.8%
11	Yamhill	25.4%
12	Clatsop	24.5%
13	Lincoln	24.1%
14	Union	24.0%
15	Curry	23.5%
	Rural	23.1%
16	Baker	22.6%
16	Marion	22.6%
18	Tillamook	20.7%
19	Grant	20.5%
20	Wasco	19.8%
21	Gilliam	19.2%
21	Harney	19.2%
23	Klamath	18.9%
24	Columbia	18.6%
24	Linn	18.6%
24	Coos	18.6%
27	Crook	17.9%
28	Sherman	17.6%
28	Josephine	17.6%
30	Douglas	17.0%
31	Jefferson	16.9%
32	Umatilla	15.9%
33	Wheeler	15.8%
34	Lake	14.8%
35	Malheur	13.2%
36	Morrow	9.8%

Source: American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE

Definition: *The percentage of a county’s population, age 25 or older, that has earned a two-year degree.*

An associate degree or other two-year credential confers benefits similar to those connected with higher levels of education attainment, but to a lesser degree. In Oregon, there is broad support for having 40% of the population earn two-year degrees or equivalent trade certification. Unfortunately, the current proportion of the state population with this level of education falls far short of this goal. The discrepancy between aspiration and reality manifests in counties as shortages of skilled labor and tradespeople.



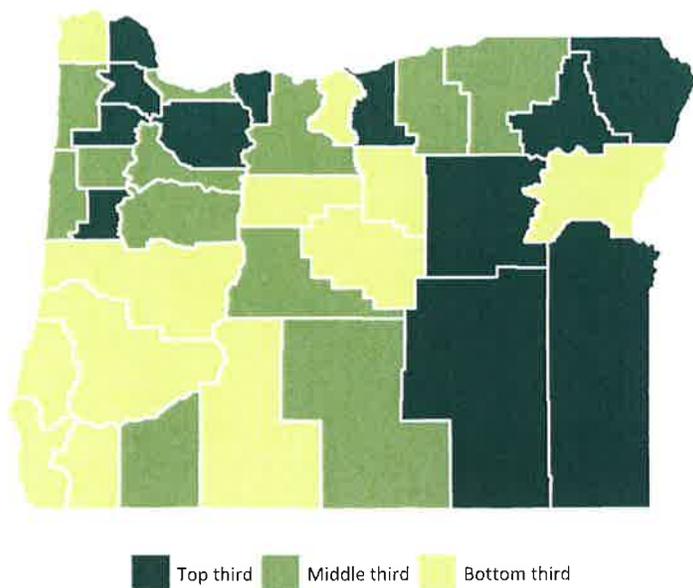
Rank	County	Percent
1	Sherman	11.5%
2	Wasco	10.8%
3	Klamath	10.7%
4	Linn	10.3%
5	Grant	10.2%
6	Umatilla	10.1%
7	Clatsop	10.0%
8	Douglas	9.9%
9	Wallowa	9.7%
10	Crook	9.6%
10	Curry	9.6%
12	Clackamas	9.4%
12	Deschutes	9.4%
14	Jefferson	9.3%
Rural		9.2%
15	Yamhill	9.2%
15	Columbia	9.2%
15	Lake	9.2%
18	Lane	9.1%
19	Coos	8.8%
Oregon		8.7%
20	Washington	8.7%
20	Morrow	8.7%
22	Union	8.6%
22	Lincoln	8.6%
22	Polk	8.6%
22	Malheur	8.6%
Urban		8.4%
26	Josephine	8.4%
27	Harney	8.3%
28	Marion	8.2%
29	Wheeler	7.9%
29	Benton	7.9%
31	Baker	7.7%
31	Jackson	7.7%
31	Tillamook	7.7%
34	Multnomah	7.5%
35	Hood River	6.2%
36	Gilliam	5.6%

Source: American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE (FOUR YEAR)

Definition: The percentage of students in a high school cohort who graduate with a regular or modified diploma, or who have met all diploma requirements but remained enrolled, within four years of their high school start year.

For generations, the four-year graduation rate has served as a key measure of success for K-12 education institutions. Students who fail to graduate before leaving high school will face significant challenges as their adult life unfolds: gaining employment, continuing their education and engaging in their community. As Oregon and the nation continue to transition away from extractive and industrial economies, it becomes increasingly important for students to graduate from high school on time and ready to attend college and/or enter the workforce.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Wallowa	91.8%
2	Gilliam	88.2%
3	Union	85.7%
4	Washington	85.3%
5	Grant	85.0%
6	Benton	84.8%
7	Harney	84.4%
8	Hood River	83.4%
9	Yamhill	83.0%
10	Malheur	82.9%
11	Clackamas	82.4%
12	Columbia	81.2%
13	Tillamook	81.0%
14	Polk	79.6%
15	Morrow	79.4%
16	Deschutes	79.3%
Urban		78.6%
17	Lake	78.6%
18	Lincoln	77.8%
19	Jackson	77.0%
Oregon		76.7%
20	Umatilla	76.0%
21	Marion	75.6%
22	Multnomah	75.0%
23	Linn	74.8%
24	Wasco	74.3%
25	Jefferson	74.2%
26	Baker	74.0%
27	Klamath	73.5%
28	Sherman	73.1%
29	Lane	72.8%
30	Crook	72.1%
Rural		71.7%
31	Curry	70.3%
32	Josephine	69.5%
33	Clatsop	68.5%
34	Douglas	66.0%
35	Coos	57.3%
36	Wheeler	25.6%

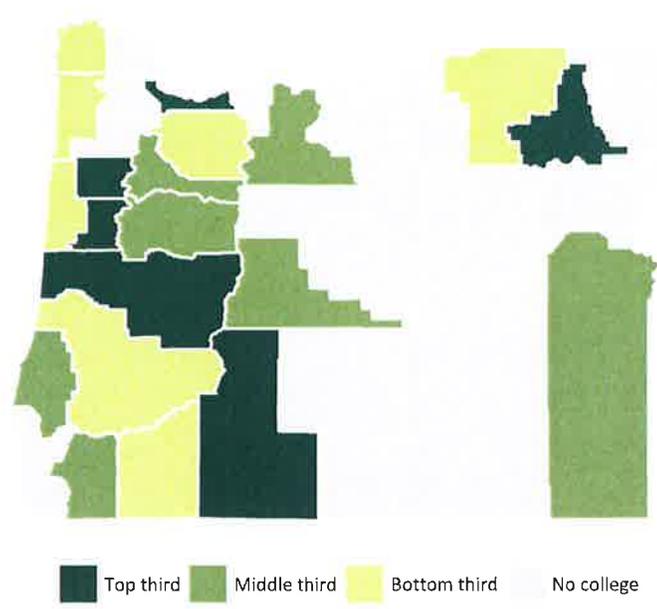
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2016-2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

Definition: The number of students enrolled per 1,000 of population in public institutions of higher education located in the county. Students enrolled through satellite campuses are attributed to the county where the primary campus resides. OSU-Cascades is an exception, attributed to Deschutes County.

Colleges and universities are important economic drivers for the communities and regions where they are located. They offer a stabilizing influence during downturns in the business cycle. Most obviously they increase human capital by producing educated graduates, but they also contribute to attracting a skilled labor force. Many alumni remain in the communities where they graduate, adding to the local economy through higher wages and tax revenue. College enrollment normalized to community population is a proxy indicator of these positive influences. “No college” indicates that there is no primary campus for a public community college or university in the county.

Rank	County	Rate
1	Benton	350.1
2	Union	116.9
3	Klamath	108.6
4	Multnomah	84.1
5	Lane	84.0
6	Polk	67.0
Urban		62.3
7	Malheur	58.9
8	Josephine	54.5
9	Linn	48.2
Oregon		47.8
10	Deschutes	36.6
11	Coos	33.4
12	Marion	31.1
13	Wasco	30.8
14	Jackson	29.2
15	Clatsop	21.5
16	Umatilla	18.5
17	Douglas	17.7
18	Clackamas	15.8
Rural		15.7
19	Lincoln	8.9
20	Tillamook	8.8
	Baker *	No college
	Columbia	No college
	Crook*	No college
	Curry*	No college
	Gilliam	No college
	Grant	No college
	Harney*	No college
	Hood River*	No college
	Jefferson	No college
	Lake*	No college
	Morrow*	No college
	Sherman	No college
	Wallowa	No college
	Washington*	No college
	Wheeler	No college
	Yamhill*	No college



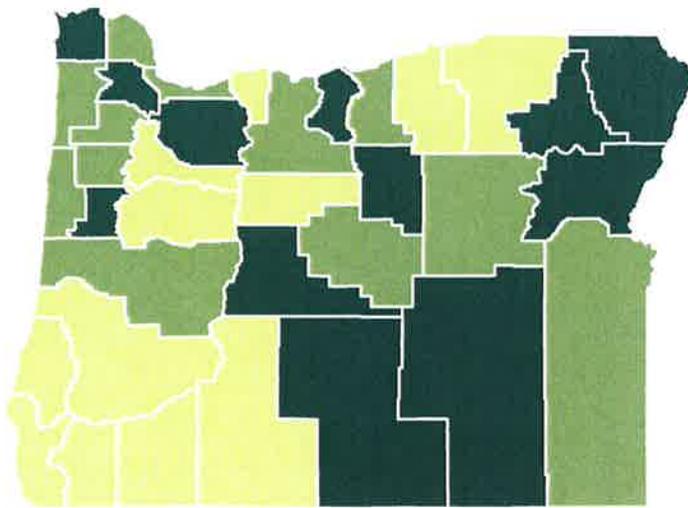
* Satellite campuses located in these counties

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

KINDERGARTEN READINESS: LETTER SOUNDS

Definition: *The average number of letter sounds in the English alphabet that children identify when shown paired upper and lowercase letters. Scores are reported out of 26 possible.*

Decades of educational research suggest that particular early achievement measures can predict readiness for learning, long-term academic outcomes and emotional development. Oregon’s kindergarten readiness assessment includes measures in three areas: early literacy, early math and approaches to learning. It intentionally aligns with Oregon’s Early Learning Standards, Kindergarten Common Core State Standards and those used in Head Start classrooms. Children cannot pass or fail the assessment as it simply provides a snapshot of the skills and knowledge students possess when entering kindergarten. Unlike standardized tests used in the later grades, teachers administer the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment through a series of low-stakes, unpressured teacher-student conversations. The letter sound score is highly correlated with reading ability and future academic success.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

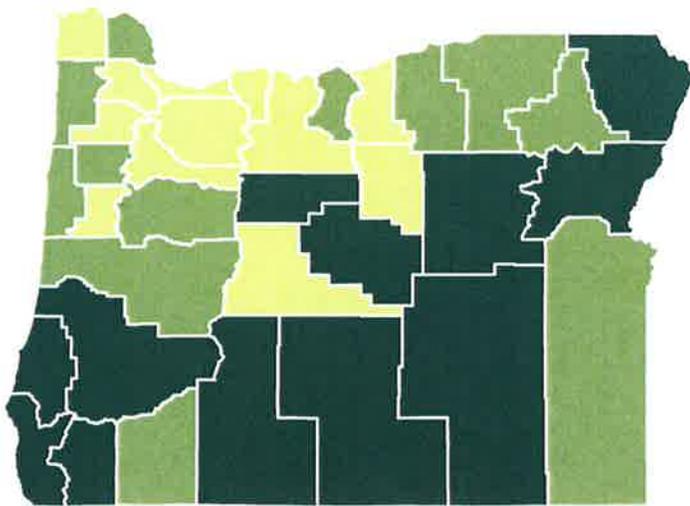
Rank	County	Sounds
1	Wheeler	14.8
2	Wallowa	11.3
3	Lake	11.3
4	Benton	10.8
5	Sherman	10.4
5	Union	10.4
7	Washington	10.3
8	Harney	10.2
9	Clackamas	10.0
9	Deschutes	10.0
11	Baker	9.4
12	Clatsop	9.3
13	Wasco	9.2
13	Gilliam	9.2
15	Multnomah	8.6
16	Columbia	8.5
	Oregon	8.2
17	Lane	8.1
18	Yamhill	7.9
18	Grant	7.9
18	Crook	7.9
18	Polk	7.9
22	Tillamook	7.6
23	Malheur	7.5
24	Lincoln	7.2
25	Jackson	7.1
26	Linn	6.6
27	Douglas	6.4
27	Umatilla	6.4
29	Coos	6.1
30	Josephine	5.9
30	Curry	5.9
32	Marion	5.3
33	Jefferson	5.1
34	Klamath	5.0
35	Hood River	4.7
36	Morrow	4.6

Source: Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Kindergarten Assessment, 2017-2018, updated annually. Released 2018.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Definition: *The percentage of the population who do not have a job, are currently available for work and are actively seeking work.*

Unemployment has an impact on the individuals who are without work, their families and their communities. The purchasing power of those workers is lost, as are the goods and services they might have produced. People who are unemployed are also at a higher risk of social challenges. The unemployment rate serves as both a measure of labor availability and an overall indicator of a county's economic health. While labor availability is an important factor in economic development, high rates of unemployment are considered unfavorable.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Grant	6.8%
2	Crook	6.3%
2	Harney	6.3%
4	Curry	6.1%
5	Klamath	5.9%
6	Lake	5.7%
7	Jefferson	5.6%
7	Wallowa	5.6%
9	Baker	5.5%
9	Coos	5.5%
11	Douglas	5.4%
11	Josephine	5.4%
13	Union	5.3%
14	Columbia	5.2%
15	Jackson	4.8%
15	Linn	4.8%
15	Sherman	4.8%
15	Umatilla	4.8%
19	Lincoln	4.7%
19	Malheur	4.7%
21	Lane	4.5%
22	Morrow	4.4%
23	Marion	4.3%
23	Polk	4.3%
23	Tillamook	4.3%
26	Deschutes	4.2%
26	Gilliam	4.2%
	Oregon	4.1%
28	Clatsop	4.1%
28	Wasco	4.1%
30	Wheeler	3.9%
31	Yamhill	3.8%
32	Clackamas	3.7%
33	Hood River	3.6%
33	Multnomah	3.6%
35	Washington	3.5%
36	Benton	3.3%

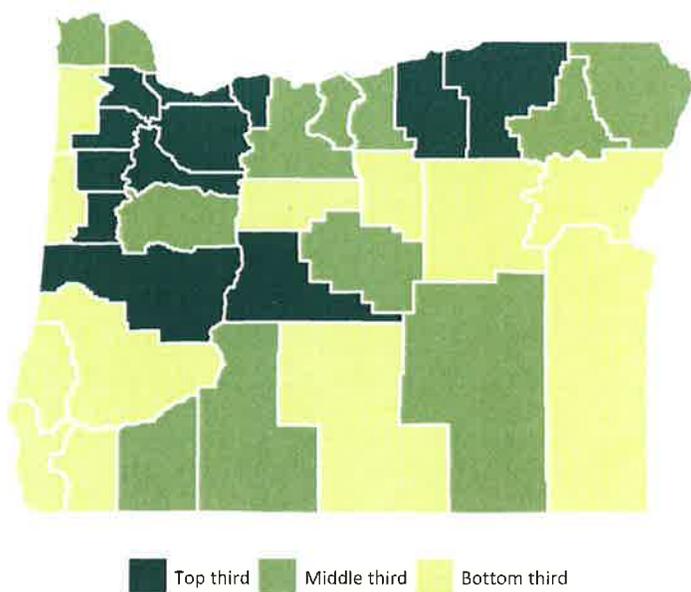
ID: Insufficient data

Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Definition: *The ratio between the size of the civilian labor force and the overall population 16 years of age and older. People in the labor force are those who are employed or are actively seeking work.*

The labor force participation rate measures the supply side of the labor market, including both those currently working and those seeking work. It is particularly useful in detecting discouraged unemployed workers during economic down turns and in areas that are economically depressed. Higher rates of labor force participation are generally viewed favorably. Use caution interpreting labor force participation at the local level because income types and population age structure can be confounding factors.



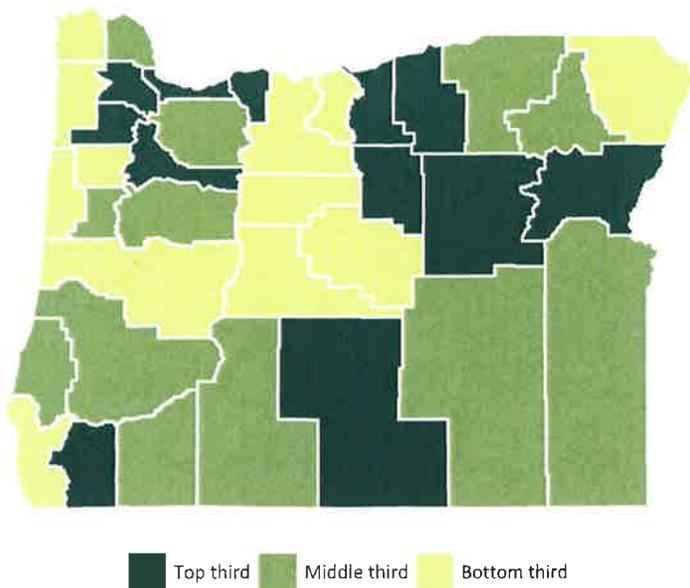
Rank	County	Percent
1	Washington	68.9%
2	Multnomah	68.8%
3	Hood River	66.1%
	Urban	65.3%
4	Clackamas	65.0%
5	Deschutes	62.3%
	Oregon	62.1%
6	Marion	61.3%
7	Yamhill	60.2%
8	Polk	59.9%
9	Lane	59.7%
10	Morrow	59.3%
10	Benton	59.3%
12	Umatilla	59.0%
13	Wasco	58.6%
14	Union	58.2%
14	Clatsop	58.2%
16	Linn	58.1%
17	Jackson	57.8%
18	Columbia	57.0%
19	Harney	56.4%
20	Sherman	55.9%
21	Wallowa	55.2%
	Rural	55.0%
22	Klamath	53.7%
23	Crook	53.3%
24	Gilliam	53.1%
24	Grant	53.1%
26	Baker	52.0%
27	Jefferson	51.2%
28	Coos	50.7%
29	Lake	50.6%
30	Lincoln	50.4%
30	Douglas	50.4%
32	Malheur	50.2%
33	Tillamook	49.7%
34	Josephine	47.4%
35	Wheeler	44.6%
36	Curry	44.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

JOB GROWTH

Definition: *The net change in the estimated number of full-time and part-time jobs being performed between the listed year and the year prior, per 1,000 residents in the county.*

Job growth focuses on the change in the number of jobs worked. It does not provide perspective on unfilled or vacant jobs potentially available in communities. Job growth serves as an essential measure of economic vitality and tracks closely with productivity. Taken in combination with unemployment and labor force participation rate, net job growth provides valuable insights on the overall labor market in a given county and across the state.



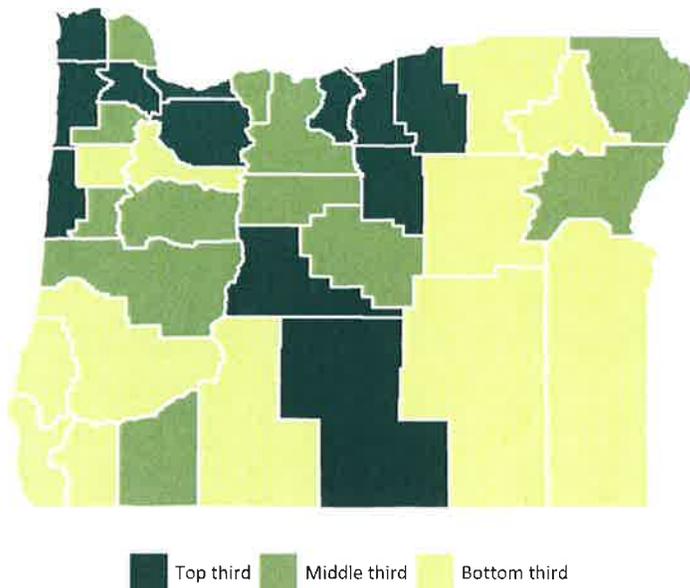
Rank	County	Rate
1	Gilliam	30.1
2	Wheeler	23.8
3	Morrow	22.2
4	Hood River	21.8
5	Marion	18.7
6	Lake	13.4
7	Grant	11.4
8	Multnomah	9.1
9	Washington	7.9
10	Josephine	6.7
11	Baker	6.6
12	Yamhill	6.3
13	Columbia	6.2
14	Malheur	5.9
15	Clackamas	5.5
16	Jackson	5.3
16	Klamath	5.3
	Urban	5.1
	Oregon	4.8
18	Umatilla	4.1
19	Harney	3.7
20	Benton	3.0
20	Union	3.0
	Rural	2.8
22	Linn	2.4
23	Douglas	2.0
24	Coos	1.7
25	Polk	1.0
26	Lane	0.7
27	Clatsop	-0.8
28	Tillamook	-1.1
29	Curry	-1.5
29	Wasco	-1.5
31	Wallowa	-2.3
32	Lincoln	-2.4
33	Jefferson	-3.1
34	Crook	-6.0
35	Sherman	-20.9
36	Deschutes	-26.9

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA25N, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

PROPERTY TAX PER PERSON

Definition: *The per-capita property tax imposed, calculated as the total property tax imposed divided by the number of people in the county.*

Property tax serves as an important source of revenue for local governments. Per-capita property tax is an indicator of the capacity of local government to provide services such as public safety, roads and other infrastructure, parks/recreation, and public health. It is also a measure of relative tax burden. Property tax imposed excludes taxes allocated to urban renewal agencies and special assessments.



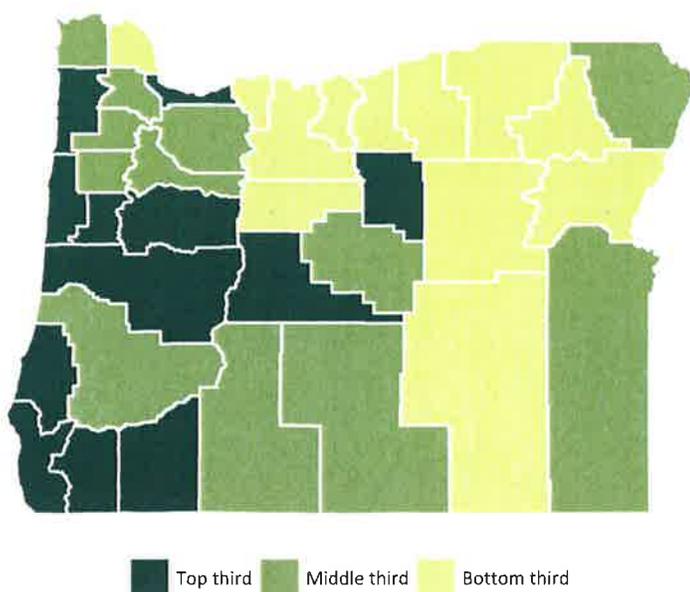
Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	\$4,342
2	Sherman	\$3,824
3	Morrow	\$2,735
4	Lincoln	\$2,156
5	Tillamook	\$1,929
6	Clatsop	\$1,808
7	Multnomah	\$1,800
8	Deschutes	\$1,793
9	Clackamas	\$1,766
10	Washington	\$1,690
11	Lake	\$1,593
	Urban	\$1,516
12	Wheeler	\$1,496
	Oregon	\$1,468
13	Benton	\$1,406
14	Lane	\$1,311
15	Wasco	\$1,294
16	Columbia	\$1,277
17	Jackson	\$1,269
	Rural	\$1,227
18	Crook	\$1,215
19	Wallowa	\$1,207
20	Hood River	\$1,202
21	Yamhill	\$1,190
22	Linn	\$1,170
23	Jefferson	\$1,121
24	Baker	\$1,110
25	Curry	\$1,099
26	Marion	\$1,065
26	Umatilla	\$1,065
28	Grant	\$1,058
29	Polk	\$1,038
30	Harney	\$996
31	Coos	\$964
32	Klamath	\$962
33	Union	\$957
34	Douglas	\$862
35	Malheur	\$822
36	Josephine	\$761

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics, Table 1.6, 2017, updated annually. Released 2017.

HOUSING COST BURDEN

Definition: The percentage of households, both renters and owners, paying 30% or greater of their income on rent or mortgage.

Housing cost burden provides a measure of a county's affordability. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has established the "30 percent rule," meaning that households should spend no more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Some criticize the rule for being oversimplified. For example, it does not take into account income level. Still, housing cost burden provides a measure of the number of households that may be at risk of eviction, foreclosure, and/or homelessness. This measure is a key success indicator for affordable housing efforts. Those facing housing cost burden also may face challenges spending money in other domains, including food, transportation, health or education.



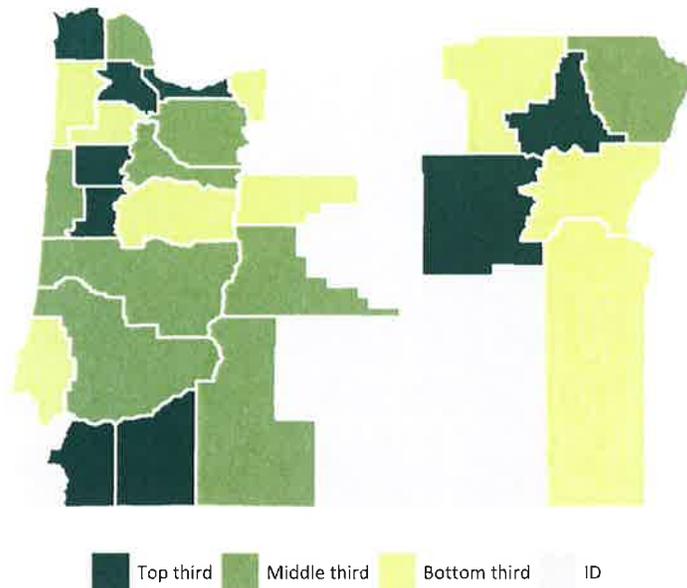
Rank	County	Percent
1	Jackson	40.5%
2	Multnomah	40.2%
3	Lane	39.9%
3	Josephine	39.9%
Urban		38.2%
5	Benton	37.3%
6	Deschutes	37.2%
7	Curry	37.1%
8	Wheeler	37.0%
9	Lincoln	36.7%
Oregon		36.2%
10	Coos	35.8%
11	Linn	35.5%
12	Tillamook	35.3%
12	Clatsop	35.3%
14	Marion	34.8%
14	Malheur	34.8%
16	Polk	34.4%
17	Yamhill	34.2%
18	Washington	33.6%
19	Lake	33.4%
20	Clackamas	33.3%
21	Crook	33.2%
22	Douglas	32.7%
23	Wallowa	32.4%
24	Klamath	32.0%
24	Wasco	32.0%
Rural		31.7%
26	Columbia	30.8%
27	Jefferson	30.5%
28	Hood River	30.3%
29	Union	29.4%
30	Sherman	28.7%
31	Harney	28.3%
32	Umatilla	27.9%
33	Grant	27.8%
34	Baker	26.9%
35	Gilliam	26.2%
36	Morrow	21.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Tables B25070 and B25091, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS

Definition: The percentage of adults who report meeting the guidelines for physical activity provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). They are: 150 minutes per week of moderate-intensity activity or 75 minutes per week of vigorous-intensity activity, or a combination AND muscle-strengthening activities for all major muscle groups at least two days per week.

The data comprising this measure are from aggregated sampling across years. Low physical activity has been associated with several disease conditions such as Type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and premature mortality, independent of obesity. Being physically active has a positive impact on mental as well as physical health. Adults who are physically active tend to encourage activity in their children as well, potentially reducing health costs for multiple generations.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Grant	51.0%
2	Clatsop	40.0%
3	Union	39.4%
4	Josephine	32.0%
5	Benton	30.4%
5	Polk	30.4%
7	Jackson	29.6%
8	Washington	27.6%
9	Multnomah	25.9%
10	Wallowa	25.7%
11	Klamath	25.4%
12	Deschutes	25.2%
	Oregon	24.4%
13	Columbia	24.4%
14	Lane	24.1%
14	Lincoln	24.1%
16	Clackamas	23.0%
17	Douglas	22.0%
18	Marion	21.9%
19	Linn	21.8%
20	Hood River	17.6%
21	Tillamook	17.4%
22	Yamhill	17.3%
23	Malheur	16.9%
24	Coos	14.9%
25	Umatilla	12.2%
26	Jefferson	10.2%
27	Baker	6.2%
	Crook	ID
	Curry	ID
	Gilliam	ID
	Harney	ID
	Lake	ID
	Morrow	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wasco	ID
	Wheeler	ID

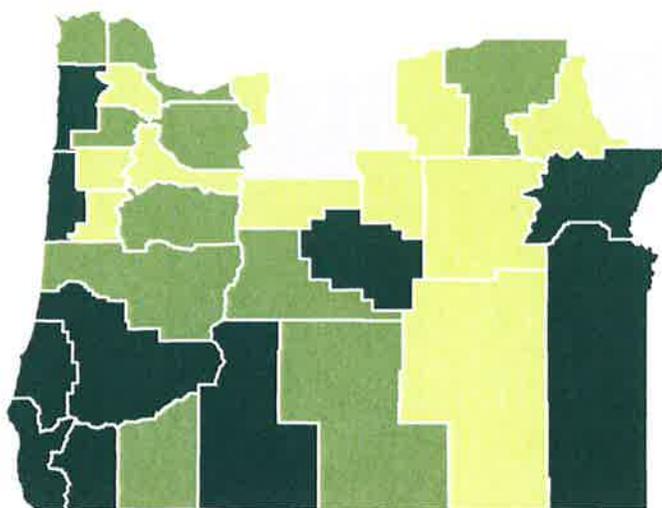
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-15, updated biennially. Released 2017.

ADULT SMOKING

Definition: The percentage of adults who report that they currently smoke cigarettes.

Smoking is one of the most preventable causes of disease and death. The effects of smoking can increase the risk of cancer, heart disease and respiratory diseases for smokers themselves as well as their family members. Smoking rates have plummeted over the last half century. However, smoking still kills one in five Americans; most lifetime smokers start before age 18. Data reported here are from aggregated sampling across years.



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Rank	County	Percent
1	Lincoln	31.5%
2	Tillamook	30.9%
3	Coos	29.9%
4	Crook	26.3%
5	Curry	25.6%
6	Josephine	24.7%
7	Douglas	24.2%
8	Baker	23.5%
9	Klamath	23.2%
10	Malheur	22.0%
11	Clatsop	21.0%
12	Linn	20.3%
13	Columbia	19.8%
14	Jackson	19.6%
15	Lake	19.0%
15	Lane	19.0%
17	Umatilla	18.4%
18	Multnomah	18.1%
	Oregon	17.9%
19	Yamhill	17.7%
20	Deschutes	17.3%
21	Clackamas	16.5%
21	Marion	16.5%
23	Morrow	15.7%
24	Grant	15.4%
25	Polk	14.3%
26	Union	13.7%
27	Jefferson	12.7%
28	Wheeler	12.2%
29	Washington	12.0%
30	Harney	10.9%
31	Benton	10.6%
32	Hood River	8.8%
	Gilliam	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wallowa	ID
	Wasco	ID

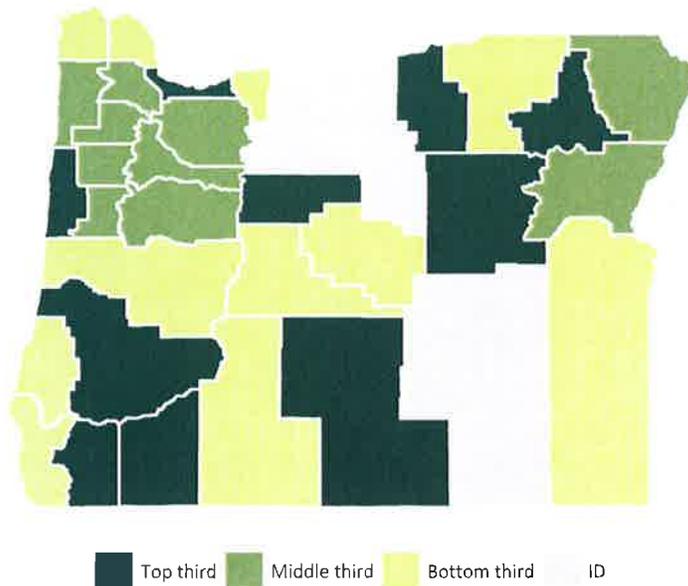
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-15, updated biennially. Released 2017.

HEALTHY DIET

Definition: The percentage of adults who report eating the recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables, meaning five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Fruits and vegetables contain vitamins, minerals and fiber that are all essential to a healthy diet. Benefits of a healthy diet include decreased risk of chronic diseases, hypertension, cancer, obesity and micronutrient deficiencies. Good nutrition is also associated with mental health benefits. Data reported here are from aggregated sampling across years.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Morrow	48.8%
2	Grant	30.9%
3	Lake	28.3%
4	Lincoln	27.9%
5	Jackson	25.0%
6	Douglas	24.8%
7	Josephine	24.5%
8	Union	24.4%
9	Multnomah	23.9%
10	Baker	22.6%
10	Jefferson	22.6%
12	Polk	21.8%
13	Clackamas	21.5%
13	Yamhill	21.5%
15	Marion	21.2%
	Oregon	20.3%
16	Washington	20.0%
17	Wallowa	19.9%
18	Benton	19.8%
19	Linn	18.1%
20	Tillamook	17.7%
21	Lane	16.9%
22	Clatsop	16.7%
23	Coos	14.6%
24	Hood River	14.5%
25	Columbia	14.2%
26	Malheur	12.4%
27	Klamath	12.3%
28	Umatilla	12.1%
29	Deschutes	11.7%
30	Crook	7.7%
31	Curry	5.9%
	Gilliam	ID
	Harney	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wasco	ID
	Wheeler	ID

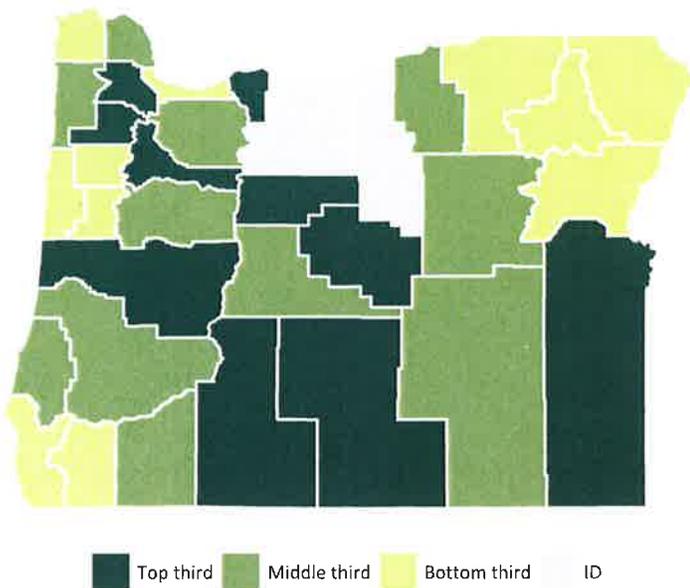
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-15, updated biennially. Released 2017.

VACCINATION RATE, TWO-YEAR-OLDS

Definition: The percentage of two-year-olds in a given year who have received their required immunizations – rates of 95% or greater are suppressed to 95% to prevent identification of individuals.

In Oregon, children entering preschool, child care or Head Start currently must receive: four doses Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DTaP); three Polio; one Varicella (chickenpox); one Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR); three Hepatitis B; two Hepatitis A; and three or four Hib (Haemophilus). Vaccines have prevented countless cases of disease and saved millions of lives. The economic impact of prevented disease due to vaccines and the foregone cost of treatment is significant when compared to vaccination costs.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Klamath	79%
2	Jefferson	78%
2	Malheur	78%
4	Crook	76%
4	Yamhill	76%
6	Hood River	75%
6	Lane	75%
6	Marion	75%
9	Deschutes	74%
9	Lake	74%
9	Washington	74%
12	Douglas	73%
	Oregon	72%
13	Harney	72%
14	Clackamas	71%
14	Grant	71%
14	Linn	71%
14	Morrow	71%
14	Tillamook	71%
19	Baker	70%
19	Columbia	70%
19	Coos	70%
19	Jackson	70%
19	Multnomah	70%
24	Benton	69%
24	Josephine	69%
26	Clatsop	68%
26	Polk	68%
26	Umatilla	68%
26	Union	68%
26	Wallowa	68%
26	Lincoln	66%
32	Curry	54%
	Gilliam	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wasco	ID
	Wheeler	ID

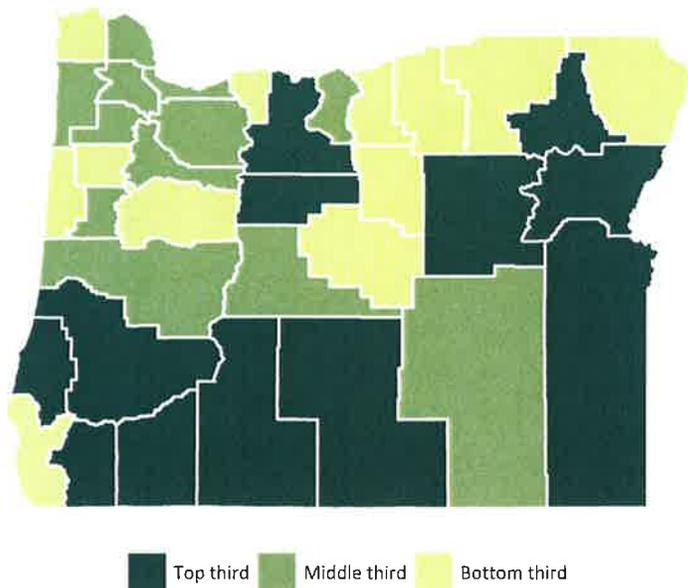
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS

Definition: *The percentage of live babies who weigh less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs) at birth.*

Low weight births indicate risk factors for both child and maternal health. For the child, low birth weight is a predictor of premature morbidity and death, risk for developmental problems, and respiratory and cardiovascular disease later in life. For the mother, low birth weight indicates a number of concerns including adverse health behavior, limited access to care, socioeconomic and environmental risks.



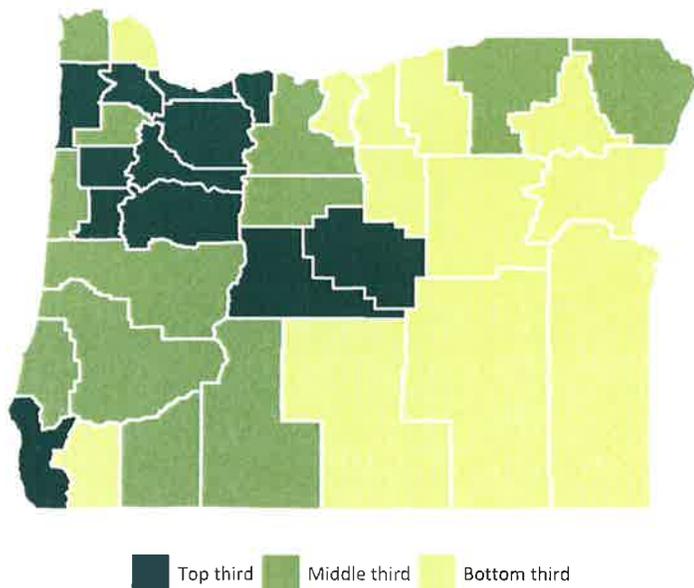
Rank	County	Percent
1	Lake	16.1%
2	Union	11.1%
3	Malheur	10.0%
4	Grant	9.5%
5	Josephine	8.5%
6	Baker	8.3%
7	Klamath	8.0%
7	Jefferson	8.0%
9	Douglas	7.9%
10	Jackson	7.8%
11	Wasco	7.6%
12	Coos	7.2%
13	Yamhill	7.0%
13	Lane	7.0%
Rural		6.9%
15	Multnomah	6.9%
15	Deschutes	6.9%
Oregon		6.8%
Urban		6.8%
17	Harney	6.8%
17	Marion	6.8%
19	Washington	6.7%
19	Sherman	6.7%
21	Clackamas	6.6%
22	Tillamook	6.4%
23	Benton	6.0%
23	Columbia	6.0%
23	Curry	6.0%
26	Lincoln	5.7%
27	Linn	5.6%
27	Polk	5.6%
29	Umatilla	5.4%
30	Clatsop	4.8%
31	Crook	3.4%
32	Wallowa	3.1%
33	Morrow	3.0%
34	Hood River	2.7%
35	Gilliam	0.0%
36	Wheeler	0.0%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

BROADBAND ACCESS

Definition: The percentage of households served by broadband internet (25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload).

The internet has changed the way people access information, shop, work and view entertainment. Today, access to high volume data transfer rates has become a key requirement for economic and community development. Access to broadband is determined by the advanced telecommunications capability benchmark as defined by the FCC. The existing benchmark speed is 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload. To calculate the percentage of households served by broadband, census blocks were analyzed to see if they met the FCC's advanced broadband benchmark. Households in census blocks that met the FCC's advanced broadband criteria households were aggregated and then divided by the total number of households in a county to calculate the percentage of households served by broadband internet. It is important to recognize that while broadband may be available for a household to purchase, the cost may prohibit having an actual broadband subscription. This measure shows only the percentage of households that could have broadband access.



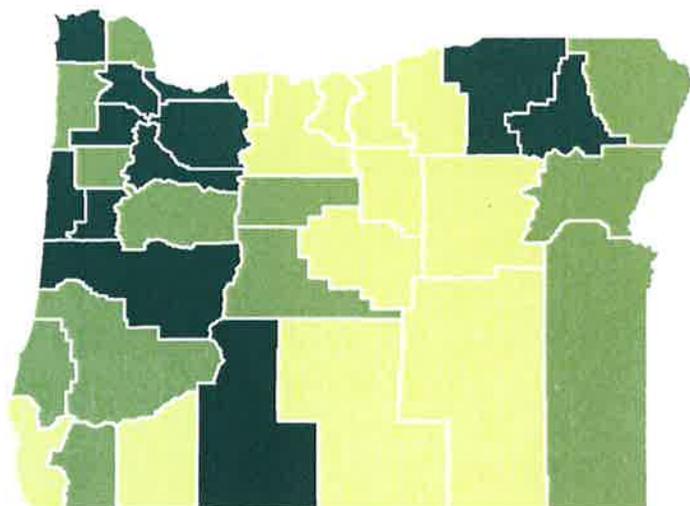
Rank	County	Percent
1	Benton	99.0%
2	Multnomah	98.5%
3	Linn	97.8%
3	Marion	97.8%
5	Washington	97.3%
6	Polk	96.8%
7	Deschutes	96.7%
8	Hood River	95.2%
8	Crook	95.2%
10	Tillamook	94.1%
11	Clackamas	94.0%
12	Curry	93.9%
	Oregon	92.8%
13	Wallowa	91.9%
14	Jackson	91.6%
15	Lane	89.7%
16	Lincoln	89.6%
17	Douglas	89.3%
18	Coos	88.7%
19	Jefferson	87.2%
20	Umatilla	84.9%
21	Clatsop	83.6%
22	Yamhill	83.2%
23	Klamath	81.4%
24	Wasco	80.4%
25	Josephine	76.4%
26	Malheur	75.3%
27	Baker	70.6%
28	Columbia	70.3%
29	Union	64.0%
30	Morrow	59.9%
31	Grant	57.5%
32	Gilliam	55.7%
33	Lake	47.1%
34	Sherman	33.4%
35	Harney	16.4%
36	Wheeler	0.0%

Source: FCC Fixed Broadband Deployment Data, FCC Staff Block Estimates, 2017, updated annually. Released 2019.

TRANSIT SERVICE

Definition: *The percentage of residents served by public transit service, measured as the unduplicated population within a .25-mile radius of a given stop operated by a transit agency.*

Public transit is an essential service for those who do not or cannot drive. It allows individuals without a private means of transportation to remain connected in their communities, reach jobs, access medical care and meet other basic needs. Public transit is particularly important in rural communities where travel distances to services are greater, thereby making alternatives, such as bicycles, generally impractical for most residents.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

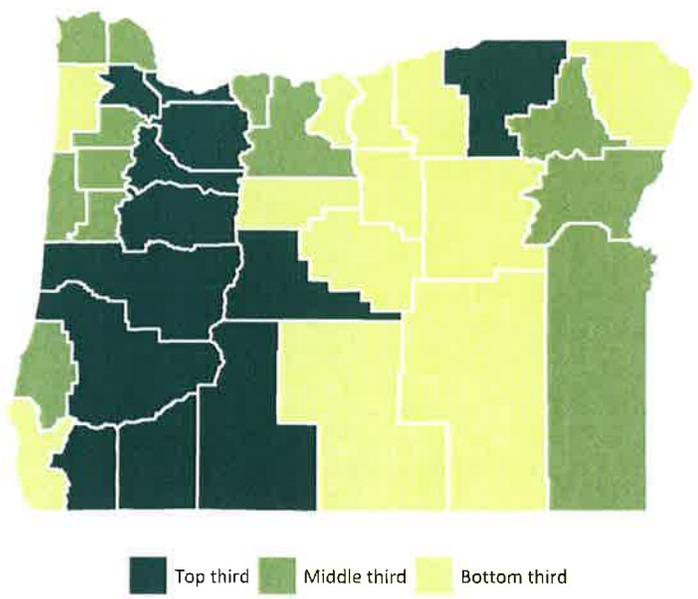
Rank	County	Percent
1	Multnomah	85.4%
2	Benton	64.5%
3	Lane	57.0%
4	Marion	56.3%
5	Washington	55.6%
6	Klamath	54.4%
	Oregon	49.8%
7	Yamhill	47.7%
8	Clackamas	45.3%
9	Lincoln	42.1%
10	Union	39.6%
11	Clatsop	39.2%
12	Umatilla	36.0%
13	Wallowa	35.3%
14	Coos	32.4%
15	Linn	31.9%
16	Tillamook	31.1%
17	Douglas	31.0%
18	Josephine	30.2%
19	Columbia	28.2%
20	Malheur	25.9%
21	Deschutes	24.9%
22	Jefferson	24.4%
23	Baker	23.0%
24	Polk	20.9%
25	Grant	19.9%
26	Harney	12.0%
27	Hood River	9.5%
28	Curry	9.2%
29	Wheeler	6.8%
30	Crook	5.9%
31	Morrow	5.1%
32	Wasco	2.3%
33	Jackson	1.9%
34	Gilliam	0.0%
34	Lake	0.0%
34	Sherman	0.0%

Source: Oregon State University, Oregon Department of Transportation, Transit Network Analysis Tool, 2017, collected annually. Released 2018.

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

Definition: The sum of distances traveled by all motor vehicles in a specified system of highways for a given period of time. Each road section is calculated by multiplying the average daily traffic by the length of the road section and the length of the time period. The Vehicle Miles Traveled for those sections are summed to calculate the VMT for a road or road system. Values are presented in millions.

Historically, Vehicle Miles Traveled has been closely related to economic productivity. As the income and population increase, there is a corresponding increase in trips to access goods and services, and an increase in commercial traffic. Furthermore, VMT may be a consideration in planning and maintenance of road infrastructure, as well as treating vehicle-related pollution.



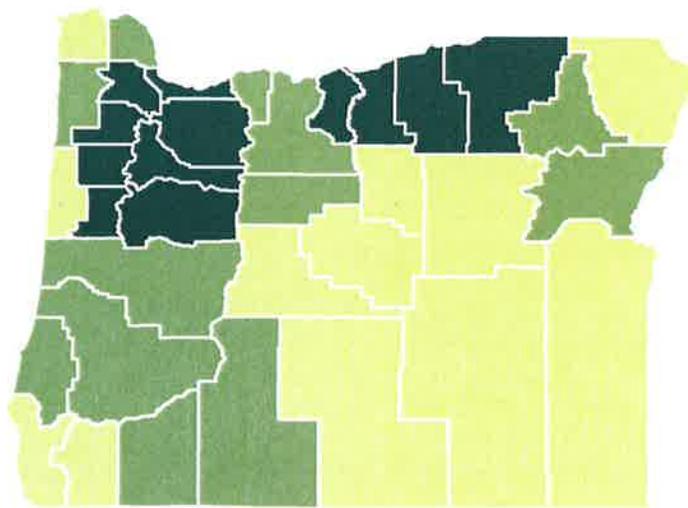
Rank	County	Miles
	Oregon	21404
	Urban	15050
	Rural	6354
1	Multnomah	3048
2	Clackamas	1895
3	Marion	1828
4	Washington	1817
5	Lane	1646
6	Linn	1158
7	Douglas	1136
8	Jackson	1009
9	Deschutes	733
10	Umatilla	678
11	Josephine	518
12	Klamath	487
13	Yamhill	465
14	Polk	424
15	Wasco	369
16	Clatsop	366
17	Lincoln	356
18	Malheur	319
19	Hood River	316
20	Coos	300
21	Baker	297
22	Union	262
23	Columbia	256
24	Benton	254
25	Tillamook	241
26	Jefferson	209
27	Morrow	197
28	Gilliam	170
29	Curry	131
30	Sherman	126
31	Crook	114
32	Harney	87
33	Lake	70
34	Grant	60
35	Wallowa	43
36	Wheeler	21

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

DEVELOPED OR CULTIVATED LAND

Definition: *The percentage of total land cover classified as developed or cultivated (includes pasture) according to the National Land Cover Database.*

This measure tracks the conversion and designation of land for human purposes. This shift changes the provision of ecosystem services such as climate regulation, natural hazard regulation, water purification and waste management, pollination or pest control. It also can indicate economic growth in a county.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

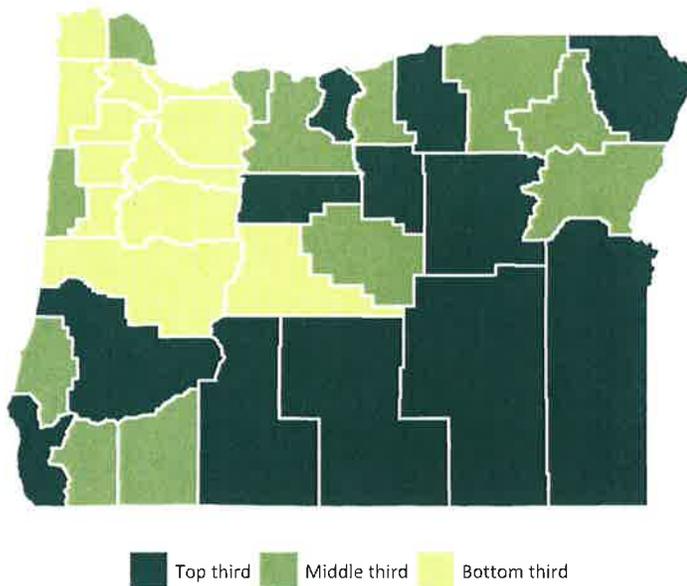
Rank	County	Percent
1	Marion	45.9%
2	Washington	43.6%
3	Multnomah	42.0%
4	Yamhill	41.3%
5	Polk	40.9%
6	Sherman	39.6%
7	Umatilla	34.9%
8	Benton	33.2%
9	Morrow	29.5%
10	Linn	26.3%
11	Gilliam	25.8%
12	Clackamas	20.2%
13	Union	14.6%
14	Columbia	12.8%
	Oregon	10.5%
15	Jackson	10.1%
15	Lane	10.1%
17	Hood River	9.7%
18	Wasco	9.5%
19	Klamath	9.1%
20	Douglas	7.9%
20	Tillamook	7.9%
22	Baker	7.7%
23	Coos	7.6%
24	Jefferson	7.5%
25	Josephine	7.3%
26	Clatsop	6.7%
26	Lincoln	6.7%
28	Deschutes	6.2%
29	Harney	5.3%
30	Malheur	4.4%
31	Crook	4.1%
32	Wallowa	3.6%
33	Lake	3.5%
34	Curry	3.3%
35	Wheeler	1.8%
36	Grant	1.2%

Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2011, updated every five years. Released 2014.

MOBILE HOMES

Definition: The percentage of housing units reported as mobile homes.

Mobile homes are an often maligned but important source of affordable housing. They represent the largest segment of non-subsidized affordable housing in the United States. These homes, whether single or double wide, provide low-cost housing for millions of Americans, who most often own their mobile home and lease the land it sits on. While mobile homes do present a range of challenges, they also provide housing opportunities for individuals and families experiencing economic hardship, and they have the potential to develop micro-communities when mobile housing is clustered in parks.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Morrow	30.5
2	Harney	23.9
3	Lake	23.4
4	Jefferson	21.4
4	Sherman	21.4
6	Grant	21.3
7	Curry	19.7
8	Douglas	19.2
9	Wheeler	18.2
10	Klamath	17.2
11	Malheur	17.1
12	Josephine	16.3
12	Wallowa	16.3
Rural		15.8
14	Coos	15.5
15	Baker	15.4
16	Umatilla	15.0
17	Union	14.9
18	Crook	14.7
18	Wasco	14.7
20	Columbia	14.5
21	Gilliam	13.6
22	Jackson	13.4
23	Lincoln	12.6
24	Hood River	12.1
25	Linn	11.5
25	Tillamook	11.5
27	Yamhill	10.6
28	Marion	8.9
29	Lane	8.8
Oregon		8.2
30	Polk	7.6
31	Deschutes	6.9
Urban		6.4
32	Clackamas	6.4
33	Benton	6.0
34	Clatsop	5.6
35	Washington	2.5
36	Multnomah	1.9
35	Washington	2.5
36	Multnomah	1.9

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

For more information

The data contained in this report are available on the Rural Communities Explorer:

<http://oregonexplorer.info/rural>

Explore more data topics by state, county and city:

<http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/>

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Community Action Program of East Central Oregon

2018 Community Needs Assessment

This report was prepared for CAPECO by Eastern Oregon Business Source—Susan Bower and Nick Nash
2018



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Purpose and Scope of Assessment

The Purpose of this Community Needs Assessment is to provide an understanding of the needs of those living within the Community Action Program of East Central Oregon's (CAPECO) main service area. This area includes Umatilla, Morrow, Gilliam, and Wheeler County. It also aims to provide a basic outline of CAPECO's secondary service area for Older Americans Act Programs. This secondary service area includes Wasco, Hood River, and Sherman County. Recommendations are made based on these findings and presented in the Executive Summary.

Approach and Sources for Data

All Demographic data included in this report was sourced from the American Community Survey 2012-2016 five-year estimate (www.factfinder.census.gov).

All School District data is from the Oregon Department of Education School Report Card program (<https://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/reports.aspx>).

The economic and employment data about each County currently served by CAPECO (Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, and Wheeler) has been gathered using the most current figures available, ranging from 2012 to 2017. The American Community Survey (2016), Oregon Employment Department, Quality Info.org, Data USA profiles, National Association of Oregon Counties, Oregon Prospector, Best Places Proprietary Data and various Economic Impact Analyses published by the regional Ports were used to compile and compare counties economically.

The Community Survey Section includes 407 responses to a “Community Needs Assessment Survey” given to the general public at a variety of community meetings and through other electronic means. There was also a second survey, “CAPECO Community Needs Assessment Community Partner Survey” distributed to community partners, school superintendents, church leaders, and public officials. This survey received 90 responses. There were also 43 responses to the Spanish version of the “Community Needs Assessment Survey.” The information from these surveys is included in Appendix III.

Executive Summary

Findings and Recommendations

(1) The racial demographics in Umatilla and Morrow County are changing. However, this change is not spread across each county evenly. In Umatilla County, the Hermiston-Umatilla-Stanfield area has significantly more Hispanic/Latino residents than the Pendleton area. In Morrow County, this effect is even more pronounced. Boardman, for example, is 66% Hispanic/Latino, while Heppner is 6%. These facts and projections should be taken into account when developing future outreach strategies. It should be noted that in both counties, the county seat is located in a city with a low percentage of Hispanic/Latino residents relative to the rest of the county.

(2) A need that came up in every community meeting was help for elderly residents completing basic tasks. These tasks included personal care, basic housekeeping, basic home repair, as well as lawn and tree service. CAPECO may consider a program which involves personal care workers dedicated to those communities in most need.

(3) General awareness of CAPECO and its broad range of programs is lacking in most geographic areas. It was a regular occurrence to hear from people who had no idea what CAPECO did, or people who received one service from CAPECO, and had no idea that they provided other services. Given this, systematically informing people about what services CAPECO provides is necessary. Careful consideration to ensure outreach to the Hispanic/Latino population is advised.

(4) Related to the previous finding, in the case where CAPECO works to educate those in its service area of the wide range of programs they provide, it is crucial that CAPECO makes sure that they have the internal capacity to respond to a potential increase in clients. People generally seem to be happy when they receive a service, but there were a number of stories about people having trouble receiving access to services possibly due to too few staff. It is possible that the problem is not a shortage of CAPECO's staff, and is instead a problem with the way that people try to access CAPECO's services. In the case where this is true, the focus instead needs to be educating the public on the best way to access CAPECO's services, and development of internal systems and processes to streamline and increase efficiencies.

(5) CAPECO should revisit all of its programs to make sure that each program aligns with its mission, and maximizes its organizational strengths. This could involve the development of new programs, in the places where there is need, or discontinuing existing programs if necessary. In addition, the intended depth of service should be considered with each program. Consideration should be given to assessing whether the programs are intended to simply meet a client's immediate needs, or if more focus should be placed on trying to systematically address the root cause of these needs. The findings support the following program enhancements: (1) Return to work counseling, (2) Helping people take advantage of not only CAPECO's programs but also other programs in the region to create an asset map, (3) Involvement in workforce development that focus on either youth and/or seniors, (4) Child care with an emphasis on early childhood education.

Definitions and Concepts

Dependency Ratio—a dependency ratio is a number that represents the total number of people in a population under the age of 18 and over the age of 65 divided by the number of people in a population between the age of 18 and 64. A high dependency ratio means that there is more economic stress on those who are working age to produce so that they can provide for those who are older and younger (or not of working age). A dependency ratio of 100 means that for every person between the age of 18 and 64 there is one person either under 18 or over 64. A dependency ratio of 100 is very high. For comparison, the dependency ratio in the United States right now is around 60. Another way to think about a dependency ratio, is that it gives you a number of people, in a population, under the age of 18 and over the age of 64 per 100 people between 18 and 64. So, for example a dependency ratio of 68 means that for every 100 people between the age of 18 and 64, there are 68 people either under 18 or over 65.

Dependency Ratios can be further broken down into an old-age dependency ratio, and a child dependency ratio. The old-age dependency ratio is the number of people 65 or over related to the number of people between 18 and 64. Similarly, the child dependency ratio represents the number of children under the age of 18 related to the number of people between 18 and 64. The old-age dependency ratio, and the child dependency ratio allow a person to understand which age group dependency pressure is coming from.

Median Age—a metric related to the dependency ratio is median age. Median age helps summarize the age distribution of a population. Median age splits the population into two numerically equal groups—half is above the median age and half is below. A higher median age means indicates an older population. A higher median age means a higher old-age dependency ratio.

Census Designated Place (CDP)—a Census Designated Place is a concentration of population defined by the US Census bureau for statistical purposes only. CDPs are the counterparts of incorporated places. Since 2010 the names used for CDPs have been required to be a name that is recognizable in daily communication by the people who live in or near a CDP, rather than a name developed only for planning purposes. CDPs are included in this report because they in eastern Oregon, they often represent population groupings that are larger than some of the smaller incorporated places.

Demographic Data and Margin of Error (MOE)—all of the demographic data for this report comes from the American Community Survey Estimates for 2012-2016. Unlike the US Census, the American Community Survey is only an estimation, not a complete count of the population. Because of this—especially in small communities—there is a margin of error associated with the data. In most cases, this margin of error does not significantly change the interpretation of the data. In these cases, the margin of error is not included. However, especially when considering smaller communities, the margin of error is reported because it makes a precise figure impossible.

CAPECO Overview

The Community Action Program of East Central Oregon (CAPECO) was incorporated in October 1987 and serves Umatilla, Morrow, Gilliam, and Wheeler, Sherman, Wasco & Hood River counties.

CAPECO's Mission Statement is: Assisting people to become independent, healthy and safe.

CAPECO envisions the success of every youth, adult, and senior to eliminate poverty and promote independence through education, employment, and the sharing of resources that move individuals from surviving to thriving.

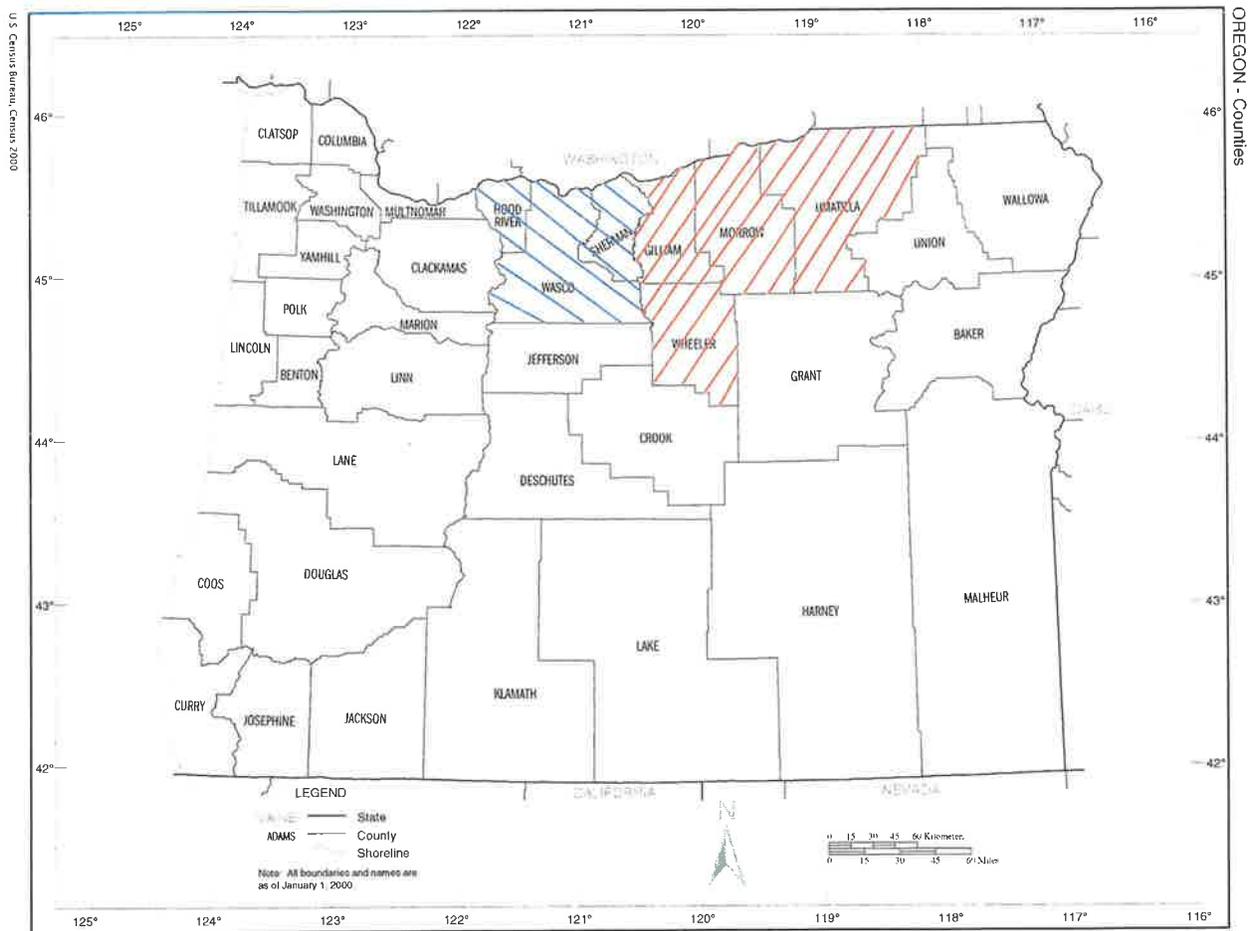
Our Core Values include:

- Image—We serve our community in a positive, innovative, accountable and fiscally responsible manner in an inviting atmosphere which upholds the public trust and fulfills our mission.
- Integrity—A personal commitment to do what is right morally, ethically and professionally.
- Attitude—We exhibit positive, respectful, confident and non-judgmental behavior towards others. Our success is a reflection of our attitude.
- Customer Service—We aspire to provide our customers with prompt, courteous, consistent and resourceful services. We treat each individual with dignity, fairness and respect. Customer service is not a department, it is an attitude. Our customers are the essence of our existence.
- Professionalism—We exemplify the highest standard of professionalism. We strive to set an example by maintaining a high level of knowledge in our respective fields and conduct ourselves in a manner that reflects positively on the company.

CAPECO operates several programs including:

- Energy Assistance
- Weatherization
- Transportation
- Food Banking
- Older Americans Act Programs
- Workforce Development
- Affordable Housing Development
- Rental and Housing Assistance
- Money Management

Overview of CAPECO Service Area

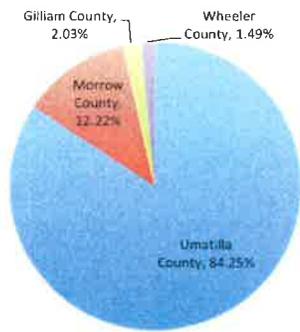


CAPECO's primary service area is the four counties: Umatilla, Morrow, Gilliam, and Wheeler. This area is represented in the above map with red lines. CAPECO also recently expanded into a secondary service area for Older Americans Act programs. This expansion includes: Sherman, Wasco, and Hood River County. This area is represented in the above map by blue lines.

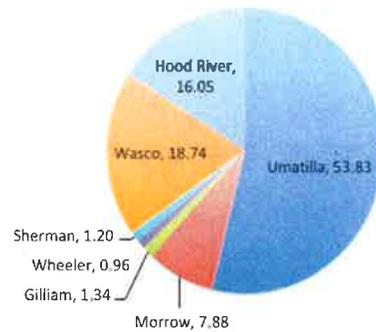
Anyone who lives in Eastern Oregon knows that this is a huge area to cover. From Meacham on the eastern side of Umatilla County to Cascade Locks on the western side of Hood River County is 194 miles. From Arlington on the northern edge of Gilliam County, to Mitchel in the southern part of Wheeler County is 100 miles.

The full seven county service area also has the unique honor of containing Oregon's three counties with the lowest population. This includes, Gilliam County (1,913), Sherman County (1,705), and Wheeler County (1,369). It should be noted that the next least populated county in Oregon is Wallowa with a population of 6,836. This report will primarily focus on the four county primary service area.

Another way to look at CAPECO’s service area is by the percent of the total area’s population that each county is responsible for. It is a common concern at community meetings, that because CAPECO is located in Umatilla County, that more resources are spent in that county than in other parts of CAPECO’s service area. When we look more closely at each county’s population as a percentage of the whole population of CAPECO’s service area, we see that the population of Umatilla County far exceeds the population of the other three counties in the primary service area. Umatilla County contains 84.25% of the total population of CAPECO’s primary service area, while Morrow County makes up 12.22%, Gilliam County makes up 2.03%, and Wheeler County makes up 1.49%. If we expand this view to include the three new counties in the secondary service area, we see that Umatilla County makes up 53.83% of the population, Wasco County makes up 18.74%, Hood River County makes up 16.05%, Morrow County makes up 7.88%, Gilliam County makes up 1.34%, Sherman County makes up 1.20%, and Wheeler County make up .96%.



4-County Service Area



7-County Service Area

Umatilla County



The northern border of Umatilla County is the State of Washington, with the western corner of this border formed by the Columbia River. Interstate-84 runs through the center of the county northwest to southeast. US Highway-395 and State Rout-11 run north to south.

Umatilla County has a population of 76,582. It is the most populous county in Eastern Oregon. Its two most populous cities are Hermiston with a population of 17,150, and Pendleton with a population of 16,861. Although Pendleton is the second largest city, the Hermiston-Umatilla-Stanfield area on the west side of the county has a sizable interconnected population base. Umatilla County has a variety of Census Designated Places. The largest, and perhaps demographically most important, is Mission with a population of 932, although a number of the Census Designated Places in Umatilla County have more people than the smaller towns in the county.

Cities In Umatilla County	Population
Hermiston	17,150
Pendleton	16,861
Milton-Freewater	7,059
Umatilla	6,986
Stanfield	2,395
Pilot Rock	1,336
Athena	1,134
Echo	751
Weston	751
Adams	353
Ukiah	243
Helix	177

CDPs In Umatilla County	Population
Mission	932
Tutuilla	461
Gopher Flats	351
Umapine	347
Riverside	152
Kirkpatrick	136
Cayuse	64

Findings for Umatilla County

- (1) In Umatilla County 1 in 5 women live below the poverty line.**
- (2) In addition, 24.3% of people under 18 live below the poverty line (margin of error +/- 4.1%).**
- (3) Umatilla County has the second lowest median age in the state of Oregon, behind only Benton County.**
- (4) The Hermiston-Umatilla-Stanfield area has a combined population of 26,531, not including people living outside these incorporated places.**

Hermiston

- (1) In Hermiston 11.6% of the population is under 5-years old.**
- (2) In Hermiston there is at least 1 child under the age of 18 for every two adult between 18 and 64.**

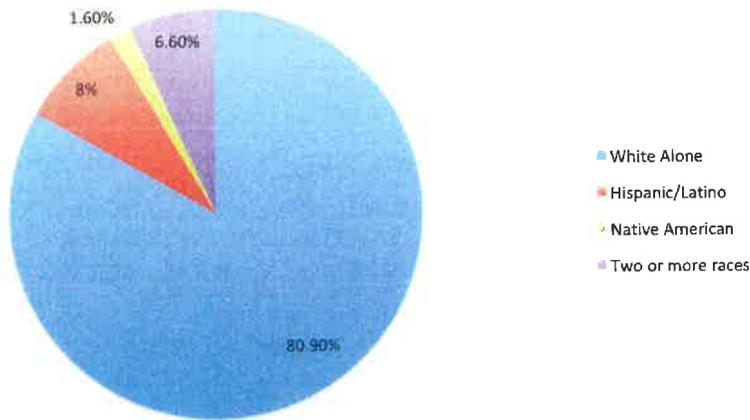
Milton-Freewater

- (1) In Milton-Freewater, poverty is very high--especially among those under 18.**
- (2) The racial demographics in Milton-Freewater is almost exactly 50/50 between people who identify as white alone, and people who identify as Hispanic/Latino.**

Racial Demographics

In Umatilla County, 67.4% of the population is white alone, 25.6% of the population is Hispanic or Latino, 2.1% is American Indian or Alaska Native, while 3.3% identify as two or more races, and 3.3% identify as three or more races. **As is also the case in Morrow County, the Hispanic Population is not spread evenly across the county. It is concentrated in the western part of the county (Hermiston-Umatilla-Stanfield) and in the eastern part of the county (Milton-Freewater).**

**Racial Demographics
Pendleton**



Poverty

The median household income in Umatilla County is \$49,287 while the mean household income is \$60,327. In Umatilla County 18% of the population lives at or below the poverty line. The percentage of males living at or below the poverty line is 15.1%, while the percentage of females is 20.8%. **This means that in Umatilla County 1 in 5 women live at or below the poverty line. In addition, 24.3% of children under 18 live at or below the poverty line.**

Age	% Below Poverty Line	MOE
Under 18	24.3%	+/- 4.1%
18-64	16.6%	+/- 1.6%
65+	9.6%	+/- 2.3%

This table shows the percent of population in Umatilla County for each level of household income:

Household Income	Percent of Population
Less than \$10,000	6.6%
\$10,000 – \$14,999	6.8%
\$15,000 – \$24,999	11.2%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	11.8%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14.5%
\$50,000 – \$74,999	22.2%
\$75,000 – \$99,000	12.5%
\$100,000 – \$149,000	10.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,000	2.2%
\$200,000 or more	1.8%

Health Insurance

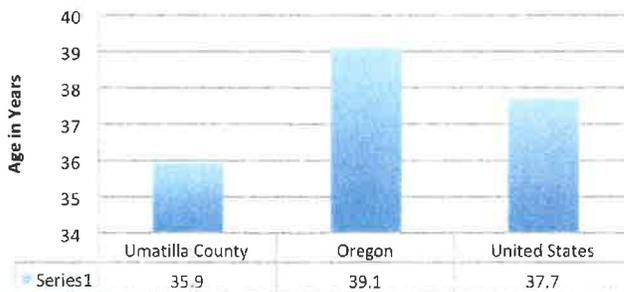
In Umatilla County 86.9% of the population has health insurance, while 13.1% of the population are uninsured. Of the insured, 59.4% have private health insurance, while 40.9% have public coverage.

Dependency Ratios

Umatilla County	Umatilla County	Oregon	United States
Median Age	35.9	39.1	37.7
Dependency Ratio	66.7	60.2	60.3
Old-Age (65+)	23.5	25.5	23.2
Child (0-18)	43.3	34.6	37.0

The median age in Umatilla County is about 3 years lower than the state of Oregon, and about 2 years lower than the United States. **Umatilla County has the second lowest median age in the state behind only Benton County.** The dependency ratio is about 6-points higher than the state and the nation. This comes from a child-dependency ratio that is nearly nine points higher than the ratio in Oregon. This means that for every 100 adults between the age of 18-64, there are about 9 more people 18 or under in Umatilla County, than in the State of Oregon.

**Median Age
Umatilla County**



Veterans

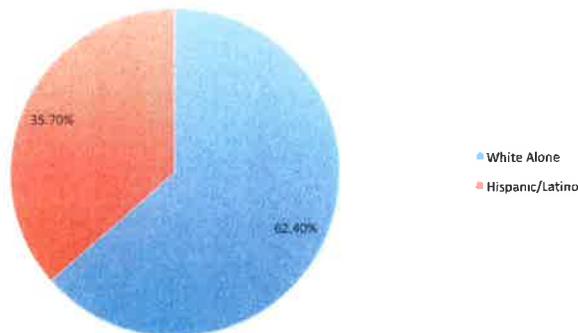
In Umatilla County, 10.2% of the population is a veteran. Of this, 94.5% are male, and 5.5% are female. Their veteran era is:

War	% vet-population
Gulf War II (9/2001 to present)	11.2%
Gulf War I (8/1990-8/2001)	16.3%
Vietnam era	42.7%
Korean War era	8.2%
World War II era	5.8%

Hermiston—A Closer Look

Racial Demographics

Racial Demographics
Hermiston



Dependency Ratios

As the chart below shows, the median age in Hermiston is lower than in Umatilla County. In line with this, the child dependency ratio is higher than in Umatilla County. This means that in the city of Hermiston, there is at least one child under the age of 18 for every two adults between 18-64.

	Umatilla County	Hermiston	MOE
Median Age	35.9	31.1	+/- 1.7
Dependency Ratio	66.7	76.7	+/- 7.2
Old-Age (65+)	23.5	19.5	+/- 2.8
Child (0-18)	43.3	57.3	+/- 6.0

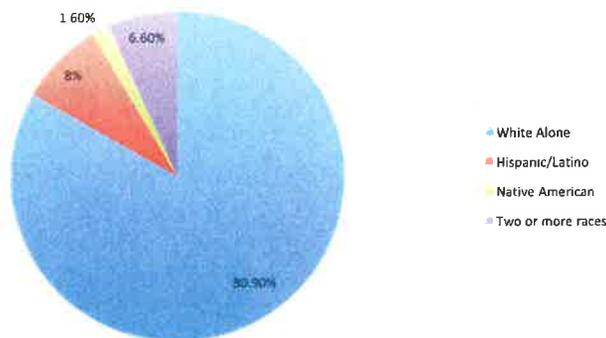
It is also noteworthy that **children under 5 make up nearly 12% of the population of Hermiston**, as is shown in the table below.

Age	% of Population
Under 5	11.6%
5 to 9	8.5%
10 to 14	8.2%
15 to 19	6.4%
20 to 24	5.3%
25 to 34	15.9%
35 to 44	12.1%
45 to 54	9.4%
55 to 59	5.2%
60 to 64	6.5%
65 to 74	4.9%
75 to 84	4.0%
85+	2.2%

Pendleton—*A Closer Look*

Racial Demographics

Racial Demographics
Pendleton



Dependency ratios

When we look at the dependency ratios in Pendleton, we see that the median age is higher than in Umatilla County. This, however, is still lower than in the state of Oregon which is at 39.1 years, and is similar to the United States which is 37.7 years.

Dependency Ratio—Pendleton

	Umatilla County	Pendleton	MOE
Median Age	35.9	37.4	+/- 1.6
Dependency Ratio	66.7	58.1	+/- 3.9
Old-Age (65+)	23.5	22.4	+/- 2.4
Child (0-18)	43.3	36.0	+/- 3.2

The chart below shows the percent of the population made up by each age group. As we might expect given the dependency ratios, the population is fairly evenly spread out among the age groups.

Age	% of Population
Under 5	6.5%
5 to 9	5.6%
10 to 14	7.1%
15 to 19	5.6%
20 to 24	7.1%
25 to 34	14.5%
35 to 44	13.0%
45 to 54	13.1%
55 to 59	6.8%
60 to 64	6.7%
65 to 74	7.9%
75 to 84	3.7%
85+	2.4%

Poverty

This chart shows the percentage of the population that is below the poverty line for each of the major three age groups:

Age	% Below Poverty Line	MOE
Under 18	20.6%	+/- 6.5%
18-64	15.9%	+/- 3.3%
65+	8.3%	+/- 4.6%

Milton-Freewater—A Closer Look

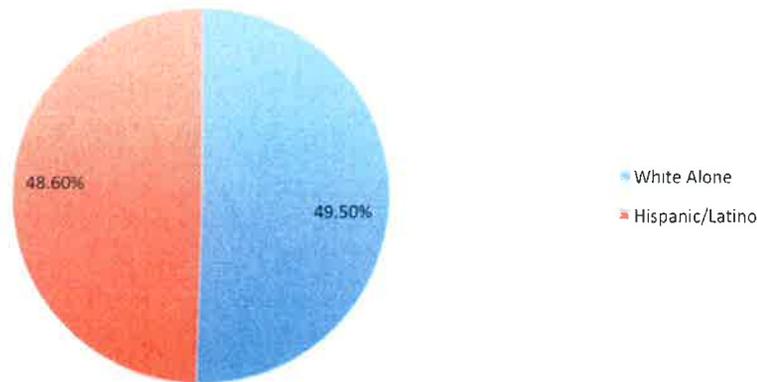
Because Milton-Freewater has a smaller population than either Pendleton or Hermiston, some of the data is less dependable. In response to this, the margin of error is included in most tables.

Racial Demographics

The racial demographics in Milton-Freewater are almost perfectly split between people who identify as white alone, and people who identify as Hispanic/Latino. Even taking into account the margin of error of 6.2%, this number is striking.

margin of error +/- 6.2%

**Racial Demographics
Milton-Freewater**



Dependency Ratios

Even taking into account the high margin of error, the child dependency ratio in Milton-Freewater is very high. Similar to the situation in Hermiston, it is likely that in Milton-Freewater, that there is at least one child under the age of 18 for every two adults between the age of 18 and 64.

	Umatilla County	Milton-Freewater	MOE
Median Age	35.9	33.3	+/- 4.1
Dependency Ratio	66.7	79.7	+/- 11.2
Old-Age (65+)	23.5	23.2	+/- 5.3
Child (0-18)	43.3	56.5	+/- 9.5

The chart below shows the population of Milton-Freewater by percentage for each age group. As has been mentioned, the margin of error is also included in this chart.

Age	% of Population	MOE
Under 5	6.8%	+/- 2.9
5 to 9	8.4%	+/- 2.9
10 to 14	10.8%	+/- 2.9
15 to 19	7.8%	+/- 2.9
20 to 24	10.4%	+/- 3.2
25 to 34	7.5%	+/- 3.2
35 to 44	13.9%	+/- 2.6
45 to 54	12.6%	+/- 3.3
55 to 59	5.1%	+/- 2.2
60 to 64	3.8%	+/- 1.7
65 to 74	8.2%	+/- 2.4
75 to 84	3.3%	+/- 1.7
85+	1.5%	+/- 1.3

Poverty

The percentage of the population in Milton-Freewater that lives below the poverty line is 30.5%. Even taking into account the margin of error of 9.5%, this is at least five percent higher than in the state of Oregon, and very likely higher than five points. When you consider the poverty breakdown by age, conditions do not improve. According to the data, 57.3% of children under the age of 5 are living in poverty. Even taking into account the very large margin of error, we have a confidence interval of between 32.7% and 81.9%. This is obviously a very large range, but even on the low side of the range 32.7% this number is high. Similarly, for children under the age of 18 the reported poverty data shows 44.8% of children living below the poverty line. Here the margin of error is 17.7% giving us a confidence interval of between 27.1% and 62.5%.

Age	% Below Poverty Line	MOE
Under 5	57.3%	+/- 24.6%
Under 18	44.8%	+/- 17.7%
18-64	25.4%	+/- 7.5%
65+	17.3%	+/- 11.1%

Morrow County



Morrow county is bordered by the Columbia River and Interstate-84 to the North. Oregon Routes 206, 207, and 74 crisscross the southern part of the county.

Morrow county has a population of 11,207. The two most populous cities are Boardman with a population of 3,347, and Irrigon with a population of 2,249. Both of these cities are located in the northern part of the county. Heppner, the third most populous city, and the county seat, has a population of 1,186. Morrow County has no Census Designated Places.

Cities in Morrow County	Population
Boardman	3,347
Irrigon	2,249
Heppner	1,186
Ione	276
Lexington	188

Findings In Morrow County

Boardman

- (1) The Median Age in Boardman is very low**
- (2) There are not a lot of people over 65 living in Boardman**
- (3) Poverty in Boardman is an issue**

Irrigon

- (1) Irrigon has a high child dependency ratio**

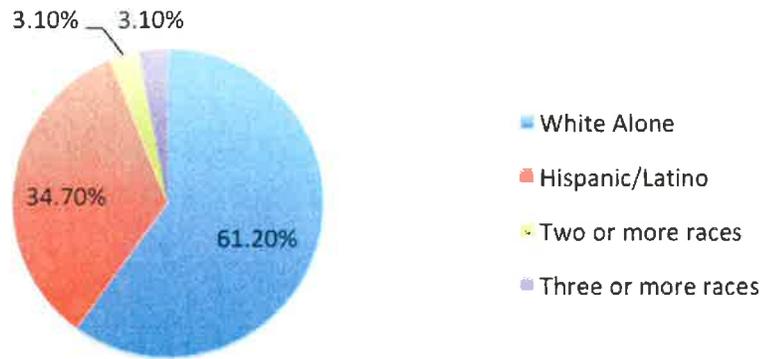
Heppner

- (1) Although Heppner has struggles, like most small towns, it was one of the few places that we visited where people were very optimistic about the future.**

Racial Demographics

In Morrow County, 61.2% of the population is white alone, with 34.7% of the population being Hispanic or Latino, 3.1% of the population identify as two or more races, and 3.1% of the population identify as three or more races. **It should be noted that the Hispanic population is not spread evenly across the county. Most of the Hispanic population is located in the northern cities of Boardman, and Irrigon. Boardman, for example, is 66.3% Hispanic or Latino, while Heppner is 5.6%.**

Racial Demographics Morrow County



Poverty

The median household income in Morrow county is \$54,441 with the mean household income being \$61,375. There is 15.2% of the population in Morrow County lives at or below the poverty line.

Age	% Below Poverty Line	MOE
Under 18	22.9%	+/- 4.8%
18-64	13.6%	+/- 2.6%
65+	6.5%	+/- 3.2%

This table shows the percent of the population that has each household income:

Household Income	Percent of Population	MOE
Less than \$10,000	3.1%	+/- 1.5%
\$10,000 – \$14,999	5.2%	+/- 1.9%
\$15,000 – \$24,999	10.3%	+/- 2.4%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13.8%	+/- 3.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	11.3%	+/- 3.0%
\$50,000 – \$74,999	26.2%	+/- 3.8%
\$75,000 – \$99,000	13.6%	+/- 3.0%
\$100,000 – \$149,000	13.7%	+/- 2.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,000	1.6%	+/- .9%
\$200,000 or more	1.1%	+/- .6%

Health Insurance

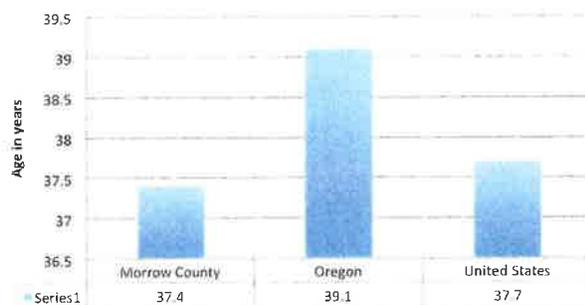
In Morrow County 87.1% of the population have insurance, while 12.9% do not. This is similar to the State of Oregon where 89.6% are insured, while 10.4% are not. Of those insured in Morrow County, 64.5% have private insurance, while 34.7% have public coverage.

Dependency Ratios

	Morrow County	Oregon	United States
Median Age	37.4	39.1	37.7
Dependency Ratio	73.1	60.2	60.3
Old-Age (65+)	24.1	25.5	23.2
Child (0-18)	49.1	34.6	37.0

The median age in Morrow County is similar to the median age in the United States. However, the dependency ratio is 13 points higher. This interestingly comes from a high child-dependency ratio of 49.1. This means that in Morrow County, for every two people between 18 and 64 there is one person under the age of 18. This will be considered more closely later in this report, but the median age of Boardman is 27.4. This is 10 years lower than the median age of the United States.

**Median Age
Morrow County**



Veterans

In Morrow County, 11.6% of the population are veterans, of this 95.8% are male, and 4.2% are female. Their veteran era is:

War	% vet-population
Gulf War II (9/2001 to present)	8.7%
Gulf War I (8/1990-8/2001)	19.1%
Vietnam era	35.8%
Korean War era	7.0%
World War II era	7.8%

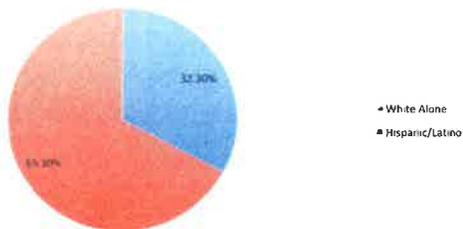
Boardman/Irrigon (North Morrow County)

A Closer Look

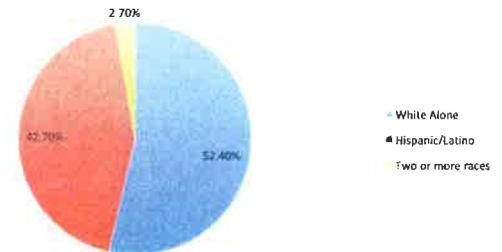
Racial Demographics

Even on the northern side of Morrow County, racial demographics are not evenly distributed. Looking at the tables below, we see that in Boardman, 66.3% of the population is Hispanic/Latino (MOE 6.3%), while only 32.3% of the population is white alone (MOE 6.1%). However, in Irrigon, 42.7% of the population is Hispanic/Latino (MOE 6.6%), while 52.4% of the population is white alone (MOE 6.8%). These numbers are also reflected in the number of Latino children in Morrow County Schools. Another detail that stood out is that in Boardman 54% of the population is male (MOE 3.2%), 46% is female (MOE 3.2%).

Racial Demographics
Boardman



Racial Demographics
Irrigon



Dependency Ratios

We see that—as compared to Morrow County—the median age of both Boardman, and Irrigon is low. In Boardman, in particular, the median age of 27.4 is 10-years lower than Morrow County. There are also very few people over the age of 65 living in Boardman. This is reflected in the very low old-age dependency ratio, and in the low rates of poverty among those 65 or older. **The number that draws the most attention with regard to Irrigon, is the high child dependency ratio. Even taking into account the high margin of error, we are left with a confidence interval between 57.7 and 86.5.** On the low end of this interval, the number of children under the age of 18, as it relates to the number of adults between 18-64, is only slightly higher than in Hermiston. However, on the high end of the interval, Boardman would represent 86 children under 18 for every 100 adults between the age of 18 and 64.

Boardman—Dependency Ratios

	Morrow County	Boardman	MOE
Median Age	37.4	27.4	+/- 1.2
Dependency Ratio	73.1	60.3	+/- 9.7
Old-Age (65+)	24.1	10.9	+/- 4.5
Child (0-18)	49.1	49.4	+/- 8.9

Irrigon—Dependency Ratios

	Morrow County	Irrigon	MOE
Median Age	37.4	30.5	+/- 2.2
Dependency Ratio	73.1	93.5	+/- 15.2
Old-Age (65+)	24.1	21.4	+/- 6.4
Child (0-18)	49.1	72.1	+/- 14.4

Poverty

Because of the small sample size, some of the poverty data can be hard to interpret. However, even taking the high margin of error into account, the poverty rates in Boardman are higher than in Irrigon. **In Boardman the percentage of the population living below the poverty line is 25% (MOE 6.5%), while in Irrigon those living below the poverty line make up 16% of the population (MOE 6.2%).** When the focus is shifted to children in poverty, in Boardman, we see that—although there is a high margin of error that needs to be taken into account, it is clear that at the very least, more than 1 in 4 children in Boardman live below the poverty line.

Boardman—Poverty by Age Group

Age	% Below Poverty Line	MOE
Under 5	40.1%	+/- 16.3%
Under 18	39.6%	+/- 12.0%
18-64	20.6%	+/- 5.8%
65+	0.0%	+/- 13.3%

Irrigon—Poverty by Age Group

Age	% Below Poverty Line	MOE
Under 5	21.9%	+/- 18.6%
Under 18	21.1%	+/- 10.2%
18-64	15.0%	+/- 6.0%
65+	3.6%	+/- 5.5%

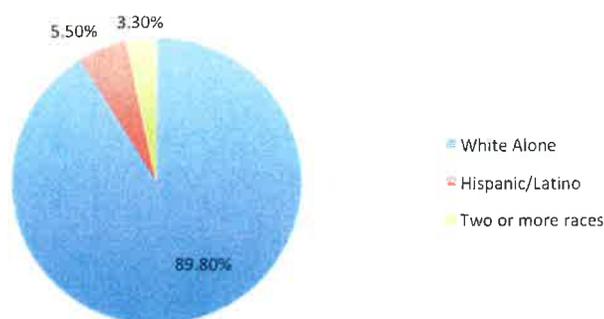
Heppner (South Morrow County)

A Closer Look

Racial Demographics

Because Heppner is so small, and the American Community Survey only provides an estimation, racial demographic data is not very reliable on its own. This being said, the Oregon Department of Education Report Card—which actually counts all students enrolled in school—says that 9% of students that attend Heppner Elementary School, and Heppner Junior/Senior Highschool are Hispanic/Latino. This number of students is consistent with the racial demographic numbers.¹ In Heppner, 89.8% of the population is white alone, while 5.5% of the population is Hispanic/Latino.

**Racial Demographics
Heppner**



Dependency Ratios

It is clear from the data that the population of Heppner is older than the population of Boardman or Irrigon. However exactly how much older the population of Heppner is, than the rest of the county, is hard to distinguish with certainty given the high margin of error. Similar points can be made about all of the dependency ratios as well. One ratio that looks promising for Heppner is its high child dependency ratio. Although sometimes a high dependency ratio can signal problems, in the case of a town like Heppner, having a higher than average child-dependency ratio is valuable—as long as child poverty is not too high—because it signals that there are children being born and raised in the community.

Heppner—Dependency Ratios

¹ Oregon Department of Education “Oregon At-A-Glance School Profile,” 2017-2018

	Morrow County	Heppner	MOE
Median Age	37.4	40.7	+/- 9.0
Dependency Ratio	73.1	82.7	+/- 21.9
Old-Age (65+)	24.1	36.1	+/- 11.5
Child (0-18)	49.1	46.7	+/- 16.3

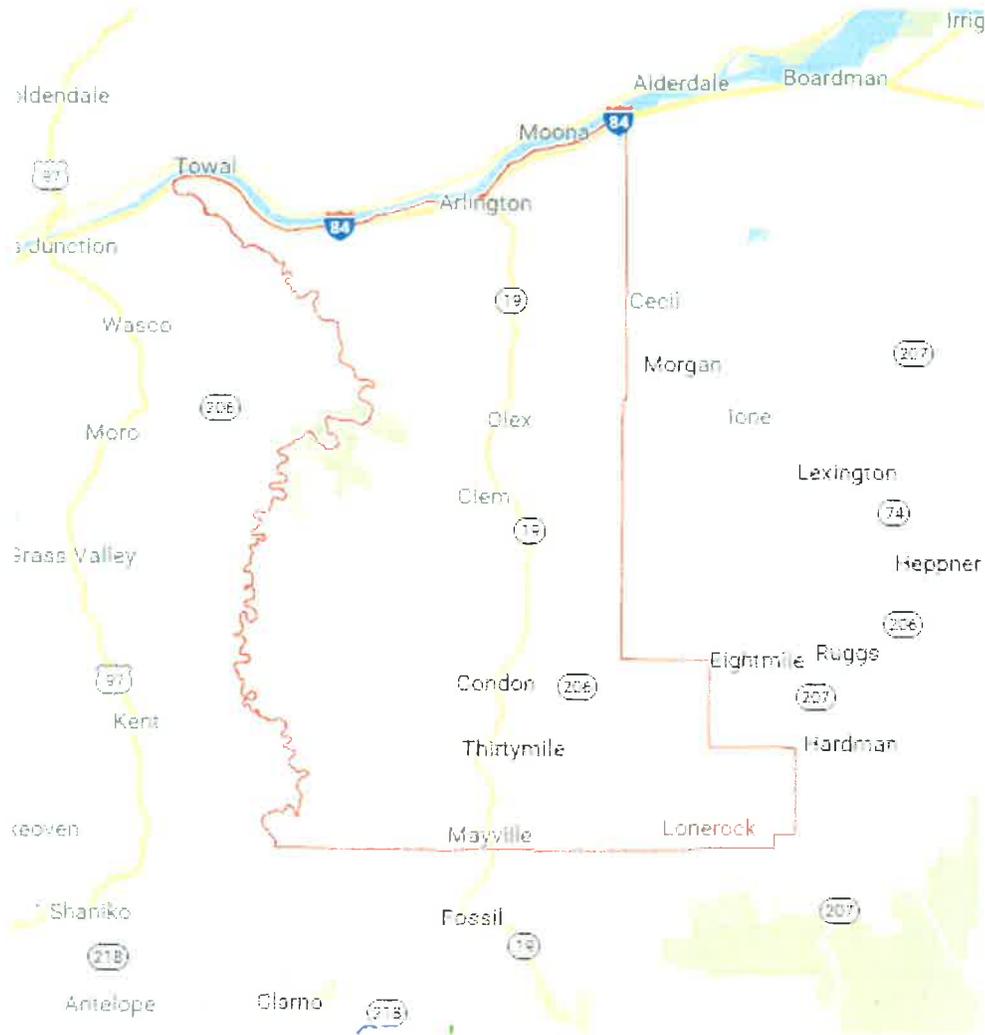
Poverty

Like with the racial demographic data, and the dependency ratios, the data on poverty in Heppner is hard to interpret because of the enormous margin of error. The percent of the population that the data identifies as living below the poverty line is 16.0%. This number, however, has a margin of error of 9.9%. As with the racial demographic data, I will turn to the Oregon Department of Education Report Card for some additional support. At Heppner Elementary School, only 44% of students qualify for free or reduced cost lunch. Similarly, at Heppner Junior/Senior High School only 35% of students qualify for free or reduced cost lunch.² These numbers suggest that the poverty levels in Heppner are likely lower than in much of the rest of the county.

Age	% Below Poverty Line	MOE
Under 5	23.2%	+/- 33.0%
Under 18	28.9%	+/- 20.0%
18-64	12.7%	+/- 8.8%
65+	9.7%	+/- 8.5%

² Oregon Department of Education "Oregon At-A-Glance School Profile," 2017-2018

Gilliam County



Gilliam County is located in north-central Oregon and covers an area of 1223 square miles. Its northern border is the Columbia River and Interstate-84. The John Day River and Wasco and Sherman counties make up Gilliam County's western boarder. Morrow and Grant counties form the eastern boarder, and Wheeler County is to the south. State Highway 19 runs north to south down the middle of the county. Gilliam county has two cities: Arlington and Condon, although the community of Lonerock is sometimes also included in the city count. Condon is the county seat.

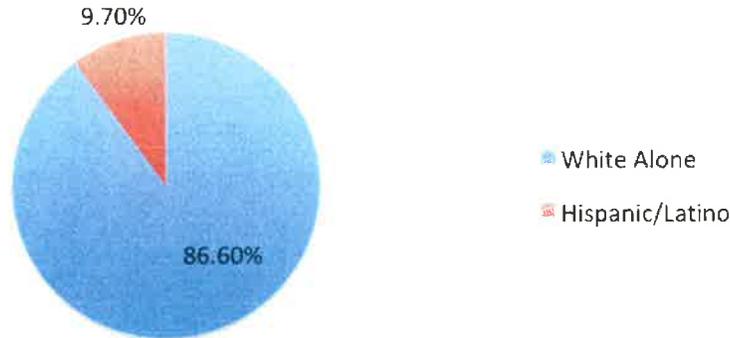
According to the American Community Survey population estimation, Gilliam county has a population of 1,913. The city of Condon has a population of 556, the city of Arlington has a population of 571, and Lonerock has a population of 15. As mentioned in the introduction, unlike Umatilla and Morrow Counties, the overall population of Gilliam County has been trending downward since 2000.

Cities in Gilliam County	Population
Condon	556
Arlington	571
Lonerock	15

Racial Demographics

Like many rural counties in Oregon, Gilliam County is not racially or ethnically diverse. Gilliam County is 86.6% white (MOE 3.8%). The next largest racial group is Hispanic/Latino that makes up 9.7% of the population (MOE 3.2%). Other races of people are of course present in Gilliam County in small numbers but nothing significant enough to report.

Racial Demographics Gilliam County

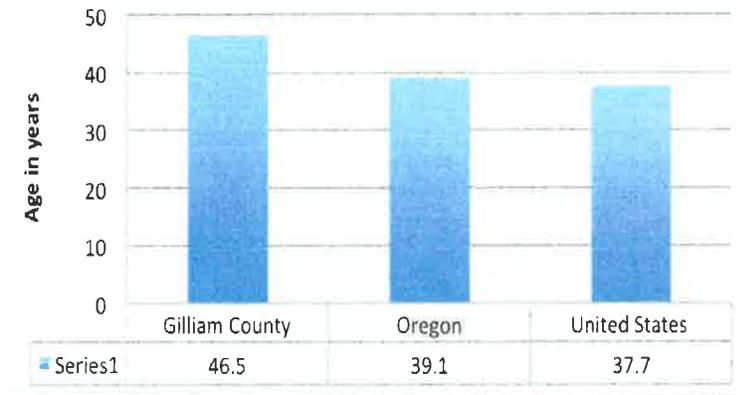


Dependency Ratios

	Gilliam County	MOE	Oregon	United States
Median Age	46.5	+/- 2.6	39.1	37.7
Dependency Ratio	90.7	+/- 10.4	60.2	60.3
Old-Age (65+)	45.3	+/- 7.5	25.5	23.2
Child (0-18)	45.5	+/- 6.5	34.6	37.0

The median age in Gilliam County is 46.5. Even taking into account the Margin of Error and which gives us a confidence interval between 43.9 and 49.1, the population of Gilliam County is older than the population of Oregon, and of the United States. This is reflected in the old-age dependency ratio of 45.3. The confidence interval here is between 37.8 and 52.8, although large, doesn't ease the reality, that the population of Gilliam County will continue to get older and require more resources to care for.

Median Age Gilliam County



Veterans

In 2016 it was estimated that there was 233 veterans in Gilliam County. This represents 16% of the adult population. This compares to 9.66% of the population in Oregon and 8% in the United States. Of the veterans in Gilliam County, 63.5% are over the age of 65 and 38.6% are over the age of 75. Most, 84.1%, are male, and 15.9% are female. The data on era of military service is not dependable. However, 80% or more of veterans in Gilliam County are 55 or older.

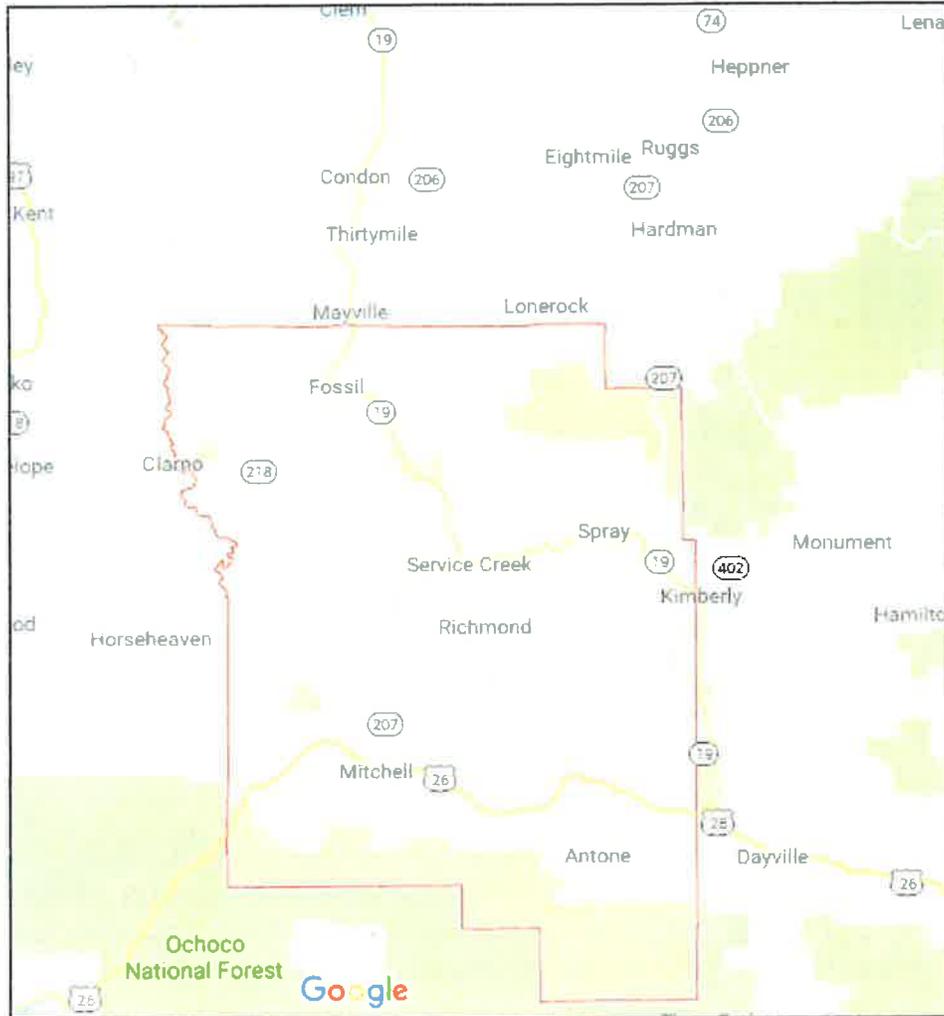
Poverty

The American Community Survey reports that 11.2% of the population of Gilliam County live at or below the poverty line. The margin of error for this figure is +/- 4.5%, so the confidence interval is between 6.7% and 15.7%. From this we can say that in Gilliam County there are very likely less people in Poverty than in the State of Oregon by percent of the population, as in Oregon 15.7% of the population is at or below the poverty line.

Health Insurance

In Gilliam County, 85.1% of the population has health insurance. This leaves 14.9% of the population without insurance. Taking into account the margin of error, this means that in Gilliam County it is very likely that there are more people by percentage of the population uninsured than in the state of Oregon, which has an uninsured population of 10.4%.

Wheeler County



Wheeler County is bordered by Gilliam and Morrow Counties to the north; Grant County to the east; Crook County to the south; and Wasco, Jefferson, and Crook Counties to the west. State Route-19 cuts through the northeastern part of the county. Highway-26 runs east to west across the southern part of the county.

The population of Wheeler County is 1369. It is the least populous county in the State of Oregon. There are three cities in Wheeler County. Fossil, the county seat, has 403 people, Spray has 165 people, Mitchel has 108 people.

Cities in Wheeler County	Population
Fossil	403
Spray	165
Mitchel	108

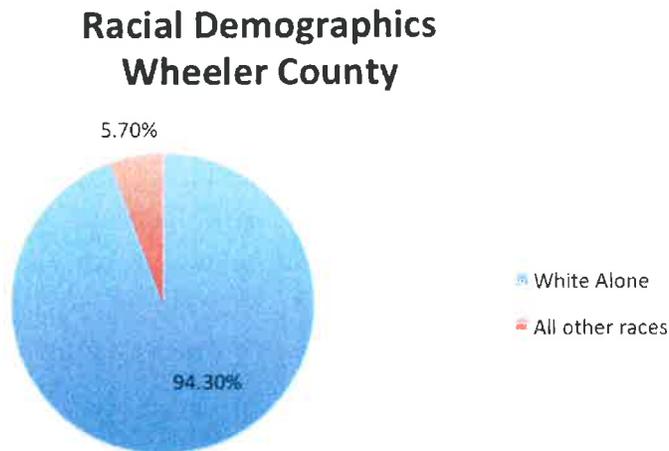
Findings For Wheeler County

(1) The age of Wheeler County’s population is going to be an ongoing problem. This is supported by the old-age dependency ratios that is more than twice as high as the state of Oregon.

(2) According to the poverty numbers a significant number of children under 18 live below the poverty line in Wheeler County. When combined with the above finding this suggests that there are not many children in Wheeler County, and that many of those that there are live in poverty.

Racial Demographics

Wheeler County is 94.3% white alone. There are people in Wheeler county who identify as other races, but their numbers are so small that, after considering the margin of error, no reasonable estimation can be made.



Poverty

The median household income in Wheeler county is estimated at \$33,400 with the mean income estimated to be \$46,147. In Wheeler County 20.2% of the population lives at or below the poverty line. This number is not dependable. The margin of error is +/-4.5% so the confidence interval is between 15.7% and 24.7%. This does mean that it is very likely that more people by percentage of the population in Wheeler County live at or below the poverty line than in the state of Oregon (where the percentage is 15.7). When you look at poverty by age group—even with the wide margin of error—you do see something alarming. The data shows that there is likely a significant amount of people under 18 in poverty in Wheeler County.

Wheeler County—Poverty by age group

Age Group	% of Population	Margin of Error	Confidence Interval
Under 18	44.8%	+/- 17.7	27.1% - 62.5%
18-64	20%	+/- 5.5	14.5% - 25.5%
65+	12.7%	+/- 4.2	8.5% - 16.9%

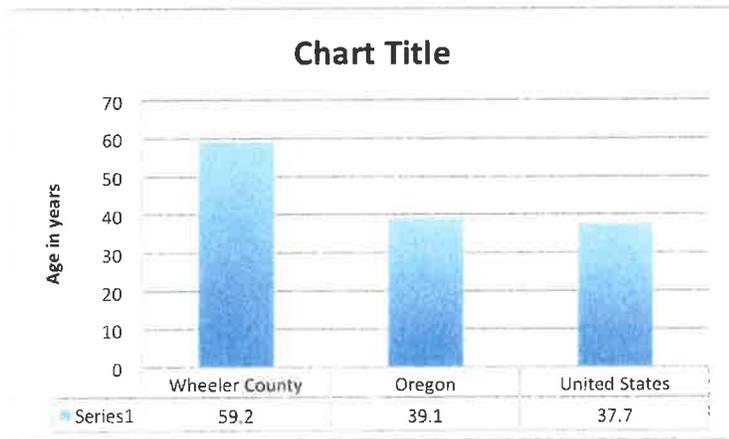
Health Insurance

In Wheeler County 92.1% of the population is insured, while 7.9% is not.

Dependency Ratios

The median age in Wheeler County is 59.2. This is stunningly high. This is the highest median age in the state of Oregon (Curry County is next with a median age of 55.1). The dependency ratios numbers in Wheeler County are also very alarming—even taking into account the high margin of error. If we consider the numbers as they are in the table, for every 100 people between the age of 18 and 64, there are nearly 68 people 65 or older. To make matters worse, the low child dependency ratio suggests that there are very few people under the age of 18 living in the county.

	Wheeler County	MOE	Oregon	United States
Median Age	59.2	+/- 1.8	39.1	37.7
Dependency Ratio	89.6	+/- 10.4	60.2	60.3
Old-Age (65+)	67.9	+/- 9.1	25.5	23.2
Child (0-18)	21.7	+/- 6.2	34.6	37.0



Veterans

The percentage of the population that are veterans in Wheeler county is 13.5%. This number has a margin of error of +/- 3.0%. To put this number in perspective, 13.5% of the population is 164 people with a margin of error of +/- 37 people. Of these 95.1% are male and 4.9% are female.

Economy & Employment Overview

The Eastern Oregon Region is defined by the Oregon Employment Department as Baker, Grant, Harney, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa Counties. The recently released 2017-2027 projections show overall employment growth of 10 percent in Eastern Oregon (Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa) by 2027. The private sector is expected to grow 11 percent, while the government sector is expected to grow by 5 percent.

Top Industries

The private sector accounted for 77 percent of Eastern Oregon's total payroll employment in 2017. A projected 11 percent increase equates to the addition of 6,400 jobs for the region. Sixty-one percent of these new jobs should materialize in the Columbia Basin (Morrow and Umatilla). Together, Morrow and Umatilla account for roughly half of Eastern Oregon's population. The two counties have both seen rapid population gains and growing economic activity in recent years. Umatilla in particular is on a path of popularity, gaining more than 8,000 residents (+11%) since 2007. Roughly 2,200 of these new residents relocated to Hermiston, driving the city's population to 17,985. Hermiston surpassed Pendleton as the most populous city in both Umatilla County and Eastern Oregon in 2010.

The government sector's growth of 5 percent will bring another 800 jobs to the region. Local government will see the largest growth for the sector (700 jobs) with many of the new jobs in education and health care. State government is expected to add just 100 jobs while federal government will remain unchanged.

Self-employment, which is not included in total payroll employment and generally garners little attention due to the limited amount of available data, is projected to grow 13 percent (500 jobs). This should bring the total number of Eastern Oregon's self-employed workers to 4,400 by 2027.

Projected Employment Growth

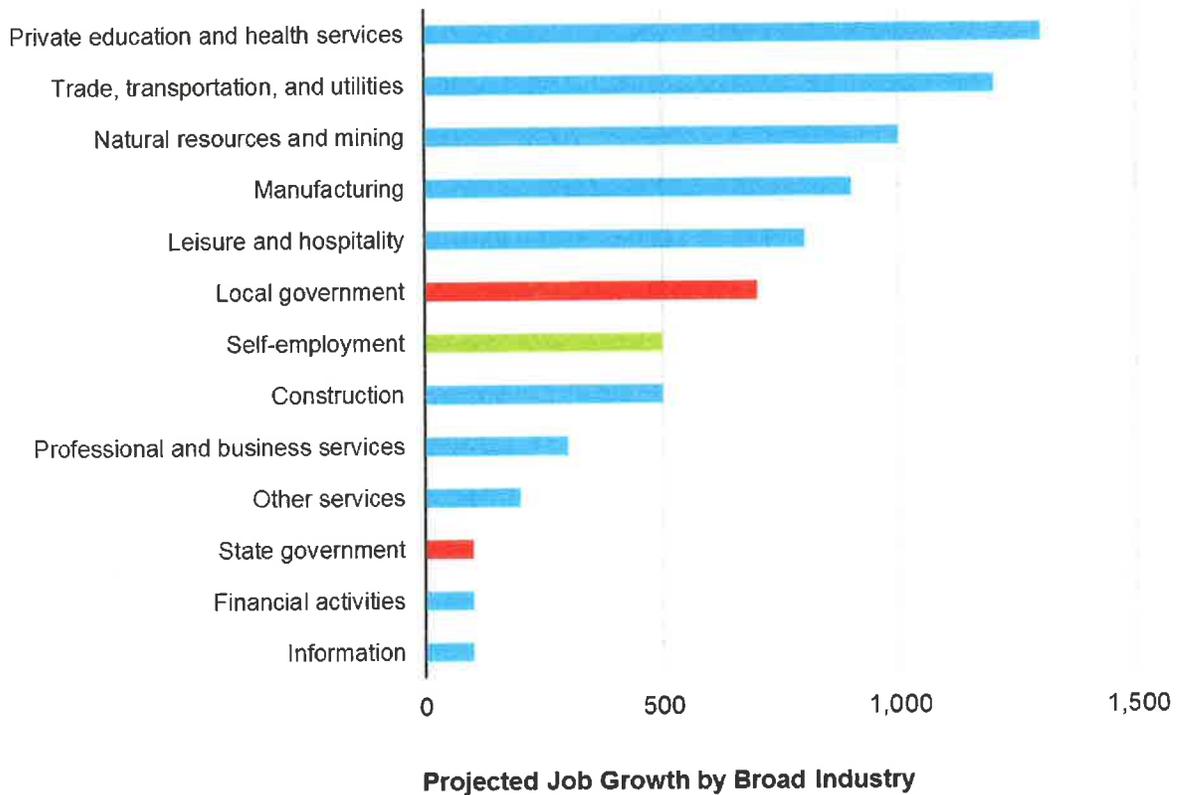
Four industries are expected to add 69 percent of all new jobs in Eastern Oregon's private sector: 57 percent of new jobs overall. Private education and health services is projected to gain 1,300 jobs in the region over the 10-year span. The Columbia Basin and the Eastern Six (Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Union, and Wallowa) will split the growth roughly fifty-fifty. As a broad industry, education and health services is the second largest provider of private-sector employment in Eastern Oregon. A large majority of the industry's employment is in health services. This portion of the industry is where the majority of new jobs will be concentrated and has already seen marked gains over the last 10 years due to the Affordable Care Act and an aging population.

The second largest share of growth will come from the region's largest provider of private employment. Trade, transportation, and utilities is expected to add 1,200 new jobs to the economy by 2027. As a broad industry, this group accounted for 14,500 jobs in 2017. Two-thirds of expected growth will come from the wholesale and retail trade portions of the industry, with the largest share of this from retail trade. The transportation, warehousing, and utilities portion should contribute another 400 jobs to the economy, boosting employment in the subset by 10 percent.

The third largest share of growth is projected to come from the region’s fourth largest private industry. Natural resources and mining will add 1,000 jobs in Eastern Oregon with the industry reaching 8,800 jobs by the end of the 10-year period. While this broad industry contains mining and logging, most of the growth is expected in agriculture support activities and in crop and animal production, which already has a large economic footprint in Eastern Oregon.

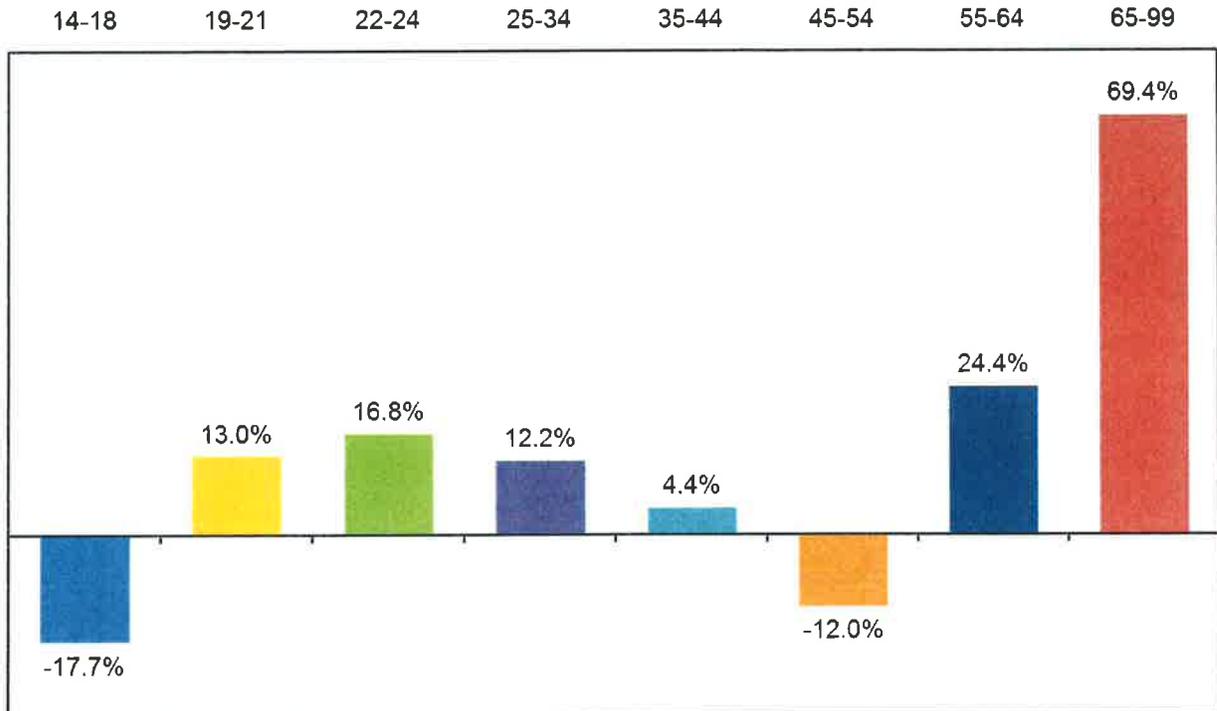
Manufacturing is expected to grow by 900 jobs for the period, bringing the region’s third largest private industry to 9,400 jobs by 2027. The Columbia Basin should account for just over two-thirds of manufacturing’s growth. While a much larger portion of the Basin’s manufacturing employment is in Umatilla County, Morrow County posted industry growth of roughly 88 percent from 2007 to 2017, adding 810 jobs largely due to The Port of Morrow and its related businesses.¹

Five Eastern Oregon Industries Expected to Add 800 or More Jobs by 2027



¹ US Census Bureau, Qualityinfo.org, Quarterly workforce indicator for eastern Oregon, 2017 (Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa Counties)

Eastern Oregon Workforce is Getting Older Change in Employment by Age, 2007 to 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Quarterly Workforce Indicators change in annual average employment by age group for Eastern Oregon (Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties)

In 2007, the 45 to 54-year-old age group held the largest number of jobs in Eastern Oregon at nearly 25 percent of the area's total employment. Employment of workers in this age group fell to a low of 14,288 in 2015. Employment of 45 to 54-year-olds increased to 14,727 in 2017, making up about 20 percent of Eastern Oregon's total employment. In 2017, youth workers represented only about 2.5 percent of Eastern Oregon's total employment and was still nearly 18 percent below the 2007 job statistic for 14 to 18-year-olds.

During the same period that youth employment and employment of 45 to 54-year old workers was falling, employment of those 55 and over was growing in Eastern Oregon. The 55 to 64-year-old and 65 and over age groups were the only age groups to increase in employment every year from 2007 to 2017. In 2007, employment of workers ages 55 and over represented about 21 percent of all employment in Eastern Oregon. By 2017, the share of jobs held by workers ages 55 and over in the area had grown to nearly 26 percent. The rising age of workers, the decrease in youth workers, and the general aging population create a different workforce than employers have had in the past.

Umatilla County Economy and Employment

The economy of Umatilla County employs 31,983 people. The economy of Umatilla County consists primarily of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Utilities, and Public Administration which employ respectively 6.89; 1.68; and 1.66 times more people than what would be expected in a location of this size. The largest industries in Umatilla County are Retail Trade (4,395), Manufacturing (3,462), and Healthcare & Social Assistance (3,428), and the highest paying industries are Utilities (\$68,750), Professional, Scientific, Tech Services (\$48,000), and Transportation & Warehousing (\$47,475).

Top Industries

Umatilla County has a total of 3,138 businesses. In 2017, the leading industries in Umatilla County were Health Care and Social Services, Public Administration, Retail, and Education.

Projected Employment Growth

Umatilla County has seen the job market increase by 1.1% over the last year due in part to the increase in available jobs at the Port of Morrow, the addition of Amazon facilities in the West part of Umatilla County and the birth of the Unmanned Air Service industry in central Umatilla County, namely Pendleton. Over one-half of workers in Morrow County live in contiguous counties such as Umatilla. Future job growth over the next ten years is predicted to be 36.6%, which is slightly lower than the anticipated US average.

Education Level

Umatilla County, OR Education Attainment Detailed Comparison (Age 25+)					
Place	No school- ing	Less than High School	High School or GED	Some college or Associate de- gree	Bachelor degree Or Higher
Umatilla County	2%	16%	29%	38%	16%

Umatilla County shows it has 17% percent of people who dropped out of school which is the 3rd most of all other counties in the area. Contiguous Morrow County reports 25% of people have dropped out of school.

Median Household Income

This figure includes all members in a household using the median household income. Umatilla County has a \$49,287 median income which is the 4th in median income out of 10 total counties in the area. The average salary in Umatilla County is \$47,185. The median home cost in Umatilla County is \$168,600, which is higher than most counties in the area. The home ownership rate in Umatilla County is 63.5%.

Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Rate

Umatilla County has a 5.4% unemployment rate which is higher than all other counties in the area. the Monthly Labor Force Participation Rate is based upon people actively looking for work who are also defined as unemployed, not including people who have given up looking for work. Umatilla County indicates it has 59.8% participation rate which is the 4th out of 10 counties in the area.

Mode of Transportation and Commute Time to Work

Umatilla County has the largest proportion of people who drive to work alone at 82% of the total and is ranked #1 out of 10 counties in the area. Umatilla County indicates it has an 18-minute average commute time which is the 5th in average commute time out of 10 counties in the area, ranking in the middle.

Poverty

Umatilla County has 23.4% of the population people earning less than the poverty level which is the 3rd most of all other counties in the area.

Morrow County Economy and Employment

Median household income in Morrow County is \$54,441. Males in Morrow County have an average income that is 1.25 times higher than the average income of females, which is \$37,611. The income inequality in Morrow County, measured using the Gini index is 0.43, which is lower than the national average. The Gini index is a measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income or wealth distribution of a nation's residents, and is the most commonly used measurement of income inequality. A Gini coefficient of zero expresses perfect equality, where all values are the same (for example, where everyone has the same income). A Gini coefficient of 1 (or 100%) expresses maximal inequality among values (e.g., for a large number of people, where only one person has all the income or consumption, and all others have none, the Gini coefficient will be very nearly one).

Economic Outlook

The Port of Morrow is the second largest Port in the state of Oregon, behind the Port of Portland. The Port of Morrow contributes to the economic competitiveness of the State and County by serving as the main point for freight distribution, export and value-added production of agriculture products that are grown in the surrounding states. Land and capital investments by the Port of Morrow have leveraged billions of dollars of private investment, which in-turn has created thousands of jobs and funding used to help pay for new community recreation, workforce training and early childhood education facilities.

The permanent annual economic impact of the Port of Morrow and Port-related businesses includes the following: total permanent employment of 8,452 jobs and economic output of \$2.77 billion. The economic impact of the Port of Morrow has increased significantly over the past several years. Of interest is the share of direct economic output within Morrow and Umatilla counties attributed to Port-related businesses increased from 15% to 26% between 2006 and 2017. Also notable is the share of direct employment that is considered Port-related accounts for 52% of all jobs in Morrow County in 2017, up from 36% in 2006.

Top Industries

The most common industries in Morrow County by number of employees are Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Manufacturing, and Accommodation & Food Service.

Projected Employment Growth

Morrow County indicates it has less than one-half of people who both work and live in the same city. The median age is 37.4 years which is comparable to other counties in the area.

Citizenship

Morrow County has the largest proportion of percent of non-citizens at 13% of the total and is ranked #1 in the area. Morrow County indicates it has 17.0% percent of population who was born in another country, which is more than all other counties in the area. Comparing percent of population who was born in another country to the United States average of 13.2%, Morrow County is 28.4% larger. Also, in comparison with the state of Oregon, percent of population who was born in another country of 9.8%, Morrow County is 73.4% larger.

Education Level

Morrow County, OR Education Attainment Detailed Comparison (Age 25+)									
Place	No schooling	Less than High School	High School or GED	Some college Not Graduate	Associate degree	Bachelors degree	Masters degree	Professional school degree	Doctorate degree
Morrow County	0%	25%	35%	23%	8%	8%	2%	0%	0%

Notably, Morrow County has the largest proportion of percent of people with less than a high school degree at 24.5% of the total and is ranked #1 in the area. Second, it has percent of people with High School (or GED) ranked in the middle of other counties in the area at 34.6% of the total. Morrow County reports 25% of people have dropped out of school, the highest in the 10 county area. Contiguous Umatilla County reports 17% of people have dropped out of school.

Median Household Income

This figure includes all members in a household using the median household income. Morrow County reports a \$54,441 median income which is the 2nd highest of all the counties in the area. Comparing median income to the United States average of \$55,322, Morrow County is about the same amount. Also, compared to the state of Oregon, median income of \$53,270, Morrow County is only slightly higher.

Morrow County, OR Median Annual Earnings by High Level Industry Groups

Place	Private for-profit workers	Employee of private company	Self-employed in incorporated business	Private not-for-profit	Local government	State government	Federal government
Morrow County	\$37,942	\$37,519	\$50,833	\$30,000	\$51,360	\$36,176	\$51,125

The median property value in Morrow County is \$124,400 and there is a comparatively high rate of home ownership at 71.9%.

Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Rate

Morrow County unemployment rate is 4.0% in August 2018. Morrow County has 11.5% Self Employed which is the 4th in Self Employed out of 10 total counties in the region. The Monthly Labor Force Participation is based upon people actively looking for work and who are also defined as unemployed but does not include those who have given up looking for work. The participation level illustrates that from March 2010 to May 2018 the Monthly Labor Force Participation went from 5,733 to 5,733. This represents no change in the Monthly Labor Force Participation Rate.

Mode of Transportation and Commute Time to Work

Morrow County has the largest proportion of people who carpool at 13% of the total and is ranked #1 in the area. Morrow County has the largest proportion of people with commute time between 30 to 34 minutes at 11% of the total. Morrow County shows it has a 20-minute average commute time which is the 5th in average commute time out of 10 counties in the area.

Poverty

Morrow County has 15.2% percent of people earning less than the poverty level which is the 5th in percent of people earning less than the poverty level out of 10 counties in the area.

Gilliam County Economy and Employment

Gilliam County is in the heart of the Columbia River Plateau wheat-growing region. The economy is based on agriculture; with wheat, barley and beef cattle as the principal products. Properties are large, with an average farm size of about 4,200 acres.

The largest individual employers in the county are two subsidiaries of Waste Management Inc., Chemical Waste Management of the Northwest and Oregon Waste Systems, Inc., who run two regional waste disposal landfills. By levying a fee of \$1 a ton, Gilliam County receives enough money to pay the first \$500 of the property tax bills of its inhabitants, an amount that covers the full tax bill for almost half of the county inhabitants, as well as funding other county projects.

Hunting, fishing and tourism are secondary industries. Transportation also contributes to the local economy; two major rivers, the John Day and Columbia, cross the area east-to-west, as does Interstate 84. Oregon Route 19 connects the county's major cities north-to-south and provides access to the John Day Valley.

The Shepherds Flat Wind Farm, an 845 megawatt (MW) wind farm, began construction near Arlington in 2009, shortly after approval by state regulators. The wind farm was built by Caithness Energy using General Electric (GE) 2.5 MW wind turbines, and it supplies electricity to Southern California Edison. In April 2011, Google announced they had invested \$100 million in the project. The wind farm was estimated to have an economic impact of \$16 million annually for the state of Oregon.

Top Industries—Gilliam County²

Gilliam County, OR Median Annual Earnings by High Level Industry Groups

Place	Private for-profit workers	Employee of private company	Self-employed in incorporated business	Private not-for-profit	Local government	State government	Federal government
Gilliam County	\$36,202	\$35,673	\$89,375	\$51,563	\$42,206	\$39,833	\$31,875

Projected Employment Growth

Gilliam County lost 80 private-industry jobs from 2007 to 2017 to average 520, a drop of 13 percent. The job growth has decreased slightly over the past year at 0.3%. Professional and business services proved to be the exception, producing a gain of 50 jobs or 36 percent to average 190 in 2017. Gilliam County experienced a construction boom due to wind farm development, reaching a private-industry peak of 710 jobs in 2008 and falling back to 490 by 2013. Over the past two years, private industry rose by 40 jobs (+8%). Government grew throughout the past decade, rising by 40 jobs to average 270 in 2017. Local government produced all the growth, while state government cut 10 jobs.

² US Census Data 2017 Towncharts.com

Education Level

Gilliam County, OR Education Attainment Detailed Comparison (Age 25+)

Place	No schooling	Less than High School	High School or GED	Some college Not Graduate	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional school degree	Doctorate degree
Gilliam County	1%	9%	38%	28%	7%	13%	4%	0%	0%

Median Household Income

This figure includes all members in a household using the median household income. Gilliam County reports a \$40,556 median income. Comparing median income to the United States average of \$55,322, Gilliam County is approximately three-fourths the amount. Also, in comparison with the state of Oregon, median income of \$53,270, Gilliam County is approximately three-fourths the amount. Gilliam County has the largest proportion of self-employment income at 10.9% of the total income. The median home cost in Gilliam County is \$145,600 and the home ownership rate is 63.6%.

Gilliam County, OR Median Annual Earnings by High Level Industry Groups

Place	Private for-profit workers	Employee of private company	Self-employed in incorporated business	Private not-for-profit	Local government	State government	Federal government
Gilliam County	\$36,202	\$35,673	\$89,375	\$51,563	\$42,206	\$39,833	\$31,875

Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Rate

From January 2010 to July 2018 the Monthly Unemployment Rate went from 11.2% to 3.9%. This represents a decrease in the Monthly Unemployment Rate of 65.2%. The Monthly Labor Force Participation Rate is based upon people actively looking for work who are also defined as unemployed, not including people who have given up looking for work. The participation level shows that from March 2010 to May 2018 the Monthly Labor Force Participation went from 930 to 852. This represents a decrease in the Monthly Labor Force Participation of 8.4%. The county with the highest Self Employed in the area is Gilliam County with a Self Employed rate of 14.2%.

Mode of Transportation and Commute Time to Work

Gilliam County has the largest proportion of people in the region with commute time to work of less than 5 minutes at 18% of the total. Gilliam County's average commute time is 14.6 minutes.

Poverty

Gilliam County has 11.2% percent of people earning less than the poverty level which is the 4th smallest percent of people earning less than the poverty level of all the other counties in the area. The economy of Morrow County employs 4,843 people. The economy of Morrow County is specialized in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Mining, Quarrying, Oil, Gas Extraction, and Wholesale trade, which employ respectively 16.41; 2.69; and 1.64 times more people than what would be expected in a location of this size. The largest industries in Morrow County are Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting (1,054), Manufacturing (816), and Accommodation & Food Service (384), and the highest paying industries are Utilities (\$67,500), Professional, Scientific, and Tech Services (\$65,000).

Wheeler County Economy and Employment

Top Industries

Wheeler County's private-industry employment rose by 20 jobs or 14 percent from 2007 to 2017 which explains all the growth. Trade, transportation, and utilities led Wheeler County's private-industry job growth, while leisure and hospitality remained flat. Government also held steady by gaining some over the past two years, just enough to make up for its losses from 2007 to 2015.

Wheeler County's total all industries payroll grew by \$0.6 million in 2017 to total \$9.1 million, an increase of 7 percent from 2016. All industries employment rose by 25 jobs to total 312, an increase of 8.7 percent. Pay per worker averaged \$29,013 across all industries, a loss of \$466 or 1.6 percent from 2016. Wheeler County's 2017 all industries total payroll ranked 36th out of 36 Oregon counties. Similarly, Wheeler County's annual average employment ranked 36th out of 36 Oregon counties. Oregon's all industries average annual pay reached \$51,117 in 2017, about \$22,000 higher than Wheeler County's average. Among Oregon's 36 counties, Wheeler County's average pay ranked last.

Trade, transportation, and utilities led Wheeler County in 2017 with a payroll gain of \$0.2 million or 16.2 percent. Trade, transportation and utilities paid an annual average of \$26,022 in 2017; about 10 percent below Wheeler County's all industries average wage.

Leisure and hospitality increased its payroll by nearly \$0.2 million in 2017, rising to \$0.5 million, an increase of 66.4 percent. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 10 jobs or 55.6 percent in 2017 to 28. Leisure and hospitality paid an average \$17,160 in 2017, nearly 41 percent below Wheeler County's all industries average.

Local government represented close to 90 percent of government's employment in Wheeler County at 104 jobs. Local government pay averaged \$33,503, about \$4,500 (+15.5%) above Wheeler County's 2017 all industries average.

Wheeler County, OR Median Annual Earnings by High Level Industry Groups

Place	Private for-profit workers	Employee of private company	Self-employed in incorporated business	Private not-for-profit	Local government	State government	Federal government
Wheeler County	\$33,846	\$33,068	\$40,781	\$31,250	\$37,143	\$48,214	\$6,875

Projected Employment Growth

Wheeler County has the highest number of people in a 10 county area who both work and live in the same city at 72%. Wheeler County has an unemployment rate of 4.9% compared to the US average of 5.2%. Wheeler County has seen the job market decrease by -2.3% over the last year. Future job growth over the next ten years is predicted to be 30.4%, which is lower than the US anticipated average of 38.0%. Wheeler County has the highest median age of all counties in the area with an age of 59.2 which is a concern for economic growth and employment in the area.

Education Level

Umatilla County, OR Education Attainment Detailed Comparison (Age 25+)					
Place	No schooling	Less than High School	High School or GED	Some college or Associates degree	Bachelor degree Or Higher
Wheeler County	1%	8%	38%	37%	17%

Wheeler County illustrates it has 92% percent high school graduates or higher which is the 2nd most of all the counties in the area. Interestingly, Wheeler County is the least populous county in the state of Oregon with 1357 residents.

Median Household Income

This figure includes all members in a household using the median household income. Wheeler County has a \$33,400 median income which is the 4th smallest median income of all the other counties in the area. The county with the highest median income in the area is Morrow County with an income of \$54,441 which is 63.0% larger. Comparing median income to the United States average of \$55,322, Wheeler County is approximately three-fourths the amount. Also, compared to the state of Oregon, median income of \$53,270, Wheeler County is approximately three-fourths the amount. The average income of a Wheeler County resident is \$24,154 a year. The US average is \$28,555 a year.

Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Rate

The current unemployment rate for Wheeler County is 3.2% in September 2018. The Monthly Labor Force Participation Rate is based upon people actively looking for work who are also defined as unemployed, not including people who have given up looking for work. The participation level demonstrates that from March 2010 to May 2018 the Monthly Labor Force Participation went from 766 to 697. This represents a decrease in the Monthly Labor Force Participation of 9.0%. Wheeler County has a participation rate of just 47 percent.

Mode of Transportation and Commute Time to Work

The average one-way commute in Wheeler County is 22 minutes. That is shorter than the US average of 26 minutes. 68% of people in Wheeler County drive their own car to work alone, 8% carpool with others, 11% work from home, and 2% take mass transit of some kind.

Poverty

Approximately 21% percent of Wheeler County households have incomes below the poverty line.

Schools and Education Umatilla County

Hermiston School District 8—5,646 Students

Desert View Elementary School (K-5)—594 Students
Highland Hills Elementary School (K-5)—457 Students
Rocky Heights Elementary School (K-5)—497 Students
Sunset Elementary School (K-5)—598 Students
West Park Elementary School (K-5)—593 Students
Armand Larive Middle School (6-8)—787 Students
Sandstone Middle School (6-8)—556 Students
Hermiston High School (9-12)—1563 Students

Pendleton School District 16—3,086 Students

Pendleton Early Learning Center (PK-K)—250 Students
Sherwood Heights Elementary School (K-5)—462 Students
McKay Creek Elementary School (K-5)—286 Students
Washington Elementary School (1-5)—430 Students
Sunridge Middle School (6-8)—745 Students
Nixyaawii Community School (9-12)—73 Students
Hawthorne Middle/High School (9-12)—37 Students
Pendleton High School (9-12)—762 Students

Milton-Freewater School District 7—1,735 Students

Grove Elementary School (K-1)—259 Students
Ferndale Elementary School (2-3)—268 Students
Freewater Elementary School (4-5)—284 Students
Central Middle School (6-8)—428 Students
McLoughlin High School (9-12)—496 Students

Umatilla School District 6R—1344 Students

McNary Heights Elementary School (K-5)—662 Students
Clara Brownell Middle School (6-8)—292 Students
Umatilla High School (9-12)—390 Students

Athena-Weston School District 29RJ—559 Students

Athena Elementary School (K-3)—153 Students
Weston Middle School (4-8)—238 Students
Weston-McEwen High School (9-12)—168 Students

Pilot Rock School District 2—318 Students

Pilot Rock Elementary School (K-6)—155 Students
Pilot Rock High School (7-12)—163 Students

Stanfield School District 61—451 Students

Stanfield Elementary School (K-5)—202 Students

Stanfield Secondary School (6-12)—249 Students

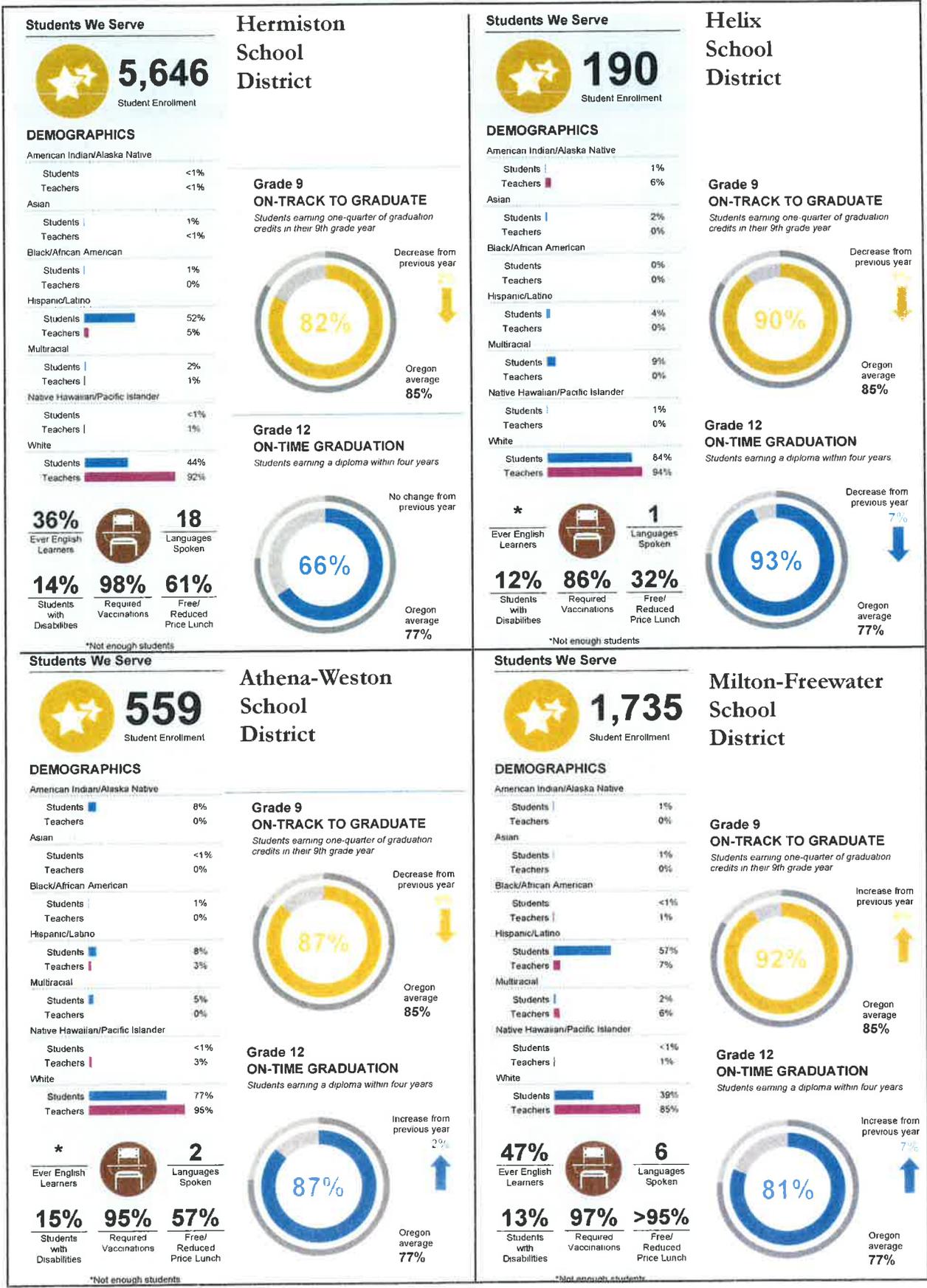
Helix School District 1—190 Students

Helix School (K-12)—190 Students

Ukiah School District 80R—33 Students

Ukiah School (K-12)—33 Students

In Umatilla County, the Milton-Freewater and the Umatilla School districts have the highest free and reduced lunch percentage—each with over 95%. In addition, the number of Latino students is higher than in the rest of the population, and is also not spread across the county evenly. In the west Umatilla County school districts the percentage of Latino students is much higher at 70% in Umatilla, 52% in Hermiston, and 47% in Stanfield. In Milton-Freewater 57% of the students are Latino.



Students We Serve

5,646
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	
Students	<1%
Teachers	<1%
Asian	
Students	1%
Teachers	<1%
Black/African American	
Students	1%
Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	
Students	52%
Teachers	5%
Multiracial	
Students	2%
Teachers	1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	
Students	<1%
Teachers	1%
White	
Students	44%
Teachers	92%

36% Ever English Learners

18 Languages Spoken

14% Students with Disabilities

98% Required Vaccinations

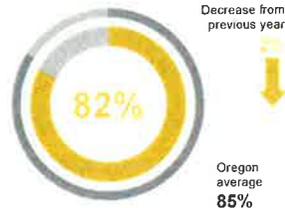
61% Free/Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Hermiston School District

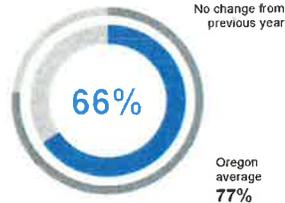
Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year



Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years



Students We Serve

190
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	
Students	1%
Teachers	6%
Asian	
Students	2%
Teachers	0%
Black/African American	
Students	0%
Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	
Students	4%
Teachers	0%
Multiracial	
Students	9%
Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	
Students	1%
Teachers	0%
White	
Students	84%
Teachers	94%

***** Ever English Learners

1 Languages Spoken

12% Students with Disabilities

86% Required Vaccinations

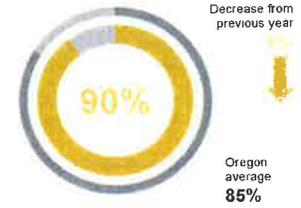
32% Free/Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Helix School District

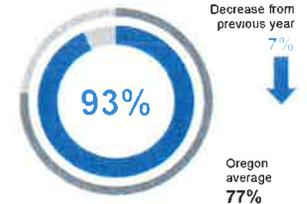
Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year



Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years



Students We Serve

559
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	
Students	8%
Teachers	0%
Asian	
Students	<1%
Teachers	0%
Black/African American	
Students	1%
Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	
Students	8%
Teachers	3%
Multiracial	
Students	5%
Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	
Students	<1%
Teachers	3%
White	
Students	77%
Teachers	95%

***** Ever English Learners

2 Languages Spoken

15% Students with Disabilities

95% Required Vaccinations

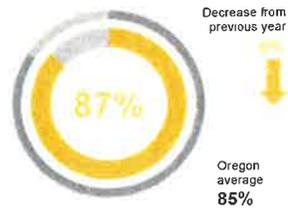
57% Free/Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Athena-Weston School District

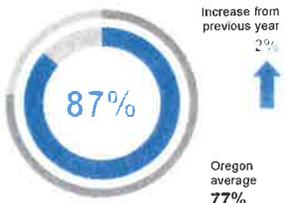
Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year



Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years



Students We Serve

1,735
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	
Students	1%
Teachers	0%
Asian	
Students	1%
Teachers	0%
Black/African American	
Students	<1%
Teachers	1%
Hispanic/Latino	
Students	57%
Teachers	7%
Multiracial	
Students	2%
Teachers	6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	
Students	<1%
Teachers	1%
White	
Students	39%
Teachers	85%

47% Ever English Learners

6 Languages Spoken

13% Students with Disabilities

97% Required Vaccinations

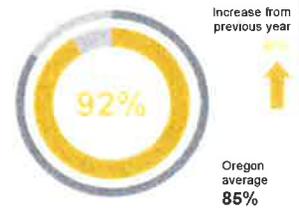
>95% Free/Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Milton-Freewater School District

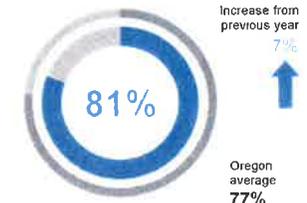
Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year



Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years



Students We Serve

3,086
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	Students	13%
	Teachers	2%
Asian	Students	1%
	Teachers	0%
Black/African American	Students	<1%
	Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	Students	13%
	Teachers	1%
Multiracial	Students	8%
	Teachers	1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Students	<1%
	Teachers	0%
White	Students	65%
	Teachers	97%

<5% Ever English Learners **17** Languages Spoken

15% Students with Disabilities **97%** Required Vaccinations **55%** Free/Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Pendleton School District

Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year

85% Increase from previous year **1%** Oregon average **85%**

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years

83% Decrease from previous year **1%** Oregon average **77%**

Students We Serve

318
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	Students	3%
	Teachers	0%
Asian	Students	0%
	Teachers	10%
Black/African American	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	Students	8%
	Teachers	0%
Multiracial	Students	7%
	Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
White	Students	83%
	Teachers	90%

***** Ever English Learners **3** Languages Spoken

13% Students with Disabilities **96%** Required Vaccinations **57%** Free/Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Pilot Rock School District

Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year

93% Increase from previous year **↑** Oregon average **85%**

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years

85% Decrease from previous year **5%** Oregon average **77%**

Students We Serve

451
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	Students	<1%
	Teachers	0%
Asian	Students	<1%
	Teachers	0%
Black/African American	Students	1%
	Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	Students	47%
	Teachers	9%
Multiracial	Students	2%
	Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Students	<1%
	Teachers	0%
White	Students	49%
	Teachers	91%

28% Ever English Learners **5** Languages Spoken

12% Students with Disabilities **98%** Required Vaccinations **61%** Free/Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Stanfield School District

Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year

88% Increase from previous year **12%** Oregon average **85%**

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years

87% Increase from previous year **2%** Oregon average **77%**

Students We Serve

1,344
Student Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	Students	1%
	Teachers	0%
Asian	Students	<1%
	Teachers	0%
Black/African American	Students	1%
	Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	Students	70%
	Teachers	14%
Multiracial	Students	1%
	Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
White	Students	28%
	Teachers	86%

57% Ever English Learners **4** Languages Spoken

11% Students with Disabilities **99%** Required Vaccinations **>95%** Free/Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Umatilla School District

Grade 9 ON-TRACK TO GRADUATE

Students earning one-quarter of graduation credits in their 9th grade year

>95% Increase from previous year **11%** Oregon average **85%**

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years

82% Increase from previous year **10%** Oregon average **77%**

Schools and Education Morrow County

Morrow School District 1—2,261 Students

Boardman

Sam Boardman Elementary School (K-3)—353 Students

Windy River Elementary School (4-6)—259 Students

Riverside Junior/Senior High School (7-12)—401 Students

Irrigon

A C Houghton Elementary School (K-3)—281 Students

Irrigon Elementary School (4-6)—207 Students

Irrigon Junior/Senior High School (7-12)—340 Students

Heppner

Heppner Elementary School (K-6)—169 Students

Heppner Junior/Senior High School (7-12)—171 Students

Ione School District R2—179 Students

Ione Community Charter School (K-12)—179 Students

In Morrow County there are two school districts. The first, is Morrow School District 1 that includes three schools in Boardman, three schools in Irrigon, and two schools in Heppner for a total of eight schools with 2,261 students. The second school district in Morrow County is the Ione School District R2 that has a single school, Ione Community Charter School. This school has 179 Students.

The Racial Demographics of the Morrow School District show that 57% of students in the district are Hispanic or Latino, while 40% are white. This data only tells part of the story however. In the Schools in Boardman, about 80% of students are Latino, In the Irrigon schools, the number of Latino students is around 50%, while in Heppner about 10% of students are Latino.

The following table compares all of the schools in Morrow County, and compares the percent of “Ever English Learners,” those receiving free or reduced price lunch, and the percent Latino and white. We see that the percent of Ever English Learners is higher where the Latino population is higher, however with the exception of Heppner and Ione, the percentage of students receiving free and reduced price lunch is high across the county.

Diversity in Morrow County Schools

School Name	Languages Spoken	Ever English Learners	Free/Reduced Lunch	% Latino	% White
Windy River	5	67%	81%	81%	17%
Sam Boardman	4	56%	>95%	79%	20%
Riverside High	5	64%	73%	76%	21%
A C Houghton	4	38%	>95%	51%	44%
Irrigon Elementary	2	39%	78%	52%	46%
Irrigon High	2	37%	73%	54%	44%
Heppner Elementary	3	*	44%	9%	88%
Heppner High	2	*	35%	9%	85%
Morrow SD 1 (total)	11	43%	78%	57%	40%
Ione School District	2	17%	45%	30%	66%
Boardman	Irrigon	Heppner			

* not enough students

Boardman schools are in Blue, Irrigon schools are in yellow, Heppner schools are in green, and the school in Ione is purple. An “Ever English Learner” is a student who at any time in their education took English as a Second Language courses. The Ever English Learner data tag was recently introduced in part to show that although graduation rates among current ESL students may be low, this graduation rate is much higher when you take into account all of the students who have taken ESL at some point in their education. The Ever English Learner number would also represent the minimum number of students who are bi-lingual in a school district. Although, the actual number of bi-lingual students is probably much higher.

Schools and Education Gilliam County

Arlington School District 3—149 Students

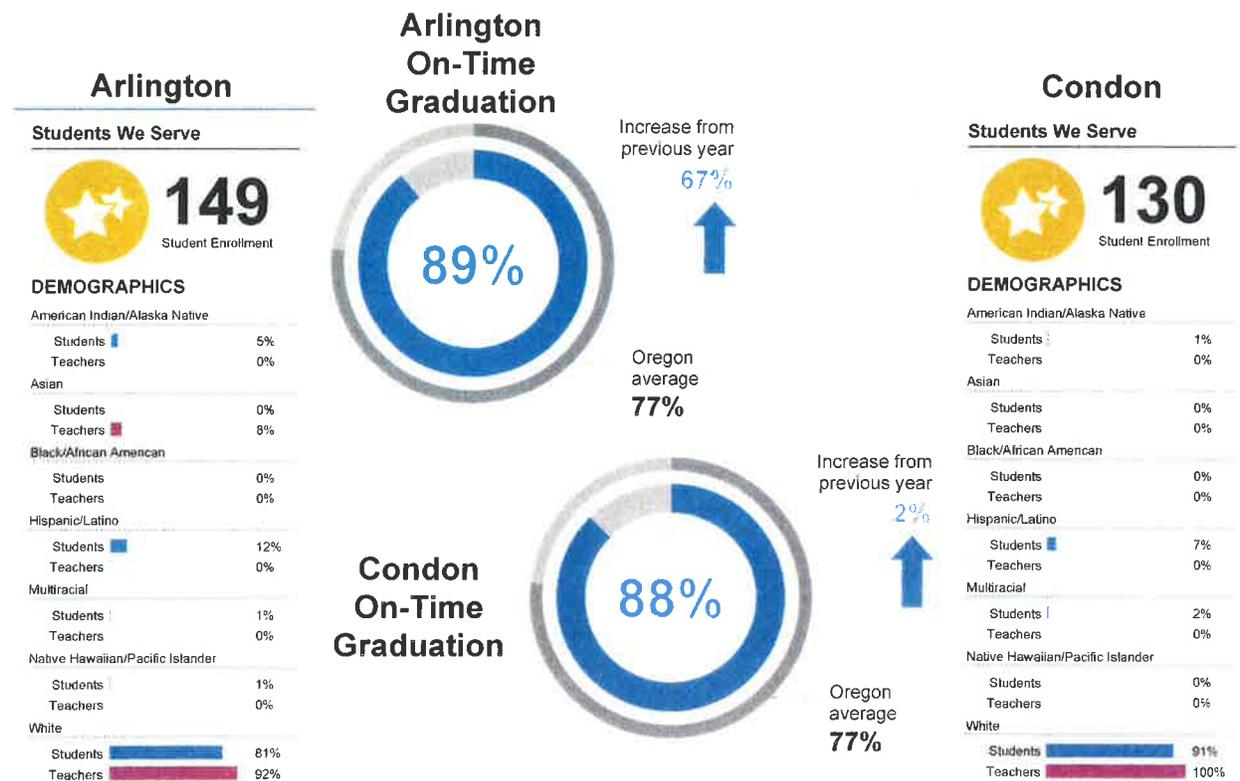
Arlington Community Charter School (K-12)—149 Students

Condon School District 25J—130 Students

Condon Elementary School (K-8)—95 Students

Condon High School (9-12)—35 Students

In Gilliam County, there are two school districts: (1) Arlington School District 3 and (2) Condon School District 25J.¹ The Arlington School district has one school, Arlington Community Charter School that serves grades K-12, while the Condon School District has two schools, Condon Elementary School, that serves grades K-8, and Condon High School that serves grades 9-12. The Arlington School District has 149 students while the Condon School District has 130. The “On-Track to Graduate numbers are good in both districts with Arlington at over 95%, and Condon at 91% while the state average is 85%. The “On-Time” graduation numbers are similarly high with Arlington being 89%, while Condon is 88% with the state average being 77%. In Condon in particular, the percentage of students who receive free and reduced priced lunch is low at 41%. Another notable number in Condon is that 1/5 students—or 20% of students—have a disability (this is compared to 13% in Arlington). The average price per pupil is \$16,970 in Arlington and \$17,948 in Condon. The lack of racial diversity is reflected in the schools in Gilliam County.



¹ Data and Graphics: Oregon Department of Education, “Oregon at-a-glance district profile,” 2017-2018

Schools and Education Wheeler County

Fossil School District—597 Students

Fossil Charter School (K-12)—597 Students

Mitchell School District—514 Students

Mitchell School—(K-12)—51 Students

Insight School of Oregon Painted Hills—(7-12)—463 Students

Spray School District—52 Students

Spray School—(K-12)—52 Students

In Wheeler County the impact of online education is evident. With 597 students, the Fossil School District has more students than people that live in the town of Fossil. Similarly, in the Mitchell School District, the Insight School of Oregon Painted Hills has 463 students. This dramatically lowers the cost per student \$8,212 in Fossil for example, vs \$21,642 in Spray. However, it also clearly skews the demographic data. Given the other poverty indicators in Wheeler County—especially among those under 18—it is likely that the free and reduced lunch data does not accurately represent the actual conditions in Fossil or Mitchel. Similarly, given the relative lack of diversity in Wheeler County, it is also unlikely that the classrooms in Wheeler County are as diverse as the Oregon Department of Education Report Card shows.

Students We Serve
597
 Student Enrollment

Fossil School District

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	Students	<1%
	Teachers	4%
Asian	Students	2%
	Teachers	0%
Black/African American	Students	2%
	Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	Students	3%
	Teachers	0%
Multiracial	Students	6%
	Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
White	Students	86%
	Teachers	95%

Grades 3-8 INDIVIDUAL STUDENT PROGRESS
 Year-to-year progress in English language arts and mathematics

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION
 Students earning a diploma within four years

Decrease from previous year 6%
 Oregon average 77%

CLASS SIZE
 Median size of classes in core subjects

Decrease from previous year 1
 Oregon average 25

Other Metrics:
 * Not enough students
 Ever English Learners: 2 Languages Spoken
 6% Students with Disabilities
 95% Required Vaccinations
 23% Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Students We Serve
597
 Student Enrollment

Fossil Charter School

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	Students	<1%
	Teachers	5%
Asian	Students	2%
	Teachers	0%
Black/African American	Students	2%
	Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	Students	3%
	Teachers	0%
Multiracial	Students	6%
	Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
White	Students	86%
	Teachers	95%

Grades 3-8 INDIVIDUAL STUDENT PROGRESS
 Year-to-year progress in English language arts and mathematics

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION
 Students earning a diploma within four years

Decrease from previous year 6%
 Oregon average 77%

CLASS SIZE
 Median size of classes in core subjects

Decrease from previous year 1
 Oregon average 25

Other Metrics:
 * Not enough students
 Ever English Learners: 2 Languages Spoken
 6% Students with Disabilities
 95% Required Vaccinations
 23% Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Students We Serve
52
 Student Enrollment

Spray School District

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
Asian	Students	12%
	Teachers	0%
Black/African American	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	Students	6%
	Teachers	0%
Multiracial	Students	2%
	Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
White	Students	81%
	Teachers	100%

Grades 3-8 INDIVIDUAL STUDENT PROGRESS
 Year-to-year progress in English language arts and mathematics

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION
 Students earning a diploma within four years

Increase from previous year 56%
 Oregon average 77%

CLASS SIZE
 Median size of classes in core subjects

No change from previous year
 Oregon average 25

Other Metrics:
 * Not enough students
 Ever English Learners: 1 Languages Spoken
 100% Students with Disabilities
 56% Required Vaccinations
 Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Students We Serve
52
 Student Enrollment

Spray School

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
Asian	Students	12%
	Teachers	0%
Black/African American	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	Students	6%
	Teachers	0%
Multiracial	Students	2%
	Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Students	0%
	Teachers	0%
White	Students	81%
	Teachers	100%

Grades 3-8 INDIVIDUAL STUDENT PROGRESS
 Year-to-year progress in English language arts and mathematics

Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION
 Students earning a diploma within four years

Increase from previous year 56%
 Oregon average 77%

CLASS SIZE
 Median size of classes in core subjects

No change from previous year
 Oregon average 25

Other Metrics:
 * Not enough students
 Ever English Learners: 1 Languages Spoken
 100% Students with Disabilities
 >95% Required Vaccinations
 Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Students We Serve



Mitchell School District

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	
Students	2%
Teachers	0%
Asian	
Students	1%
Teachers	0%
Black/African American	
Students	3%
Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	
Students	21%
Teachers	4%
Multiracial	
Students	8%
Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	
Students	<1%
Teachers	0%
White	
Students	64%
Teachers	96%

<5% Ever English Learners

2 Languages Spoken

13% Students with Disabilities

90% Required Vaccinations

49% Free/ Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

Academic Progress

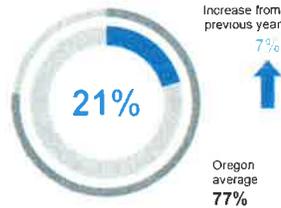
Grades 3-8 INDIVIDUAL STUDENT PROGRESS

Year-to-year progress in English language arts and mathematics



Grade 12 ON-TIME GRADUATION

Students earning a diploma within four years



Students We Serve



Mitchell School

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	
Students	0%
Teachers	0%
Asian	
Students	10%
Teachers	0%
Black/African American	
Students	0%
Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	
Students	25%
Teachers	0%
Multiracial	
Students	2%
Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	
Students	0%
Teachers	0%
White	
Students	63%
Teachers	100%

***** Ever English Learners

1 Languages Spoken

***** Students with Disabilities

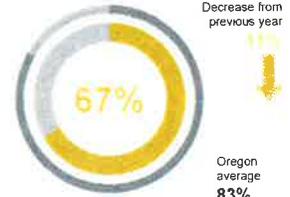
96% Required Vaccinations

41% Free/ Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

FIVE-YEAR COMPLETION

Students earning a high school diploma or GED within five years



CLASS SIZE

Median size of classes in core subjects



Students We Serve



Insight School of Oregon Painted Hills

DEMOGRAPHICS

American Indian/Alaska Native	
Students	3%
Teachers	0%
Asian	
Students	<1%
Teachers	0%
Black/African American	
Students	3%
Teachers	0%
Hispanic/Latino	
Students	21%
Teachers	6%
Multiracial	
Students	9%
Teachers	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	
Students	<1%
Teachers	0%
White	
Students	64%
Teachers	94%

<5% Ever English Learners

2 Languages Spoken

14% Students with Disabilities

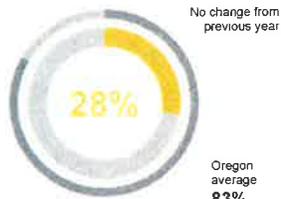
89% Required Vaccinations

50% Free/ Reduced Price Lunch

*Not enough students

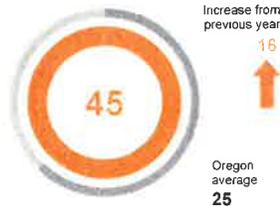
FIVE-YEAR COMPLETION

Students earning a high school diploma or GED within five years



CLASS SIZE

Median size of classes in core subjects



Community and Stakeholder Input

Methods

CAPECO contracted with Eastern Oregon Business Source, a Pendleton-based consulting and project management firm which serves for-profits, non-profits, and governments throughout the Pacific Northwest, to conduct the Community Needs Assessment and complete the research required for the report to be a Level 1 Comprehensive Assessment. More about Eastern Oregon Business Source can be found at www.eobusinesssource.com.

Community and stakeholder input on the needs where people live and/or work are essential to a full Community Needs Assessment to inform CAPECO's strategic planning process. A total of 540 adults from Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Wheeler, Sherman, Wasco and Hood River Counties participated in a focus group, survey, or a phone call during August through October 2018. This effort resulted in a wealth of opinions, understanding of issues, awareness, and the relative importance placed upon the needs and issues by respondents. The data includes both qualitative and quantitative responses covering the rate of Community Action domains.

The process used and the tools developed to obtain input is described below. Examples of the surveys and focus group agenda and note-taker form used can be found in the appendix. In addition, print ads developed to increase awareness of how people can provide input are also in the appendix. Specific survey results can be found in the appendix section and have been considered to develop insights noted throughout this assessment.

Outreach Sessions

Fourteen total public outreach sessions were hosted throughout CAPECO's current and future service areas. A summary of the community input as well as the details of the meeting details can be found in the focus group summary by session.

The primary focus of the sessions in the future service areas was senior services and aging in place issues.

General publicity for the outreach sessions was done by newspaper ads in each of the local publications prior to the meeting. In addition, each meeting location was provided a flyer to post prior to the meeting. Finally, an email announcement was sent to stakeholders in each area inviting them to share the upcoming meeting with those they serve and to invite the stakeholder to the meeting as well.

Community Member and Stakeholder Surveys (made available in English and Spanish) To increase awareness and diversify the input as much as possible, the following methods were used:

- Emails with the survey links were sent to all school district superintendents to encourage sharing the opportunity to participate with families.

-
- Emails with the survey links were sent and phone calls made to a minimum of three churches per city to encourage pastoral participation.
 - Emails with the survey links were sent to each of the County Boards of Commissioners to encourage their participation.
 - Emails with the survey links were sent to all Chambers of Commerce in each city to encourage participation by the Chamber as well as its membership.
 - Emails with the survey links were sent to the top administration of each of the Correction's Facilities in the current and future market area.
 - Emails with the survey links were sent to top administration of each County Sheriff's department in the current and future market area.
 - Emails with survey links were sent to Nutrition Site Coordinators, AAA Partners, MCCOG Board of Directors, and O4AD representatives using information provided by CAPECO.
 - In the event an email was returned as undeliverable, another attempt was made to locate the correct address or a more appropriate person and the email was resent. If the email was returned as undeliverable a second time, there were no additional attempts as in the majority of cases, there were multiple people from a single organization who were sent an email.
 - Paper surveys were taken to each focus group and participants were encouraged to complete them if they had not already completed the survey via the link.
 - Paper surveys were made available to each Senior Center throughout the current and future market area for the food delivery drivers to invite participation of the home-bound.
 - CAPECO sent a flyer with the survey links to encourage current client participation to a large number of clients, along with a self-addressed stamped envelope and an opportunity to have one's name entered into a drawing to win a \$25 gift certificate.

Community Surveys Umatilla County

In Umatilla County, six community meetings were held. Three were held in Pendleton, on August 27, 2018 at the Pendleton Senior Center, and August 28, 2018 at the Pendleton Community Room, and then one meeting with the full CAPECO staff. One meeting was held in Hermiston at the Hermiston Community Center on September 18, 2018. In addition, a meeting was held at the Milton-Freewater Senior Center on August 3, 2018, and in Athena at the Senior Meal Site on August 29, 2018. In addition, CAPECO sent out surveys with self addressed stamped return envelopes, which generated a significant amount of surveys.

Top 10 Areas of Need From Survey:

The top ten areas of need for Umatilla County that were identified in our survey are included below. There is a more detailed explanation—including how often a need was a concern—in the next few pages.

- (1) Being able to afford nutritious food
- (2) Affordable Healthcare
- (3) Price of Gas
- (4) Affordable Dental Care
- (5) Paying Utility Bills
- (6) Local Health Care
- (7) Local Dental Care
- (8) Affordable Prescriptions
- (9) Affording Groceries
- (10) Adult health Insurance

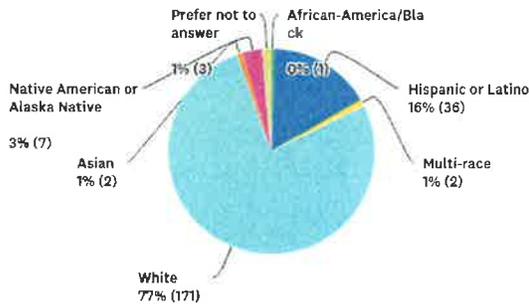
Top Concerns from Pendleton Senior Center Meeting

- (1) Need for street repairs
- (2) Need for help with month-to-month expenses for elderly
- (3) Need for more affordable quality housing
- (4) Homelessness
- (5) Better transportation options
- (6) More senior housing

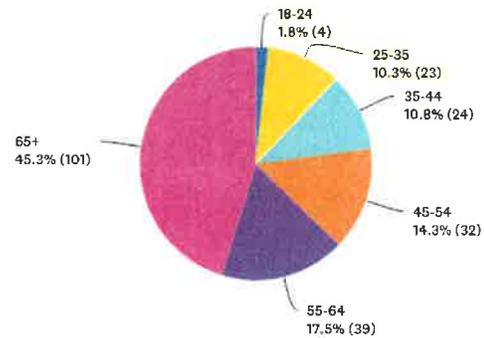
Community Surveys Umatilla County

We received 244 surveys from Umatilla County. Of these, 117 were from Hermiston, 55 were from Pendleton, 21 were from Milton-Freewater, 8 were from Athena, 4 were from Weston, 4 were from Umatilla, and 3 were from Adams.

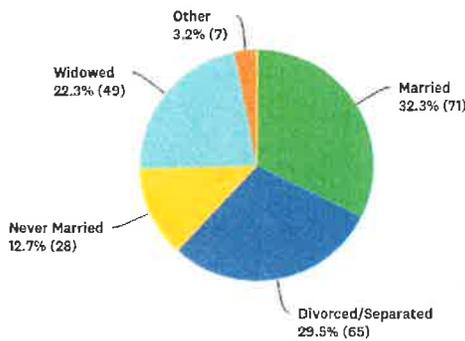
Q12 What is your race/ethnicity?



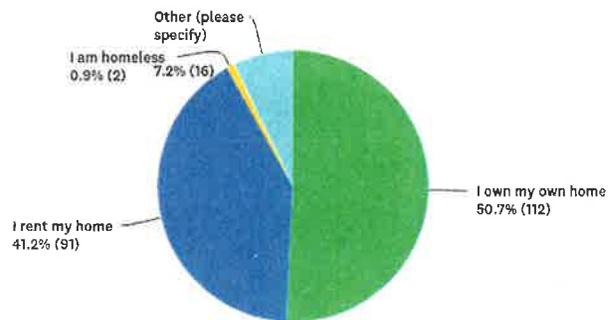
Q10 How old are you?



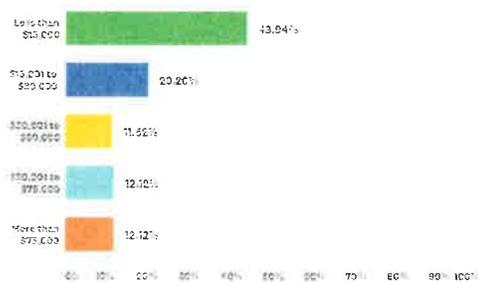
Q8 Marital Status? (check one)



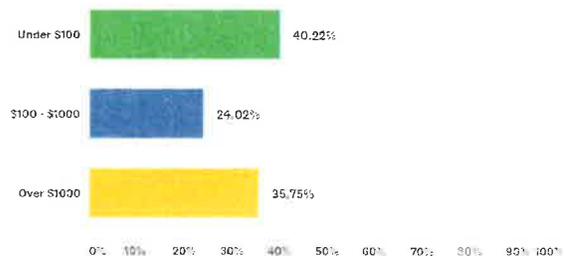
Q9 What is your housing situation? (check one)



Q27 How much income does your household have in a year?

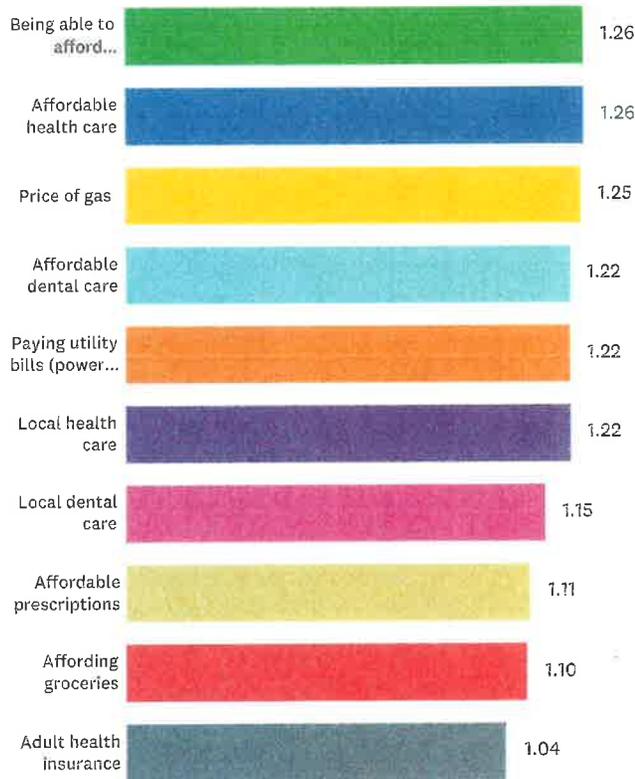


Q22 If yes, is your account balance:



Q28 Check a box to indicate how frequently the following are needs for YOU and those in your HOUSEHOLD.

Answered: 213 Skipped: 11



	NEVER A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Being able to afford nutritious foods	43.88% 86	16.33% 32	10.20% 20	29.59% 58	196	1.26
Affordable health care	36.73% 72	24.49% 48	14.80% 29	23.98% 47	196	1.26
Price of gas	38.89% 77	21.21% 42	16.16% 32	23.74% 47	198	1.25
Affordable dental care	40.00% 80	24.00% 48	10.50% 21	25.50% 51	200	1.22
Paying utility bills (power, gas, water)	38.12% 77	23.27% 47	16.83% 34	21.78% 44	202	1.22
Local health care	38.97% 76	22.56% 44	16.41% 32	22.05% 43	195	1.22
Local dental care	44.68% 84	20.74% 39	9.57% 18	25.00% 47	188	1.15
Affordable prescriptions	43.22% 86	24.62% 49	10.55% 21	21.61% 43	199	1.11
Affording groceries	45.69% 90	19.80% 39	13.71% 27	20.81% 41	197	1.10
Adult health insurance	47.76% 96	20.90% 42	10.95% 22	20.40% 41	201	1.04

Community Surveys Gilliam County

We conducted two community meetings in Gilliam County. One was in Condon on July 19, 2018 and the other in Arlington on September 25, 2018. We received 32 surveys from Gilliam county. Of these, 70% were from Condon, and 30% were from Arlington. These come, in large part, from our two community meetings.

Condon—on the surface—is one of the healthier frontier communities in the CAPECO service area. It still has many of the services and businesses that many area small towns lack. If you listened only to those in the community meeting, Arlington—despite its location near Interstate-84, its access to high-speed internet, and the fact that it is the home of Columbia Ridge Landfill—seems to be in decline. There were complaints about the lack of commercial options in the town, and a general sense that the town was really struggling economically.

Top 10 Areas Of Need From Survey:

The top ten areas of need for Gilliam County that were identified in our survey are included below. There is a more detailed explanation—including how often a need was a concern—in the next few pages.

- (1) Affordable dental care
- (2) Local Dental Care
- (3) Affordable prescriptions
- (4) Affordable health care
- (5) Price of gas
- (6) Adult health insurance
- (7) Local health care
- (8) Affording Groceries
- (9) Home Repairs
- (10) Long term elderly care

Top Concerns From Condon Community Meetings:

In the community meeting in Condon, the following items were identified as areas of concern:

- (1) Not enough rentable houses
- (2) Not enough state funding for schools
- (3) The rising age of the population
- (4) The rising cost of healthcare
- (5) One thing that was mentioned is that it is important not to get sick on the weekends. This is because the local health clinic is only open Monday - Friday from 8-5. Although it was mentioned that the area is soon getting another Physician's Assistant (PA).
- (6) It was mentioned that the post office does not do home deliveries. Everyone in town has to buy a post office box and pick up their mail at the post office.

Top Concerns From Arlington Community Meetings:

In the community meeting in Arlington, the following items were identified as areas of concern:

- (1) The food at the Food Bank is old and moldy, Arlington is the last stop on the route
- (2) Need a pharmacy and grocery store
- (3) Need mental healthcare – NONE in the County
- (4) Need low income housing
- (5) Need more activities for youth, teenagers in particular
- (6) Need a yard service provider, particularly for aging
- (7) Medical and Dental services are more than 50 miles away

Summary of open survey questions

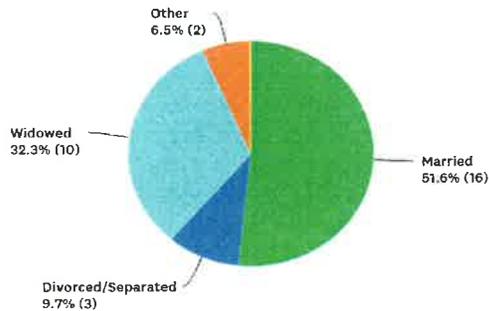
At the end of the survey we asked a number of open questions. These included questions about where you go if you have an unexpected expenses, if there were any pressing needs that we had missed, and if there is anything else that the person taking the survey wanted CAPECO to know.

Most people, when they have an unexpected expense would either go to their children or to the bank. Given the age of the survey sample, most were determined to stay healthy and mobile in the next year. A few people mentioned trying to get home repairs done, and one person said that they want to try to get a household budget established.

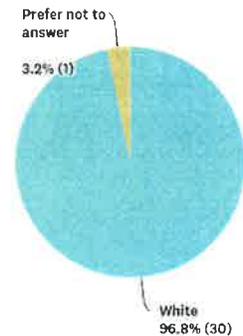
Other important issues included mentioning that because heating bills can be extreme in the winter, this causes a lot of stress. A few people also mentioned the need for more things for young and old people to do in their community. This need was echoed in both community meetings.

Survey Overview Gilliam County

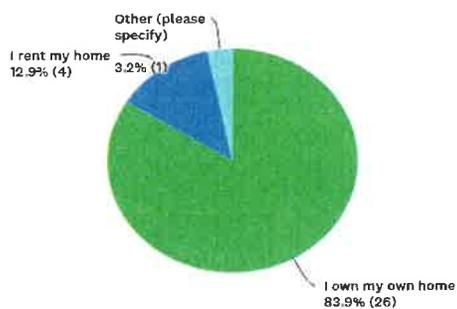
Q8 Marital Status? (check one)



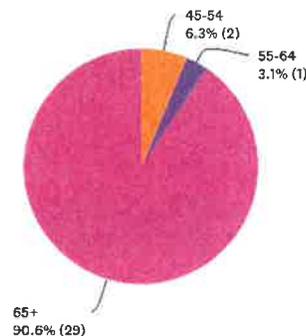
Q12 What is your race/ethnicity?



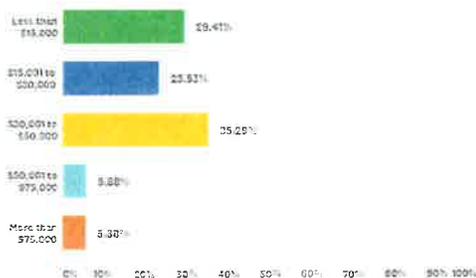
Q9 What is your housing situation? (check one)



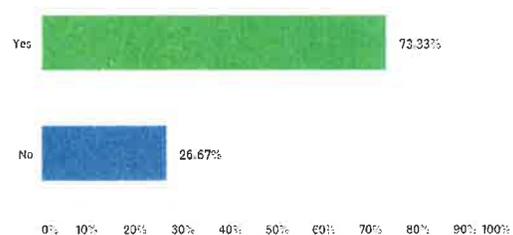
Q10 How old are you?



Q27 How much income does your household have in a year?



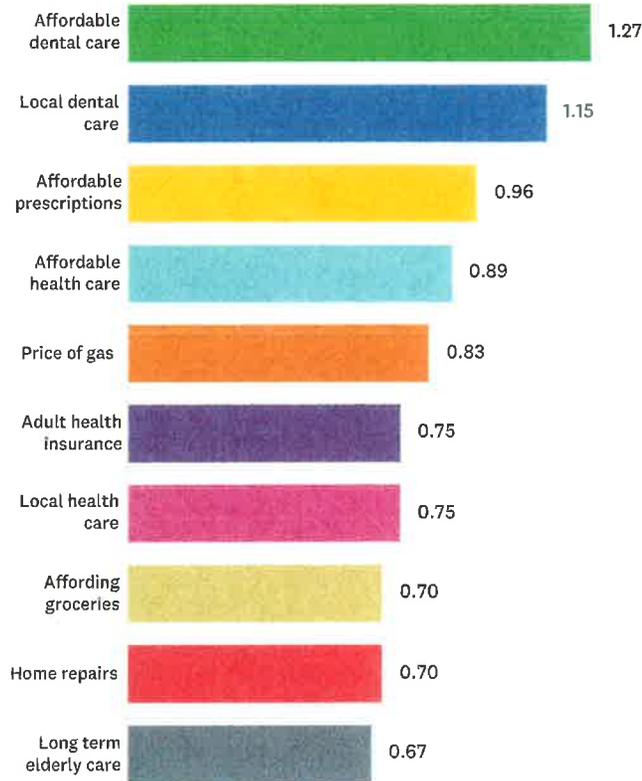
Q19 Have you volunteered in the last 12 months?



Of those surveyed, 85% were female, and 15% were male; 40% were veterans while 60% were not; 24% of people had some kind of disability; 84% had a computer at home, and had internet; those who didn't have internet used the library; no one had moved in the last 12 months; 97% had a bank account ; 15% had less than \$100, 30% had between \$100-\$1000, and 55% had over \$1000 in their account; the two most preferred methods of communication were face to face, and through print publications; 83% felt about the same as the previous year, 10% better off, and 7% worse of; most income was from social security; 90% of people were retired.

Q28 Check a box to indicate how frequently the following are needs for YOU and those in your HOUSEHOLD.

Answered: 31 Skipped: 1



	NEVER A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Affordable dental care	33.33% 10	30.00% 9	13.33% 4	23.33% 7	30	1.27
Local dental care	46.15% 12	15.38% 4	15.38% 4	23.08% 6	26	1.15
Affordable prescriptions	40.74% 11	33.33% 9	14.81% 4	11.11% 3	27	0.96
Affordable health care	48.15% 13	33.33% 9	0.00% 0	18.52% 5	27	0.89
Price of gas	51.72% 15	27.59% 8	6.90% 2	13.79% 4	29	0.83
Adult health insurance	60.71% 17	17.86% 5	7.14% 2	14.29% 4	28	0.75
Local health care	57.14% 16	21.43% 6	10.71% 3	10.71% 3	28	0.75
Affording groceries	63.33% 19	13.33% 4	13.33% 4	10.00% 3	30	0.70
Home repairs	60.00% 18	23.33% 7	3.33% 1	13.33% 4	30	0.70
Long term elderly care	59.26% 16	25.93% 7	3.70% 1	11.11% 3	27	0.67

Community Surveys Wheeler County

We conducted one community meeting in Wheeler County, in Fossil on September 12, 2018. We received 10 surveys, all from our community meeting.

Top 10 Areas Of Need From Survey:

The top ten areas of need for Gilliam County that were identified in our survey are included below. There is a more detailed explanation—including how often a need was a concern—in the next few pages. Only six of ten people taking the survey answered the needs section. Given this, caution should be used when considering these responses.

- (1) Programs and services for the elderly
- (2) Affordable Health Care
- (3) Local Health Care
- (4) Affordable Prescriptions
- (5) Affordable Dental Care
- (6) Veterans Services
- (7) Long Term Elderly Care
- (8) Home Repairs
- (9) Paying utility bills
- (10) Price of Gas

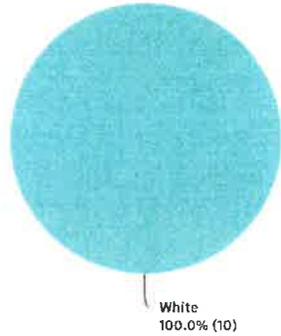
Summary of open survey questions:

At the end of the survey we asked a number of open questions. These included questions about where you go if you have an unexpected expenses, if there were any pressing needs that we had missed, and if there is anything else that the person taking the survey wanted CAPECO to know.

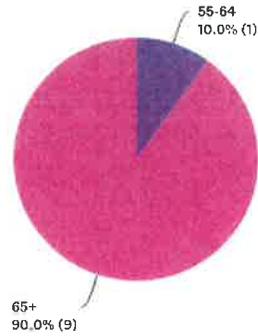
Most people, when they had an unexpected expense would either go to their children or to the bank. There were no responses to any of the other open questions.

Survey Overview Wheeler County

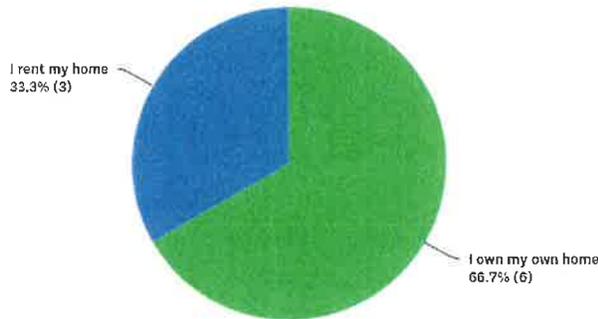
Q12 What is your race/ethnicity?



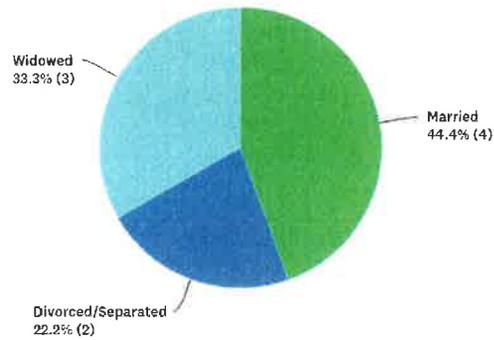
Q10 How old are you?



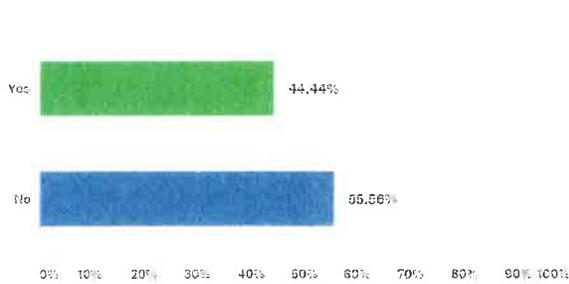
Q9 What is your housing situation? (check one)



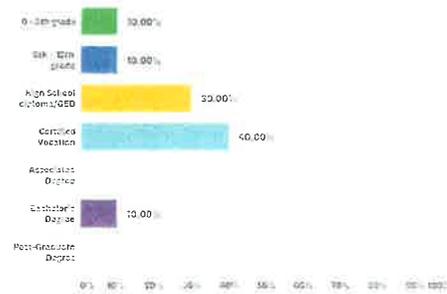
Q8 Marital Status? (check one)



Q16 Do you have a computer at home?



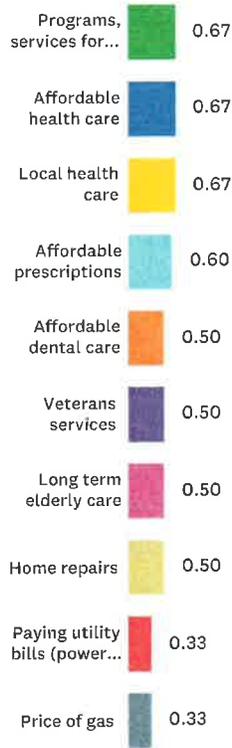
Q14 Highest level of education in your household:



In the surveys collected 60% of people had served in the military; 30% of people had a disability; 55% of people did not have a computer at home and 50% of people did not have internet; over 70% of people did not use the internet; 80% of people had volunteered in the last 12 months; most people had not moved; 100% of people had a bank account; 20% of people's account balance was under \$100; 40% had between \$100-\$1000, and 40% had over \$1000; People preferred in person and in print communication; 67% of people felt about the same as the previous year, 22% were worse off, and 11% felt better.

Q28 Check a box to indicate how frequently the following are needs for YOU and those in your HOUSEHOLD.

Answered: 6 Skipped: 4



	NEVER A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Programs, services for seniors	66.67% 4	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	6	0.67
Affordable health care	66.67% 4	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	6	0.67
Local health care	66.67% 4	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	6	0.67
Affordable prescriptions	80.00% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	5	0.60
Affordable dental care	66.67% 4	16.67% 1	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	6	0.50
Veterans services	83.33% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	6	0.50
Long term elderly care	83.33% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	6	0.50
Home repairs	83.33% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	6	0.50
Paying utility bills (power, gas, water)	66.67% 4	33.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6	0.33
Price of gas	66.67% 4	33.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6	0.33

Community Surveys Morrow County

Two community meetings were conducted in Morrow County. One was in Boardman on August 15, 2018, and one was in Heppner on September 13, 2018. Unlike many of our other community meetings, the meetings in Morrow County were held at the Chamber of Commerce meetings in each of the cities. It should be noted that this seems to have significantly impacted the sample. For example, about 35% of those taking the survey made over \$75,000 per year. We received 55 surveys from Morrow County, these came from our two community meetings, as well as a large group of surveys that was collected later from the Heppner area.

Morrow County seems to be doing well. Heppner was one of the only small towns that we visited where people seemed very optimistic about the future. Similarly, in Boardman—because of the Port of Morrow—there has been a lot of rapid growth. This of course also comes with the struggles of growth.

Top 10 Areas of Need From Survey:

The top ten areas of need for Morrow County that were identified in our survey are included below. There is a more detailed explanation—including how often a need was a concern—in the next few pages. It should be noted that given the sample, the needs that are identified should be taken more seriously than the weighted average suggests.

- (1) Price of gas
- (2) Affordable health care
- (3) Local healthcare
- (4) Affordable dental care
- (5) Affordable prescriptions
- (6) Local dental care
- (7) Understanding household budgets
- (8) Affordable college
- (9) Being able to afford groceries
- (10) Paying utility bills

Top Concerns from Boardman Community Meeting:

The main concerns in Boardman are that although there are a lot of jobs, finding employees to fill these jobs is a challenge. In addition, housing is a problem although there are a number of new developments being built around the Port of Morrow. Two other issues that came up were the lack of daycare, and the need for a better public transportation network. Many people commute from outside the area to go to work and there are not currently a lot of options for this commute other than driving. In addition, there is no transportation link between the north and the south part of the county.

Summary Of Open Survey Questions:

At the end of the survey we asked a number of open questions. These included questions about where you go if you have an unexpected expenses, if there were any pressing needs that we had missed, and if there is anything else that the person taking the survey wanted CAPECO to know.

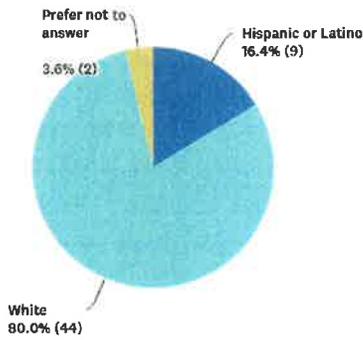
In the case of an unexpected expense, people said that they would go to their parents or the bank, their family, or their children. There was also a large number of people who said that they had no one that they would be able to go to. When asked what people wanted to accomplish in the next year, there was a wide variety of answers. Many people wanted to buy a new home, or find a better place to live, while many with homes wanted to focus on home repairs. There were a number of people who wanted to go back to school, and one who said that they were working on learning Spanish. A number of people mentioned wanting to pay down debt, and to save more money. A few mentioned wanting to stay active, and live through the year.

As far as what people wanted CAPECO to know, there were a number of comments praising CAPECO for its work. There were also a number of comments suggesting that CAPECO needed more of a presence in Morrow County. There were also a few comments mentioning that information about CAPECO services and how to access services was lacking.

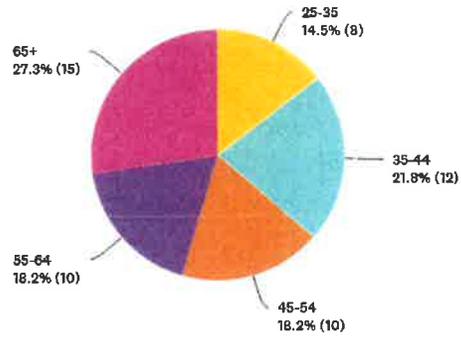
Surveys Overview Morrow County

We received 55 surveys from Morrow county. Of these 22 were from Heppner, 18 were from Boardman, 7 were from Irrigon, 5 were from Lexington, and 3 were from Ione.

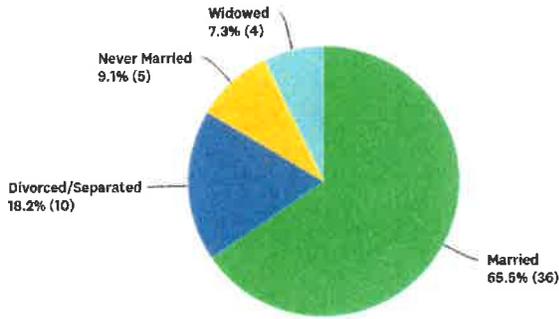
Q12 What is your race/ethnicity?



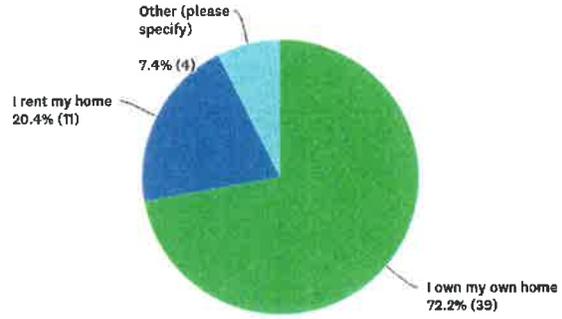
Q10 How old are you?



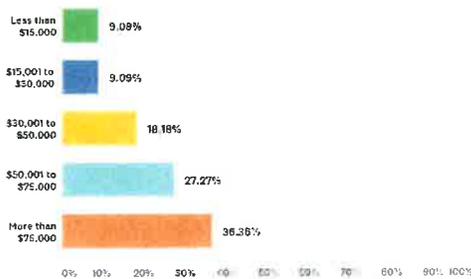
Q8 Marital Status? (check one)



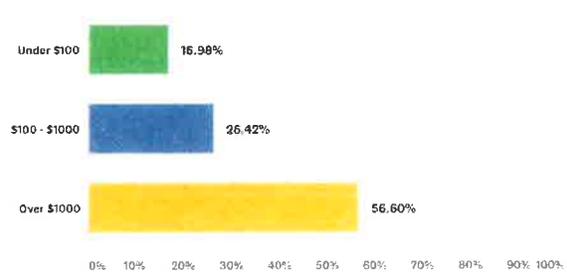
Q9 What is your housing situation? (check one)



Q27 How much income does your household have in a year?

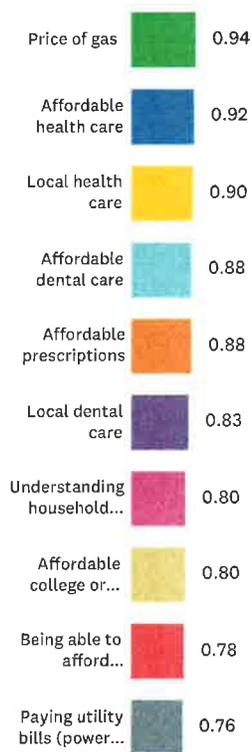


Q22 If yes, is your account balance:



Q28 Check a box to indicate how frequently the following are needs for YOU and those in your HOUSEHOLD.

Answered: 52 Skipped: 3



	NEVER A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Price of gas	40.00% 20	40.00% 20	6.00% 3	14.00% 7	50	0.94
Affordable health care	43.75% 21	35.42% 17	6.25% 3	14.58% 7	48	0.92
Local health care	47.06% 24	29.41% 15	9.80% 5	13.73% 7	51	0.90
Affordable dental care	43.75% 21	35.42% 17	10.42% 5	10.42% 5	48	0.88
Affordable prescriptions	45.83% 22	33.33% 16	8.33% 4	12.50% 6	48	0.88
Local dental care	43.48% 20	36.96% 17	13.04% 6	6.52% 3	46	0.83
Understanding household budgets	47.83% 22	32.61% 15	10.87% 5	8.70% 4	46	0.80
Affordable college or trade school	52.17% 24	23.91% 11	15.22% 7	8.70% 4	46	0.80
Being able to afford nutritious foods	54.90% 28	25.49% 13	5.88% 3	13.73% 7	51	0.78
Paying utility bills (power, gas, water)	55.10% 27	24.49% 12	10.20% 5	10.20% 5	49	0.76

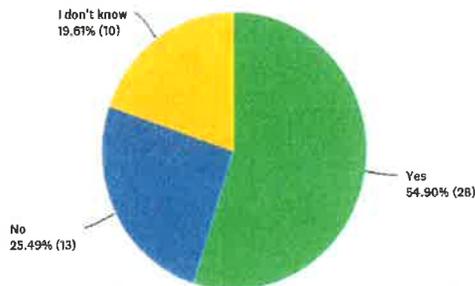
Community Partner Surveys

Top 10 Areas of Need From Survey:

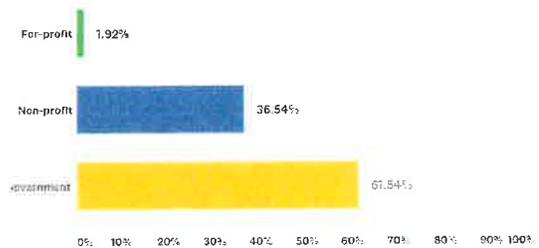
The top ten areas of need from area partners that were identified in our survey are included below. There is a more detailed explanation—including how often a need was a concern—in the next few pages.

- (1) Affordable housing
- (2) Drug or alcohol abuse
- (3) Local mental health care
- (4) Affordable mental health care
- (5) Finding a job that pays enough
- (6) Adult health insurance
- (7) Long term elderly care
- (8) Senior programs and services
- (9) Being homeless
- (10) Services for disabled people

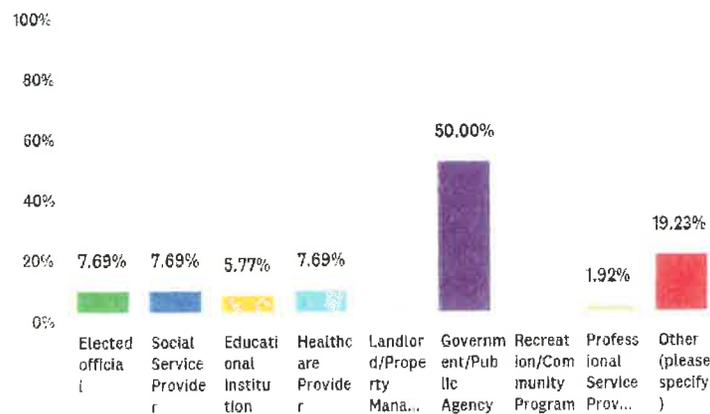
Q6 Does your business currently refer customers to CAPECO?



Q3 Is your organization:

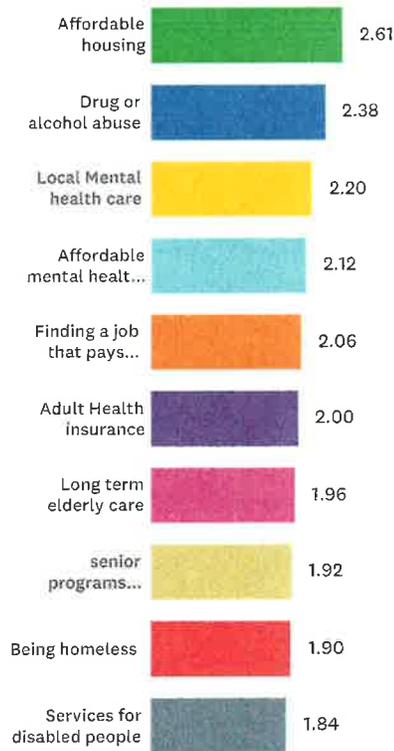


Q2 Which of the following best describes the business or organization that you represent?



Q10 Check a box to identify to what degree you think the following are a concern for those in your community.

Answered: 51 Skipped: 1



	NEVER A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Affordable housing	0.00% 0	3.92% 2	31.37% 16	64.71% 33	51	2.61
Drug or alcohol abuse	0.00% 0	16.00% 8	30.00% 15	54.00% 27	50	2.38
Local Mental health care	3.92% 2	23.53% 12	21.57% 11	50.98% 26	51	2.20
Affordable mental health care	3.92% 2	23.53% 12	29.41% 15	43.14% 22	51	2.12
Finding a job that pays enough	2.00% 1	26.00% 13	36.00% 18	36.00% 18	50	2.06
Adult Health insurance	2.00% 1	28.00% 14	38.00% 19	32.00% 16	50	2.00
Long term elderly care	5.88% 3	27.45% 14	31.37% 16	35.29% 18	51	1.96
senior programs services	1.96% 1	35.29% 18	31.37% 16	31.37% 16	51	1.92
Being homeless	4.00% 2	26.00% 13	46.00% 23	24.00% 12	50	1.90
Services for disabled people	9.80% 5	27.45% 14	31.37% 16	31.37% 16	51	1.84

Open Questions

Community partners were also asked a variety of open questions. One question was, “Are there any issues that we did not mention that you think are important?”

- (1) CAPECO needs to be physically present for people to meet and receive information. We can display brochures, but that doesn't replace a person!
- (2) Public transportation from home to work and back.
- (3) Transportation to out of town appts for Seniors.
- (4) Trained, educated workforce for in-home care
- (5) Senior services is clearly lacking within this 5 county region. How is an organization going to not only adequately cover this massive area but do so at the level it needs to be?
- (6) Seniors needing home health.
- (7) ESL programs.
- (8) Not enough health care providers.
- (9) We have a huge lack of electives for the high schools. They have cut out home economics, Ag class, etc. Our kids are not learning basic life skills anymore it seems. We also seem to be lacking in prevention services for the schools; we need community partners that provide services to our county to be here more and to take an interest in the smaller county physically come here and serve our people in our county with resources.
- (10) A lot of the services and information above are available, but trying to get people to use them or attend them. The issue is to get people to want to change.

When asked, “What do you see as the top accomplishments of your community?” there was an incredible diversity of responses. For example, five answers were:

- (1) Healthcare, Food Bank, Activities for the community.
- (2) Unified around recent city improvement projects, new school, resolution to flood plain designation.
- (3) Community involvement, Low crime, Great schools with smaller class sizes.
- (4) Grass roots organization support, food banks, community gardens.
- (5) Housing rehab program, growth in medical community.

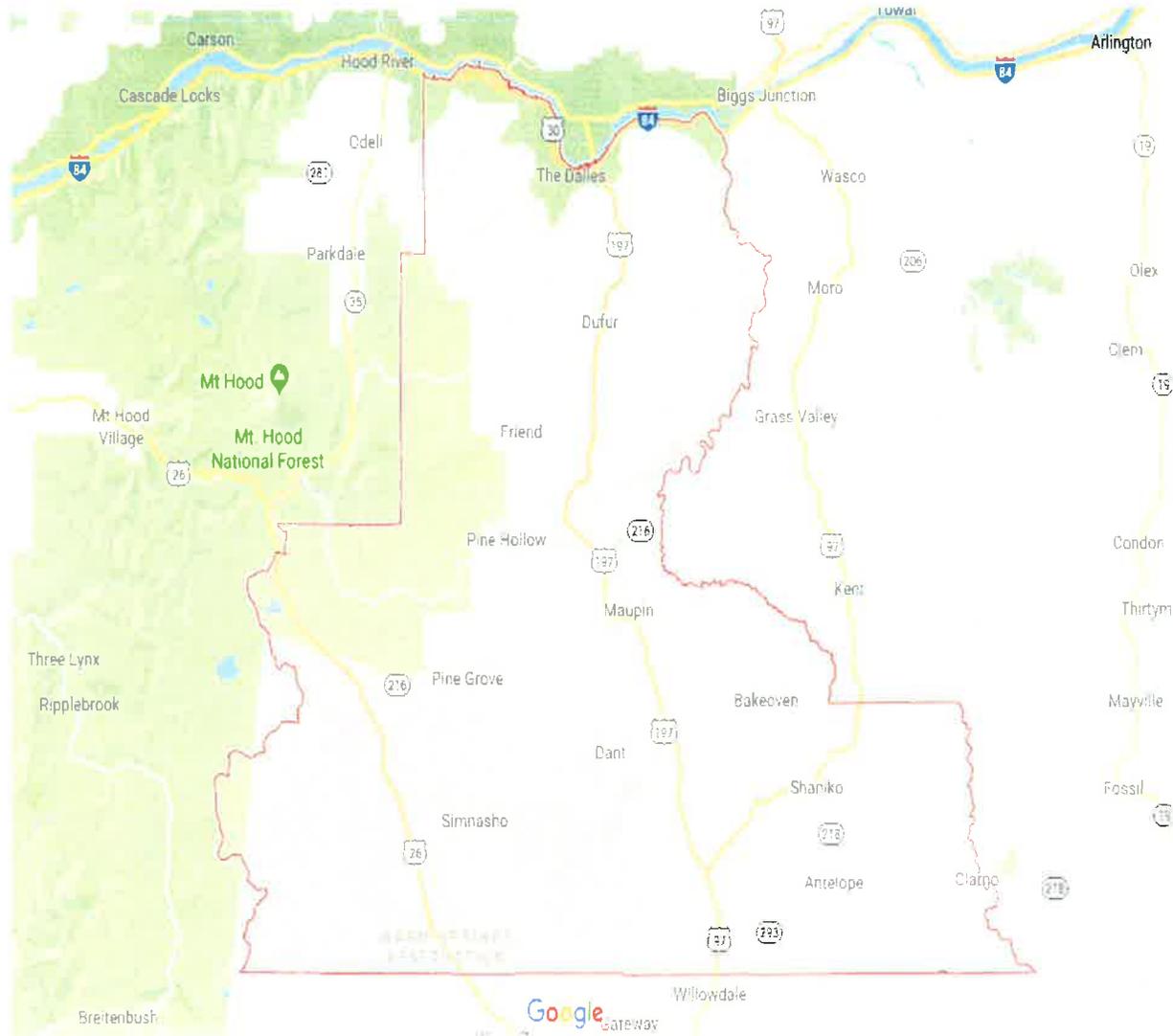
A final question that was asked of the community partners was, “Is there anything else you would like us to know?” Some answers to this question include:

- (1) It's extremely hard to find quality childcare. Not only is it expensive, but it's scarce. I think an after school program for working parents is a desperate need in this community.
- (2) Our community appreciates the services of CAPECO. The outreach and community visits are exactly what is needed in our rural communities.

Appendix I

Overview Secondary Service Area

Wasco County



Wasco County's northern bordered is Interstate-84 and the Columbia river. Highway-197 runs north/south through the center of the county and meets with Highway-97 in the southeastern corner. Highway 26 crosses the southwest corner. Part of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation is also in the southwestern part of the county.

Wasco County has 26,657 people. Its most populous city is The Dalles. The northern part of the county also includes the city of Mosier and the Census Designated Places (CDP) Rowena and Chenoweth. The city of Dufur is 15 miles south on hwy-197. The CDPs of Pine hollow, Wamic, Tygh Valley, Pine Grove and the city of Maupin are located mid-county. The very sparsely populated Shaniko and Antelope are in the southeast corner.

Poverty

The median household income in Wasco County is \$53,602 while the mean or average household income is \$66,058. The percentage of people living below the poverty line is 16.2%. People over the age of 65 are doing better than the average population, with only 8.8% below the poverty line.

Age	% Below Poverty Line	MOE
Under 18	16.2%	+/- 4.5%
18-64	15.7%	+/- 2.1%
65+	8.8%	+/- 2.5%

Health Insurance

In Wasco County, 89.2% of people have insurance, while 10.8% are uninsured. Of these, 64.4% have private health insurance, while 42.3% have public health insurance.

Veterans

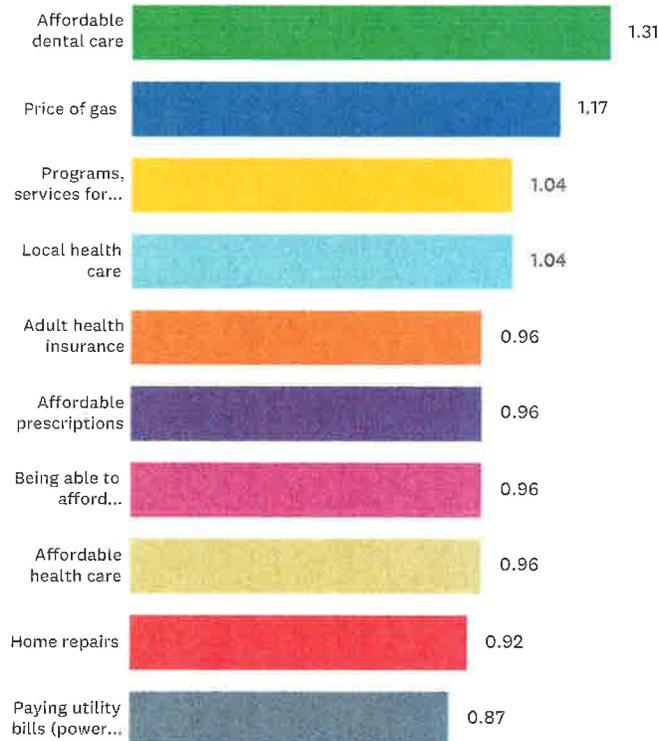
Veterans make up 11.9% of the population of Wasco county. They are mostly male with 89.5% of total veterans being male, and 10.5% being female. Their veteran era is:

War	% vet-population
Gulf War II (9/2001 to present)	12.6%
Gulf War I (8/1990-8/2001)	9.2%
Vietnam era	43.8%
Korean War era	13.2%
World War II era	7.1%

Community Survey Wasco County

Q28 Check a box to indicate how frequently the following are needs for YOU and those in your HOUSEHOLD.

Answered: 28 Skipped: 0

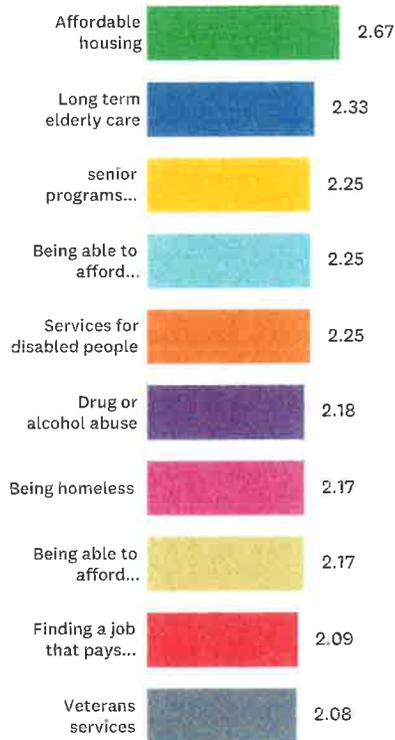


	NEVER A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Affordable dental care	42.31% 11	19.23% 5	3.85% 1	34.62% 9	26	1.31
Price of gas	45.83% 11	16.67% 4	12.50% 3	25.00% 6	24	1.17
Programs, services for seniors	36.00% 9	40.00% 10	8.00% 2	16.00% 4	25	1.04
Local health care	52.17% 12	13.04% 3	13.04% 3	21.74% 5	23	1.04
Adult health insurance	60.00% 15	8.00% 2	8.00% 2	24.00% 6	25	0.96
Affordable prescriptions	48.15% 13	25.93% 7	7.41% 2	18.52% 5	27	0.96
Being able to afford nutritious foods	60.00% 15	8.00% 2	8.00% 2	24.00% 6	25	0.96
Affordable health care	52.00% 13	20.00% 5	8.00% 2	20.00% 5	25	0.96
Home repairs	50.00% 12	20.83% 5	16.67% 4	12.50% 3	24	0.92
Paying utility bills (power, gas, water)	65.22% 15	4.35% 1	8.70% 2	21.74% 5	23	0.87

Partner Survey Wasco County

Q10 Check a box to identify to what degree you think the following are a concern for those in your community.

Answered: 12 Skipped: 1



	NEVER A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Affordable housing	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	75.00% 9	12	2.67
Long term elderly care	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	33.33% 4	50.00% 6	12	2.33
senior programs services	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	58.33% 7	33.33% 4	12	2.25
Being able to afford nutritious foods	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	41.67% 5	41.67% 5	12	2.25
Services for disabled people	0.00% 0	25.00% 3	25.00% 3	50.00% 6	12	2.25
Drug or alcohol abuse	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	45.45% 5	36.36% 4	11	2.18
Being homeless	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	66.67% 8	25.00% 3	12	2.17
Being able to afford groceries	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	41.67% 5	41.67% 5	12	2.17
Finding a job that pays enough	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	45.45% 5	36.36% 4	11	2.09
Veterans services	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	33.33% 4	41.67% 5	12	2.08

Community Meeting & Survey Wasco County

Community Meeting and survey

We had 28 citizen surveys returned from Wasco County. Of these, 22 of the respondents were over 65, two were between 55-64 and four were under 55. 84% were white, while 15% preferred not to answer. 50% were veterans 50% were not. Nearly 80% have a computer and access to the internet. Of those who do not have access to the internet, they all reported that they did not use the internet. 90% had volunteered in the last 12 months. 68% owned their own home 29% rented and 82% had not moved in the last 12 months.

Of the people surveyed, 100% had a bank account, and 55% had over \$1,000 in the bank, 31% had between \$100-1000 14% had less than \$100 in the bank. For income, 71% received social security 42% received pensions, 25% worked full time, and 14% worked part time. For those surveyed, 24% had household income less than \$15,000, 33% had an income between \$15,000 and \$30,000, and 33% had an income between \$30,000 and \$50,000. When facing an unexpected expense people reported that they would turn to their family or children. The preferred communication methods were Email, Printed Publication then TV and fact to face. Over the last year, 15% felt better off this year than last, 18% felt worse off this year than last, and 66% felt about the same.

When asked what they hoped to accomplish in the next year, most of the responses focused around maintaining their ability to take care of themselves and to keep health, with four people mentioning that they wanted to either sell their house, or find a better place to live. When asked what other issues were very important to them, affordable dentures was mentioned as was the lack of regular public transportation around and between The Dalles, Mosier, and Hood River.

Partner Survey

When asked what their top three concerns for their community were, the issue of housing came up again and again. This included both the availability and the cost of housing. Services for the elderly were also a focus, including the need for local caregivers, and the need for people to be able to help with basic repairs and everyday tasks. There was also concern with transportation. One particularly insightful comment was:

1. Elders and caregivers still significantly underserved, and CAPECO taking over the AAA is potentially great, but so far they're not familiar with our region.
2. Medicare enrollments and public understanding of Medicare is very sketchy. Hood River has but one SHIBA volunteer, and there are no SHIBA volunteers in the region who are really fluent in Spanish.
3. Local planners and government are not adequately addressing the demographic change and needs of elders and caregivers. Housing is an especially big problem.

Hood River County



Hood River County is bordered by Interstate-84 and the Columbia river to the north. State Highway 35 runs north/south across the county.

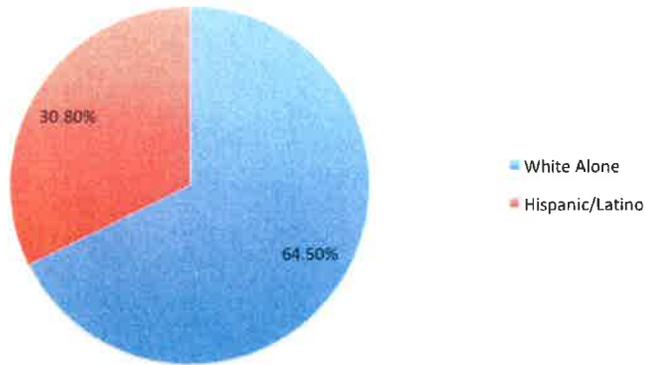
Hood River County has a population of 22,842 with two cities, the city of Hood River in the northeast part of the county, and Cascade Locks in the northwest part of the county. It also has three Census Designated Places: Odell (about 8 miles south of Hood River), and Mount Hood and Parkdale located in the center of the county.

Cities Hood River County	Population
Hood River	7,476
Cascade Locks	1,134

CDPs	Population
Parkdale	528
Mount Hood	238
Odell	2,478

Racial Demographics

**Racial Demographics
Hood River County**



Poverty

The median household income in Hood River County is \$56,581 while the mean or average household income is \$75,848. The percentage of people living below the poverty line is 13.3%. People over the age of 65 are doing better than the average population, with only 4.1% below the poverty line.

Health Insurance

In Hood River County, 64.2% of people have private health insurance while 34.6 have public health insurance. Those who are uninsured in the county make up 13.1%.

Dependency Ratios

The median age in Hood River County is 37.7, this is lower than the state of Oregon. The dependency ratios are similar to those found in the United States. For every 100 people between the age of 18 and 64, you would expect to find 60 people either under 18 or 65 or older living in Hood River County.

	Hood River County	Oregon	United States
Median Age	37.7	39.1	37.7
Dependency Ratio	60.3	60.2	60.3
Old-Age (65+)	23.2	25.5	23.2
Child (0-18)	37	34.6	37.0

Veterans

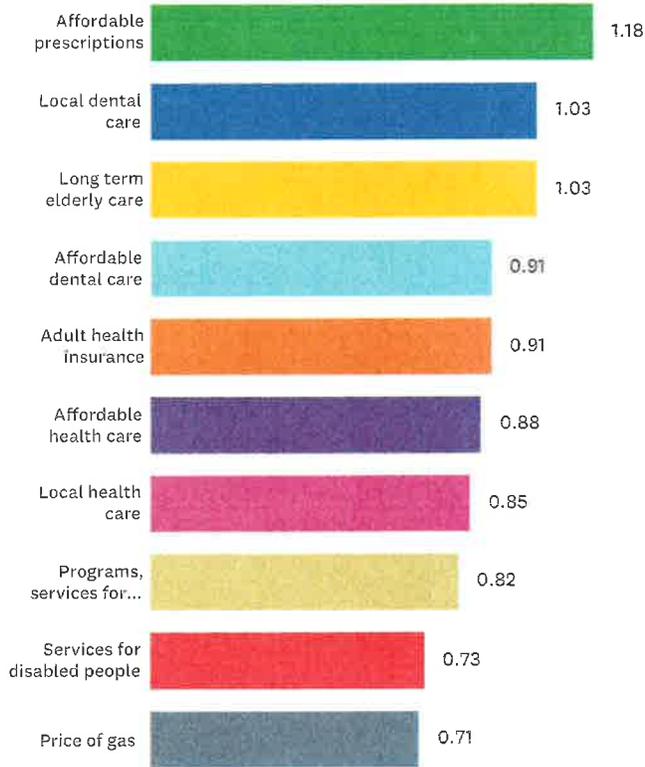
In Hood River County, Veterans make up 7.5% of the population and are 94.4% male and 5.6% female. Their veteran era is:

War	% vet-population
Gulf War II (9/2001 to present)	6.5%
Gulf War I (8/1990-8/2001)	22.4%
Vietnam era	35.4%
Korean War era	7.1%
World War II era	10.9%

Community Survey Hood River County

Q28 Check a box to indicate how frequently the following are needs for YOU and those in your HOUSEHOLD.

Answered: 34 Skipped: 6

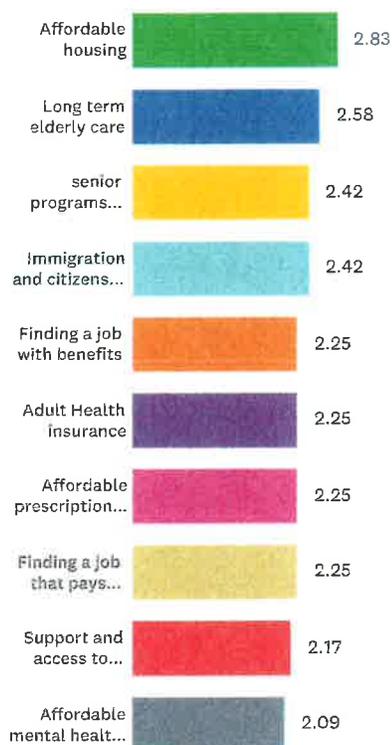


	NEVER A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR ME OR MY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Affordable prescriptions	42.42% 14	24.24% 8	6.06% 2	27.27% 9	33	1.18
Local dental care	46.88% 15	25.00% 8	6.25% 2	21.88% 7	32	1.03
Long term elderly care	38.71% 12	32.26% 10	16.13% 5	12.90% 4	31	1.03
Affordable dental care	50.00% 16	25.00% 8	9.38% 3	15.63% 5	32	0.91
Adult health insurance	45.45% 15	30.30% 10	12.12% 4	12.12% 4	33	0.91
Affordable health care	53.13% 17	25.00% 8	3.13% 1	18.75% 6	32	0.88
Local health care	51.52% 17	24.24% 8	12.12% 4	12.12% 4	33	0.85
Programs, services for seniors	48.48% 16	30.30% 10	12.12% 4	9.09% 3	33	0.82
Services for disabled people	54.55% 18	24.24% 8	15.15% 5	6.06% 2	33	0.73
Price of gas	58.82% 20	17.65% 6	17.65% 6	5.88% 2	34	0.71

Partner Survey Hood River County

Q10 Check a box to identify to what degree you think the following are a concern for those in your community.

Answered: 12 Skipped: 0



	NEVER A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	SOMETIMES A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	OFTEN A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	ALWAYS A CONCERN FOR MY COMMUNITY	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Affordable housing	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	83.33% 10	12	2.83
Long term elderly care	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	25.00% 3	66.67% 8	12	2.58
senior programs services	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	41.67% 5	50.00% 6	12	2.42
Immigration and citizenship issues	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	25.00% 3	58.33% 7	12	2.42
Finding a job with benefits	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	33.33% 4	50.00% 6	12	2.25
Adult Health insurance	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	41.67% 5	41.67% 5	12	2.25
Affordable prescription medication	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	33.33% 4	50.00% 6	12	2.25
Finding a job that pays enough	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	41.67% 5	41.67% 5	12	2.25
Support and access to information about caring for aging relatives	0.00% 0	25.00% 3	33.33% 4	41.67% 5	12	2.17
Affordable mental health care	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	27.27% 3	45.45% 5	11	2.09

Community Meeting & Survey Hood River County

The community meeting in Hood River was very spirited. People noted that the City of Hood River was growing, that the healthcare system was good, that the food system is strong, and that the schools are good. However, as the city grows, the cost of housing has increased, and because the primary driver for the city of Hood River is tourism, this often leaves locals in a position where they have trouble finding regular every day items because most of the businesses sell specialty items aimed at tourists. It was mentioned that there needs to be more help enrolling people in Medicare, especially Spanish speaking help.

We had 40 citizen surveys returned from Hood River County. Most people who returned surveys lived in the City of Hood River, 2 lived in Parkdale, and one lived at Mt. Hood. 97% of the respondents were over the age of 55 with 75% over the age of 65. 87.5% were white. 40% were veterans 60% were not. 62.5% married 27.5% widowed. Of those who completed the survey, 82.5% owned their home while 15% rented. 82.5% had not moved in the last 12 months. Over 56% had a Bachelor's Degree or higher, and 87% had volunteered in the last 12 months. The preferred communication methods were Email, Printed Publication then TV and face to face. 27.5% felt better off this year than last with 5% feeling worse off. 67.5% felt about the same.

Social Security and Pensions were the primary sources of income. 77.5% were retired. 100% had a bank accounts, while 73% had over \$1000 in the bank, and 23% had between 100-1000, with 3% having under \$100. Those who made less than 15,000 per year were 6.24%; 12.5% made between \$15,000-30,000, 28% made \$30,000 to \$50,000 per year; 18.75% made between \$50,000 and \$75,000; and 34% made more than \$75,000. When facing an unexpected expense people reported that they would turn to their family or children.

When asked what they hoped to accomplish in the next year, most of the responses focused around maintaining their ability to take care of themselves and to keep health. A lot of people also mentioned wanting to exercise more. One of the few lengthy comments was:

“There are REALLY insufficient services for seniors and caregivers here. I am very disappointed in government agencies and elected officials on this score. We are already blindsided as a society by the aging of the population and the lack of affordable/available caregivers; it will only get more extreme. We will have homeless seniors in our own little towns.”

Sherman County



Sherman county is bordered by Interstate-84 and the Colombia river to the north. State Route-97 runs north/south across the county.

The population of Sherman County is 1,705. It is one of Oregon's three counties with less than 2,000 people (along with Gilliam and Wheeler). Sherman County has 4 cities, from north to south across the county they are Rufus, Wasco, Moro, and Grass Valley. Sherman County has one CDP, Biggs Junction.

Cities in Sherman County**Population**

Rufus	212
Moro	380
Wasco	381
Grass Valley	149

CDPs

Biggs Junction	22
----------------	----

Racial Demographics

Sherman County is not diverse. It is 88.3% white and 5.1% Hispanic. Taking into account the margin of error, the Hispanic population is likely between 1.6% and 8.6%. People who identify as two races make up 3.5%, and people who identify as three or more races make up 3.5%.

Poverty

The median household income in Sherman County is \$41,389, with a MOE +/- \$6,767. The percent of the population at or below the poverty line is 17.7%, with MOE +/- 3.8%. People over the age of 65 are doing better than the average population however with only 5.3% at or below the poverty line with MOE +/- 3.4%.

Health Insurance

In Sherman County, 62.7% of people have private health insurance and 39.1% have public health insurance. The uninsured part of the population is 17.3%.

Dependency Ratios

	Sherman County	MOE	Oregon
Median Age	50.1	+/- 1.8	39.1
Dependency Ratio	67.8	+/- 8.7	60.2
Old-Age (65+)	40.7	+/- 6.3	25.5
Child (0-18)	27.1	+/- 5.7	34.6

Veterans

In Sherman County veterans make up 11% of the population. Of these, 97.5% are male and 2.5% are female. Their veteran era is:

War	% vet-population
Gulf War II (9/2001 to present)	10.2%
Gulf War I (8/1990-8/2001)	9.6%
Vietnam era	36.9%
Korean War era	8.4%
World War II era	5.7%

Community Meeting & Survey Sherman County

The community meeting was held at the senior center in Moro. Participants were for the most part friendly, however they were not particularly interested in providing much information. People spoke very highly of the senior meal program, and the senior center was very up to date and very nice. People living there generally enjoyed the quiet and low crime of the rural area. They also spoke very highly of their county transportation system which transports seniors from their homes to various medical, and personal appointments. There is a senior living complex next door to the senior center. It was mentioned that strict land use laws are stifling growth in the county and in the city of Moro.

We had 8 surveys returned although very few questions were answered on the completed surveys. Many people were very clear that this information was none of our business. Of those who responded, most owned their home (75%) while 25% rented. 62% served in the military, while 37% did not. In this community, 57% reported having an associates degree, and 14% had a bachelor's degree. The preferred methods of communication were radio, mail, and face to face. 43% felt they were better off than 1 year ago, and 43% felt they were about the same. Only 14% felt that they were worse off than one year ago. Social Security and Pensions were the primary source of income.

Only two people completed the matrix questions. Given this, very little information can be drawn from this. For these two people, health insurance for children, and health insurance for adults, and home repairs were listed as always a concern.

Of the partner surveys 7 included Sherman County. Of these 6 also included Wasco and Hood River and were covered in more depth in those overviews. The one survey that focused only on Moro listed affordable housing, affordable meals, and obtaining local resources at the top three issues facing the community. The top three accomplishments were wind power income, the togetherness of the community, and the safety of the community. Finding affordable, quality housing was listed as always being a concern in the community. This point was also echoed in the community meeting where it was mentioned that the stock of available housing is very low.

**Appendix II
Survey Tools,
Community Meeting Script,
Community Meeting Advertisements**



Community Needs Assessment

Community Conversation Facilitator Guide

Date: _____ Time: _____

City: _____ Location/Venue: _____

County: _____

Welcome and Introductions (introduce CAPECO rep, if present OR CAPECO rep introduce EOBS reps)

Who are we and Why are we here

Who is CAPECO and why did they hire us

Where all will we be visiting and why

What we will do today

What will happen with the information, what's the purpose of gathering the information

Tell us about your community

Facilitated by: _____ BOWER / NASH / BOTH
Eastern Oregon Business Source for CAPECO Community Needs Assessment

Page 1



What's going well? What are you happy about? What do you feel good about?

What are your top concerns about your community and for the people who live here?

What's one thing that would have the most positive influence on your community?

A show of hands to estimate:

How many people are from the area?

How many people moved here from somewhere else?

How many have lived here 10 years or less?

How many have lived here 11-20 years?

How many have lived here more than 20 years?

What changes have you seen in the community over the years?

What do you think about the senior services available in your community?

What do you think or know about the programs available through CAPEOCO?

Facilitated by: _____ BOWER / NASH / BOTH
Eastern Oregon Business Source for CAPECO Community Needs Assessment

Page 2



Survey (participants)

- ✓ Distribute the survey and collect as many as possible
- ✓ Offer to leave copies for others to complete
- ✓ Ask center to return via mail (pre-addressed, postage paid envelope) by August 30, 2018
- ✓ Share link: _____

Survey (stakeholders)

- ✓ Distribute the survey and collect as many as possible
- ✓ Ask if there are other stakeholders they feel should participate and leave them with extra copies, ask them to share with their peers
- ✓ Ask stakeholders to return by August 30
- ✓ Share link: _____

Venue Contact: _____

Best Contact Method: _____

Facilitated by: _____ BOWER / NASH / BOTH
Eastern Oregon Business Source for CAPECO Community Needs Assessment



Community Needs Assessment

Community Conversation Facilitator Guide

Date: _____ Time: _____

City: _____ Location/Venue: _____

County: _____

Welcome and Introductions (introduce CAPECO rep, if present OR CAPECO rep introduce EOBS reps)

Who are we and Why are we here

Who is CAPECO and why did they hire us

Where all will we be visiting and why

What we will do today

What will happen with the information, what's the purpose of gathering the information

Tell us about your community

Facilitated by: _____ BOWER / NASH / BOTH
Eastern Oregon Business Source for CAPECO Community Needs Assessment

Page 1



CAPECO Community Needs Assessment Survey

1. What County do you live in?

- Umatilla Morrow Gilliam Wheeler
 Sherman Wasco Hood River

2. City of residence? _____ **3. City of employment?** _____

4. Total household size? _____
 Number of: Children (0-17) _____ Adults (18-64) _____ Older Adults (65+) _____

5. Marital Status: (check only one)

- Married Divorced/Separated Never Married Widowed Other

6. Housing: (Please select one below)

- I own my own home I rent my home I am homeless Other _____

7. How old are you?

- Under 18 18-24 25-35 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+

8. What is your gender? _____

9. What is your race/ethnicity?

- African-America/Black Hispanic or Latino Multi-race White Asian
 Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Native American or Alaska Native
 Other Prefer not to answer

10. Have you or anyone in your household served in the military? Yes No

11. Highest level of education in your household:

- 0 - 8th grade 9th – 12th grade HS diploma/GED Certified Vocation
 Associates Degree Bachelor's Degree Post-Graduate Degree

12. Does anyone in your household have a disability? Yes No

13. Do you have a computer at home? Yes No

14. Do you have an Internet connection at home? Yes No

15. If you do not have internet, where do you go to use the internet?

- Library Community Center School Work Do not use Other

16. Have you volunteered in the last 12 months? Yes No

17. How many times have you moved in the last 12 months?

- 0 1 2 3 4 5+

18. Do you have a bank account? Yes No

19. If yes, is your account balance: Under \$100 \$100 - \$1000 Over \$1000



This survey is conducted by Eastern Oregon Business Source (www.eobusinesssource.com) on behalf of Community Action Program East Central Oregon (CAPECO)



CAPECO Community Needs Assessment Survey

19. Which of the following are your preferred methods of communication to receive information about your community, news in your area, job postings, etc.?

- Email TV Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) Radio Mail
 Websites Printed publications (newspapers, flyers, etc.) Text messages
 In person (face to face) Other _____

20. In general do you feel that you are:

- Better off than 1 year ago Worse off than 1 year ago About the same

21. Please select all sources of income in your household: (check all that apply)

- Full-Time Employment Part-Time Employment Self-Employment
 Unemployment General Assistance Social Security
 Pensions Child Support Disability/Workers Comp.
 TANF SSI Other _____

22. What is your current work status? (Check One)

- Working two or more jobs Working full-time
 Working part time, in need of full-time Not working, not looking for work
 Working part time, not in need of full time Retired

23. How much income does your household have in a year?

- Less than \$15,000 \$15,001 to \$30,000 \$30,001 to \$50,000
 \$50,001 to \$75,000 More than \$75,000

Check a box to indicate how frequently the following are needs for YOU and those in your HOUSEHOLD.	Never a concern for ME or my HOUSEHOLD	Sometimes a concern for ME or my HOUSEHOLD	Often a concern for ME or my HOUSEHOLD	Always a concern for ME or my HOUSEHOLD
Finding affordable, quality housing				
Programs and services for seniors				
Being homeless				
Finding a job				
Affordable, quality dental care				
Local, quality dental care				
Immigration and citizenship issues				
Opportunities to learn about work, careers, and getting ahead				
Understanding household budgets				
Access to computers/Internet				
Affordable college or trade school				
Support and access to information to help me with my parenting skills				
Finding a job with benefits				

This survey is conducted by Eastern Oregon Business Source (www.eobusinesssource.com) on behalf of Community Action Program East Central Oregon (CAPECO)



CAPECO Community Needs Assessment Survey

Check a box to indicate how frequently the following are needs for YOU and those in your HOUSEHOLD.	Never a concern for ME or my HOUSEHOLD	Sometimes a concern for ME or my HOUSEHOLD	Often a concern for ME or my HOUSEHOLD	Always a concern for ME or my HOUSEHOLD
Drug or alcohol abuse				
Health insurance for children				
Health insurance for adults				
Affordable prescription medication				
Being able to afford nutritious foods				
Children's education/tutoring				
Paying utility bills (power, gas, water)				
Affordable, quality health care				
Local, quality health care				
Not having a driver's license				
Price of gas				
Domestic violence				
Services for disabled people				
Veterans services				
Being able to afford groceries				
Finding a job that pays enough				
Being able to cook my own meals				
Lack of transportation to work				
Affordable, quality mental health care				
Local, quality mental health care				
Information about eating and living healthy				
Long term elderly care				
Home repairs (drafty windows, poor furnace, lack of insulation, etc.)				
Paying the rent or mortgage				
Criminal background or outstanding legal issues				
Lack of transportation for medical appointments and personal outings				
Access to local health professionals (doctors, nurse practitioners, etc.)				
Support and access to information about caring for aging relatives				
Language barriers				
Access to information to help me be an informed voter				

This survey is conducted by Eastern Oregon Business Source (www.eobusinesssource.com) on behalf of Community Action Program East Central Oregon (CAPECO)



CAPECO Community Needs Assessment Survey

24. If you have an unexpected expense who in your life can provide financial assistance? (Example: friend, parent, public assistance, bank, none, etc.)

25. What are you determined to accomplish in the next 12 months?

26. Are there any other issues or needs that you think are very important that we did not mention? Please tell us about them.

27. Is there anything else you would like us to know?

Thank you for taking this survey! We appreciate your time and input. Your response will help us better understand the needs in your community.



**Please return survey to CAPECO Main Office
721 SE 3rd Suite D
Pendleton, OR 97801**

This survey is conducted by Eastern Oregon Business Source (www.eobusinesssource.com) on behalf of Community Action Program East Central Oregon (CAPECO)



CAPECO Community Needs Assessment

Community Partner Survey

The Community Action Program of East Central Oregon (CAPECO), with the help of Eastern Oregon Business Source, is conducting a community needs assessment. This assessment is a combination of information gathering and community engagement with the goal of community improvement. Obtaining feedback from partners, stakeholders, and business owners is vital to this process. Please complete the following survey. We will use the information to help better understand the needs in your community. Thank you for taking this survey. We appreciate your time and input.

1. What city or cities is your business or organization located? _____

2. Which of the following best describes the business or organization that you represent?
 Elected official Social Service Provider Educational Institution
 Healthcare Provider Landlord/Property Management Government/Public Agency
 Recreation/Community Program Professional Service Provider Other _____

3. Is your organization: For-profit Non-profit Government

4. How do you invest in the community where your business or organization resides?
 Sponsor community events Sponsor community groups Sponsor local schools
 Charitable contributions to community organizations Donations of goods for any above
 Would like to, but have not done so yet Have not done so Not Applicable
 Other _____

5. Do you recruit employees from the community in which your business or organization resides?
 Yes No

6. Does your business currently refer customers to CAPECO? Yes No I don't know

7. If yes, how would you rate your experience?
 Poor Fair Average Good Excellent

8. What do you see as the top three issues facing your community?

9. What do you see as the top three accomplishments of your community?

This survey is conducted by Eastern Oregon Business Source (www.eobusinesssource.com) on behalf of Community Action Program East Central Oregon (CAPECO)



Check a box identify to what degree you think the following are a concern for those in your community.	Never a concern for my community	Sometimes a concern for my community	Often a concern for my community	Always a concern for my community
Drug or alcohol abuse				
Health insurance for children				
Health insurance for adults				
Affordable prescription medication				
Being able to afford nutritious foods				
Children's education/tutoring				
Paying utility bills (power, gas, water)				
Affordable, quality health care				
Local, quality health care				
Not having a driver's license				
Price of gas				
Domestic violence				
Services for disabled people				
Veterans services				
Being able to afford groceries				
Finding a job that pays enough				
Being able to cook my own meals				
Lack of transportation to work				
Affordable, quality mental health care				
Local, quality mental health care				
Information about eating and living healthy				
Long term elderly care				
Home repairs (drafty windows, poor furnace, lack of insulation, etc.)				
Paying the rent or mortgage				
Criminal background or outstanding legal issues				
Lack of transportation for medical appointments and personal outings				
Access to local health professionals (doctors, nurse practitioners, etc.)				
Support and access to information about caring for aging relatives				
Language barriers				
Access to information to help me be an informed voter				

This survey is conducted by Eastern Oregon Business Source (www.eobusinesssource.com) on behalf of Community Action Program East Central Oregon (CAPECO)

Check a box to identify to what degree you think the following are a concern for those in your community.	Never a concern for my community	Sometimes a concern for my community	Often a concern for my community	Always a concern for my community
Finding affordable, quality housing				
Programs and services for seniors				
Being homeless				
Finding a job				
Affordable, quality dental care				
Local, quality dental care				
Immigration and citizenship issues				
Opportunities to learn about work, careers, and getting ahead				
Understanding household budgets				
Access to computers/Internet				
Affordable college or trade school				
Support and access to information to help me with my parenting skills				
Finding a job with benefits				

26. Are there any other issues or needs that you think are very important that we did not mention? Please tell us about them.

27. Is there anything else you would like us to know?

Thank you for taking this survey. We appreciate your time and input. The information will help us better understand the needs in your community.



This survey is conducted by Eastern Oregon Business Source (www.eobusinesssource.com) on behalf of Community Action Program East Central Oregon (CAPECO)



Assisting People To Become Independent, Healthy, And Safe

In order to live up to that goal, CAPECO's employees work hard to develop and deliver different kinds of programs that will address the issues faced by the low-income citizens in our service area. Although CAPECO cannot possibly deal with all of the problems, we want to use the funds we have in the most effective way. We cannot do that without your help. You are the only person who understands the problems that you face daily. You are the only person who can tell us if the programs we deliver are still effective, or need to be changed in order to deal with more current issues.

Representatives will be at the following locations and will host a small group discussion and a survey. See you there!

Milton Freewater

August 3
Milton Freewater Senior
Center Luncheon
311 N Main St,
Milton-Freewater, OR 97862
11:15 am - 1 pm

Pendleton

August 27
Senior Center
510 SW 10th St,
Pendleton, OR 97801
11 am - 1 pm

Fossil

September 12
Fossil Senior Center Luncheon
714 Main St,
Fossil, OR 97830
11:30 am - 1 pm

Boardman

August 15
Boardman Chamber Luncheon
at Port of Morrow
2 Marine Drive
Boardman, OR 97818
11:45 am - 2:00 pm

Pendleton

August 28
City Hall Community Room
500 SW Dorion Ave,
Pendleton, OR 97801
1 pm - 3 pm

Heppner

September 13
City Hall Conference Room
111 N Main St,
Heppner, OR 97836
10 am to 12 noon, Lunch to Follow

Hood River

August 21
Senior Center
2010 Sterling Pl,
Hood River, OR 97031
11:30 am - 1 pm

Athena/Weston/Adams/Helix

August 29
Senior Luncheon at
Memorial Hall in Weston
210 E. Main St.,
Weston, OR 97886
11 am - 1 pm

Hermiston

September 18
Community Center
415 S Hwy 395, OR 97838
3 pm - 5 pm

The Dalles

August 22
Senior Center
1112 W 9th St,
The Dalles, OR 97058
11:30 am - 1 pm

Moro

August 30
Senior Center
300 Dewey St,
Moro, OR 97039
11:30 am - 1 pm

Arlington

September 25
Senior Center
50 Shane Dr,
Arlington, OR 97812
11:30 am - 1 pm

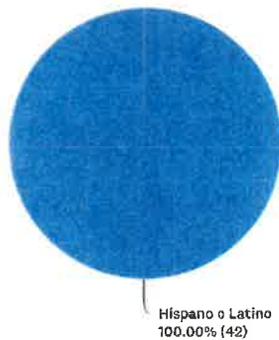
Citizens visit <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CAPECOneedsassessment> to take the survey!

Partners/service providers visit <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CAPECOpartners> to take the survey!

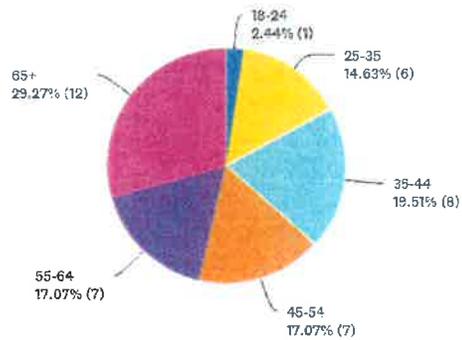
Spanish Community Surveys

We received 44 surveys of 299 that were sent to Spanish speaking clients that received assistance from CAPECO in the Hermiston and Pendleton Office. As the charts below show, nearly 75% did not have a computer. In addition, about 62% had an 8th grade or under education, and about the same percent had a household income under \$15,000 per year. Household needs were similar to other communities with the exception of concerns about language and immigration issues. This is also the only group of survey responses that were concerned about finding a job that payed enough, and that had benefits.

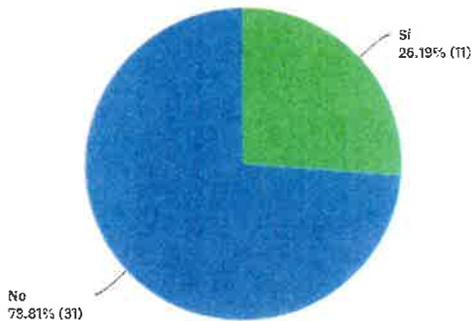
Q12 ¿Cuál es su raza/etnicidad? (Race)
What is your race/ethnicity?



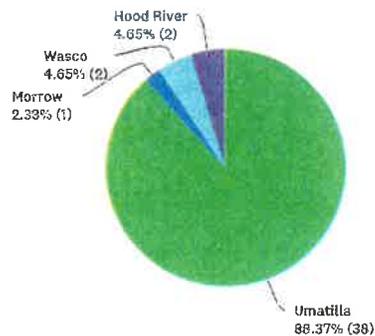
Q10 ¿Qué edad tiene? (Age)
What is your age?



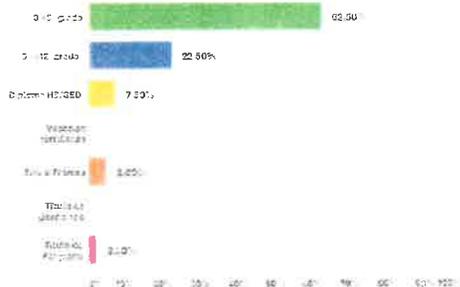
Q16 ¿Tiene una computadora en casa?
Do you have a computer in your house?



Q1 ¿En qué condado vive?
Where do you live?



Q14 El nivel más alto de educación en su hogar:
Education Level



Q27 ¿Cuál es el ingreso de su hogar en un año?
Annual Income

