



**REGIONAL SOLUTIONS OFFICE**  
**GOVERNOR KATE BROWN**

**Central Oregon Regional Solutions Advisory Committee**  
*Representing Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson Counties*

**MEETING SUMMARY**

Friday July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2019

9:00 am – noon

Redmond City Hall

Room 208

Redmond, OR 97703

Committee Members:

Mike Hollern, Convener  
Mae Huston, Jefferson County Commissioner  
George Nielsen, Bean Foundation  
Richard Ladebey, Madras Mayor  
Bruce Abernethy, Bend City Council  
Matt Abrams, Seven Peaks Ventures  
George Endicott, Redmond Mayor  
Roger Lee, Economic Development for Central Oregon  
Jay Head, Black Butte Ranch  
Tony Debone, Deschutes County Commissioner

Team Members:

Annette Liebe, Regional Solutions Coordinator  
Matt Mattia, Business Oregon (via conference call)  
Scott Edelman, Department of Land Conservation and Development  
Carolyn Meece, Business Oregon  
Bob Townsend, Department of Transportation  
Travis Medema, Oregon Department of Forestry

Guests:

Lisa Dobey, St. Charles  
Nathan Garibay, Deschutes County  
Mike Harryman, Resilience Officer, Governor's Office

- I. Legislative De-Brief – Annette Liebe, Regional Solutions Coordinator passed out a handout (posted on the website) and provided a high level overview of the major budget decisions from the 2019 legislative session; she mentioned that there were some agencies with funding programs that she is still waiting for information from and the list would be updated in the future. Annette indicated that funds dedicated for Regional Solutions projects through the Regional Infrastructure fund had not been funded during the 2019 session. The Governor’s Office is evaluating options for moving forward including a 2020 session request.

Housing was the issue that received significant funding during 2019; more than \$336M for addressing and preventing homelessness (\$70.5M), increasing affordable housing supply (\$206.5M), investing in permanent supportive housing (\$54.5M) and accelerating development in Greater Oregon (\$5M). Annette highlighted the \$5M Greater Oregon Housing Accelerator to support collaborative partnerships with employers to increase workforce housing. The RST will work with the CORSAC to develop projects for this funding. The first step will involve rulemaking to establish funding criteria/parameters. Roger Lee requested a breakdown of where funds are coming from for these new investments. Annette indicated a large percentage is from General Obligation bonds that are repaid with income tax revenue and indicated that she would follow up with specifics.

- II. Overview of Regional Housing Needs Analyses – Scott Edelman, DLCD

Scott provided an overview of the Regional Housing Needs Analyses completed for Sisters, Prineville and Redmond during 2019 by a consultant on contract with the Department of Land Conservation and Development. Scott’s presentation is posted on the Regional Solutions website. Overall, the analyses show that Redmond and Sisters will need to add land to their Urban Growth Boundaries to accommodate future housing needs. The analyses assumed people would spend 35% of their income on housing (higher income families may not indeed choose this) and as a result, the analyses indicated needs for lower and higher income households. Of the new housing needed the following percentages are needed for households earning less than 80% of Area Median Income by jurisdiction: 61% in Redmond, 47% in Sisters and 83% in Prineville.

Matt Abrams asked how accurate have these projections been in the past? Scott indicated that this was a long term projection that is intended to be revisited every 5 – 10 years in order to accommodate new trends. Scott also mentioned that local input is critical to ensuring that dynamics that may not be represented in the historical trend are considered by PSU who is responsible for the population

projections. Matt was interested in understanding PSU's population forecasting methodology. There is currently not real time simulating that goes into the projections.

Commissioner DeBone mentioned concerns about conflicts with DLCD and the non-resource lands work the county has completed that is focused on addressing small parcelized, previously existing areas in the county that currently are being developed but are required to obtain a conditional use permit. Commissioner DeBone also noted that county's support for SB 88 that would have allowed for Accessory Dwelling Units on rural lands.

Jay Head asked how Black Butte ranch is included in the City of Sisters report. Did the model stop at the City of Sisters boundary? Scott indicated that additional work would be needed to reflect the housing needs of Black Butte Ranch employees. How were large employers outside of the city incorporated. Were commute patterns considered? Scott indicated that this topic could be a good candidate for a future technical assistance grant.

### III. Central Oregon Emergency Preparedness and Response.

- a. Overview of Oregon's Resilience Plan and Redmond's role – Mike Harryman, Resilience Officer, Governor's Office

The Oregon Resilience Plan was adopted in 2013. In 2018 the state began implementing the Regional Resilience Assessment Program with FEMA. For Oregon the focus has been on transportation infrastructure because the state has a lot of data on infrastructure conditions. Redmond Airport is the first priority site for transportation of commodities and responders. The focus is on ensuring that there is ramp space and a taxiway for heavy aircraft; this presents a disconnect with FAA funding which is based on the number of enplanements. FEMA and FAA are not able to fund airport improvements to prepare for Cascadia. Oregon Office of Emergency Management has a \$5M grant program that could help.

Prineville airport is a second tier site and Highway 97 is a priority. Fuel will be the largest commodity that needs to be moved. Infrastructure will be needed for responders and populations moving to Redmond/Central Oregon as a result of damage in their community. It is estimated that 100,000 to 1,000,000 people will come to Central Oregon. There are 10 emergency response teams pre-scripted to respond to Cascadia.

Matt Abrams highlighted the need for public/private partnerships and innovation to create resiliency.

- b. Wildfire Conditions and Forecast, WildFire Task Force – Travis Medema, Eastern Oregon Administrator, Oregon Department of Forestry

Travis Medema presented information on the fire conditions for the 2019 summer. Travis' presentation is available on the Regional Solutions website. There are fewer areas in drought conditions this year than in past years. While that may be helpful it also means that there are more grasses to burn if ignited. The weather over the next two weeks will be critical.

There was interest in the recent economic impact report about the impacts from wildfire smoke on tourism; one concern is that these impacts (real or perceived) can start shaping visitor behavior. Matt Abrams asked whether Oregon Department of Forestry is using pre-emptive drone stationing (with payloads) for fire suppression. Travis indicated that ODF currently uses drones but only for situational awareness.

- c. Deschutes County Perspective, how ready are we? Partnerships in Central Oregon – Nathan Garibay, Emergency Manager, Deschutes County

Nathan Garibay discussed the goals of emergency managers in Central Oregon are to build human and resource capacity; this includes local emergency operations and natural hazard mitigation plans. One example of needs that have arisen through these processes is the need to move the city of Sisters only sewer line that currently crosses Whychus Creek upstream of the bridge; this line needs to be moved under the creek so that if the bridge goes out sewer service is not lost.

The counties also have continuity of operations plans and have been working with the Oregon Department of Energy regional fuel distribution.

Local emergency management organization have existing partnerships with businesses, non-profit organizations as well as faith based organizations.

The Two Bulls fire highlighted the importance of consistent messaging. In order to support this goal a joint information center was set up. There was also a JIC set up during the 2017 solar eclipse. The county fairgrounds worked OK for this effort but highlighted the need for an established (rather than temporary) center. COIC received a state grant to facilitate the exploration of a Regional Emergency Services Training and Coordination Center that can

serve the emergency, public safety and response training needs of Central Oregon and others. The current process is looking at what the facility should look like, i.e. what features are needed; clarifying the scope of the facility should be completed by early 2020. Committee members highlighted the importance of looking for opportunities to partner with industry on the facility. Roger Lee specifically called out the need to engage with the Oregon helicopter industry.

The meeting adjourned at noon

The next meeting is on Tuesday October 8<sup>th</sup> at 9:00 am.

# HOUSING NEEDS ANALYSES 2019-2039

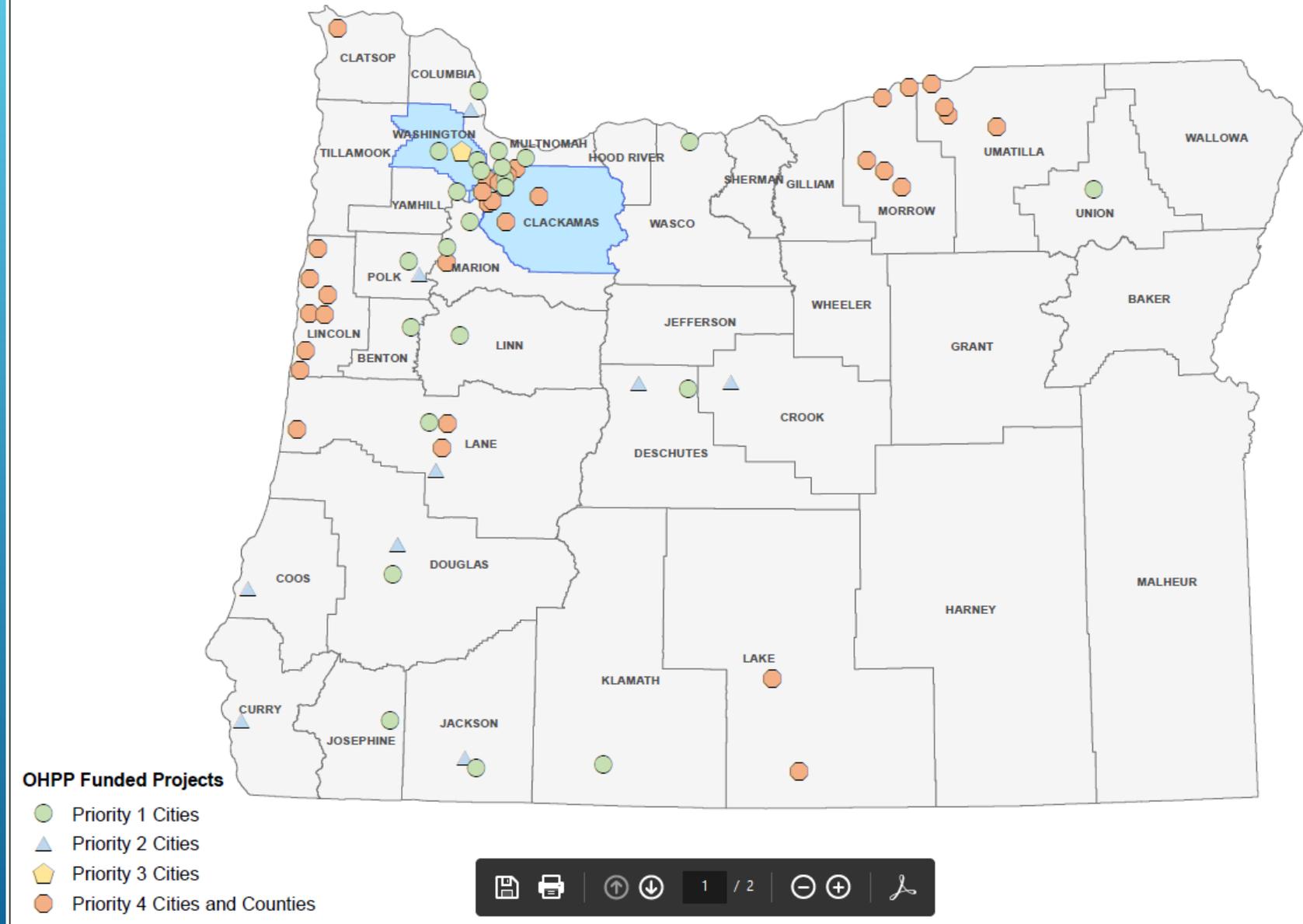
Redmond, Sisters & Prineville

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## Projects Funded by Oregon Housing Planning Program

### House Bill 4006 (2018)

- \$1.73 million to support local government housing planning
- 45 projects statewide



# Housing Needs Analysis (HNA)

Four Parts:

1. Residential Buildable Lands Inventory (BLI)
  - Vacant, partially vacant, re-developable
2. Projected 20-year housing needs
  - By all income categories
  - Considers needs of expected population (i.e. millennials, families, elderly, etc.)
3. Reconcilliation of buildable lands with projected needs
  - Including “efficiency measures”
4. Housing strategies
  - Examples: zone changes, code revisions, incentives, further planning, etc.

# Projected Housing Needs: 2019-2039

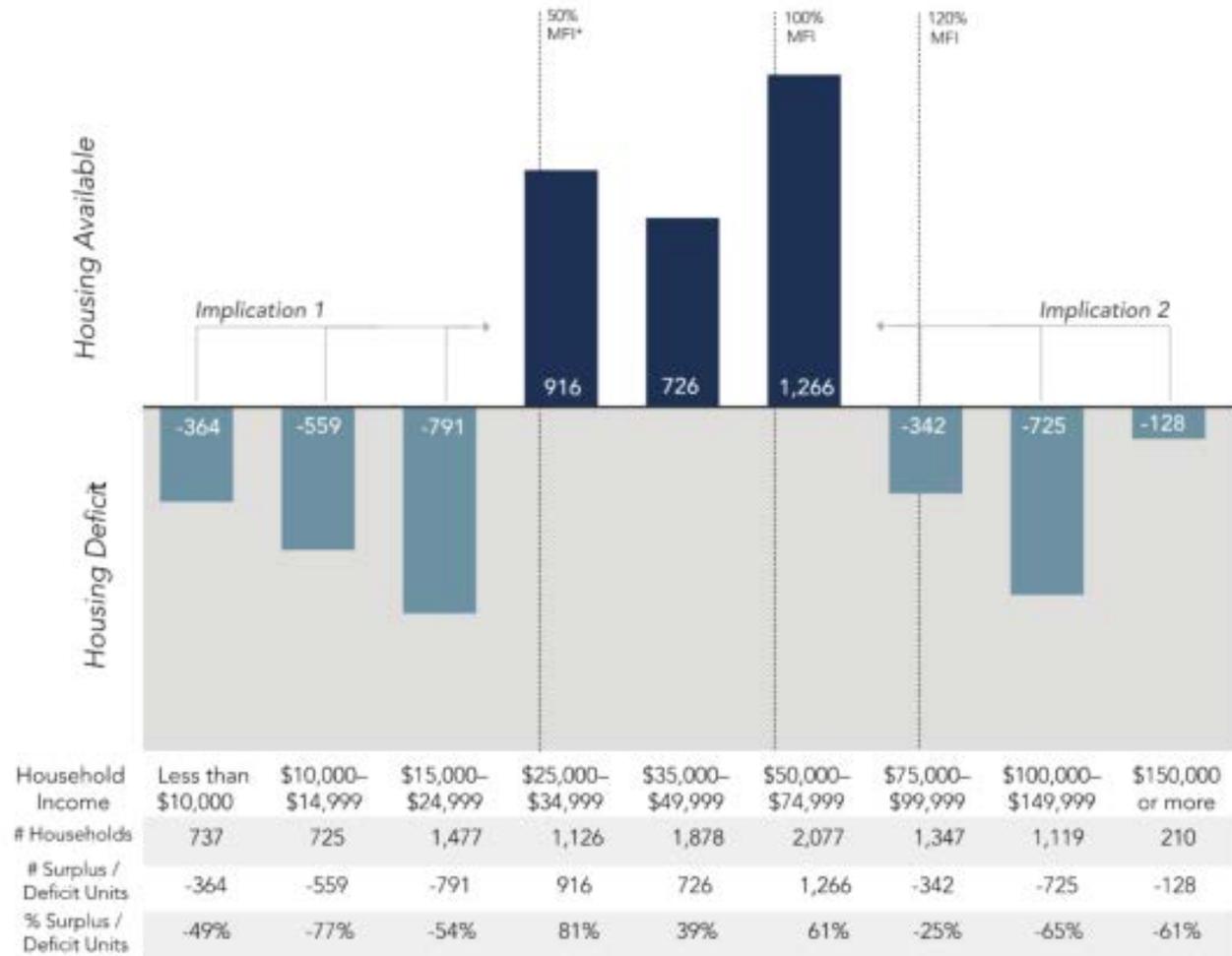
	SF Detached	SF Attached	Multi-Family	Mobile Home/Other	Total
Redmond	4,078	1,044	1,695	N/I	6,817
Sisters	675	99	234	48	1,057
Prineville	665	40	216	99	1,021

# Affordability Levels for New Needed Housing

	<b>Extremely Low (30% AMI)</b>	<b>Very Low (50% AMI)</b>	<b>Low (80% AMI)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Redmond	1,479 (21%)	1,156 (17%)	1,569 (23%)	4,204 (61%)
Sisters	66 (6%)	150 (14%)	281 (27%)	479 (47%)
Prineville	131 (13%)	275 (27%)	437 (43%)	843 (83%)

## Exhibit 65: Affordable Housing Costs and Units by Income Level, Redmond, 2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 ACS. Note: MFI is Median Family Income, determined by HUD for Deschutes County. Deschutes MFI in 2018 was \$69,600.



\*Median Family Income for a family of four

### Implication 1

Some lower-income households live in housing that is more expensive than they can afford because affordable housing is not available. These households are cost burdened.

### Implication 2

Some higher-income households choose housing that costs less than they can afford. This may be the result of the household's preference or it may be the result of a lack of higher-cost and higher-amenity housing that would better suit their preferences.

## Housing Unit & Land Surplus/Deficit: 2019-2039

	SF Capacity/ Low-Med Density (units)	MF Capacity/H igh Density (units)	Total Capacity (units)	SF Capacity (acres)	MF Capacity (acres)	Total Capacity (acres)
Redmond	-395	-1,012	-1,407	-120	-166	-286
Sisters	-395	+172	-222	-79	+12	-67
Prineville	+9,842	+375	+9,196	+1,324	+24	+1,348

# Bend 2014-2028: 13,770 new units needed\*

**Table 19. Estimate of needed dwelling units by income level, Bend, 2014-2028**

Market Segment by Income	Income Range	New Households 2014-2028		Financially Attainable Products		
		Number of households	Percent of Households	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied	
High (120% or more of MFI)	\$71,640 or more	4,809	35%	All housing types; higher prices	All housing types; higher prices	↑
Upper Middle (80%-120% of MFI)	\$71,640 to \$47,760	2,092	15%	All housing types; lower values	All housing types; lower values	Primarily New Housing
Lower Middle (50%-80% of MFI)	\$47,760 to \$29,850	2,181	16%	Manufactured on lots; single-family attached; duplexes	Single-family attached; detached; manufactured on lots; apartments	Primarily Existing Housing
Lower (30%-50% of less of MFI)	\$29,850 to \$17,910	2,295	17%	Manufactured in parks	Apartments; manufactured in parks; duplexes	
Very Low (Less than 30% of MFI)	Less than \$17,910	2,393	17%	None	Apartments; new and used government assisted housing	↓

Source: Analysis by ECONorthwest;

Number of households by income range from the 2011-2013 American Community Survey, Table B19001

Income range based on HUD's 2013 Median Family Income of \$59,700 for the Bend MSA

# Other Housing Planning In Region

## **Madras Housing Action Plan (2018)**

- 2007 HNA – need for housing of all types and for all income levels

## **Regional Housing Needs Assessment (2019)**

- Projected housing needs in 2028
- Focus on housing needs up to 140% of HAMFI
  - 40,670 with “housing needs”
  - <30% HAMFI: 9,422
  - 30-60% HAMFI: 14,218
  - 60-80% HAMFI: 7,064
  - 35,152 earn 100% HAMFI or less

# Next Steps

## Technical Assistance Grants

- ~\$500,000 for planning grants statewide
- Housing a top priority
  - HNA/BLI (Metolius?)
  - Implementation (Redmond/Sisters/Prineville?)
  - Specialized Plans (ex: Madras Housing Action Plan, Central Oregon Regional HNA)

## House Bill 2001

- “Missing middle” housing bill
- Requires allowance of certain housing types in zones allowing SFD
- \$3.5 million to support city code updates & infrastructure planning

## House Bill 2003

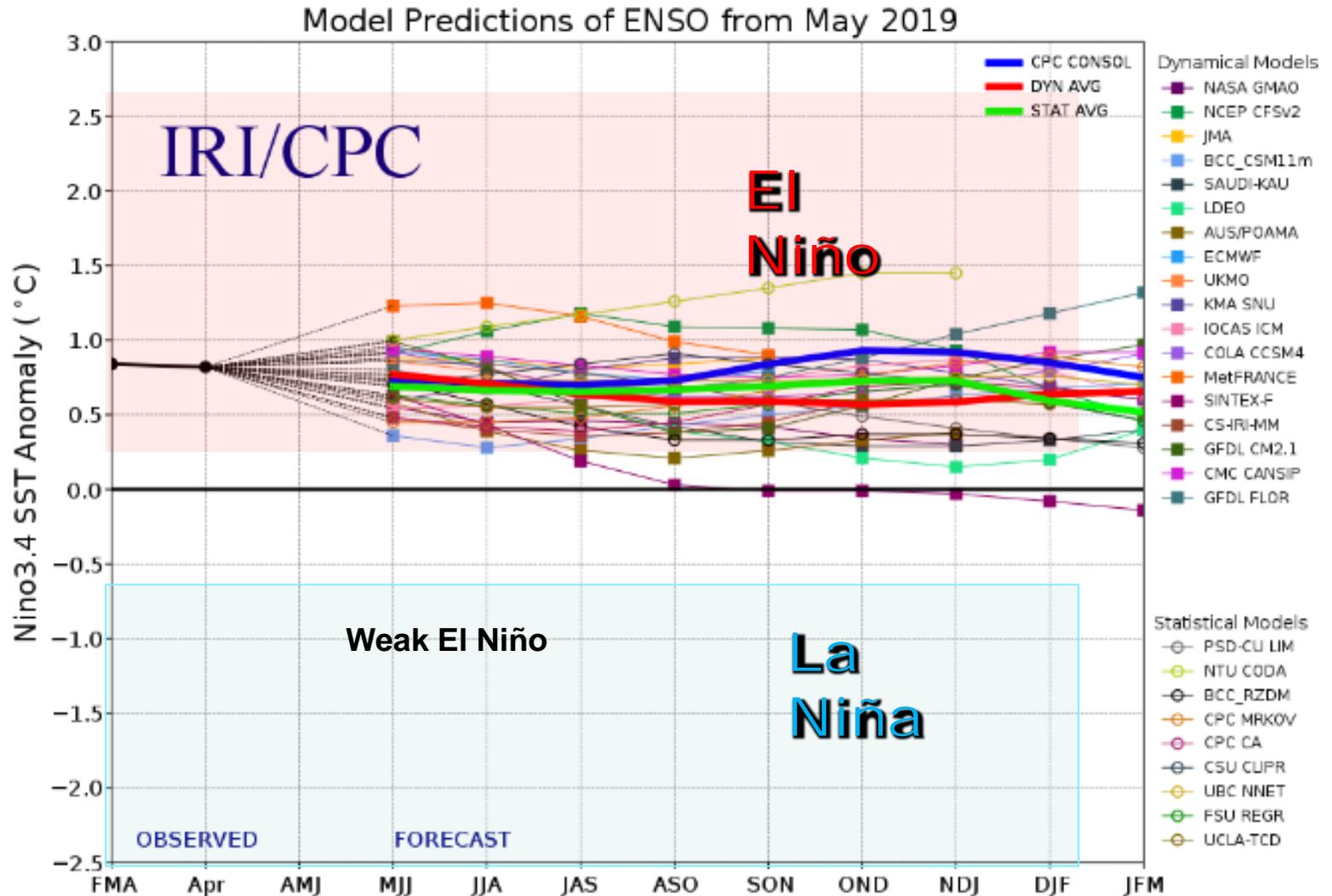
- Supports development of regional HOAs throughout state
- \$1 million to support local government housing production strategies or to develop public land with affordable housing.



# Weather Update



# El Niño/La Niña Conditions



# Things to Watch For:

## Weather Elements for Severe Fire Season (NWCC)

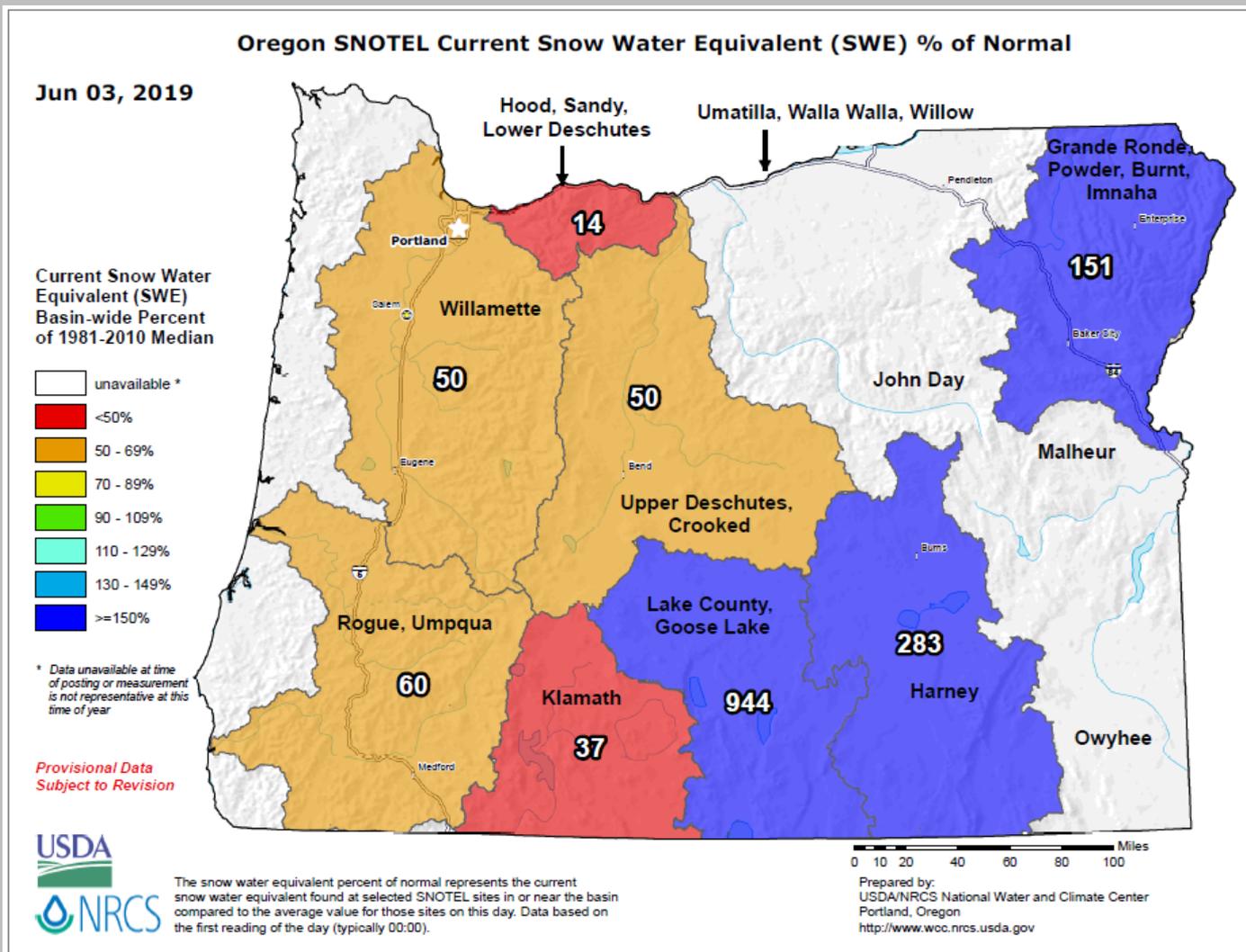
- **Below normal snowpack**
- **Early snowmelt**
- **Long term drought**
- **Below normal June rainfall**
- **Dry July /August**
- **Dry lightning episodes (2-3 per summer)**

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# Snow Water Equivalent ( Jun 2019)



# Things to Watch For:

## Weather Elements for Severe Fire Season (NWCC)

- **Below normal snowpack – No**
- **Early snowmelt**
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# Things to Watch For:

## Weather Elements for Severe Fire Season (NWCC)

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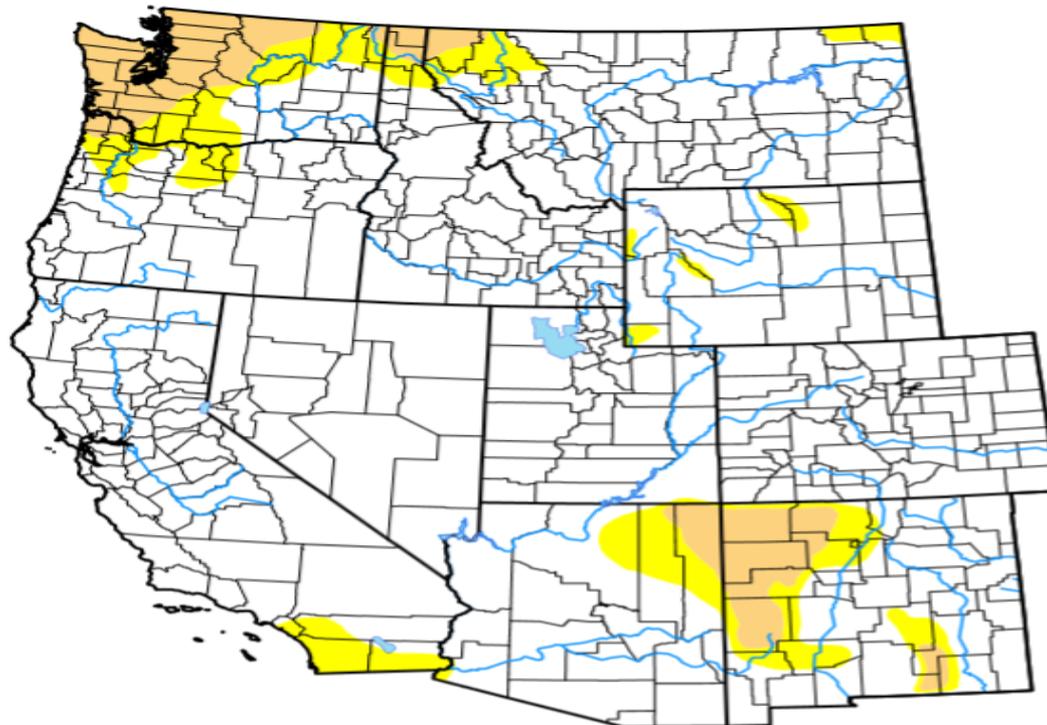
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# Drought Conditions (2019)

West



Intensity:

- D0 - Abnormally Dry
- D1 - Moderate Drought
- D2 - Severe Drought

- D3 - Extreme Drought
- D4 - Exceptional Drought

# Things to Watch For:

## Weather Elements for Severe Fire Season (NWCC)

- **Below normal snowpack – No**
- **Early snowmelt – Yes, Cascades west**
- **Long term drought - **Mostly no****
- **Below normal June rainfall**
- **Dry July /August**
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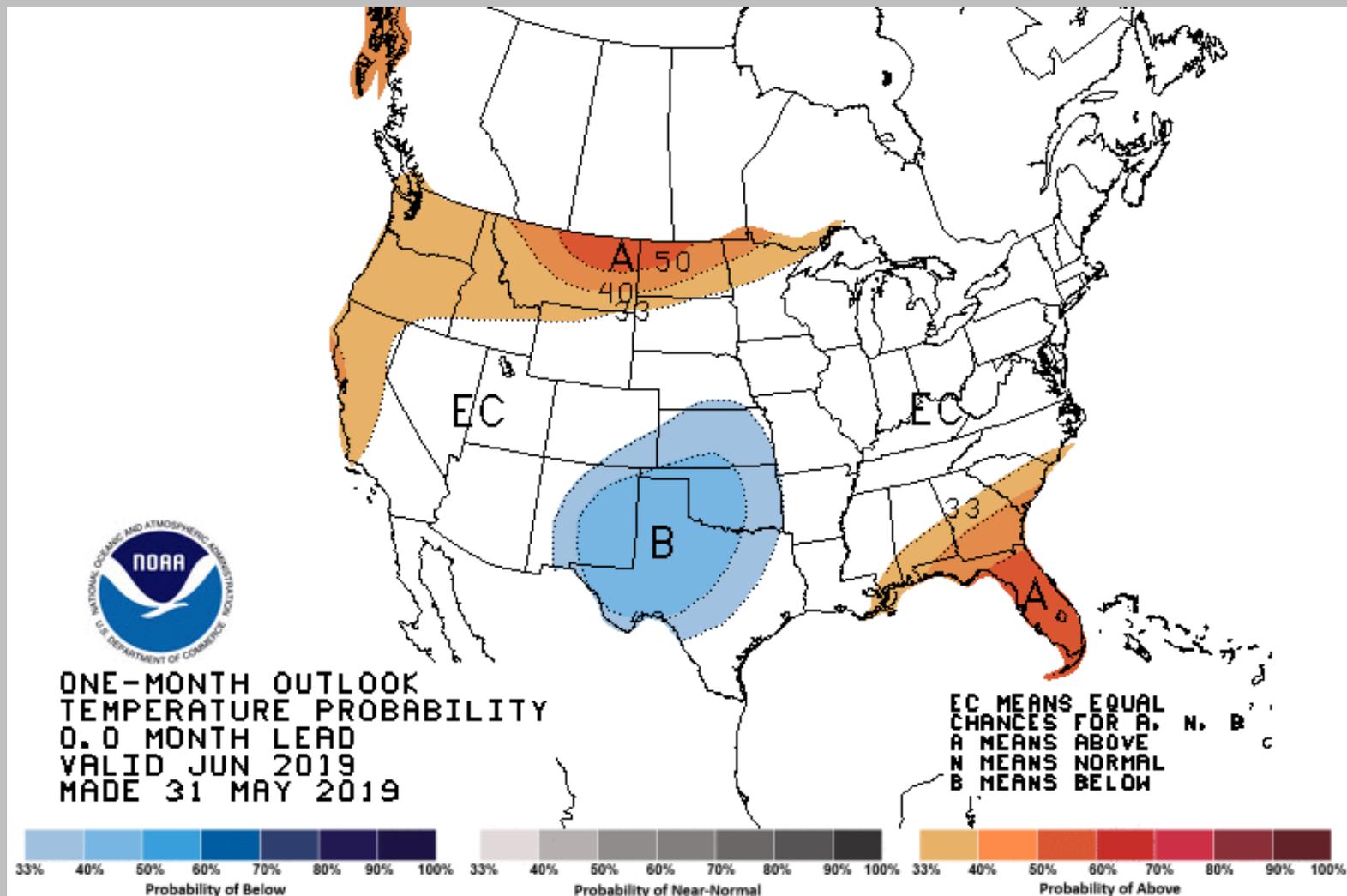
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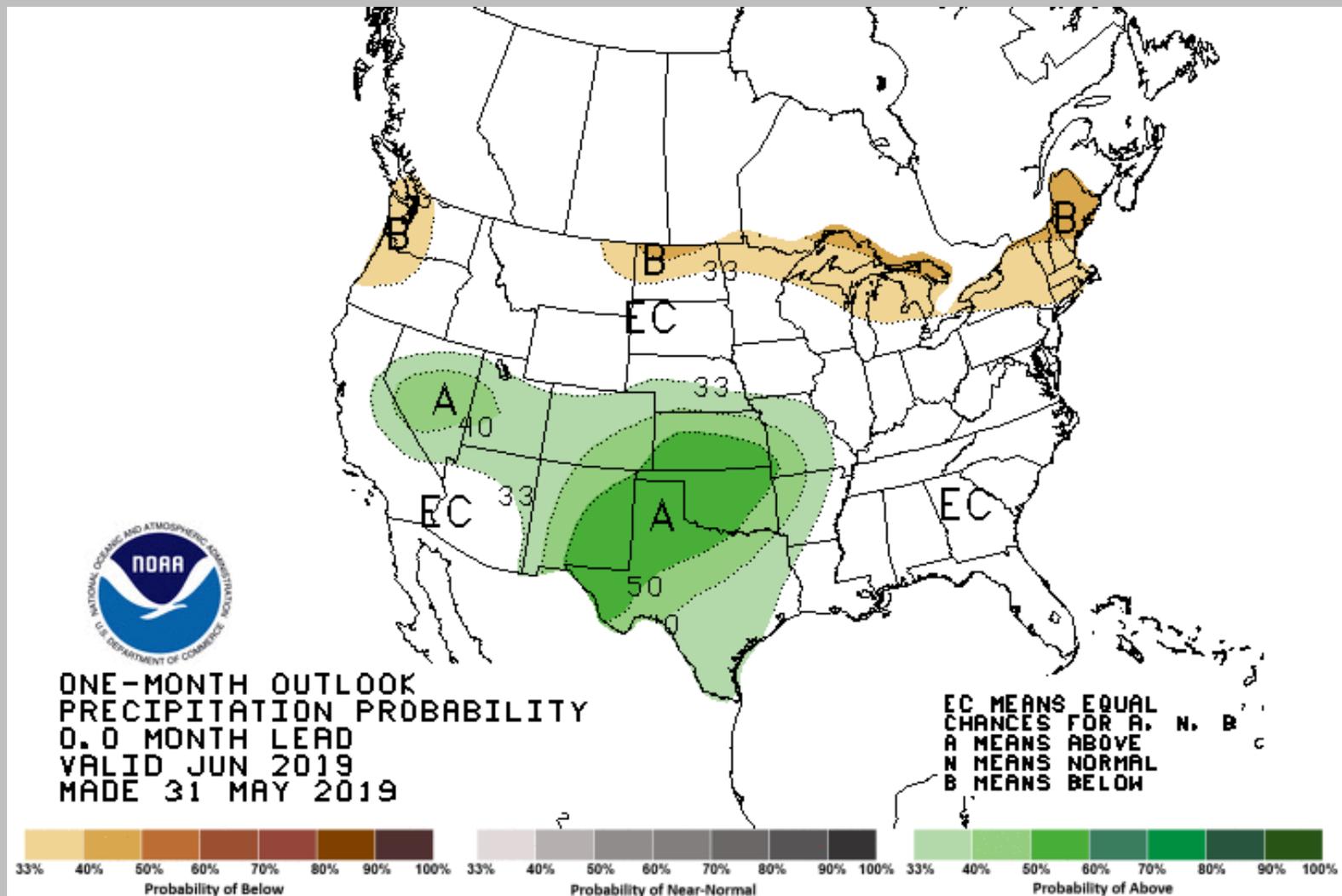
# 0 - 30 Day Temperature Outlook

## June



# 0 - 30 Day Precipitation Outlook

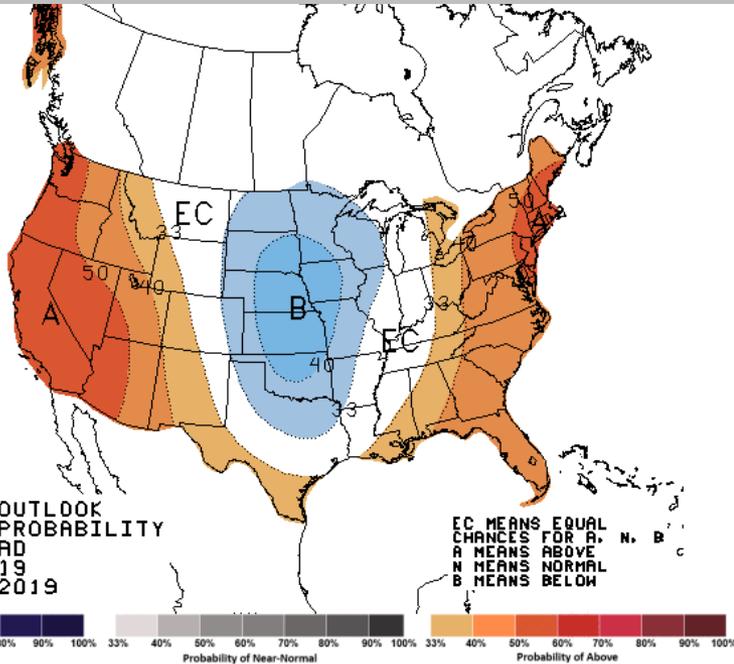
June



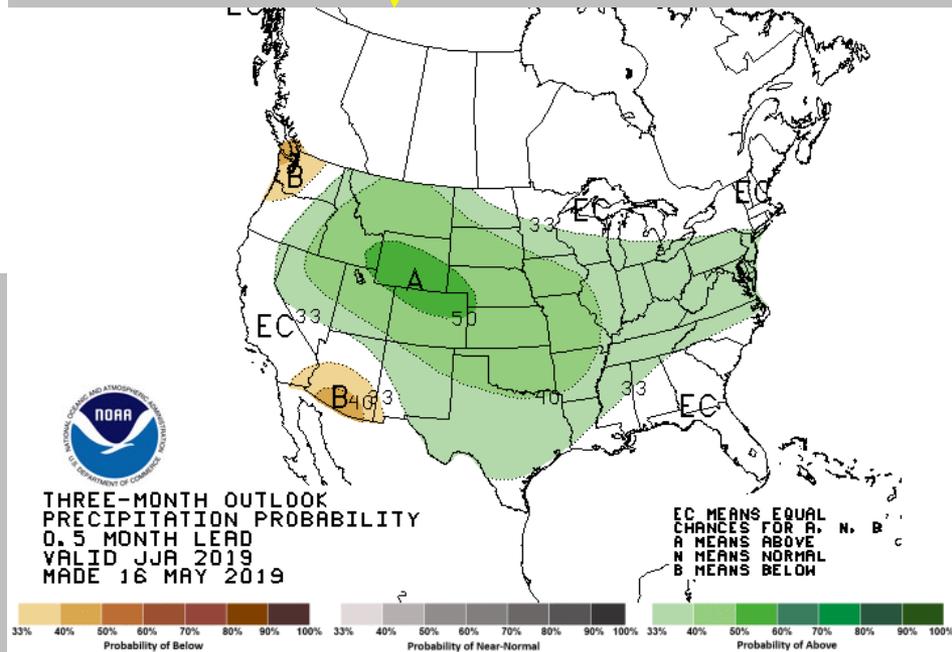
# Summer Outlook

## June/July/August

← Temperature  
↓ Precipitation



EC = Equal Chance of above or below average  
A = Above Average  
N = Normal  
B = Below Average  
33, 40, 50 = Probability of occurrence



# Things to Watch For:

## Weather Elements for Severe Fire Season (NWCC)

- **Below normal snowpack – No**
- **Early snowmelt – Yes, Cascades west**
- **Long term drought - Mostly no**
- **Below normal June rainfall - Possible, west side**
- **Dry July /August - Possible, west side**
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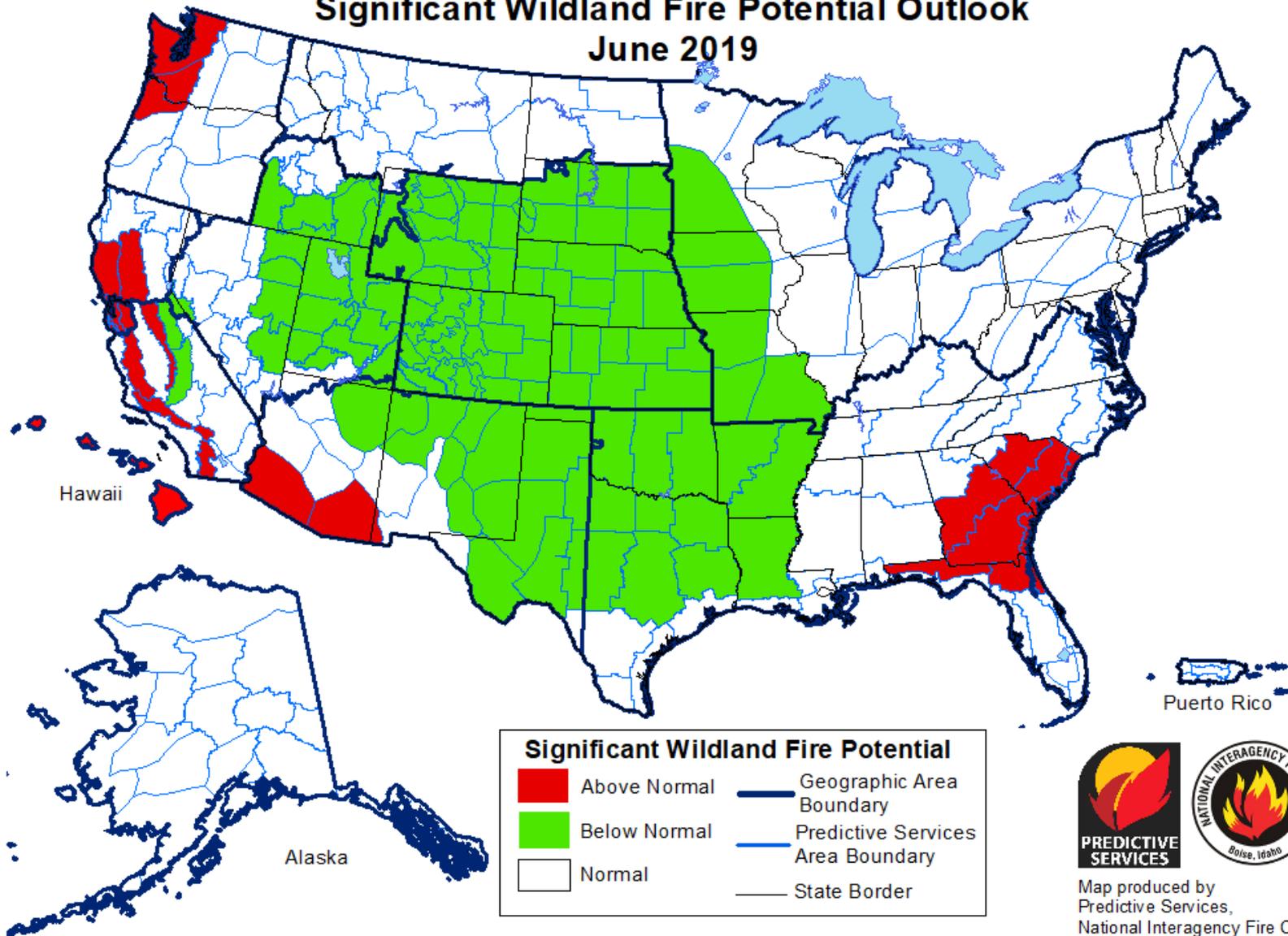
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**No Forecasting Techniques Available**

## Summary:

- **Weak El Niño with little change**
- **Indicators show drier conditions in the Cascades, west and wetter conditions east of the Cascades**
- **Expect a likelihood of above normal fire season Cascades, west**

# Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook June 2019



**Significant Wildland Fire Potential**

	Above Normal		Geographic Area Boundary
	Below Normal		Predictive Services Area Boundary
	Normal		State Border

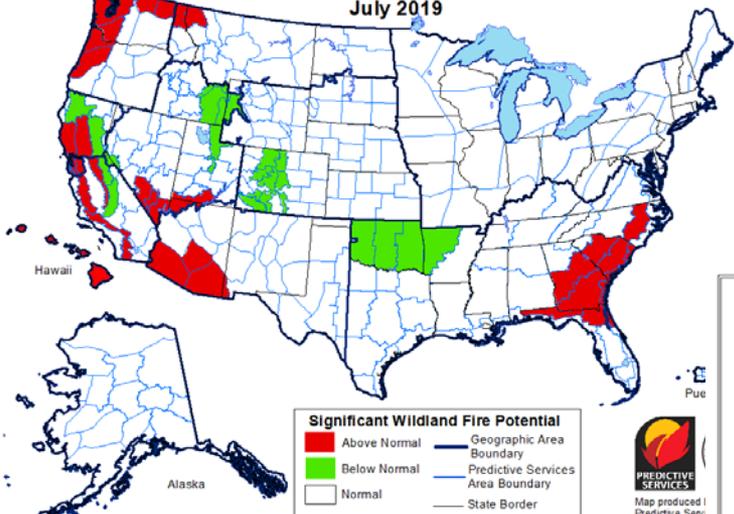


Map produced by  
Predictive Services,  
National Interagency Fire Center  
Boise, Idaho  
Issued June 1, 2019  
Next issuance July 1, 2019

Above normal significant wildland fire potential indicates a greater than usual likelihood that significant wildland fires will occur.  
Significant wildland fires should be expected at typical times and intervals during normal significant wildland fire potential conditions.  
Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods.

# Wildfire Risk

Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook  
July 2019

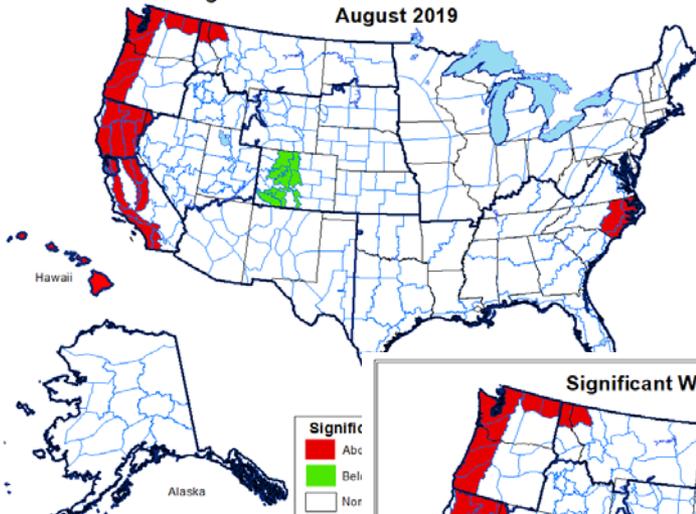


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Map produced by  
Predictive Services  
National Interagency  
Fire Center  
Boise, Idaho  
Issued June 1,  
Next issuance...

Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook  
August 2019



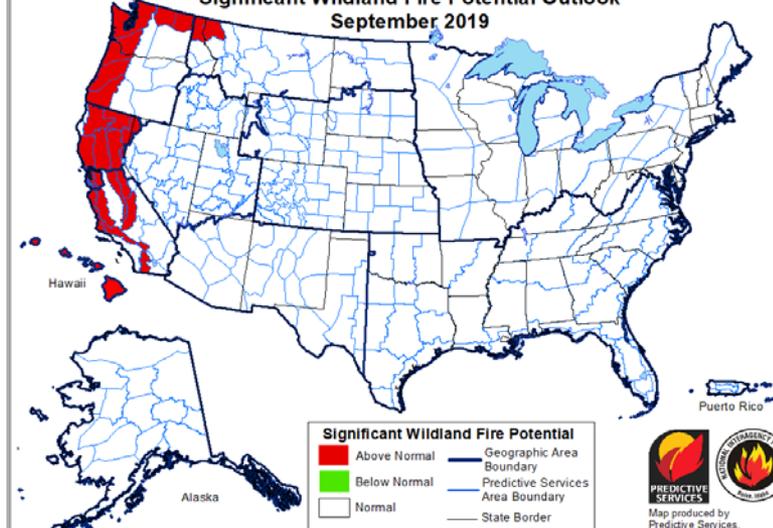
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Significant Wildland Fire Potential  
Above Normal  
Below Normal  
Normal

## Significant Wildland Fire Potential

- Above Normal
- Below Normal
- Normal
- Geographic Area Boundary
- Predictive Services Area Boundary
- State Border

Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook  
September 2019



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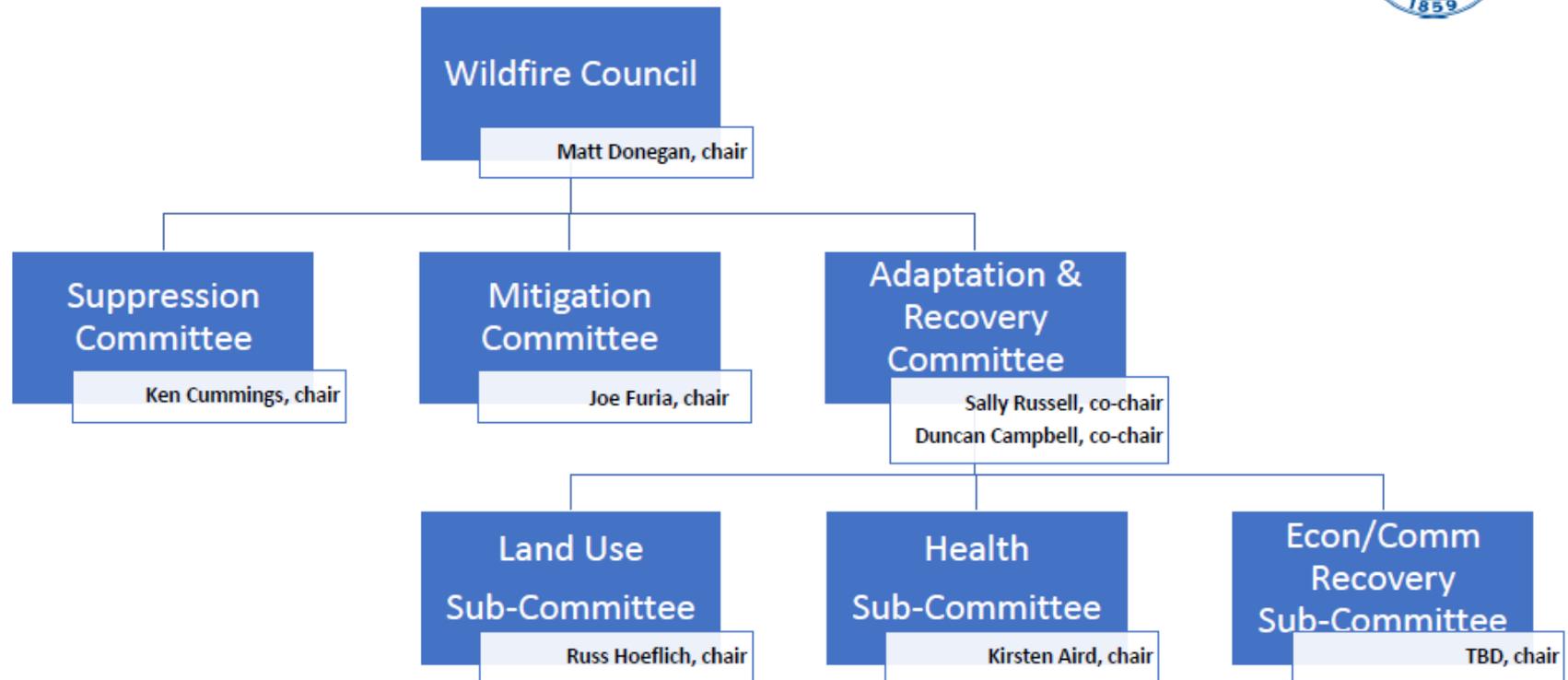
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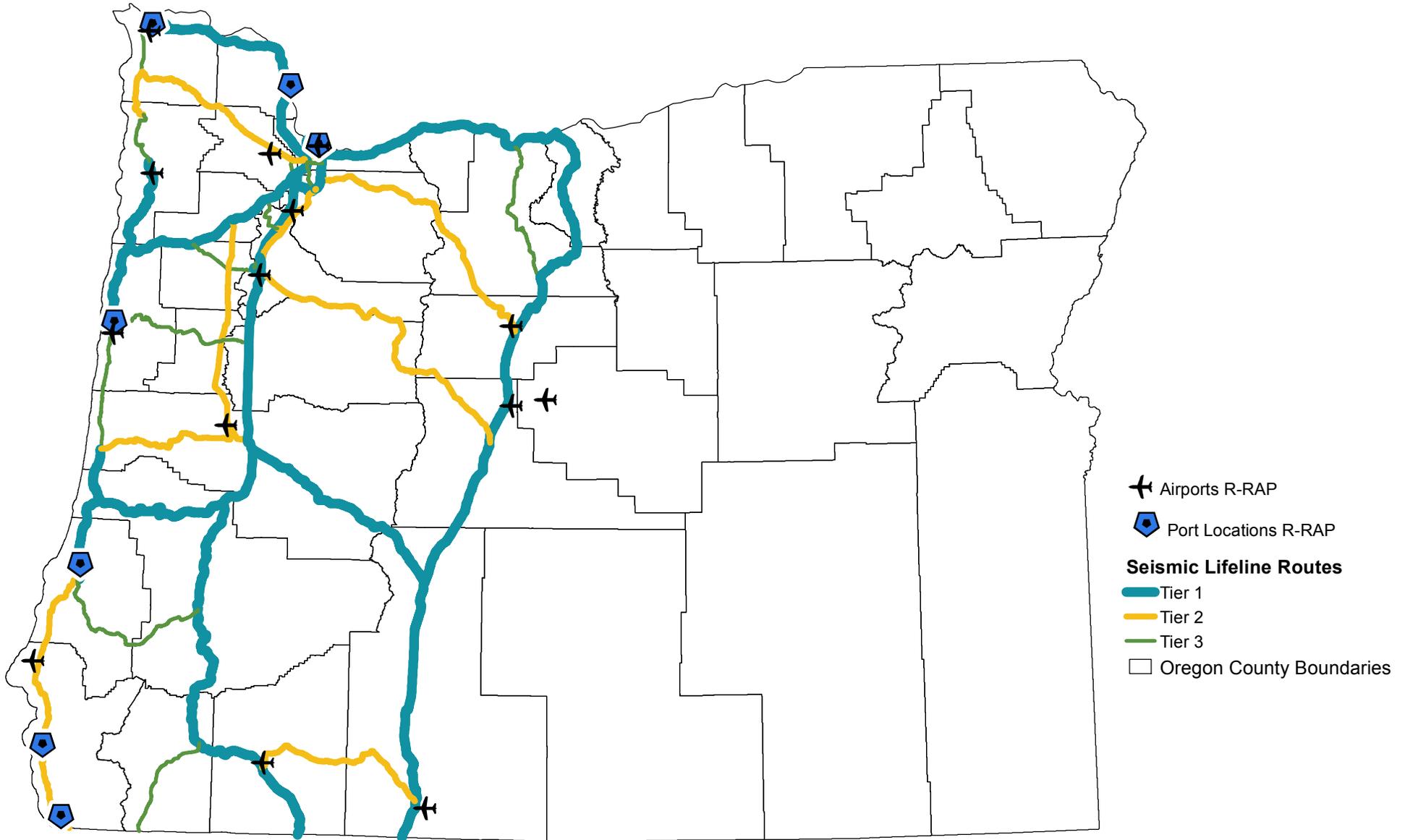
## Travis's Take :

- Slower than normal start
- Over the next two weeks conditions will change
- Late July- uptick in activity in lighter fuels
- Mid August- will push response agencies with multiple start days
- Late September will be active for the west side
- Wet or Dry lightning will drive the outcome of the 2019 fire season



## GOVERNOR'S WILDFIRE RESPONSE COUNCIL





## ODOT Seismic Lifeline Routes with R-RAP Airports, Sea and River Ports

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DPS 7/8/19

